

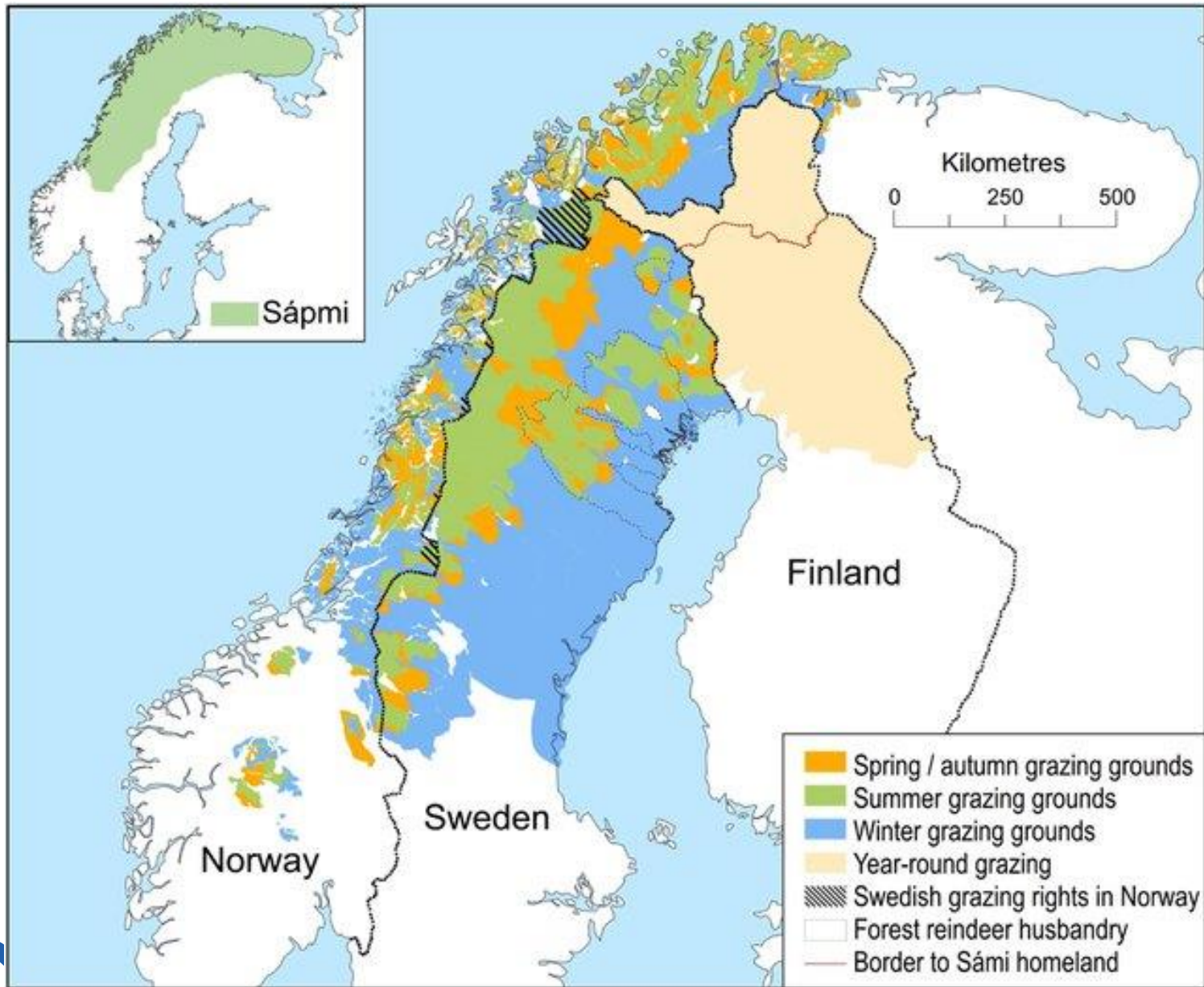
Reindeer herding in Nordland – in times of change



