

Conclusions

• In order to make proper use of regional planning in Greenland you need to realize that:

– "One size does not fit all!"

— It is necessary to plan for the non planable!

Beware of Women as a decisive factor in the future development

Structure of presentation

- Useful concepts in relation to models of regional organization of large scale projects
- Positive, negative and unexpected consequences of planning examples from the Circumpolar North
- General characteristics regarding labor market development
- Useful models in understanding community and labor market response to changes
- Planning the unplanned?
- Greenland perspectives

Regional organization of large - scale projects Community based relations Community Adjacent relations **Enclaye characteristics**

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The "Black Angel"

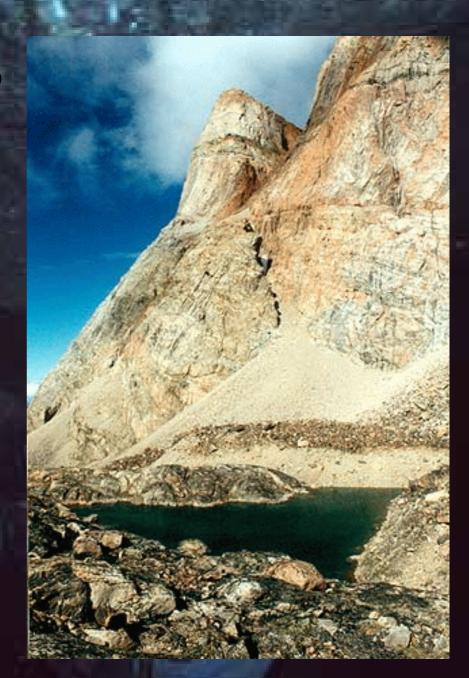


- In 1950-51 profitable lead and zinc ore
 were found close to Maarmorilik
- In 1964 the company Greenex was established, and together with Cominco from Canada establishing of production facilities started in 1971



The "Black Angel"

- The constructions
 and maintenance was
 taken care of by
 "Danish Arctic
 Contractors"
- In the construction phase around 400 DAC workers were involved.

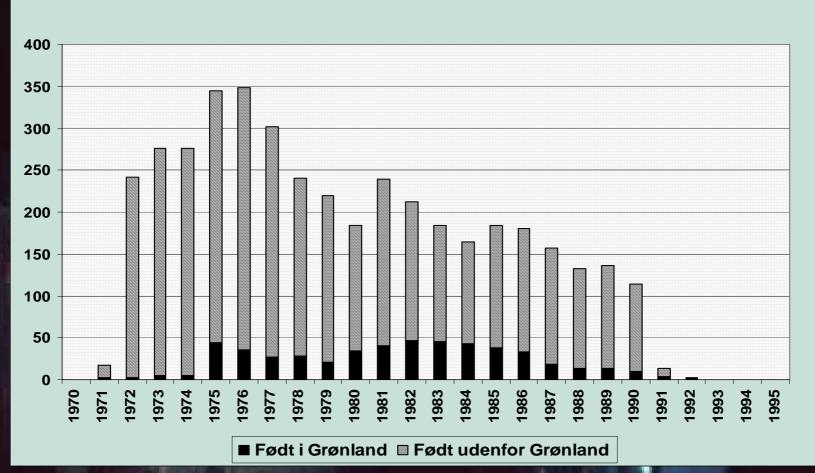




- The starting up required skilled workforce from Canada
 - Additional workforce mainly from Denmark, Sweden, Norway
 - Only few persons from Greenland were involved

Employment during production

Personer bosat i Maarmorilik



The "Black Angel"

- Production stopped on July 25, 1990
 - changes in world market prices
 - limited size of resource
- The closing had some but not fatal consequences for the community
- Only 1 of the former foreign workers has settled in Greenland

Workforce mobility

	Origin, %	Destination, %	Change
Nanortalik	2		(2)
Qaqortoq	3	2	(2)
Narsaq	3		(2)
Paamiut	9	2	(7)
Nuuk	6	15	8
Maniitsoq	3	4	0
Sisimiut	3	3	0
Aasiaat	12	7	(5)
Qegertarsuaq	3	4	0
Qasigiannguit	1		(1)
Ilulissat	7	5	(2)
Uummannaq	41	46	5
Avanersuaq	1	1000000	(1)
Tasiilaq	2		(1)
Ittoqqortoormiit	1	100	(1)
Unknown	5	13	8

