



Juullimut ukiortaassamullu pilluaqqussummi assitaapput inuusuttut ICC kalaallit Nunaata Saamillu Siunnersuisoqatigiiffiata inuusuttunik pikkorissartitsinerani peqataasut. Pikkorissartitsineq pillugu Inuit Tusaataanni uani allaaserisaq aamma atuarneqarsinnaavoq.

The Christmas Greetings photo shows the participating youth and part of the faculty who participated in the joint ICC Greenland and Sami Council capacity building seminar in Nuuk in November. You can read more about the seminar inside this Newsletter.

JUULLIMI UKIORTAASSAMILU PILLUARITSI

MERRY CHRISTMAS
&



HAPPY NEW YEAR

GLÆDELIG JUL & GODT NYTÅR



Mads Fægteborg (saamimmiit nr. 2), ingerlassami matumani ataqatigiissaarisuusooq, 1550-miit ullumikkumut Europap Issittumut isiginneriaasianut tunngasumik saqqummiussivoq.

Mads Fægteborg (no. 2 from the left), who also is the coordinator of the project, introduced European images of the Arctic from around the 1550's until now.

SAAMIT INUILLU INUUSUTTAAT PIGINNAANGORSAQATIGIITTUT

Novembarip aappaani 2015-imi Norgemiit, Sverigemiit Finlandimiilu ilinniagaqartut arfineq-marluusut Nuummuk tikippuk peqatissatik nunatsinneersut sisamat isumasioqatigissallugit. Pisanut assigiinngitsunut tunngasutigit ilisimasalinnit immersorneqarlutik isumasioqatigiilluarsimaqalutik novembarip qulingani utimut aallarput.

Ingerlassami Saamit Inuillu inuusuttaat piginnaangorsartinneqarput, susassaqrfinni attumassuteqarfigisaminni aalajangiinerni tamakkii-sumik sukumiisumillu ingerlassaqarsinnaanerit ilanngullugu sammeneqarluni.

Ingerlassami tassani Issittumi suleqatigiiffi-

gineqartuni pingaarnersiuiinerni salliutit tamarmik sammeneqartassapput. Ilinniartinneqarnermi matumani nunat inoqqaavisa inuttut pisinnaatitaaffii (FN-ip iluani), avatangiisinut tunngasut kiisalu nungusaataangitsumik ineriartortitsineq sammeneqarput (Issittumi Siunnersuisoqatigiiffiup iluani).

NUNAT AVANNARLIIT KISIMIK PEQATAATITAQARPUP

Isumaliutigilluareerlugu Saami Council-kkut aamma Kalaallit Nunaanni ICC-kkut aalajangerput Nunani Avannarlerni pisanik sammeneqartuunngitsunik kattuffinni taakkunani marlunni samminnitoqassanngitsooq. Pingaartumik kattuffinni taakkunani russit ilinniagaqartut peqa-



Aviaja Egede Lyngge, nunatsinni meeqqat illersuisuata Meeqqat pisinnaatitaaffiit tunngasumik saqqummiivoq.

Aviaja Egede Lyngge, the Children's Spokes Person in Greenland talked about Children's Rights



Aqqaluk Lyngge, ICC-mi præsidentiusimasup Kattuffiup 1973-mi aallartisarnera oqaluttuarivaa, tassani Inuit, Saamit, Amerikkallu avannaaniit eqqillit peqataapput. Aammat-taaq Issittumi Avatangiisit Illersorneqarnissaannut Periusis-siap, Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy-p Issittumilu Siunnersuisoqatigiit pilersinneqarnerat oqaluttuarineqarpoq.

Aqqaluk Lyngge, former ICC Chair and President of ICC told the history of the Arctic Cooperation from its beginning in 1973 where Inuit, Saami and North American Indians met for the first time and the establishment of ICC, Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy and the Arctic Council.

taatinneqarnissaat eqqarsaatersorfineqarsimavoq, - tassami misissuiffissatut siunnersuutigineqartoq russit maannakkorpiaq naalakkersuinnikkut inissisimaneranni ilinniagaqartunut russiusunut sunniuteqassava?