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Source: Käyhkö & Horstkotte 2017



Salten in Nordland





The outfields/commons provide many possibilities





Outfields – large potential for food production

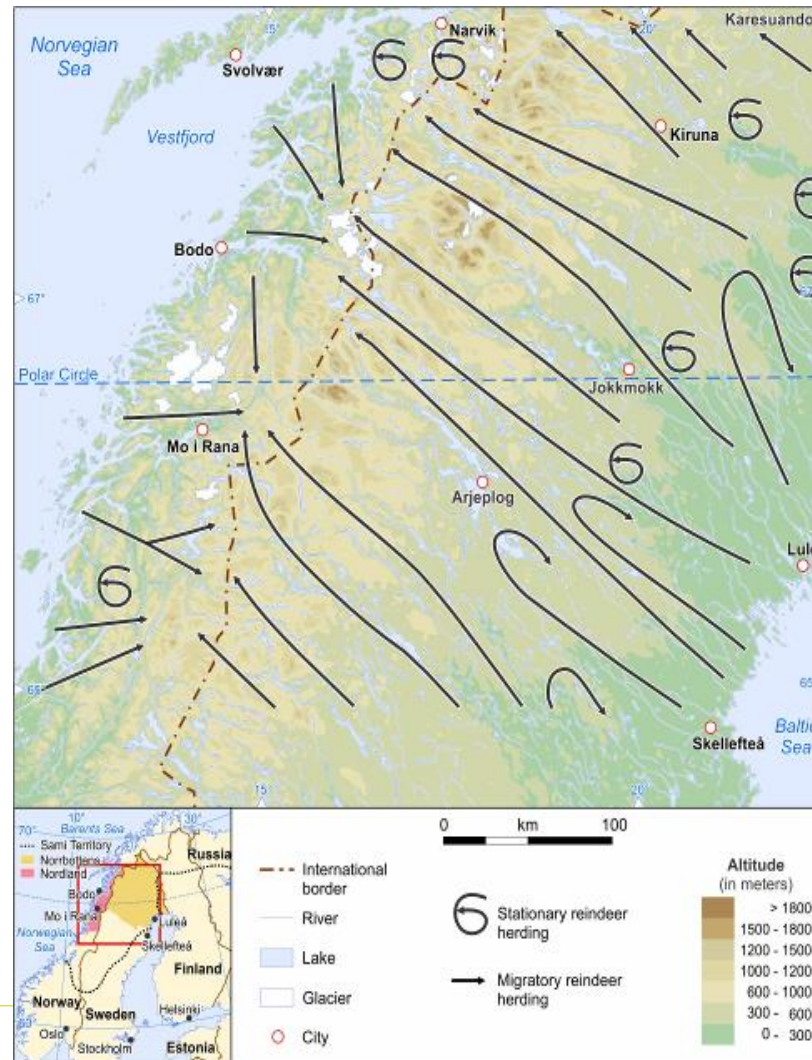
- Reindeer husbandry, sheep- and goat farmers can utilize this resource
- But – depend on large continuing pastures