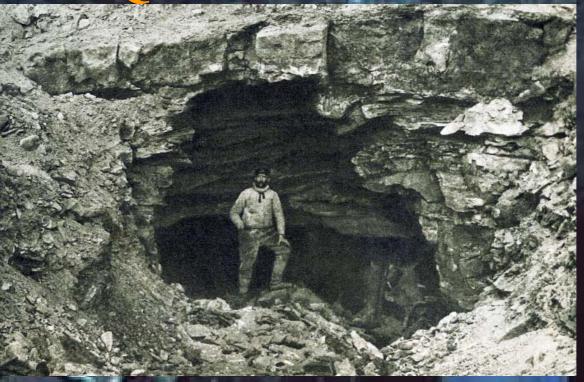


The Qullissat coal mine



- Production started in 1924
- From 1924 to 1939 a total of 64.000 tons of coal was produced
- In the start around 20 persons were involved





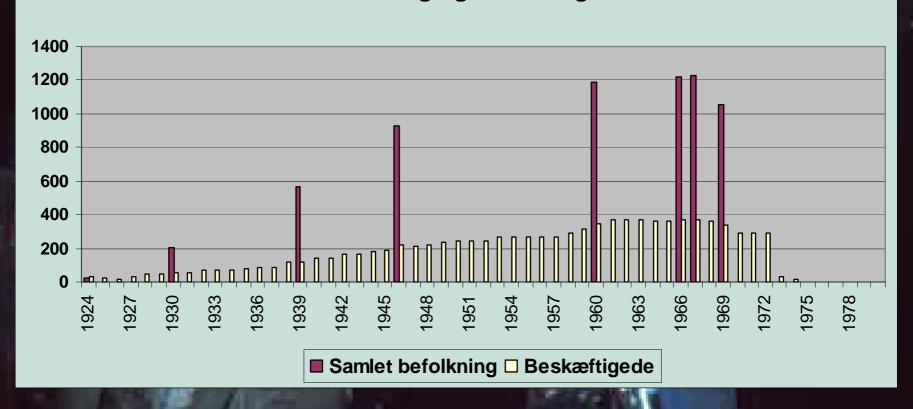
- In 1939 around 566 persons were living in Qullissat
- A very distinct culture developed, with its own music and other cultural characteristics

The Qullissat coal mine

- When the mine was closed in 1972 a total of 1.400 people were living in Qullissat
- More than 90% were Greenlanders
- It was decided to close the town due to limited profitability
- The population protested, but all persons were relocated to other places in Greenland!

The Qullissat coal mine

Qullissat - befolkning og beskæftigede i minen



Displacements after mine closure

Tabel 2: Familie flytninger i forbindelse med nedlæggelsen af Qullissat. Efter Haagen (1977).

Nuværende navn	Dansk navn	Antal familier
Nuuk	Godthåb	39
Paamiut	Frederikshåb	33
Sisimiut	Holsteinsborg	33
Ilulissat	Jakobshavn	31
Qeqertarsuaq	Godhavn	13
Qasiannguit	Christianshåb	12
Narsaq	Narssaq	10
Aasiaat	Egedesminde	9
M aniitso q	Sukkertoppen	7
Ukusissaq	Uvkugsigssat	2
Upernavik	Upernavik	1
Ikerasak		1

FERMONT'