Maannakkorpiaq nunat inoqqaavisa sinniuisa nunani tamalaani oqaloqatigiiffinni, soorlu FN-imi Issittumilu siunnersuisoqatigiinni peqataanissaannut russit akornusiinartuupput. Tamatuma kingunerisaanik ilinniartit nunat avannarliit inuusuttaanneersuussapput, taakkuami nunaanni naleqatit assigiissuteqarnerummata, pingaartumik inatsisiliorneq atugarissaartitsineq il.il. tungaasigut.

Isumasioqatigiinnissap tullissaa aappaagu upernaakkut Finlandimi Inarimi pisussatut pilersaarutigineqarpoq.

Piginnaangorsaqatigiinneq Nordregiomit Danmarkimilu Nunanut Allanut Ministereqarfimmit aningaasatigut tapersorneqarpoq.

JOINT SAAMI AND INUIT YOUTH CAPACITY BUILDING PROJECT

On November 2nd 2015 seven students from Norway, Sweden and Finland arrived to Nuuk and participated in a seminar together with five colleagues from Greenland. When the students left Nuuk on November 10th they had been participating in well-planned seminar with skilled experts as lecturers on specific topics.

The project focuses on capacity building of Saami and Greenlandic youth, including their full and effective participation in decision-making processes in matters that affect them. The project will address all priorities of the Arctic Co-operation Programme. In the proposed study programme focus is put on Indigenous Rights (the UN system) and on environmental matters and sustainable development (the Arctic Council system).

ONLY PARTICIPANS FROM THE NORDIC COUNTRIES

After serious considerations the Saami Council and ICC Greenland made a decision on not involving chapters of the two organizations outside of the Nordic Council Regime. In particular the inclusion of Russian students from both organisations has been considered because, - will the proposed study have any effect on Russian students in the present political situation of the country? At present the Russian system seek to hinder indigenous peoples' representatives to participate in various international forums like the UN and the Arctic Council. As a consequence the study programme will be focused on the indigenous youth of the Nordic countries,

because similarities in the values of the societies are bigger than the differences, especially in law making and welfare models etc.

A second seminar is planned to take place in Finnish town Inari next spring.

The Capacity Building Project is financially supported by Nordregio and the Danish Foreign Ministry.



Lene Kielsen aamma Natuk Lund Olsen qangaaniit ilisimasanut Nerisassioriaatsinullu tunngasunik saqqummiussippot. Other lecturers were Lene Kielsen Holm and Natuk Lund Olsen who respectively spoke on issues like Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Greenlandic Food.



ICC Kalaallit Nunaanni siulittaasoq, Hjalmar Dahl, ukiup ataatsip matuma siorna ingerlassamik aallamiisuusooq tikilluaqqusivoq. ICC Greenland President Hjalmar Dahl who one year ago took the initiative to the project opened the seminar with a welcoming speech.



Former Premier of Greenland Kuupik Kleist talked on issues like the construction of the Danish Realm, Home Rule and Self Government, and contemporary Greenland politics.

Kalaallit Nunaanni Naalackersuisunut Siulittaasuusimasup Kuupik Kleistip Danskít Naalagaaffiannik, Namminersornerullutik kiisalu Namminersorlutik Oqartussaanimik ullumikkullu nunatsinni politikkitigut ingerlaatsimik oqaluttuussivoq.



John Bernard Henriksen Nunat inoqqaavisa inuttut pisinnaatitaaffiit tunngasumik saqqummiussivoq. Henriksen Norgemi Saamit Inatsisartuisa FN-mi sinniisorivaat. John Bernard Henriksen gave a lecture on Indigenous Rights. Henriksen is the UN Representative of the Saami Parliament of Norway.



Thomas Mogensen GE sinnerlugu nunatsinni suliffissuartigut ineriartortitsinermik oqaluttuussivoq. Thomas Mogensen talked about Industrialization seen from the Association of Greenland Industry and Trade



Naalackersuisuusimasooq Henriette Rasmussen, ILO 169-mut Permanent Forumillu pilersinneqarneranut tunngasunik saqqummiussivoq. Former minister Henriette Rasmussen talked on ILO 169 and the establishment of the Permanent Forum.

ISSITTUMI SIUNNERSUIISOQATIGIIT INUUSUTTUNUT SULINIUTIT NUKITTORSARNIARPAAT

ICC-p Kalaallit Nunaanni siulittaasua Hjalmar Dahl Issittumi Siunnersuisoqatigiinni oqartussaannerpaat 20.-22. oktober Anchoragemi Alaskamiittumi ataatsimiinneranni peqataaqqammerpoq.