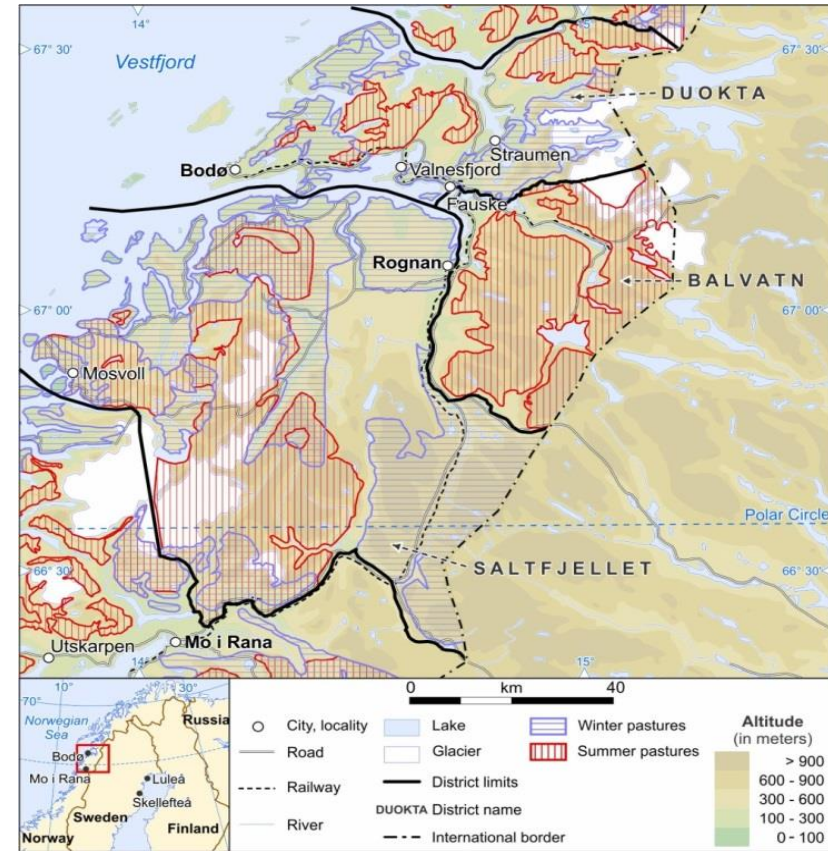
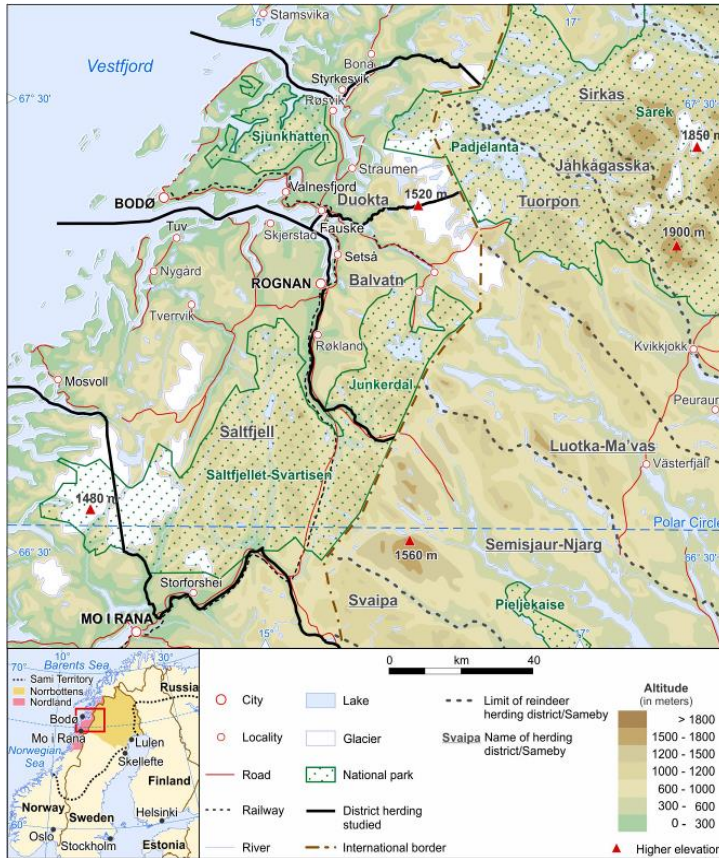
Traditional migration routes – cross border husbandry

East-west migrations prior to 1905 (source: Reindeer Pasture Commission 1997)





