

Harvard Law School's Program on Negotiation's Arctic Fisheries Devising Seminar: Themes and Questions

Stakeholder	Question 4: Need for new monitoring systems ("Monitoring")	Question 5: Concerns of indigenous communities ("Indigenous communities")
National Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •More monitoring is needed •Improve use of satellite technology •VMS is currently the most reliable system •RFMOs do not share data with scientists •Need to impose fees to pay for monitoring •Require monitoring for gas and oil exploration •Need to prioritize monitoring needs •Cooperation among countries and other stakeholders needed •Incorporate indigenous knowledge into monitoring efforts •Monitoring is disjointed •Funding is a major consideration and potential constraint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Indigenous interests are important •Indigenous knowledge can be useful •Greenland is a good model of incorporating indigenous knowledge into policy •Indigenous knowledge is helpful but has limitations •Integrating indigenous knowledge and western science is challenging •Indigenous people see things that seasonal researchers do not •Arctic Council generally does a good job of incorporating indigenous perspectives •Indigenous knowledge is not keeping up with climate change •Indigenous knowledge should be incorporated into decision-making and early warning systems •Indigenous knowledge is particularly helpful for ecological understanding •Indigenous knowledge is less useful in determining stocks and quotas •There is not indigenous knowledge about the central Arctic •Indigenous livelihoods have to be protected •Indigenous knowledge should be integrated into management decision about coasts, but not the central Arctic •Local knowledge helpful for identifying local spawning grounds •Indigenous standing in Arctic decision-making should not be equal to states
Fishing Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Put scientists on fishing vessels •Cooperate with oil monitoring systems •Improve use of satellite technology •Better monitoring allows for better response to threats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Protecting indigenous interests is important •Indigenous knowledge cannot contribute much to the management of commercial Arctic fisheries
Indigenous/Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Better monitoring of catch needed •Marine mammal hunter and indigenous people should play a key role in monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Using indigenous knowledge in management decisions •Indigenous people should have more say in ocean management •Need to better inform indigenous peoples about fisheries issues and changing conditions •Indigenous people should be asked this question
Oil and Gas Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Use key species to monitor ecosystem health •Improve use of satellite imagery and remote sensing technology •Arctic nations should govern how Arctic monitoring should take place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Competition from industrial scale fishing is a key concern for indigenous people •Indigenous knowledge is valuable for ecosystem understanding •Oil and Gas industry works together with indigenous people on whale and seal issues
Multilaterals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Regular monitoring needed to understand changes at ecosystem level •Lack of coordination on research and monitoring •Need more collaboration among organizations currently collecting data •The A5 need an agreement around information sharing and monitoring coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Overfishing very problematic for indigenous communities •Tension between conservation groups and indigenous groups •Respect of indigenous fishing rights is a major concern in Canada •Hard to document where traditional knowledge is having an effect on practice •Indigenous knowledge is used in tracking halibut in Greenland •Indigenous people do not have anything to do with commercial fisheries •Indigenous people's interests should not be affected by new development in the central Arctic
NGO/Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Better monitoring needed •VMS exists throughout the Arctic, but is problematic •Need monitoring to prevent IUU fishing •Either a new organization or an existing one (e.g., AMAP) should coordinate monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Indigenous people are key stakeholders in the Arctic •Some environmental organizations are working directly with indigenous peoples •Local communities (not just indigenous people) should have a say in fisheries management •Need to ensure subsistence needs are met as commercial fisheries move north
Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Need more systematic data collection •Focus on coordinating monitoring and data collection across countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Changes in Arctic will affect indigenous communities •Indigenous people should play a very significant role in Arctic decision-making •Indigenous people a key stakeholder in the Arctic •Scientists should take indigenous peoples' knowledge into account