



Management of nature and protected areas in Greenland

- Efforts in conservation, research and development

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Legal and institutional framework

- The Kingdom of Denmark (Denmark, The Faeroe Islands and Greenland)
- The Government of Greenland has the overall responsibility of the management biodiversity and living resources. Lead on behalf of the Kingdom of Denmark in CAFF (Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna) – working group of the Arctic Council
- Conservation of biodiversity including the living resources are shared between The Ministry of Housing, Nature and Environment and The Ministry of Fishery, Hunting and Agriculture





Legal and institutional framework

- The Ministry of Housing, Nature and Environment –
 - responsible for the overall international agreements and conventions regarding biodiversity (ext. IUCN) and overall nature conservation. Conservation of habitats and protected areas (among others The National Park, The World Heritage Site and the Ramsar sites)
- The Ministry of Fishery, Hunting and Agriculture
 - responsible for the management of species (fish, birds and terrestrial and marine mammals)





Legal and institutional framework

- The Nature Protection Act (Landsting Act No 29 of December 2003) - *To conserve biological diversity, including genes, habitats, species and ecosystems and to ensure sustainable exploitation of natural resources.*
- The Homerule Act. No 12 of October 1999 with later amendments - regulates hunting
- A series of executive orders protect sites and species.





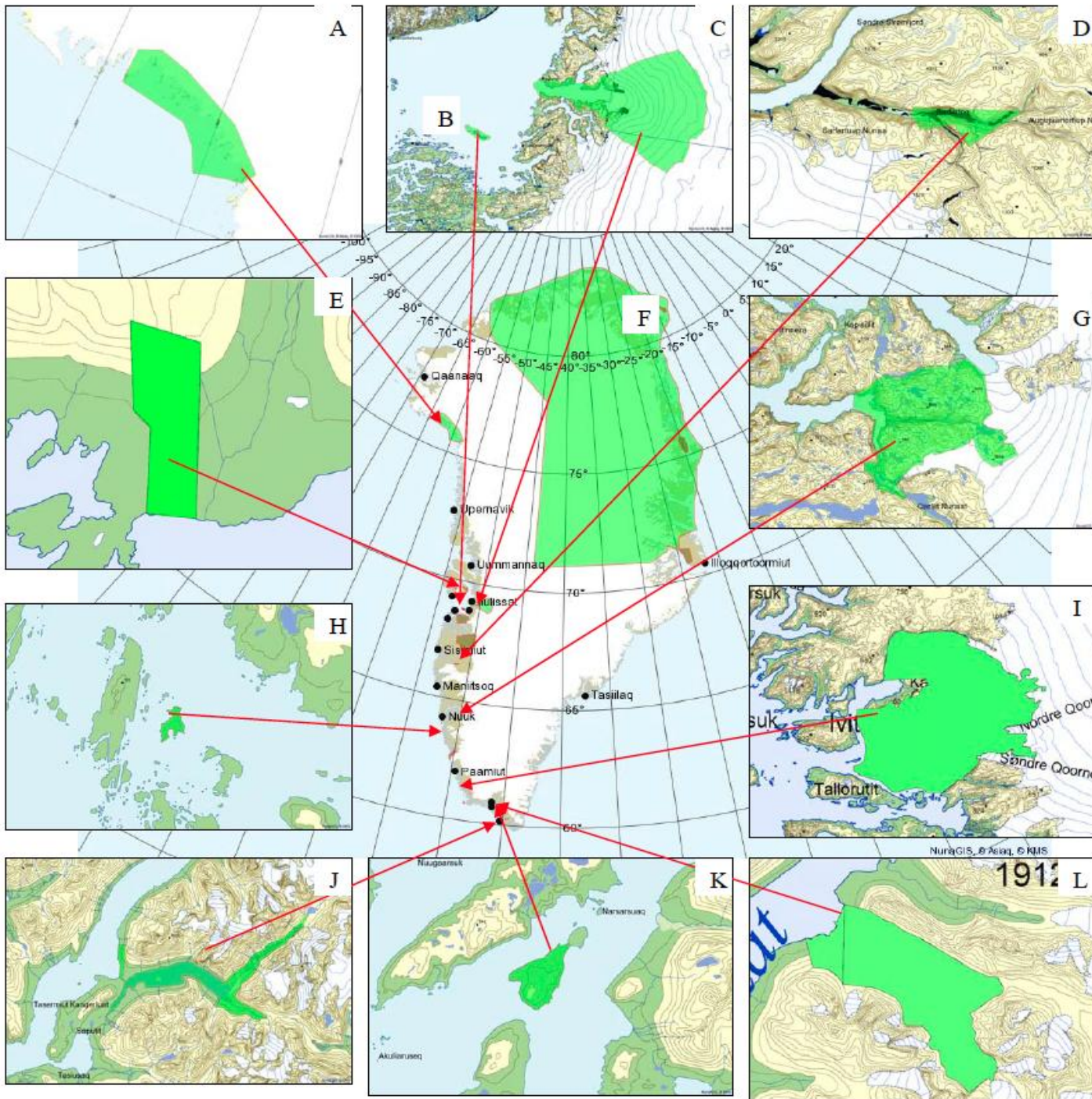
The Nature Protection Act

- Regulation on conservation of flora and fauna and set up framework to protect sites.
- Protection lines, export, import and trade of species
- Access to nature and restoration
- Rules with regards to Environmental Impact Assessments
- BUT is a framework law and must be followed up by necessary executive orders, management plans, etc.
- AND activities due to mineral exploration are not included in the law



Quota system

- Biological advice is obtained through the Greenland Institute for Natural Resources and international bodies
- Quotas are based on the biological advice and advice from the hunting of fishery board.
- Interest in expanding the use of user-knowledge in the management.
- PISUNA – Opening doors to local knowledge
 - Local management of species based on systematically gathered observations
 - Limited number of species suited for local management
 - Local observations in addition to the scientific advice



Currently
protected areas

The dilemma of
protected areas
in Greenland

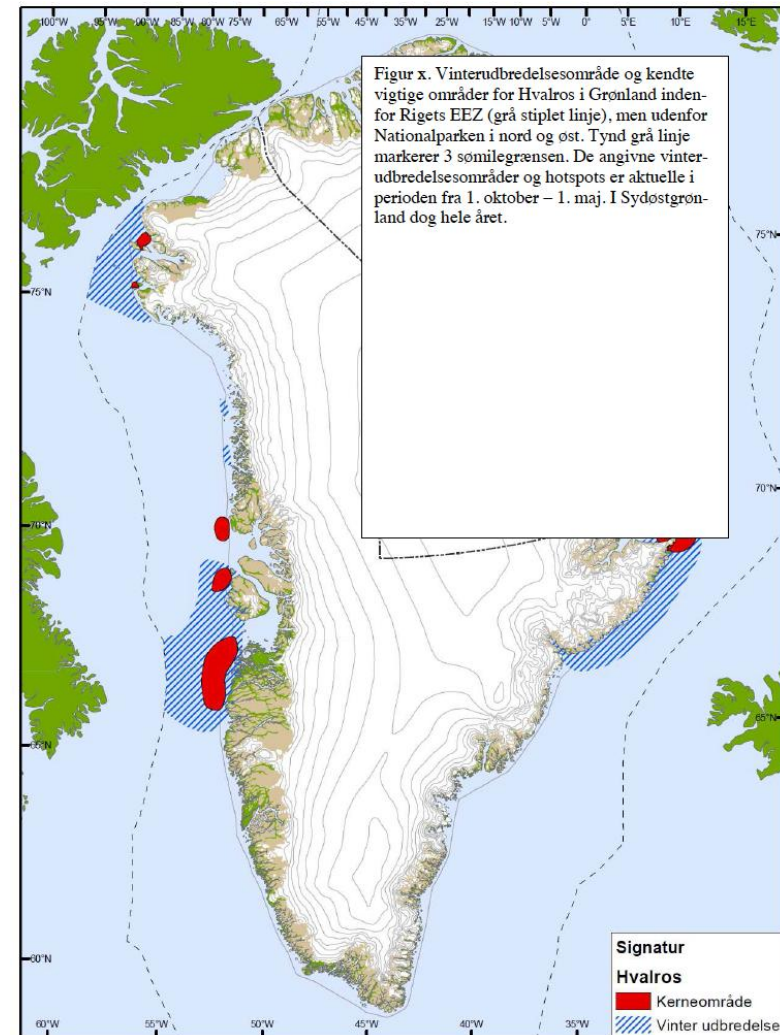
New approach
to designation
of future
protected areas