ALLATTOQARFIK TROMSØMUT NUUSSAAQ

Ataatsimiinnerneq siqqullugu Issittumi Nunat Inoqqaavi pillugit Allaffeqarfiup (IPS) siulersuisui ataatsimiipput. Ataatsimiinnermi aalajangerneqarpoq allaffeqarfik Københavnimiit Norgemi Tromsømut nuunneqassasoq, kingusinnerusukkullu nuunnissaa SAO-it ataatsimiinneranni naqissuserneqarluni. Hjalmar Dahl IPS-ip siulersuisuini ilaasortaavoq.

IPS-MI PRAKTIKANTI INUUSUTTOQ

Alaskami inuusuttoq Aleutineersoq IPS-imi suliamik pikkorissarluni aallarteqqammerpoq.

Tamanna Issittumi Siunnersuisoqatigiit inuusuttunut meeqqanullu tunngasunik arlalinnik suliniuteqarniarnerannut tulluarpog, Siunnersuisoqatigiimmi oqaluuserisaat arlalit taakkununga tunngasuupput.

MEEQQAT AVATANGIISIT PILLUGIT ATUARTINNEQASSAPPUT

Suliniutit ilaat tassapput issittumi avatangiisit pillugit ilinniartitsissutissanik atuakkiortoqarinnissaa. Atuakkiassat taakku meeqqanut annernut tulluarsagaassapput. Nunat inoqqaavisa sinniisaat peqataasut issittumi avatangiisit pillugit ilinniartitsissutissat suliarinerini piviusumik peqataanissartik pingaartinneqartariaqartoq kissaatigaat.

SIUNISSAMI ISSITTUP SIUTTUSSAI

Ataatsimiinnermi sammineqartut ilaat tassaavoq "Future Arctic Leaders" – "Siunissami Issittup Siuttussai". Oqaluuserisaq taanna ICC-p Saamil-

- Issittumi Siunnersuisoqatigiinni nunat inoqqaavisa kattuffii ataavartumik ilaasortaasut tassaapput, ICC, Saamit Siunnersuisoqatigiivi, Ruslandimit RAIPON, Gwitchen Council International aamma Arctic Athabaskan Council, kiisalu Aleut International Association, tamarmik Amerikap avannaani nunallit.
- Siunnersuisoqatigiinni oqartussaannerpaat SAO-nik taaneqartartut Issittumi Siunnersuisoqatigiinni ilaasortat naalagaaffiit arfineq pingasuusut toqqagaraat.

lu Siunnersuisoqatigiivisa suleqatigiinnerannut tulluarterujussuuvog. Suleqatigiissutigisaq tassaavoq Saamit kalaallilu inuusuttaannik suliat pillugit pikkorissaalluni piukkunnarsaanissaq.

Piukkunnarsaanissaq siulleq Nuummi novemberip 2.-10-ni pivog, piukkunnarsaanissallu tullissaa upernaaru martsimi aprilimilunnit Finlandimi illoqarfimmi Inari-mi ingerlanneqassaaq nalunaarutigaa.



ARCTIC COUNCIL STRENGTHENS YOUTH ISSUES...

ICC Greenland President Hjalmar Dahl attended the Arctic Council Senior Arctic Official (SAO) meeting on Oct. 20th -22nd in Anchorage, Alaska.

SECRETARIAT RELOCATED TO TROMSØ, NORWAY

Prior to the SAO meeting Hjalmar Dahl, ICC's board member to the Arctic Council Indigenous People's Secretariat (IPS) attended the board meeting. Among the topics on the agenda was the relocation of the secretariat from Copenhagen to Tromsø, Norway. The board voted unanimously for the relocation, which later was ratified at the SAO meeting.

A YOUNG INTERN AT IPS

A young Aleut from Alaska will work as an intern at IPS. This initiative is in accordance with recent discussions to pay special attention to children and youth issues at the Arctic Council.

EDUCATION TOOLKITS FOR CHILDREN

An exciting project on Arctic ecosystems and processes will be developed by one of the working groups aimed specifically at children for educational purpose. The Permanent Participants asked to be actively involved in the process of developing the education toolkits.

