

WP4

Carina Keskitalo, Maria Pettersson, Stine Rybråten, Kåre Hendriksen,
Birgitte Hoffmann

Objective (abbreviated)

- **Overarching objectives:** Study the legislative and policy context
- Task 4.1: Analyse the synergies and trade-offs between policies and laws
 - Combine approaches from different disciplines and describe implications, barriers and constraints created by policies and regulations for local communities' ability to exploit the local resource base
- Task 4.2: Discuss Nature Based Solutions (NBS)
 - Describe lessons learned from cases

Deliverable 4.1 – revised and resubmitted

- **Frameworks for regulating local natural resource use in northern Sweden and northern Norway – A legislative review.** Pettersson, Maria, Keskitalo, E. Carina H. & Rybråten, Stine. Journal *Retfaerd*
- Compares Norwegian Finnmark Act with Swedish natural resource legislation with regard to what protection it affords local resource users
- Concludes that the possibilities to restrict private property rights in favor of various public and private interests whilst also including public access rights and for instance fishing period rights purchase means that the individual has relatively large access “to use” nature and its resources – but also that these rights are delimited in relation to national development.
- A significant difference between the Swedish and the Norwegian case is the right claims that the Finnmark Act process opens for – enabling inhabitants of different descent to bring forward their relations to nature and its resources

Deliverable 4.3 – manuscript in development

- **The potential for nature-based solutions: the role of understanding the possibilities for different actors in historically developed scaled systems.** Keskitalo, Pettersson, Rybråten ... (so far)
- Nature based solutions as new “paradigm” in adaptation
- Dual argument: Rural activities often in themselves are “nature based” (not a large difference with new paradigm); large scale activities from other scalar levels may constrain the development of nature based solutions that are also traditionally based (adaptation in one sector may constrain adaptation in others, as found generally for adaptation).
- Argues not possible to understand “nature-based solutions” without understanding the existing context of activities, and it may also not be possible to preference specific solutions to others, without knowing both the possibilities for actors to work within such a context, and the extent to which adaptation or mitigation can be incentivized within present systems.

Deliverable 4.2 – Greenlandic case (Kåre)

(separate presentation)

Future Arctic Lives Greenland

*Kåre Hendriksen og
Birgitte Hoffmann
Institut for Planlægning, Aalborg
Universitet*



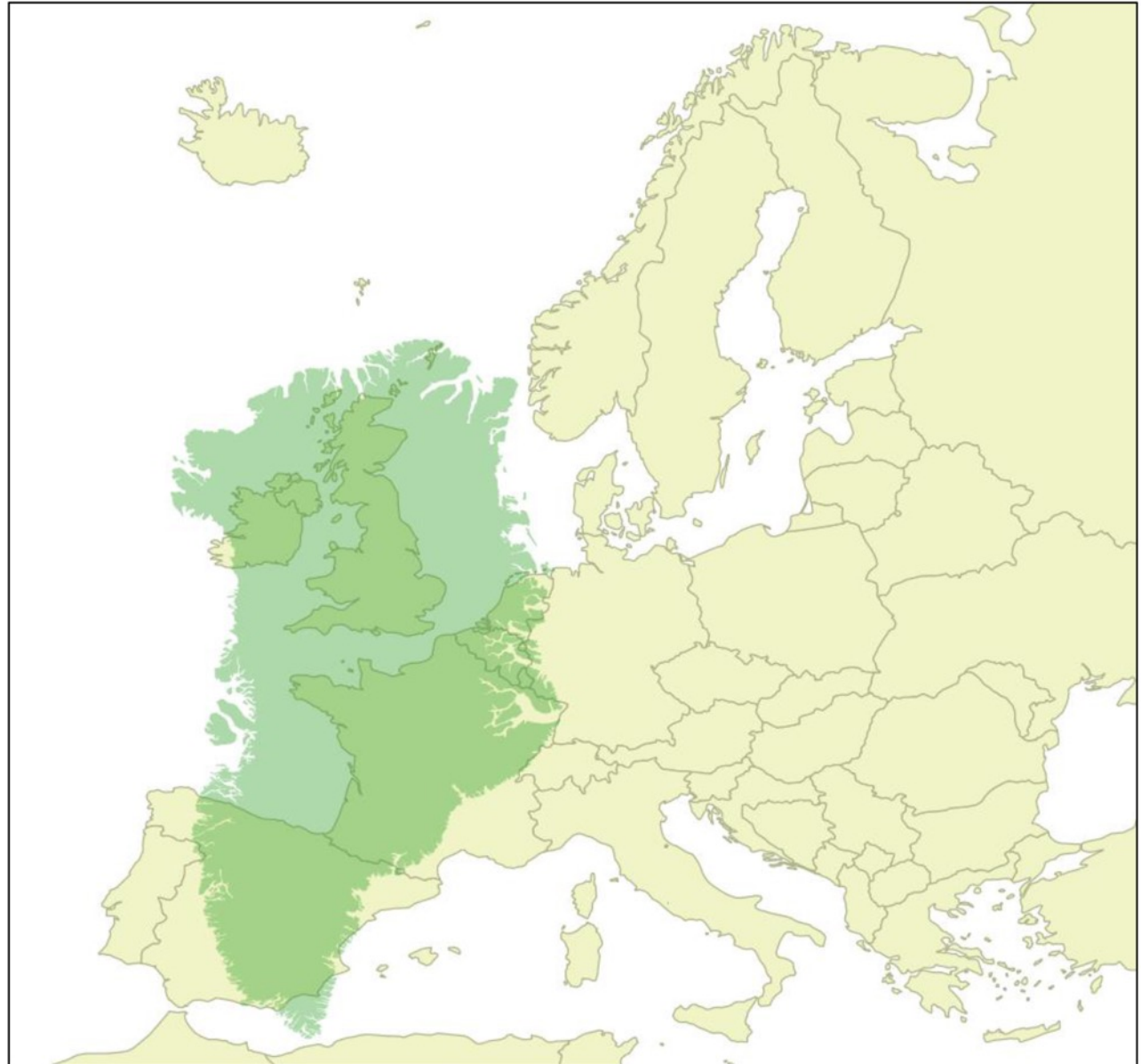
Research field – infrastructure, business development and living conditions