Reindeer herding districts – Salten





Reindeer husbandry governance in Norway – cross border herding

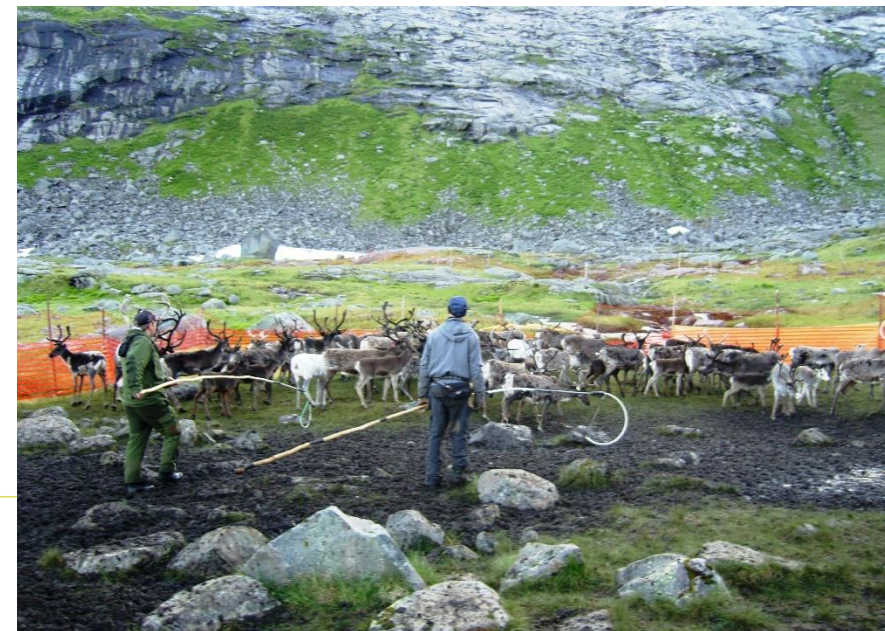
- Under agricultural department since 1970s
- Ongoing rationalization and modernization
- Customary rights
 - There is no land ownership connected to reindeer husbandry, but since the 18th century, reindeer herders have kept official user rights to herding districts.
 - This practice is regulated through a system of licenses referred to as '*siida* shares' (*siida*-andelers)
 - Must be Sami to practice herding in northern Norway. *Siida* shares stays within families





Reindeer husbandry in Norway

- Family –livelihood, culture, way of life
- The animals –reindeer is the cultural bearer –
- Traditional – and experience based knowledge – on herding, reindeer, doudji, - passed down from generation to generation





Reindeer herding in Nordland. Can they make it?





Interlinked processes of change – cumulative effects

- Multiple challenges across scale that pastoralists must deal with locally
 - Climate change
 - Carnivores
 - Pasture access (coastal, inland)
 - Roads/railway
 - Cabins, tourism
 - Mining
 - Institutional barriers, Border to Sweden, policies
 - diseases (e.g. CWD, ticks)
- Create fragmented pastures AND impacts herders adaptive capacity



Climate change- consequences for reindeer husbandry?

- Locked pastures



Increased gradually
the past 30-50 years

Locked pastures

When I grew up; the inland mountains towards the border were as far east as we went for inland pastures. We rarely had locked pastures in winter then. We got cold weather in autumn, and it lasted until spring. My grandparents didn't have access to coastal pastures, but they managed without. Today, we cannot even go as far east as we are allowed to.. I feel sorry for the herder in Nordland who does not have coastal pastures in 50 years' time (From Risvoll & Hovelsrud 2016).