FUTURE ARCTIC LEADERS

Another topic on the agenda was 'Future Arctic Leaders'. The topic is relevant to newly formed

cooperation between the Sami Council and ICC Greenland, on capacity building among youth in Greenland and Sami land.

The first seminar was held in Nuuk, Greenland, November 2.-10. and the next seminar will take place in Inari, Finland in March/April 2016.

- The Permanent Participants of Arctic Council are ICC, the Sami Council, RAIPON from Russia, Gwitchin Council International, Arctic Athabaskan Council, and Aleut International Association.
- The Senior Arctic Official (SAO) members are appointed by Arctic Council's eight member states.



PRÆSIDENT OBAMAP ALASKAMUT TIKERAARNERA – OQAASEQAAT

ALASKAP ISSITTORTAA SIULLERPAAMIK USA-P PRÆSIDENTIANIT TIKERAARNEQARTOQ

Obama ulluni pingasuni Alaskamiinnermini innuttaasunik minnerunngitsumillu nunap inoqqaaviniq, soorlu naggueqatitsinnik Inupianik Kotzebue-mi najugalinnik kiisalu Dillinghamimi Yup-pinnik naapitsinini nuannaarutigalugu oqaaseqarami, nammineq isini atorlugit silap allanngoriartornerata kingunerisaanik paasinninnerulerluni ilanngullugu oqarpoq.

Ukiuni tulluuttuni marlunni USA Issittumi Siunnersuisoqatigiinni siullittaasuutitaqartussaavoq, taamaattumillu nunap qullersaata Issittumut ti-

keraarneratigut innuttaasut isumakuluutaannik tusagaqarnissamik pingaartitsinera imaannaanngitsunik naleqassasoq ilimagisariaqarpoq.

Ukiup naajartulernerani Præsident Obama Parisimi Sila pillugu Ataatsimeersuarnissami COP 21-mi peqataasussaavoq. Ataatsimeersuarnissami neriutitigineqarpoq CO2-mik aniatitsinermut Naalagaaffiit inatsisitigut pituttuisumik isumaqatigiissuteqarnissaat anguneqassasoq. Tasani pingaaruteqarpoq Obamap Alaskamiinnermini paasisani misilittagarilikkanilu atorluassagai.

Præsidenti USA-mi nunap inoqqaavisa siuttuunik naapitsillartaarpoq. Tamanna aamma pingaaruteqaaq. Pingaaruteqarpoq pissutigalu-

gu nunarsuarmi nunat inoqqaavisa pisinnaati-taaffiit isiginninnerunissaq pingaartitsinissarlununanut tamalaanut oqariutuutitigineqarmat.

Obamap Alaskamut angalanera ICC-mi neriularfigeqaarput, pingaartumik Issittumi Siunnersuisoqatigiinni peqataanitsinni, ilaatigut Issittumi inuit najugaqavissut ilisimasaasa salliutittuarnissaannik, nungusaataanngitsumik ineriartortitsinissamik minnerunngitsumillu peqqinnissamik anguniagaqarnivut eqqarsaatigalugit.

Isumaqarluinnarpunga Barack Obamap Alaskamut angalanermigut Naalagaaffiit Nunat Inoqqaavissalu akornanni pissutsit pitsaanerulernissaannik imaannaanngitsunik aquttissuisoq.

PRESIDENT OBAMA'S JOURNEY TO ALASKA – COMMENTARY

THE FIRST US PRESIDENT TO VISIT ALASKA'S ARCTIC

During his three-day visit to Alaska, President Obama expressed gratitude to meet Alaskans and indigenous peoples, including our fellow Inuit, the Inupiat in Kotzebue and the Yupit in Dillingham. Obama stated that he has learned and witnessed the consequences and effects of climate change with his own eyes.

The United States holds the chairmanship of the Arctic Council the next two years, and there-

fore it is symbolic when the Head of State visits the Arctic to listen to the concerns of the people.

The President is participating in the UN Climate Change Conference (COP 21) in Paris, France later this year. Hopefully the countries will pull together and reach a consensus to reduce global CO2 emissions. In that regard, it is imperative that Obama takes his experience from his Alaska visit into action during COP 21.

On several occasions, the President has had meetings with leaders of the indigenous peoples of the United States. The meetings have

symbolic value and are a global gesture that the rights of indigenous peoples are to be respected and taken seriously.

