

The Kujalleq Municipality

Greenland is now organized into four municipalities. I work as a development manager in the southernmost municipality, The Kujalleq Municipality.

It is a work in correlation with an overwhelming nature. Today, the municipality has approximately 7,000 citizens. They are scattered in 14 settlements and a number of sheep farms. None of the settlements are connected by roads. Transportation of people and goods must be carried out by helicopter or by ship. The municipality has an area the size of Switzerland.

The accessibility and the limited infrastructure is one of the biggest challenges for the municipality. The major part of the municipal area is covered by The Greenlandic Ice Sheet. Only the coastal areas and the huge archipelago along the coast are free of ice.

All the settlements are located along the west coast of Greenland. The east coast is uninhabited, but several mining companies are engaged in developing mine projects, and who knows if they one day choose to establish a mining camp or a settlement on the long deserted stretches of the east coast.

South Greenland is rich in natural resources: A unique geology with rare earths elements and gold, a sea with cod, mackerel, catfish and shrimp as well as an emerging agriculture with sheep, cattle and crops.

The challenges of accessibility, climate and geography are compensated by a life and work in one of the world's most beautiful places. Next year, the Greenland Government and the municipality Kujalleq applies for nomination of the key landscapes of the municipality to become a UNESCO world heritage site.



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