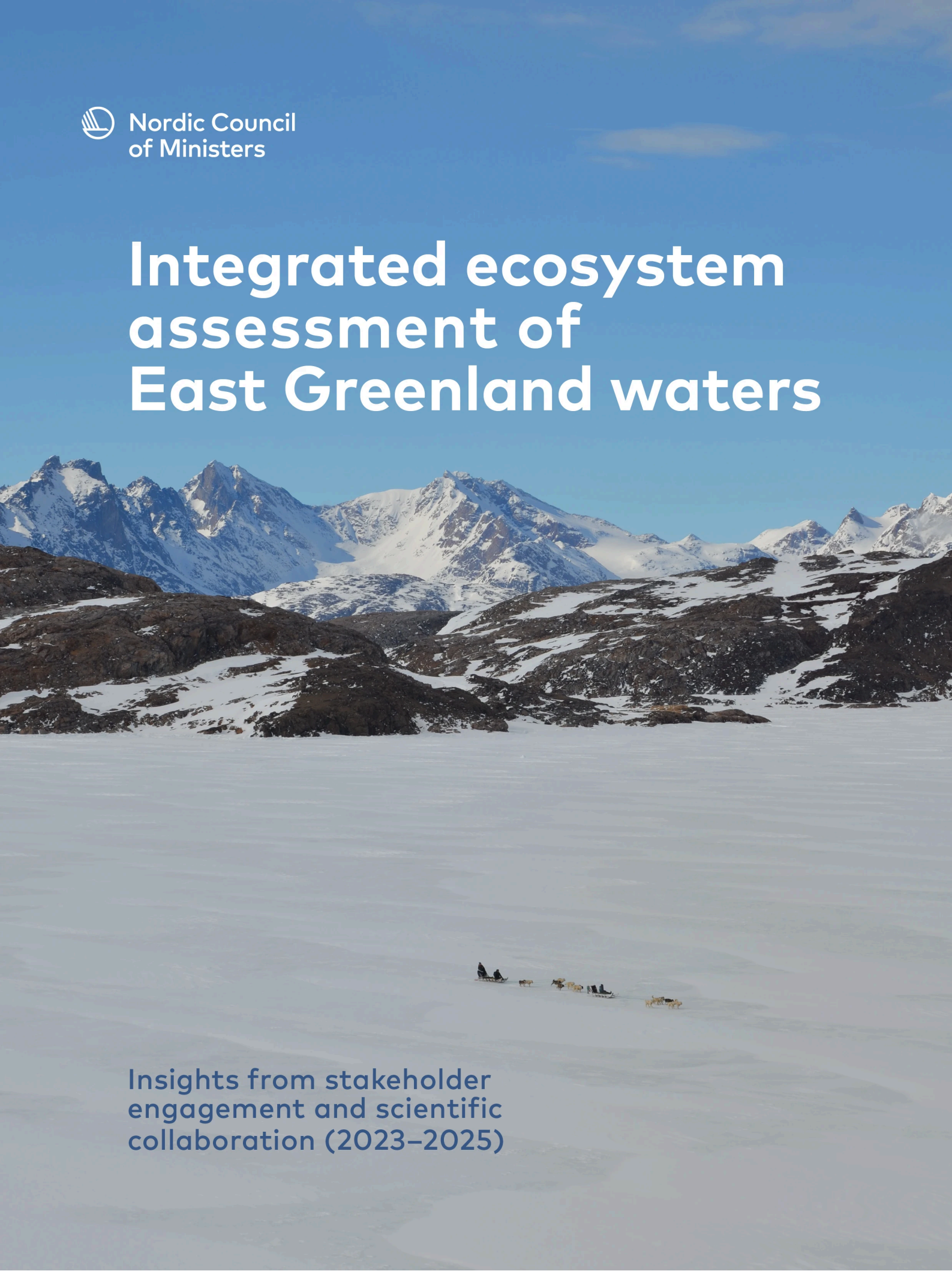
Nordic Council of Ministers

# Integrated ecosystem assessment of East Greenland waters



## Insights from stakeholder engagement and scientific collaboration (2023–2025)

# Integrated Ecosystem Assessment of East Greenland Waters

## Insights from Stakeholder Engagement and Scientific Collaboration (2023–2025)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# 1. Abstract