ICC believes Obama's visit to Alaska is an optimistic lift to our participation in the Arctic Council, where we are undertaking topics in our region such as traditional knowledge, sustainable development, and advancing public health.

In all honesty, I believe that President Obama has kick started a constructive dialogue between the nation states and the indigenous peoples.



PEQATAATINNEQARNISSAQ AMMASUMILLU OQALOQATIGIITTARNISSAT ICC-MIIT KISSAATIGINEQARPOT

8.-9. oktober International Work Group on Indigenous Affairs, IWGIA-p aamma Forum for Development Cooperation with Indigenous Peoplesip aaqqissugaannik Københavnimi ICC Kalaallit Nunaanni siulittaasoq Hjalmar Dahl peqataavoq.

Ataatsimeersuarnermi tunuliaqutarineqarpoq nunat inoqqaavi piujuaannartitsineq toqqammavigalugu ineriartorneq nunallu inoqqaavisa pisinnaatitaaffii pillugit pisariaqartitsineq naapertorlugu pisarialimmik tusaaniarneqarsimanginnerat, naak nunat inoqqaavi nunarsuarmi najuga-

qarfimmini amerlaqisuni piitsuuneq aamma pingaaruteqanngitsut pineqarnertik ulluinnarni ajornartorsiutigigaat.

Tassunga atatillugu nunat inoqqaavisa nuna-mik pisuussutinullu piginnittussaanerit pillugu pisinnaatitaaffiit, taamatullu nunat inoqqaavisa namminneq aqutsisinnaanerit ineriartornermullu atatillugu suliniutini sioqutsisumik akuerseqqaartarnissaasa ataqpineqarnissaanik piumasaqarneq tunngavigalugu isumaqatigiinnarnernut ilanngukkumasanik piviusunik tigussaasunillu ICC saqqummiussuuartarsimavoq. Hjalmar Dahl ataatsimeersuarnermi ima oqariartuuteqarpoq.

–Taamatut ataatsimeersuarneq aqqutigalu-

gu nunat inoqqaavisa atugaat, kiisalu nunarsuup immikkoortuini nunarsuarlu tamakkerlugu suliniutini, ilaatigut Nunat Avannarliit Siunnersuisoqatigiiffianni Issittumilu Siunnersuisoqatigiinni, taamatullu Naalagaaffiit Peqatigiinni nunat inoqqaavisa peqataatinneqarnissaat qanoq pingaaruteqartiginersaq pillugu kingumut soqutigineqarlunilu eqqumaffigineqarneroqqilernissaa neriuutigaara. Nunarsuarmioqatigiit akornanni ineriartorneq pillugu naalakkersuisunik allatullu soqutigisaqartunik anguniakkat assigiinngitsut piviusunnortinneqarnissaat pillugu ammasumik oqaloqatigiittarnissat nunarsuaq tamakkerlugu nunat inoqqaavisa akornanni kissaatigineqarpoq.

PARTICIPATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN DEBATES REQUESTED BY ICC

October 8.-9. at the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs an international conference on UN's goals on Sustainable Development and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was held. The conference was organized by International Work Group on Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) and the Forum for Development Cooperation with Indigenous Peoples. Hjalmar Dahl, President of ICC Greenland participated.

The purpose of the conference is based upon a lack of necessary attention that indigenous peoples have received so far, on the above-mentioned processes. In spite of this process, numerous indigenous peoples around the world are suffering from poverty and marginalization.

On that note, ICC delivered specific input to the negotiations in the form of a request to respect the rights of the indigenous peoples to land and resources, and for the need to acknowledge indigenous peoples rights to self-determination and informed consent regarding development projects.

Hjalmar Dahl delivered the following message at the conference:

"I hope the conference will take part in drawing renewed attention to the indigenous peoples situation, and the importance of involving them in the regional and the global processes; including in the Nordic and Arctic Councils and in United Nations as well. The indigenous peoples throughout the world desire to contribute constructively to global development, and desire an open dialogue with governments and other partners, regarding best practices in implementing various goals."