Fermont, Northern Quebec

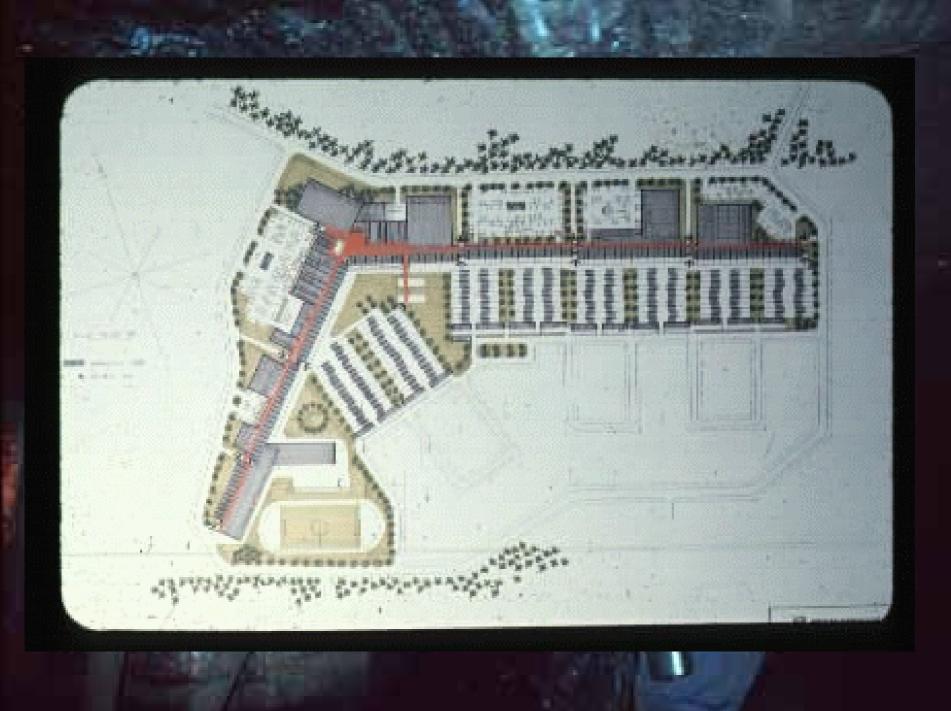


- Iron ore mining
- Production started in 1974
- Was supposed to finish by 2000
- Total direct employment at peak 860 persons

Fermont, Northern Quebec



- "The Wall" was created as center for the staff
- Within the shelter of this building everything should be possible for the 3.500 inhabitants







- When production ended the place was supposed to be abandoned...
- But the population have refused to leave!
- So the Quebec government has got a problem!!

Hibernia, Terra Nova, Sable Island



Hibernia

- Development started in the 1980s
- Maximum number of jobs: 6.500 (in 1995)
- A total of 26.000 person years
- 59% of workers from Newfoundland
- 15% from other parts of Canada
- Bull Arm a total of 4.000 jobs for 2 years
- Permanent jobs: 900-1000

Hibernia



Terra Nova

- First exploration 1984
- Development during the late 1990's and 2000's
- 3.500-5.000 jobs per year during development
- Permanent employment around 900-1.500 persons
- Using the facilities at Bull Arm, but vessel constructed in Korea

Sable Island

- Nova Scotia made use of the experiences from Newfoundland
 - High degree of local involvement
 - Extensive hearings and community consultancy
 - Distributed system of production, making use of community colleges as training facilities

Project development as a learning process

Shift of focus during the three projects:

 From enclave characteristics towards community ajacent and community integrated activities

From centralized to more distributed activities

"Red Dog", Kotzebue, Alaska



The Red Dog mine in Alaska



Red Dog, Alaska

- Zinc-Lead production
- ! Northwest Alaska, about 145 kilometres north of Kotzebue.
- Owned by the NANA Regional Corporation
- ! Leased to Cominco Alaska Incorporated.

ANCSA



Red Dog, Alaska

- ! NANA is a corporation organized under the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.
- ! Under the lease agreement, Cominco Alaska owns and operates the facilities and NANA receives an annual royalty payment.

Red Dog, Alaska

- ! Employing approximately 300 persons
- ! Mainly employing indigenous peoples from NW Alaska
- Supposed to contribute to local economies
- ! Labor force moves to Anchorage!