This working paper summarizes the activities, insights, and outcomes of the Nordic Council of Ministers project on the Integrated Ecosystem Assessment (IEA) of the East Greenland marine region carried out between 2023 and 2025. The project combined scientific collaboration, Nordic knowledge exchange, and extensive engagement with stakeholders and local communities in East Greenland. Through a series of scientific meetings, stakeholder workshops, and cross sector seminars, the project compiled and synthesized new scientific data, local ecological knowledge, and management perspectives relevant to the rapidly changing East Greenland ecosystem.

The analyses highlight major themes including the influence of physical oceanographic drivers, shifts in fish and marine mammal communities, and the need to better understand seafloor ecosystems, trophic interactions, and climate driven ecosystem change. Stakeholder dialogues provided additional insight into local observations of environmental change, challenges for fisheries and tourism, governance needs, and the importance of clearer and more adaptive management frameworks.

Across all activities, the project strengthened Nordic cooperation, improved the evidence base for forthcoming ICES assessments, and enhanced the integration of scientific and local knowledge systems. The findings emphasize the importance of continued dialogue, inclusive knowledge sharing, and coordinated monitoring efforts as foundations for sustainable and ecosystem based management in the East Greenland marine ecosystem and comparable Arctic Regions.

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**Keywords:** Integrated Ecosystem Assessment (IEA), East Greenland marine ecosystem, Climate change, stakeholder engagement, sustainable fisheries and resource management, local knowledge

# 2. Introduction

The East Greenland marine region is shaped by the interplay between Arctic and Atlantic water masses, complex sea ice dynamics and a range of human activities including fisheries, tourism, and scientific research (Some references, e.g., ICES, 2023 & 2025). Cold, low salinity Polar water flows southward along the shelf, forming a surface layer that insulates the upper ocean from warmer, nutrient rich Atlantic waters below. In areas where this stratification weakens – particularly seaward of the shelf break – mixing enhances nutrient supply and supports much of the region's biological productivity and commercial fisheries (ICES 2025; Zwerschke et al. 2025; Sing et al. 2026).

Although East Greenland remains sparsely populated and relatively pristine, the region is experiencing rapid climate driven change. Increased inflow of heat from the subpolar North Atlantic, combined with altered freshwater inputs from accelerating sea ice melt and glacial discharge, is reshaping salinity, stratification, and the distribution of water masses (Gjelstrup et al. 2022; Ager et al 2025). These physical changes are expected to cascade throughout the ecosystem, affecting primary production, species distributions, marine mammals and thereby the livelihoods of local communities. Monitoring, quantifying, and anticipating these developments is therefore essential for sustainable management.

Integrated Ecosystem Assessment (IEA) provides a holistic and structured framework for addressing these challenges. Rather than focusing on single species or isolated pressures, IEA evaluates cumulative drivers and their combined impacts on ecosystem structure and function, recognizing that humans are an integral part of the system and depend on a range of ecosystem services. This is particularly relevant in regions such as East Greenland, where environmental change, emerging economic activities, and governance challenges interact across scales. The IEA framework follows five iterative stages – scoping, indicator development, risk analysis, management strategy evaluation, and monitoring and evaluation – and combines expert judgement with quantitative analysis to support ecosystem based management (Levin et al. 2009).

The overarching aim of this project under the Nordic Council of Ministers was to initiate and advance the IEA process for East Greenland waters, referred to as Greenland Sea Ecoregion by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) (Figure 1) (ICES, 2023: 2025). While the immediate focus is regional, the approach is designed to be applicable to neighboring marine areas, including the Nordic Seas, Icelandic waters, and the Arctic Ocean. In this initial phase of the IEA, emphasis is placed on scoping, indicator development and risk analysis, carried out through workshops, science meetings and engagement with stakeholders. These activities help identify key concerns and drivers of change, knowledge gaps requiring further research, and potential indicators for tracking ecosystem status.