ANINGAASATIGUT INATSIT AQQUTIGALUGU TAPERSERSUINEQ ICC-P NUANNAARUTIGAA

2016-imut Inaningsaatigut Inatsit aqqutigalugu ICC Kalaallit Nunaata nuannaarutigeqisaa-nik ingerlatsinermut tapiissutissat 1 mio. kr-inik ikilisaaffineqarnissaat pinnagu 400.000 kr-ni-innarnik ikilisaaffineqarnissamik Inatsisartuni aalajangiinerup ICC-mut nalunaarutigineqarnera nuannaarnermik tiguneqarpoq. Aamma nuannaarutigineqarpoq ukiuni tulluuttuni sisamani

ICC-mut tapiissutit ikilisaaffineqannginnis-saannik aalajangiineq.

– Taamatut aalajangiineq ICC-mi ingerlatsinit-sinnut toqqjissiallannaqaaq, eqqjissillutami siu-nissami suliassavut pilersaarusiorsinnaalissava-gut, Hjalmar Dahl, ICC-p Kalaallit Nunaata siulit-taasua oqarpoq.

Hjalmar Dahlip ilanngullugu oqaatigaa, nuanna-

naarutigeqisaminik maluginiarlugu ICC-mut tati-ginninneq utersimammat. Partiit Aningaasanut Inatsimmut akuerseqataasut partiillu illuatungi-liuttut tamarmik takutippaat, nunat tamalaat akornanni ilaatigut Naalagaaffiit Peqatigiinni Is-sittumilu Siunnersuisoqatigiinni ICC Kalaallit Nu-naata suliai pingaaruteqartut pisariaqartullu.

ICC GREENLAND PLEASED WITH FINANCIAL SUPPORT IN THE 2016 GREENLAND FISCAL YEAR BUDGET

ICC Greenland was overjoyed to receive a mes-sage from Greenland Self Rule government, that the intended cut to the grant to ICC Greenland of 1 million Dkr. had been reduced to 400,000 Dkr. On a similar note, ICC Greenland learned that planned cuts for the following three years have been suspended.

– The news has given us a peace of mind and will help us organize a better structure to conduct long term planning of our projects, says Hjalmar Dahl, ICC Greenland President.

Hjalmar Dahl also expressed that it is gratify-ing to witness, that confidence in the ICC is re-established. Political parties both from the Co-

alition and the Opposition are backing the Fi-nance Budget and they understand the impor-tance of ICC Greenland’s international participa-tion in organizations like the United Nations and Arctic Council.

PIKIALASORSUAQ PILLUGU ISUMALIOQATIGIIT PILERSINNEQARTUT

Piffissami sivisujaami piareersareernerup kingorna massakut Nunatta Canadallu kangisinerusortaani Inuit sinniisaannik ilaasortalimmik isumalioqatigiisitaliortoqarpoq. Isumalioqatigiit sulineranni siunertaavoq, imartap nunatta avannaata Candallu avannaata kangimut sineriata akornanniittup Pikialasorsuup, immikkut isigineqarluni malittarisassiorfigineqarsinnaanerani misissuinissaq, innuttaasunik imartamut qanittumi najugalinnik isumasiuinissaq kiisalu qanoq iliortoqarsinnaanerani tikkuussinissaq.

Imartaq naalagaaffinnit Candamit Danmarkimillu oqartussaaffigineqartoq, tassaavoq imaani uumassusilinnik inuuniuteqartunut uummassusillillu kinguaassiornerannut, pingaaruteqarluinartooq immikkullu illersorneqartariaqartut ilisi-matuunit imartamillu inuuniutilinnit isigineqartoq.

Isumalioqatigiisitaq ukuninnga ilaasortaaffigineqalerpoq:

- Okalik Eegeesiak (Canada), Inuit Issittormiut Siunnersuisoqatigiiffianni siulittaasoq,
- Eva Aariak (Canada), siornatigut Nunavut-mmi naalakkersuisunut siulittaasuusimasooq (2008 – 2013), kiisalu
- Kuupik Vandersee Kleist, siornatigut nunatsinni naalakkersuisunut siulittaasuusimasooq (2009 – 2013).

Inuit taakku saniatigut aamma suliniaqatigiiffiit kattuffiillu allat suleqataapput, tassaallutik QIA (Qeqiktani Inuit Association), nunatsinni KNAPK kiisalu Alfred Jakobsen, nunatsinni Ocean North Canada-mut attaveqaataasoq. World Wildlife Fund suliamut tapersersuisuuvooq.