Greenland is not an island

Central Europe
approx.
300,000,000
inhabitants

Greenland
56,000
inhabitants



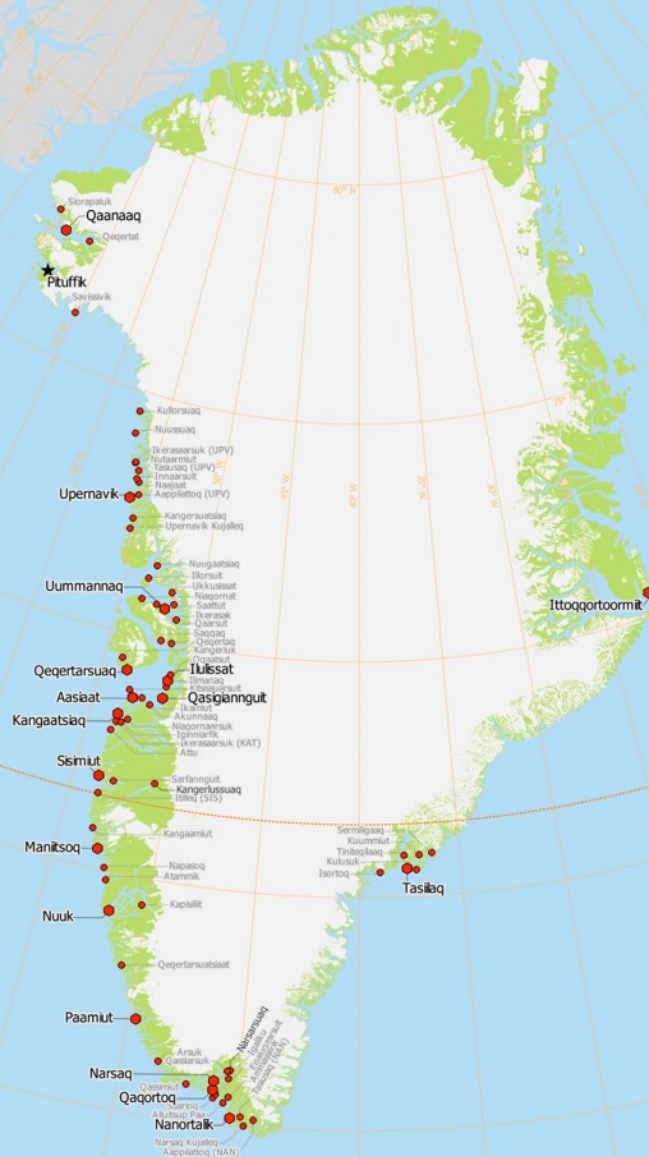
Greenland is 71 islands

No roads between settled locations

Not possible to live in one place and work in another

Each inhabited place has its own electricity and water supply

North Greenland and the east coast can only be sailed for parts of the year



Island operation

- All of Greenland's settlements are small



Even Nuuk with 19,000 inhabitants is a small town



Island operation

- Small island operating communities depend on:
 - Large import of almost everything Large exports – often unprocessed raw materials
 - Import of trained labour
 - Experts come from outside and often do not know local conditions



Island operation

- Small island operating communities depend on:
 - Large import of almost everything Large exports – often unprocessed raw materials
 - Import of trained labour
 - Experts come from outside and often do not know local conditions
- The market economy is out of order in many areas
- Natural monopolies emerge
- Therefore, Greenland cannot be compared with Denmark, Norway or Iceland

Greenland lives on fish and shrimp

- Fish and shrimp contribute 95% of total export income (2018)
- Shrimp 45% (shore 40%)
- Halibut (Blåkveite) 27% (coastal 50%)
- Cod 8% (coast 38%)