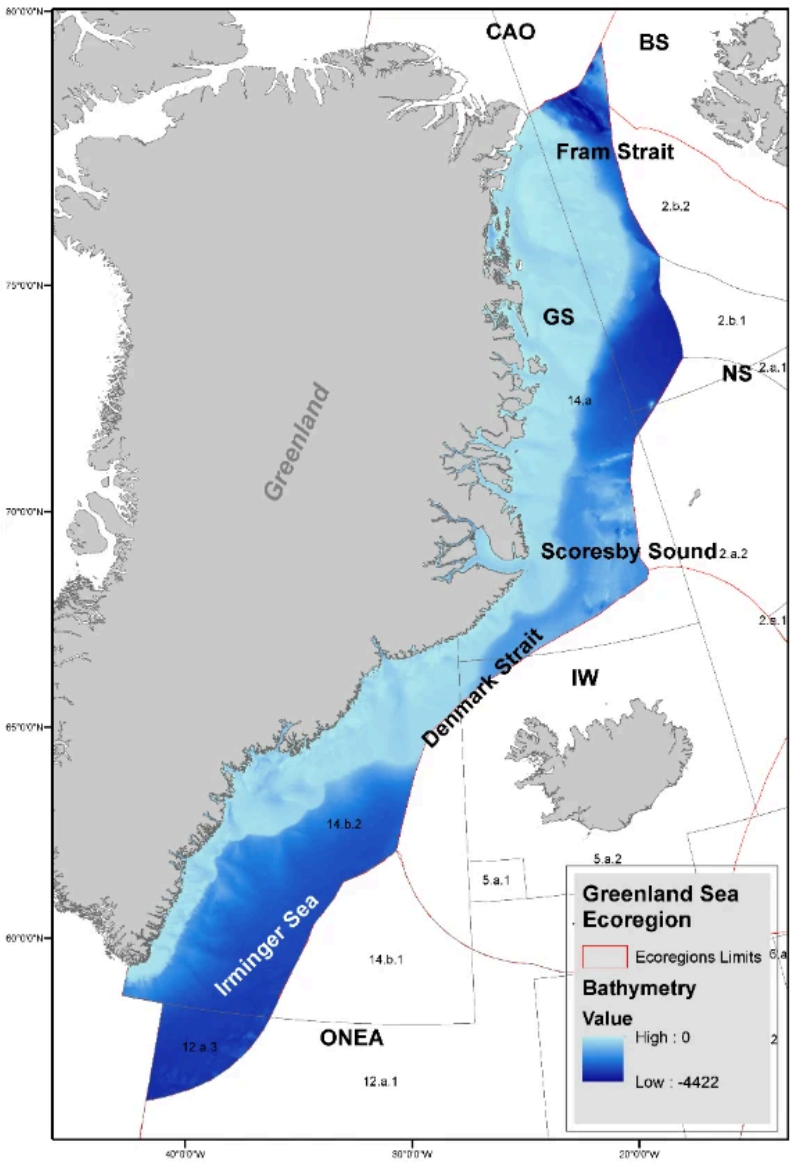


**Figure 1:** The Greenland Sea ecoregion. The other ICES ecoregions indicated are: CAO (Central Arctic Ocean), GS (Greenland Sea), BS (Barents Sea), NS (Norwegian Sea), IW (Icelandic Waters), ONEA (Oceanic Northeast Atlantic) (ICES, 2023).

A wide range of stakeholders stand to benefit from this work, including Greenlandic ministries, local communities, the fishing and tourism industries, NGOs, the Greenland Business Association, Nordic marine research institutes and policy bodies such as the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the EU Commission. Their engagement reflects shared Nordic interests in sustainable ocean management, knowledge exchange and cross border cooperation.

The project contributes three major outputs:

- a framework for holistic ecosystem management aligned with the ICES Working Group on Integrated Ecosystem Assessment of the Greenland Sea (WGIEAGS).
- a dedicated stakeholder dialogue forum that enables in depth discussions of ecosystem use, concerns, and opportunities; and
- collaboration with adjacent scientific initiatives such as Greenland Science Week and the EU projects ECOTIP and Face-It, supporting cross Nordic knowledge exchange and awareness of ecosystem developments.