Photo: C.Risvoll

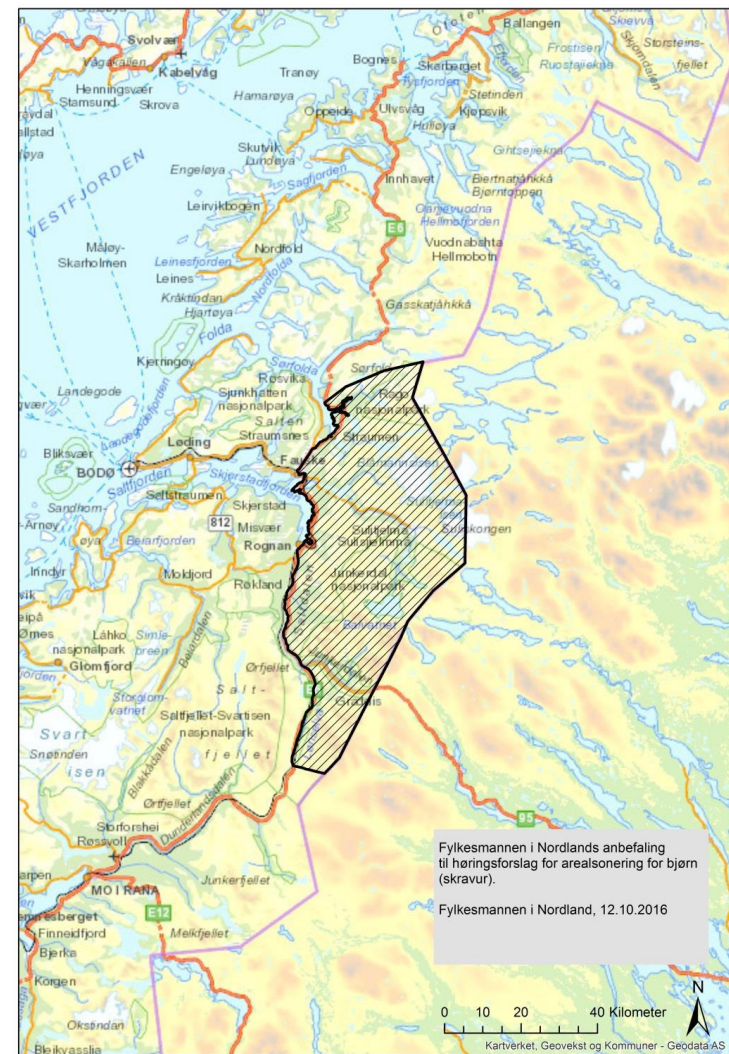
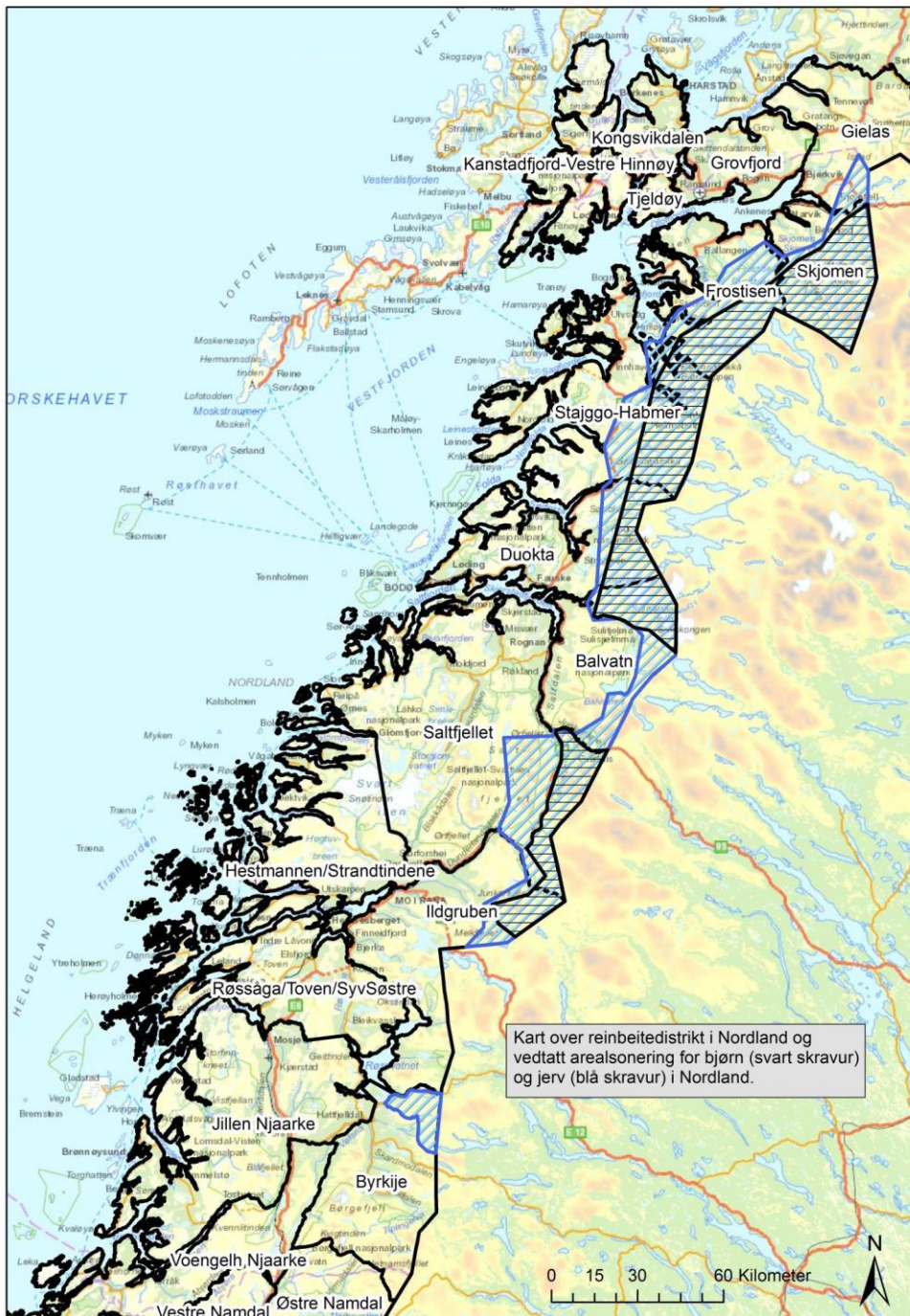