Biodiversity
hot-spot
analysis for
Greenland



Hot spot analysis for Greenland

- Use progress on marine part as basis
- Develop a (Greenlandic) set of criteria based on ecological criteria already developed within relevant conventions and agreements, including Ramsar, IMO-PSSA, CBD EBSA, IUCN etc.
- Final ID of hot spots and reporting – 2013
- Based on this report:
 - Strategy for protected areas (incl. wetlands)
 - Development of national legislation for specific areas
 - Development of Framework for Management Planning
 - Develop Monitoring Plan for protected Areas – incl. Ramsar sites





IUCN – ID of Areas of Ecological and Biological Significance or vulnerability in the Arctic Marine Environment (EBSA's)

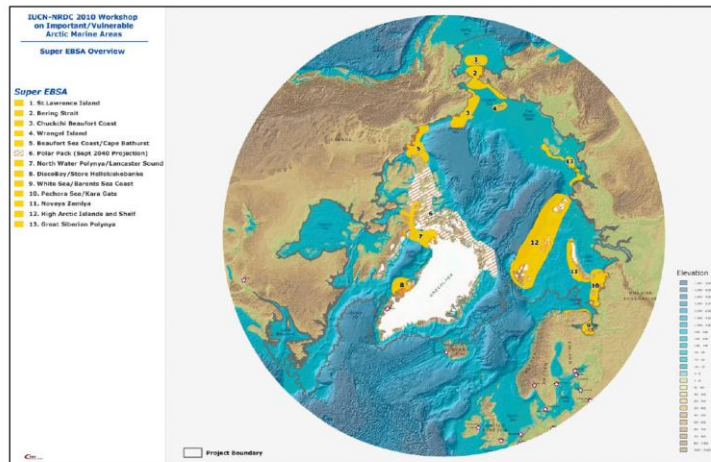


IUCN/NRDC Workshop to Identify Areas of Ecological and Biological Significance or Vulnerability in the Arctic Marine Environment