Together, these efforts lay the foundation for a long term, science based and stakeholder informed Integrated Ecosystem Assessment for East Greenland Waters.

# 3. Project activities 2023–2025

The project carried out a set of activities between 2023 and 2025, combining scientific collaboration, information compilation, international knowledge exchange, and stakeholder engagement.

The overall methodological approach was grounded in principles of Integrated Ecosystem Assessment (IEA), with a strong emphasis on co production of knowledge, iterative dialogue, and cross sector participation. This approach ensured that scientific work and stakeholder perspectives were integrated throughout the process, helping to build a comprehensive evidence base for the East Greenland marine ecosystem and to strengthen Nordic cooperation on ecosystem based management.

An overview of the stakeholder workshops, seminars, and scientific meetings conducted during the project period is provided in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Overview of project activities conducted between 2023 and 2025.

| Activity | Dates |
|---|---|
| Stakeholder Workshop, Nuuk | 7 Nov 2023 |
| Presentations at Greenland Science Week, Nuuk | 8–9 Nov 2023 |
| Stakeholder Seminar, Tasiilaq | 21–23 Apr 2024 |
| Science Workshop, Nuuk | 26–28 Nov 2024 |
| Fisheries Stakeholder Seminar, Tasiilaq | 27–29 Apr 2025 |
| Stakeholder Workshop and Science Meeting, Nuuk | 11 Nov 2025 |

## 3.1 Science meetings

Science meetings held in Nuuk in 2024 and 2025 brought together researchers from across the Nordic and adjacent regions, including Denmark, the Faroe Islands, Germany, Greenland, Iceland, and Norway, as part of the ICES Working Group on Integrated Ecosystem Assessment of the Greenland Sea (WGIEAGS). These meetings were designed to coordinate scientific work, facilitate data sharing, and support the joint development of the Greenland Sea IEA.

The meetings included presentations on ongoing research related to physical oceanography, species distribution, fish and marine mammal indicators, benthic habitats, and ecosystem monitoring. In addition, participants reviewed methodological developments, discussed emerging data needs, and identified opportunities for improved coordination across institutions and projects working in the East and Southeast Greenland region.

A central theme concerned the integration of stakeholder, Local Ecological Knowledge (LEK), and Indigenous Knowledge (IK) into WGIEAGS assessments. Participants examined available written sources and explored options for structuring LEK/IK contributions within WGIEAGS products. They further discussed how upcoming community engagement activities could strengthen the knowledge base for the East Greenland ecoregion.

The meetings also facilitated collaborative planning of future research and survey activities, helping to ensure alignment with assessment needs and avoid duplication of effort. Through structured discussions and breakout sessions, participants worked to refine analytical approaches, define, and harmonize ecosystem indicators, and improve data consistency across institutions.

Outputs from the 2024 and 2025 science meetings will be incorporated into the next WGIEAGS ecosystem assessment, contributing updated thematic content, revised indicator descriptions, and an expanded overview of available LEK/IK sources. In this way, the meetings functioned as key project activities that enhanced coordination, supported co production of knowledge, and ensured that emerging scientific insights can be effectively integrated into regional ecosystem assessment and management processes.

## 3.2 Stakeholder workshops and seminars

Stakeholder workshop and Greenland Science Week, Nuuk (7–9 November 2023): The first stakeholder workshop convened a broad group of participants, including representatives from several Greenlandic ministries, local fishers and hunters, NGOs, the tourism sector, the military, and the research community. Discussions focused on ecosystem use, observed environmental changes, and priorities for future management. The workshop outcomes were documented in a 2023 report, which provided a baseline for subsequent engagement activities (Rathcke *et al.*, 2024). As part of Greenland Science Week, the workshop also enabled broader dissemination of information about the Greenland IEA to the scientific community and the public.

Fisheries stakeholder seminar, Tasiilaq (21–23 April 2024 & 27–29 April 2025): The seminars in Tasiilaq were organised by the Government of Greenland's Department of Fisheries, with participation from WGIEAGS members. These activities supported the Development Plan for East Greenland fisheries (Naalakkersuisut, 2024), expanded engagement with local communities, and facilitated mutual knowledge sharing, allowing project partners and stakeholders to co produce research questions and priorities. Participants included local fishers, representatives from the Greenlandic government, Greenland Institute of Natural Resources (GINR), Aarhus University (AAU), and major fishing companies.