Prudhoe Bay



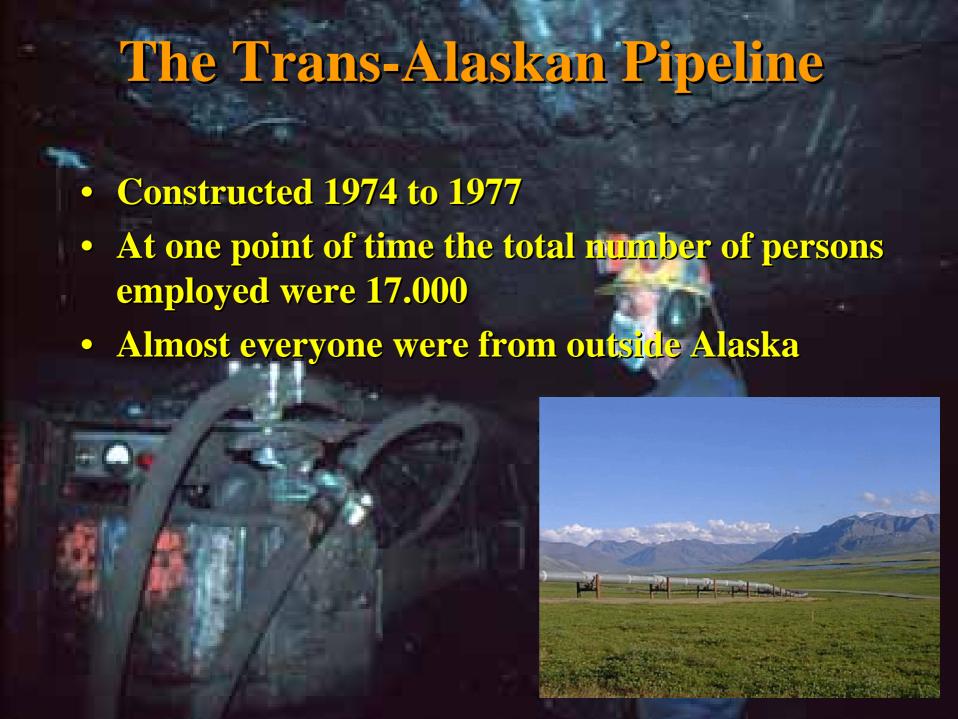


Prudhoe Bay

- Discovery in 1968 of the Prudhoe Bay oil field, the largest in North America, with original reserves of 9.6 billion barrels.
- Production, however, was delayed until concerns regarding Native land claims and the potential environmental impacts of the proposed Trans-Alaska Pipeline could be resolved

Prudhoe Bay

- In 1992 there were approximately 8.000 working at Prudhoe Bay and Kuparuk
- In 1998 this number was reduced to 3.982
- More than 60% are living outside Alaska
- Less than 1% from the local labor market
- Out of this number only 51 were natives from North Slope Borough...
- There are more employed coming from Florida!

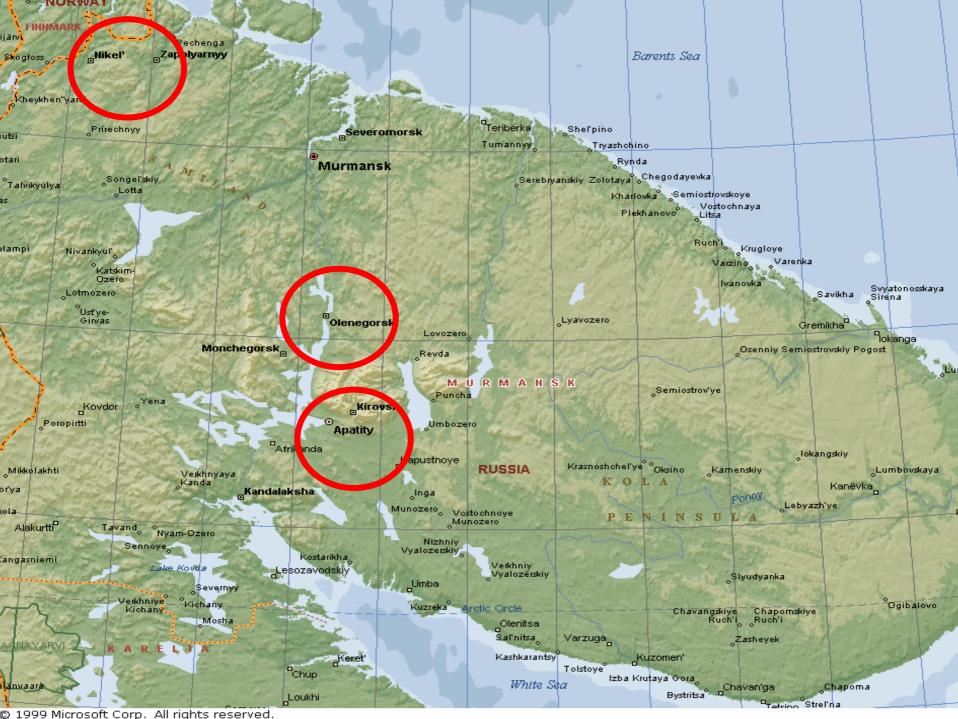




50% of interests are re-invested,

- 50% of interests are re-invested
- 50% distributed to population
 - Royalty to State of Alaska makes the state tax-free
 - Major part to the Regional Development
 Corporations
 - A yearly revenue (pt. Approximately 2.000\$) paid to every citizen in Alaska