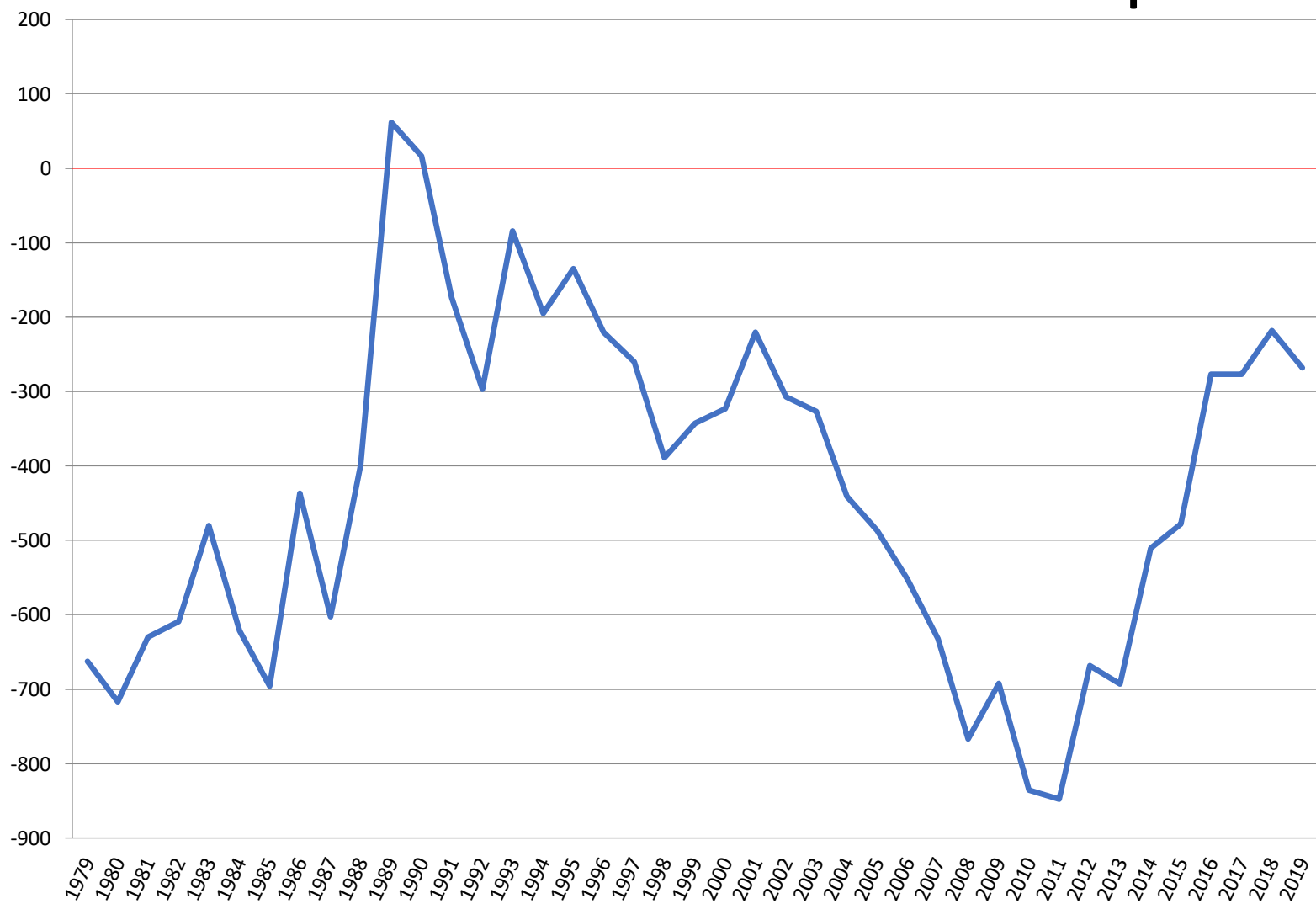


Limited processing

- Large export of unprocessed raw materials
- Shrimp 48%
- Greenlandic halibut (blåkveite) 75%
- Cod 37%



Handelsbalance 1979 til 2019 i faste 1979 priser



We have just submitted the following article to Polar Record:

Greenland – a distinctive island operation economy

- Exploring contextual challenges when comparing and transferring governance approaches and business development tools across societies

Other project activities



Field study in Ammassalik district on the East Coast summer 2022



Focus on business opportunities and lack of infrastructure, especially in the district's 5 smaller settlements



Consultation response on the Self-Government's national plan report

- Contained a large number of factually incorrect information



Consultation response on the Self-Government's national plan report

- Contained a large number of factually incorrect information
- Problematic methodological approach, which meant that smaller settlements were rated significantly worse functioning than they really are, while larger 'towns' are rated disproportionately positively

Two articles for Greenland's most important newspaper about the planning challenges of the Fisheries Commission's report



Information letter to the Danish Parliament's Greenland Committee regarding living conditions and infrastructure challenges in Greenland's northernmost district Qaanaaq



Climate change is something we must adapt to
- The threat to our way of life comes from Nuuk



Qujanaq

karh@plan.aau.dk