Discussions centred on practical experience with ecosystem change, resource availability, local priorities, and infrastructure challenges affecting fisheries and community livelihoods.

Integrated stakeholder workshop and science meeting, Nuuk (11 November 2025): This combined event gathered more than 40 organisations and served as a major milestone in consolidating knowledge gathered over the project period. Local representatives from East Greenland contributed directly to discussions on ecosystem status, management priorities, cumulative impacts, and future data needs. In parallel, the scientific meeting brought together researchers working across Greenland, enabling dialogue that extended beyond East Greenland and facilitating stronger coordination between scientific and community driven perspectives.

# 4. Analysis of key scientific themes

## 4.1 Ocean change and physical drivers

Scientific discussions highlighted the central role of physical oceanographic processes in shaping ecological conditions on the Southeast and East Greenland shelves. A key finding concerned the dynamics of the East Greenland Polar Front (EGPF), which forms where Polar waters meet Arctic-origin waters north of Denmark Strait and Atlantic-origin waters farther south along the shelf break. The intensity and position of the EGPF south of Denmark Strait vary systematically with Subpolar Gyre dynamics and the strength of gyre "spin up" events. These shifts strongly influence surface conditions, nutrient supply, and biological productivity (Gjelstrup *et al.*, 2025). Periods of a stronger, more shoreward position of the front correspond to elevated chlorophyll concentrations along the continental slope and increased primary production on shallow banks following sea ice retreat. In contrast, outer shelf and slope areas experience reduced production. The front also exhibits pronounced seasonal and interannual variability, migrating up to 90 km across the shelf in years of extensive sea ice loss. These findings underscore how changes in gyre circulation, sea ice cover, and water mass structure interact to regulate ecosystem productivity, habitat availability, and the distribution of key species. Coherent shifts in fish community patterns detected through multivariate analyses also indicate that oceanographic forcing drives biological restructuring at both seasonal and decadal scales.

## 4.2 Ecosystem change and biological responses

### Marine mammals

Substantial ecological change has occurred along the East Greenland coast since the early 2000s, coinciding with a marked reduction in multi year sea ice and rising ocean temperatures. Previously ice covered areas have become accessible to temperate species, leading to the establishment of large seasonal populations of baleen whales. Survey data indicate that approx. 4000 fin and humpback whales, and ~6000 minke whales (Hansen et al. 2018, Heide-Jørgensen et al. in review a) now occupy the East Greenland shelf during summer and autumn, exerting major predation pressure on krill and capelin (Heide-Jørgensen et al in review_b). The expansion of these species northward to ~70°N illustrates a profound reorganisation of the coastal marine community (Heide-Jørgensen et al. 2023). Arctic cetaceans demonstrate contrasting trends. Bowhead whales appear to be recovering in the Northeast Water region, whereas narwhals in East Greenland are under severe pressure from both habitat change and unsustainable hunting levels. Beluga whales, historically rare in East Greenland, have increased in occurrence since 2016. Genetic evidence suggests connectivity to populations in both the Kara Sea and the Beaufort Sea (NAMMCO 2025). Reduced sea ice coverage in migration corridors to both belugas and their prey species may be influencing distribution shifts. Pink salmon is one potential beluga prey species, which appears to have found its way to East Greenland (Dunmall et al. 2013). These changes indicate cascading ecological effects arising from warming waters, reduced sea ice, and altered prey fields.

### Fish communities

Multiple indicators point to long term reorganisation of fish assemblages. Analyses of Mean Temperature of the Catch (MTC) show a shift towards warm water species dominance during the 1980s, consistent with large scale ocean warming. Since then, community composition has stabilised but continues to exhibit interannual variability linked to oceanographic drivers such as gyre circulation and sea ice dynamics (Petersen in prep).