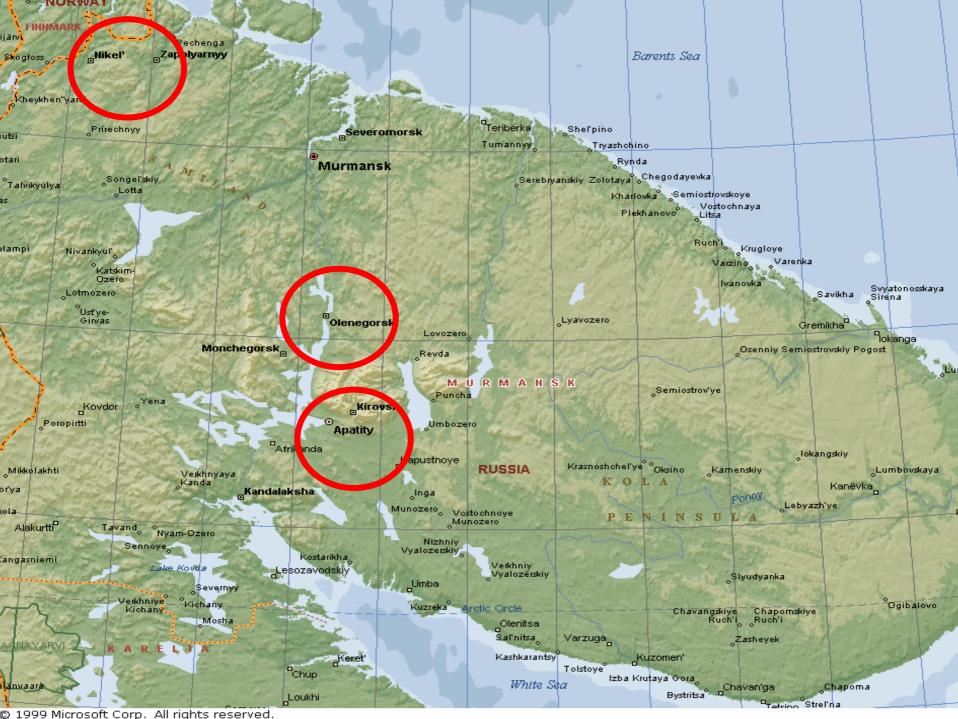


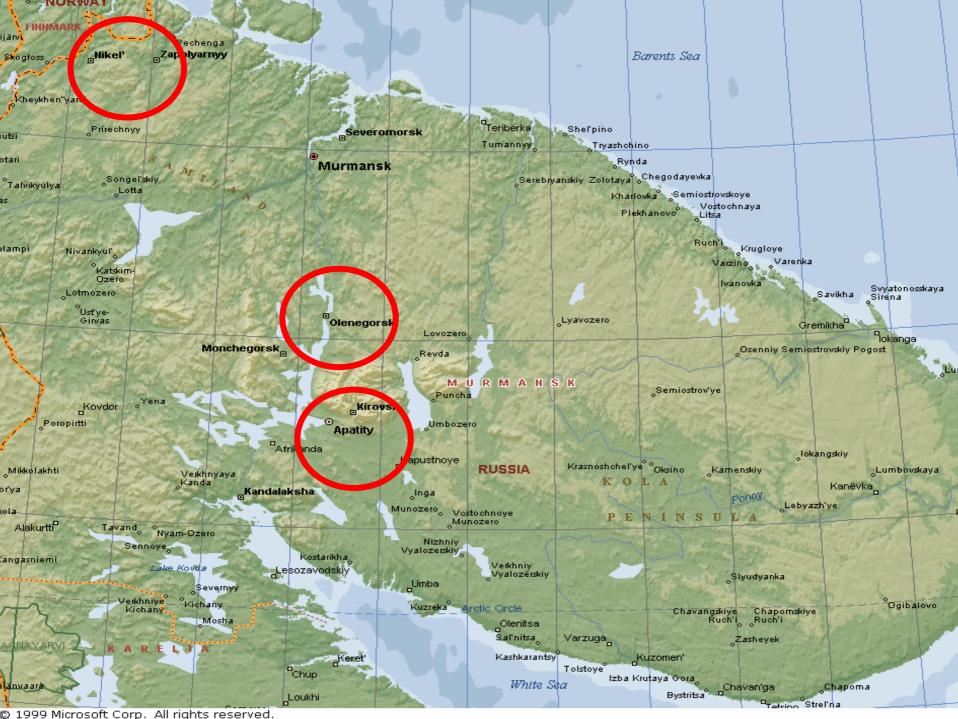












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Community relations

- Community based relations
 - Qullissat, Terra Nova, Sable Islands, [Fermont], Apatity
- Community Adjacent relations
 - Black Angel, [Hibernia], Monchegorsk
- Enclave characteristics
 - [Fermont], [Hibernia], Red Dog, Prudhoe Bay,
 Nikel

Labor market connections

- Disconnected
 - Prudhoe Bay, [Fermont]
- Connected
 - Black Angel, Red Dog, Hibernia, (Nikel, Zapolyarnie)
- Integrated
 - Qullissat, Terra Nova, Sable Island,
 [Fermont], Monchegorsk, Apatity

Employment effects

- Involvement
 - Direct
 - Indirect
- Effects
 - Positive
 - Labor force multiplicator effects
 - Human resource development
 - Negative
 - Parasite effects
 - Wage distortion (Dutch Disease)