Workshop Report

Prepared by Lisa Speer and Thomas L. Laughlin

November 2-4, 2010
La Jolla, CA

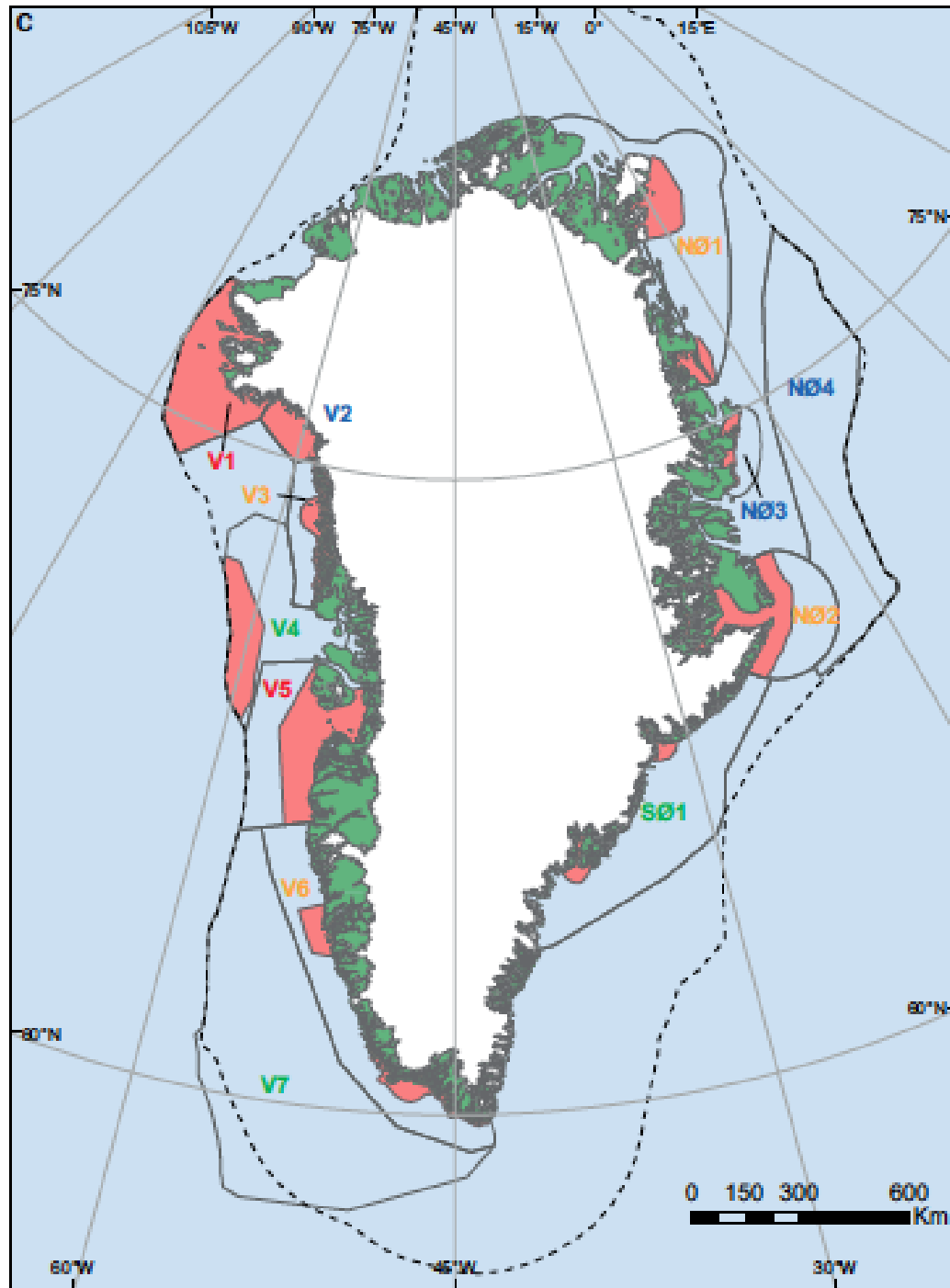
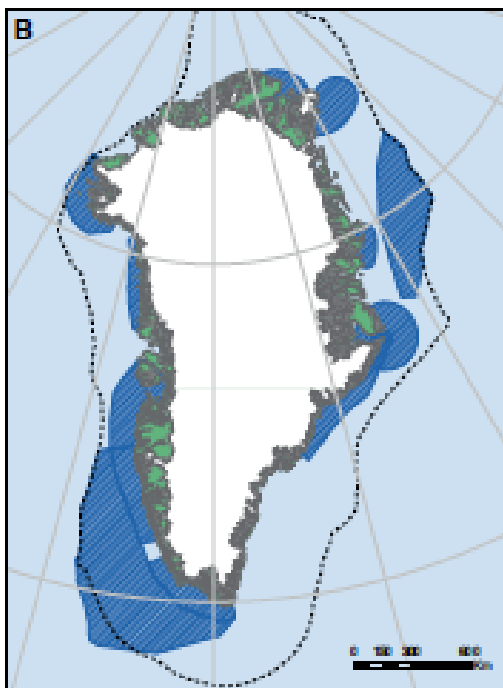
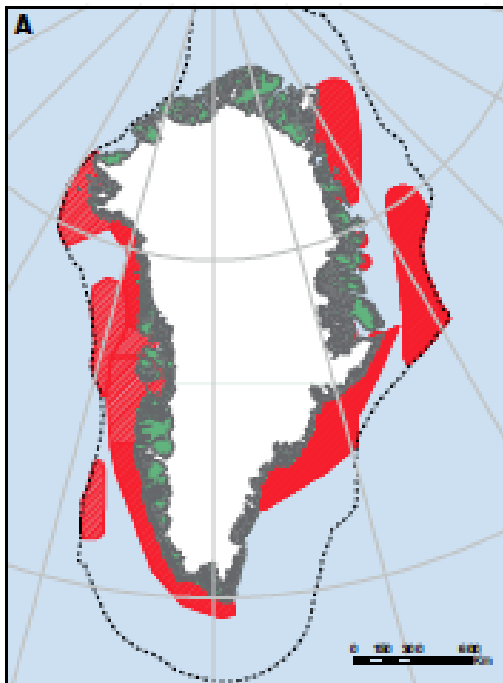