Arctic cod – a central mid trophic species in Arctic food webs – has experienced substantial declines across both East and West Greenland since the early 1990s, accompanied by a northward range shift. These trends align with environmental pressures on early life stages, including rising sea-surface temperature, diminishing sea ice, and changes in prey availability. Parallel northward movement in ringed seal catches suggests cascading impacts throughout the ecosystem (Jansen *et al.*, 2026). Analyses of capelin distribution during autumn, which signifies the late feeding season, revealed that capelin occupy both Atlantic origin and Polar Surface Water masses across the East Greenland shelf. Their vertical and horizontal

distribution shows significant interannual variability and appears closely tied to krill availability. This highlights the strong trophic coupling between capelin and lower trophic levels, as well as the species' adaptive movement across water masses -an important consideration for understanding predator–prey dynamics and for forecasting the effects of climate driven habitat change (Sing et al. 2026).

## Benthic communities

A decadal assessment of benthic bycatch data revealed distinct patterns in the structure and distribution of benthic habitats across Greenland's shelf areas. East Greenland displayed higher benthic biomass, while West Greenland exhibited higher species richness and more rare taxa. In general, taxa richness increased towards the shelf edge with a subsequent decrease with depth along the continental slopes. Taxa richness tends to be greatest in southern Greenland and decreased towards higher latitudes. Overall, East Greenland seafloor communities seemed to be longer lived than those in West Greenland (Hiddink et al, in review) making these communities more vulnerable to environmental change and mechanical disturbance. East Greenland's shelf edge, south of the Denmark Strait, is dominated by dense ostur sponge assemblages, likely influenced by the high velocity bottom currents experienced in that regions. These sponge gardens often serve as habitat for juvenile redfish. Several areas were identified as potential sites for management consideration due to high richness and the presence of vulnerable marine ecosystem indicators. This baseline assessment provides essential spatial

context for ecosystem based management and certification processes (Zwerschke et al., et al., 2025). The current benthic monitoring program by GINR has only run for the last 10 years – which is too short a time range to identify temporal trends. Recent work in Northeast Greenland, however, has identified subtle shifts in benthic communities and functions based on extended sea ice free periods (Keck Al-Habahbeh et al, 2026). Distribution of macroalgae along the east Greenland was studied by Wegeberg et al (2025) who found that the distribution of kelp habitats which are often considered hot spots for biodiversity and primary production in coastal ecosystem was strongly related to sea ice coverage and glacial run-off.

## 4.3 Collaboration, knowledge sharing, and integration of LEK/IK

Another key theme was the growing recognition of the importance of incorporating Local Ecological Knowledge (LEK) and Indigenous Knowledge (IK) alongside scientific observations. Stakeholder inputs from East Greenland communities provide fine scale, site-specific insights that complement the broader spatial coverage of oceanographic and ecological datasets. These contributions describe a wide range of climate driven changes, including glacial retreat, coastline erosion, shifting species distributions, infrastructure challenges, and changes in the availability of fish and marine mammals (Rathcke et al., 2024 and 2025; Jacobsen *et al*. 2025; Jansen *et al*, 2026).

Discussions also highlighted the interconnected nature of marine resource use, tourism, subsistence activities, and regional economic development. Stakeholders pointed to emerging user conflicts, the need for clearer and more consistent regulations - particularly in fisheries and tourism - and the importance of ensuring that management frameworks are adapted to East Greenland's specific conditions. Such observations enriched the understanding of how environmental change affects both ecosystems and community livelihoods.

The workshops further emphasized the need to enhance the collection, organization, and prioritization of local knowledge. Participants noted that local knowledge extends far beyond fishing and hunting practices, encompassing cultural perspectives, historical insights, and observations of environmental change across both marine and terrestrial systems. At the same time, the sheer geographic scale of East Greenland and limited local capacity present challenges for systematic local knowledge gathering. It was underscored that it is not only important to determine how to collect LEK/IK, but also what information is needed to guide sustainable management. Collaborative approaches involving communities were viewed as critical for identifying priorities and ensuring that knowledge collection aligns with long term ecological and socio economic needs.