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Local dynamics

 A dependent development dynamics is defined as a development process where the dynamics are defined outside the community itself, and therefore depending on outside decisions, initiatives, and actions.



• A detached dynamic is defined as a development process where there is no clear connection between the development that takes place in the community and the surrounding society.

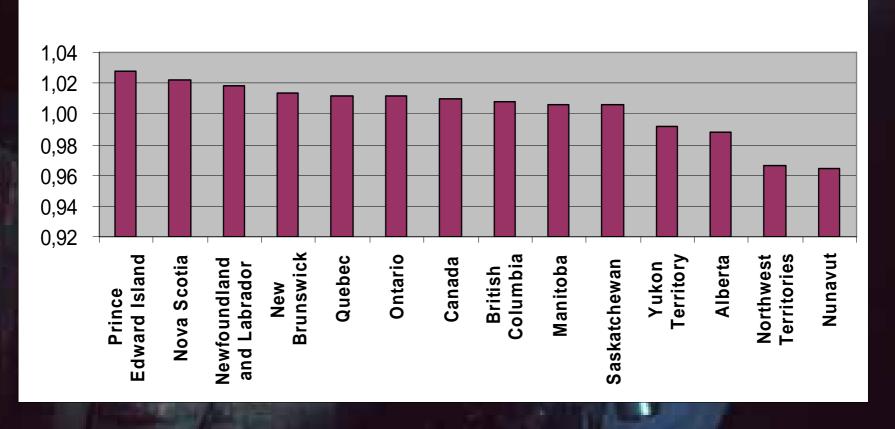
Community response

- Multiplicator effects totally dependend on the community response
- Necessity of involvement at a very early stage in order to respond to the challenges, and to become active in the process
- A learning process need of looking at experiences from previous activities

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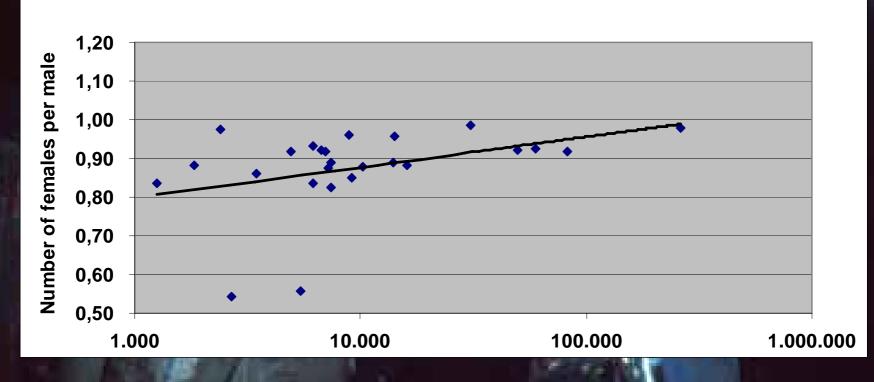
Female flight