Criteria Used:

CBD's criterias for Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas (EBSA's):

- Uniqueness
- Life history
- Endangered/ Threatened
- Vulnerability
- Productivity
- Diversity
- Naturalness





A-
important
areas for
mammals

B-
important
areas for
seabirds

C –
important
core areas



Område		Kriterier for identifikation af Particular Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSA)											EBSA	PRIORITERING
Nummer	Navn/beskrivelse Se kort i figur 4	Enestående/sjældent	Kritisk habitat	Afhængighed	Repræsentativitet	Diversitet	Produktivitet	Gyldning og ynglen	Naturlighed/uberørt	Integritet	Størrelighed	Biogeografisk betydning	EBSA Super EBSA	
V1	Nordvandspolyniet	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	S	1
V2	Melvillebugt	XX	XX	XX				X	XXX		XX	X	E	3
V3	Nordvestgrønlands shelf-, kyst- og israndszone	X	XXX	XXX	XX	XX	X	XX	XX	X	XX	XX	E	2
V4	Driviszonen i centrale Baffin bugt og munden af Uummannaq Fjord		XXX	XXX					XX					4
V5	Disko Bugt og Store Hellefiskebanke	XX	XXX	XXX	XX	XXX	XXX	XX	X	XX	X	XX	S	1
V6	Sydvestgrønlands shelfområde	X	XXX	XX	XX	XXX	XXX	XX	X	XX	X	X	E	2
V7	Drivis- og israndszone i Labradorhavet		XX	XX				XX	X				E	4
SØ1	Sydøstgrønland - Danmarksstrædet		X	X				X	X				(E)*	4
NØ1	Nordøstvandet og Nordøstgrønland	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	XX	XX	XXX	XXX	X	XX	E	2
NØ2	Scoresby Sund og omkringliggende områder	XX	XXX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XXX	XXX	XX	X	X	E	2
NØ3	Siriusvandet/Young Sund (Wollaston Forland, Clavering Ø)	X	X	X	X	XX	X	XX	XXX	X	XX		E	3
NØ4	Sydvestlige Grønlandshav og isområder		XX	XXX		X	XX	XXX	XXX		XX		E	3



Super EBSA - Nordvandspolyniet

- Primary area for little auk (more than 80% of the world population)
- Vital area for the razor bills. More than half of the Greenlandic population nest here.
- Important moulding site for king eider
- Critical habitat for belugas and narwhales
- Habitat for walrus, polarbear, bowhead whale, beluga, narwhale, eider, kittiwake, arctic tern, razorbill and puffin.

IUCN-NRDC 2010 Workshop
on Important/Vulnerable
Arctic Marine Areas
Northwest Atlantic Region
Super EBSA

SuperEBSA
1 Beaufort Sea Coast/Cape Bathurst
2 Polar Pack (Sept 2040 Projection)
3 7. North Water Polynya/Lancaster Sound
4 8. Disko Bay/Store Hellefiskebanke





Adaption to Climate changes

- A report about the effects of climate changes will be made for all major sectors in Greenland
- First sector to undergo the evaluation was hunting and fishing
- The conclusions in the report:
 - Hunting and fishing will be affected by climate changes
 - Difficult to predict the development of the various species
 - Important to monitor and adjust management
 - Hunters and fishermen need to be flexible and able to adapt to changes



Qujanaq