Several practical pathways for strengthening knowledge collection were proposed, including community based monitoring and the use of local and industry vessels - such as fishing boats and cruise ships - as platforms for data gathering. Suggestions included deploying simple environmental sensors, collecting biological samples (e.g., seal stomach contents), and contributing observations of birds, marine mammals, and sea ice conditions. These ideas reflect an interest in creating a more distributed and participatory monitoring system that complements formal scientific programs.

During the Science Meetings, researchers discussed practical and appropriate ways to reflect LEK/IK in future WGIEAGS assessments. Two possible approaches were outlined:

1. including dedicated sections that highlight societal and ecological perspectives, or
2. integrating LEK/IK contributions within relevant thematic chapters.

As part of this discussion, it was noted that ICES working groups operate within defined formats and procedures, which limit the extent to which full co authorship or formal community peer review can be pursued. There are also considerations related to scientific independence and the need to maintain transparency and consistency in ICES advice processes. Within these boundaries, WGIEAGS expressed an intention to continue exploring ways of incorporating outcomes from stakeholder workshops, written LEK/IK sources, and relevant social science studies into their assessments where appropriate. This approach can help support a more inclusive and context rich understanding of ecosystem change while respecting both the strengths of LEK/IK and the operational framework within which ICES working groups operate.

## 4.4 Sustainable management

Discussions on sustainable development and management in East Greenland highlighted the interdependence of social, economic, and governance factors, and the need for an integrated approach to long term regional development. Stakeholders identified several core themes that influence the feasibility of sustainable coastal management in the region.

Commercial fisheries in East Greenland are almost entirely offshore and, like other offshore activities, have limited direct economic and social connections to inshore communities. The commercial coastal fishery in East Greenland – where the hunting tradition has been more prevalent – is at a very low level compared to West Greenland. The development of coastal commercial fisheries in East Greenland is a priority for regional development and employment in the region. The Fishery

Development Plan of the Ministry of Fisheries, Hunting, Agriculture and Self-sufficiency supports small-scale fishers in exploring and pursuing new and/or more fishing activities, focusing especially on fisher requests for new equipment and training as well as the availability of first-sale marketing options for the fishers. A large part of the management discussions thereby focused on establishing and supporting coastal fishery activities in the first place and building up a knowledge base for management as the fishery develops.

Infrastructure limitations and depopulation were consistently raised as major barriers in East Greenland. Limited transport, health, communication, and harbour infrastructure restrict economic diversification and access to services, contributing to continued outmigration from smaller coastal communities. Participants noted that limited job opportunities drive this depopulation, which in turn reduces local capacity to address emerging development and management challenges.

Stakeholders also emphasised the importance of education, knowledge retention, and local capacity. Many young people must leave East Greenland for education and training, which disrupts the transmission of local knowledge and reduces the availability of skilled labour locally. Smaller communities face significant challenges in meeting administrative and management demands, and stakeholders stressed the need to strengthen local capacity to engage in planning, monitoring, and decision making.

A further theme concerned economic diversification and dependency on a narrow set of activities, particularly fishing and hunting. This dependency increases vulnerability to market fluctuations, environmental changes, and uncertainty about future resource availability. Participants highlighted the need for broader livelihood opportunities and more flexible management frameworks that can adapt to changing ecological and economic conditions. Some also pointed to limited political will and governance capacity as factors that hinder the adoption of necessary but potentially unpopular decisions.

Another challenge identified was the lack of dialogue between tourism operators and local communities. Stakeholders expressed concerns regarding uneven distribution of benefits, insufficient local involvement in tourism planning, and the potential impact on cultural values and community cohesion. A more inclusive and transparent approach to tourism development was seen as essential for ensuring equitable benefits and reducing conflict.

In addition to these central themes, stakeholders highlighted a range of other issues that complicate sustainable development, including the risk of invasive species, safety, and search and rescue challenges due to vast distances, uncertainties regarding the impacts of bottom trawling, and a fragmented governance system where responsibilities are spread across multiple authorities and municipalities. Many participants noted that limited ecological and socio economic knowledge, combined with uncertainty about future climate conditions and economic developments, makes long term planning difficult.