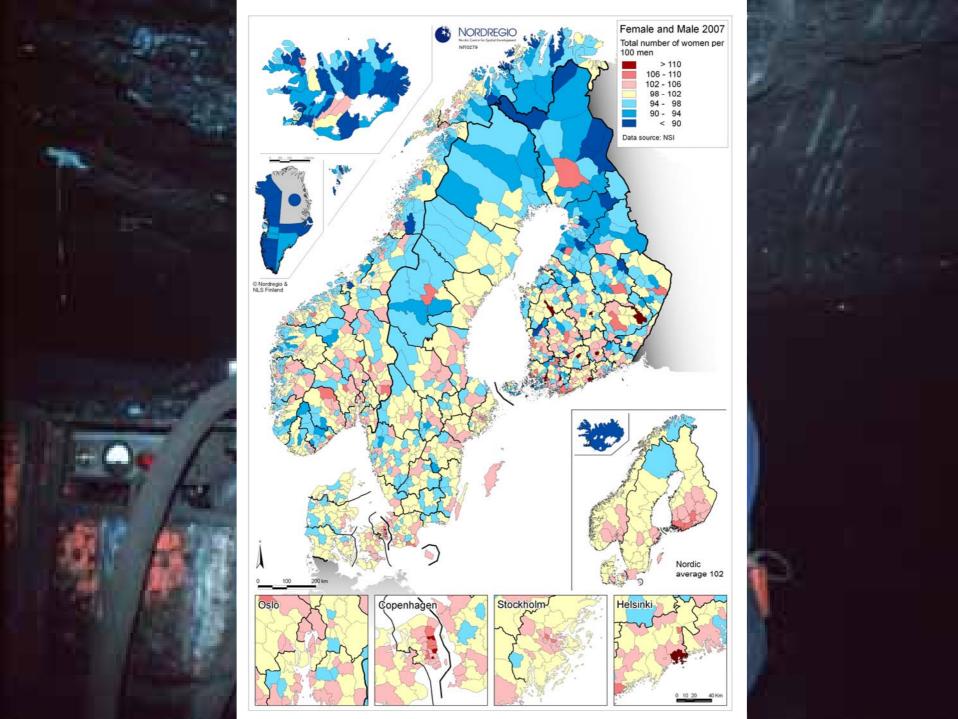
Female/Male ratio Canadian Provinces and Territories