Carnivore management

- Twofold goal of coexistence – carnivore agreement
- Zoning – areas prioritized for carnivores, pasturing animals (reindeer, sheep)
 - Co-existence? Land use conflict
 - Whose knowledge counts?
 - Ecological /biological knowledge base
 - Social impact assessment – bears?





Local differences

- Access to coastal pastures
- Access to pastures in Sweden
- Topography
- Level and type of encroachment
- Carnivore pressure
- Degree and frequency of locked pastures



Adaptation strategies

- Supplementary feeding
- Alternative grazing patterns
- Increased mobility
- Calm animals
- Help from volunteers



Challenges with adaptation

- Flexibility

- Alternative pastures: Using coastal pastures in winter as adaptive strategy to handle locked pastures and pressure from carnivores
→also a dilemma because:
 - May eventually restrict adaptive capacity as it can further increase land-use conflict (farmers, cabins, tourists)
 - Threat of 'overgrazing'
- Supplement feeding
 - Risk of disease in yards and at the coast
 - Loss of traditional/experience-based knowledge





- Needs:
 - See processes of change as coupled and integrated
 - Increased awareness of local context
 - Increased acknowledgement of local knowledge
 - The ongoing puzzle of how to include/connect different knowledge systems





Sami herders participation in governance

- 2005: The Norwegian Sami people's right to participate in decision making processes
 - Procedures for Consultation between State Authorities and Sami Parliament – follow-up of ILO Convention 169



Collaborative research

- True participation – what is that?
- Trust
- Time
- On what arena?





Experience-based knowledge in mapping

- Collaboration between herders and researchers on land use maps – why?
- Herders and government officials express a great need for updated maps that capture more of the diversity, dynamics and cumulative effects that impact on the pastures and herders adaptive capacity
- Focus on concepts in maps and how they can better reflect herders knowledge and experience in the landscape

Heggmoen-Mjønes i Doukta reinbeitedistrikt (RBD)