Across the discussions, stakeholders stressed the importance of clear, consistent, and well defined regulations. Sustainable management was not seen as requiring more rules, but rather better rules – regulations that are precise, transparent, and adapted to local conditions. Ambiguous or conflicting guidelines were perceived as barriers to effective decision making, particularly within the fishing and tourism sectors. Improving regulatory clarity was viewed as key to building trust, accountability, and adaptive management capacity. During the stakeholder workshop in 2025, fishers and scientists suggested and discussed various concrete measures that could be further explored (e.g., regarding the management of small whales, ringed seals, and offshore cod)

Participants also pointed to the potential for local knowledge to help reduce uncertainty and support informed decision making. Suggestions included developing community based monitoring and practical data collection approaches that complement scientific programmes. Integrating such knowledge, where appropriate, was considered an important step toward filling information gaps and strengthening ecosystem based management.

# 5. Project outcomes and added value

The project has generated significant added value by strengthening networks across sectors, disciplines, and countries, and by enhancing the scientific and stakeholder knowledge base available for the Integrated Ecosystem Assessment (IEA) process. Through sustained engagement and collaboration, the project improved the data foundation for WGIEAGS analyses and contributed directly to the ICES Ecosystem Overview for the East Greenland ecoregion.

The activities facilitated closer dialogue between researchers, local communities, and management authorities, helping to clarify key management challenges and identify shared priorities for future work. This has increased mutual understanding between knowledge systems and has supported a more inclusive approach to ecosystem assessment. The project also laid the groundwork for a more systematic integration of local and Indigenous knowledge into future assessments and research initiatives, improving the relevance and real world applicability of the IEA.

By convening science meetings, stakeholder workshops, and cross regional exchanges, the project strengthened Nordic cooperation (between Denmark, Faroe Islands, Germany, Greenland, and Norway), encouraged joint planning of research activities, and helped align national efforts with international ecosystem based management frameworks. The project thereby created synergies that extend beyond East Greenland, supporting knowledge transfer across the Nordic region and feeding into broader discussions on climate driven ecosystem change.

Overall, the project has provided a durable foundation for continued collaboration including potential for co-production of research- and monitoring priorities and developing collaborative approaches involving local communities. The project has also improved the quality and breadth of ecosystem information for East Greenland, and contributed to building a more coherent, knowledge rich basis for sustainable management in a rapidly changing region.

# 6. Conclusion

The work carried out between 2023 and 2025 demonstrates that effective and sustainable management of East Greenland's marine ecosystem requires an integrated approach that brings together scientific research, local and Indigenous knowledge, and policy perspectives. Across science meetings, stakeholder workshops, and cross sector dialogues, the project has highlighted the rapid pace of ecological change in the region and the increasing need for coordinated, knowledge rich management responses.

The project has strengthened the evidence base for the Integrated Ecosystem Assessment of the East Greenland waters by improving access to scientific data, clarifying emerging ecosystem trends, and identifying critical knowledge gaps. At the same time, it has shown that location based insights from communities provide essential context for understanding environmental change and its consequences for livelihoods and resource use. Bringing these knowledge systems into dialogue has enriched understanding and enhanced the practical relevance of ecosystem assessments.

Importantly, the project has helped build and consolidate networks across sectors and Nordic countries, creating a platform for continued cooperation and joint research planning. Through sustained engagement, the project has fostered trust, improved communication between stakeholders, and identified shared priorities for future monitoring, research, and management.

Overall, the project has laid a solid foundation for long term collaboration, improved the integration of diverse knowledge sources, and supported the development of a more robust, inclusive, and adaptive basis for sustainable ecosystem management in East Greenland. The insights generated here point toward the need for clearer regulatory frameworks, strengthened local capacity, and continued investment in cross sector communication -elements that will be essential for navigating ongoing climate driven changes and ensuring the resilience of the region's marine ecosystems and communities.

Moving forward, sustained investment in monitoring, inclusive knowledge systems, and cross-sector collaboration will be essential to ensure resilient ecosystems and communities in East Greenland. To support this, management authorities should establish clear frameworks and objectives to guide local initiatives and ensure coordinated and consistent data collection.

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# About this publication

## Integrated Ecosystem Assessment of East Greenland Waters

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