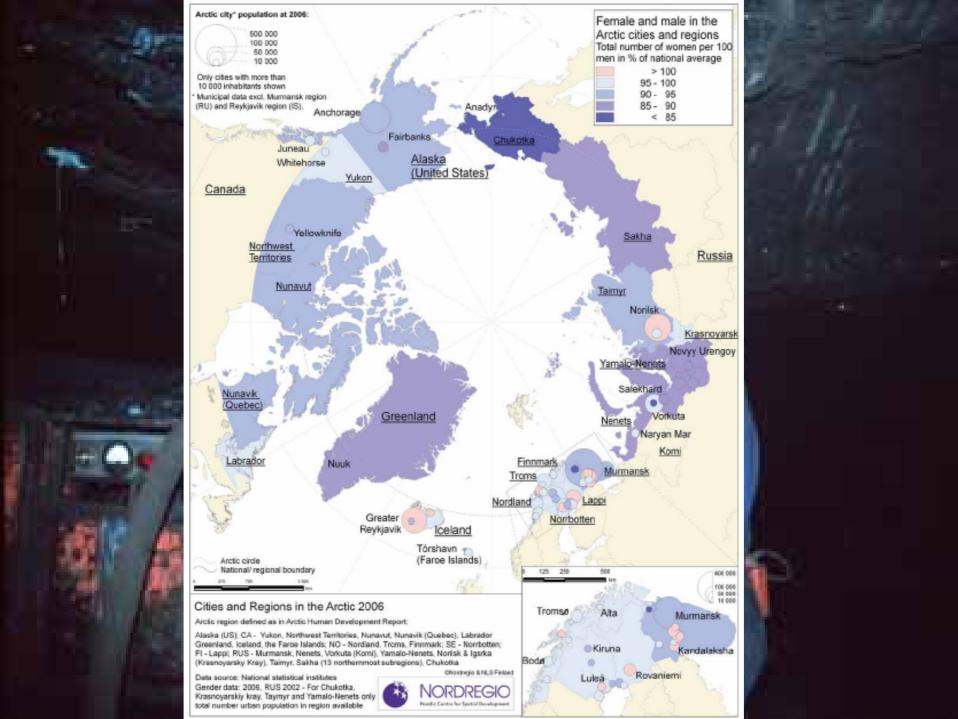


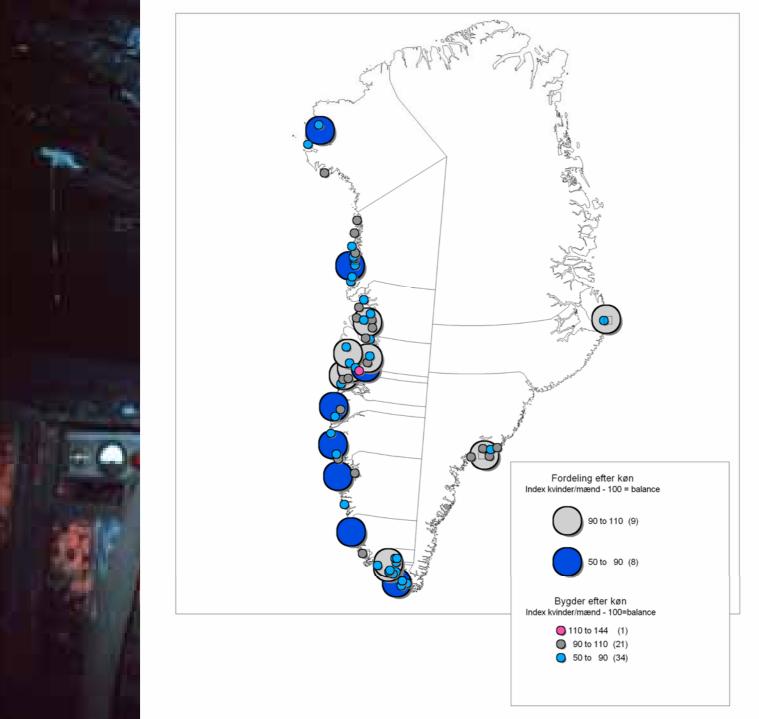
Female flight

Female/Male ratio
Alaska Boroughs and Census Ars Areas2000









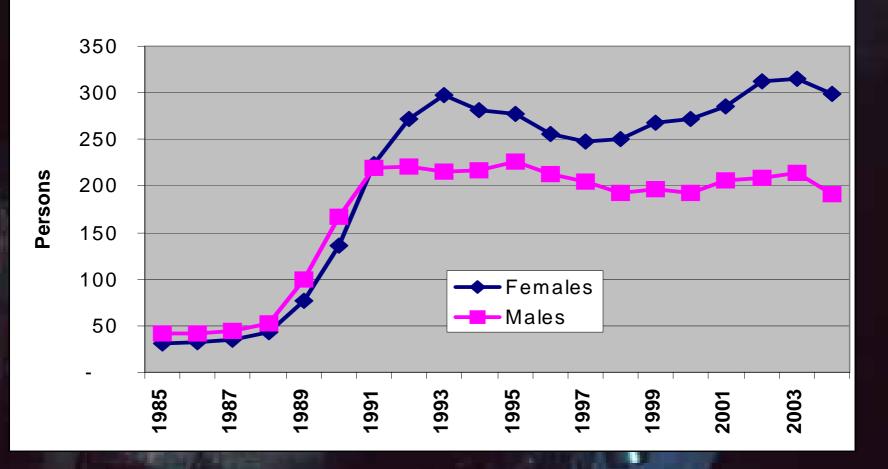


Migration

- These patterns can be seen related to a number of gender related differences in aspirations and approaches to changes
- First of all in relation to the question of work and work related activities
- The perception of customary male activities related to renewable and non-renewable
 resource exploitation seems to be "sticky"
- Females tend to be much more open to changes
- Males are path-dependent, tend to have difficulties in accepting other paths

Education

Persons finished education



Consequences

- The migration trends have a lot of implications for community life, influencing
 - The opportunities to marriages
 - Maintaining family life
 - Family structures
 - Cultural continuity
 - A key income sources necessary for the upholding of
 - renewable resource activities disappears, as wives wage income often seems to be such a source needed for investments in hunting and fishing activities
- Has a number of indirect consequences in relation to village social and health problems associated with unmarried young men.

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