Isumalioqatigiisitaq sulinera ICC-mit aqunne-

qartoq, assigiinngitsunit aningaasatigut tapersorneqarpoq ilaatigut Oceans North Canada, OAK Foundation-ilu aningaasaliisuullutik.

Pilersaarutit naapertorlugit isumalioqatigiisitaq sulinini aallarnisarlugu nunatta Canada-llu avannaanni inoqarfinni tusarniaaqaataassaaq, tamannalu pissaaq upernaami aasallu aallartinnerani 2016-imi. Tamanna peqatigalugu nunatsinni Canadamilu pisortat attuumassuteqartut attavigineqassapput suliamik tapersersueqqullugit suliallu naammassiarturnerani inassuteqaajumaartunik aalajangersuinissami peqataaqqullugit. Pikialasorsuaq pillugu isumalioqatigiisitaq ukiuni pingasuni sulisussatut naatsorsuutigineqarpoq.

THE COMMISSION ON PIKIALASORSUAQ (THE NORTH WATER) HAS BEEN CONSTITUTED

Following lengthy preparations The Commission on Pikialasorsuaq has now been constituted composed with Inuit representatives from Greenland and eastern arctic Canada. The purpose of the commission's work is to investigate and seek for ways of protecting the sea area situated between the north eastern Canada and the northern part of West Greenland, Pikialasorsuaq, to research opportunities for specific regulations for the area, to seek advice from the people living in adjacent communities and finally to come with recommendations for action.

The area in question which is currently regulated by the governments of Denmark and Canada, is both by scientist and those dependant on the living resources in the area regarded as being of extreme importance and the area is of

paramount importance for the living marine resources and their reproduction.

Following individuals have been appointed as members of the commission:

- Okalik Eegeesiak (Canada), International President of Inuit Circumpolar Council,
- Eva Aariak (Canada), former Premier of Nunavut (2008 – 2013), and
- Kuupik Vandersee Kleist, former premier of Greenland (2009 – 2013).

Aside from the above mentioned individuals also QIA (Qeqiktani Inuit Association) and KNAPK (Hunters and Fishermens Association of Greenland) and also Alfred Jakobsen, now serving as focal point for Oceans North Canada in Greenland, are involved with the work. World Wildlife

Fund is supporting the work of the commission.

The work carried out under the auspices of the Inuit Circumpolar Council is financially supported by Oceans North Canada and the OAK Foundation.

According to the work plan the commission will as one of its first activities be on round trips to communities during the spring and early summer of 2016. Parallel to those endeavours the commission will approach relevant local and national authorities in Greenland and Canada to seek their support and to invite them to participate in the finalisation of the recommendations from the commission. The Pikialasorsuaq commission is expected to work in a three year period.



Aili Liimakka Laue, Pernille Berngtsen and Lene Kielsen Holm at COP21 in Paris.

KALAALLIT COP 21-MI PEQATAASUT

Naalagaaffiit Peqatigiit novembarip 28-aniit de-
cembarip 11-anut silap pissusiata allanngoriar-
torneranut tunngatillugu ataatsimeersuarneranni
COP 21-mi Parisimi ingerlanneqartumi ICC Ka-
laallit Nunaat sinnerlugu kalaallit pingasut peqa-
taapput; Lene Kielsen Holm, Aili Liimakka Laue
ICC Kalaallit Nunaanniit aamma Vivi Vold Kalaal-
lit Ilisimatusartut Kattuffianniit ILI ILI-mit.

COP21-mi 1,5 Celsius sinnerlugu kissatto-
qanginnissaa anguniagaavoq, akerlianik FN-
miit 2 grader celsius anguniagaasoq. Nunat

inoqqaavi arfineq marlunnet agguataarneqarsi-
mapput (Amerika Avannarleg, Amerika Kujalleq
Caribialu, Asia, Rusland aamma Europa, Afrika,
Issittormiut Manerassuarlu) ICC-lu Saamit pe-
qatigalugit Issittormiunut ilaapput.

Nunat Inoqqaavisa ammaanersiorneranni
Inugghuit Jens Danielsen aamma Mamarut pe-
qataapputtaaq.

Issittormiunit COP21-mi Nunat Inoqqaavi-
sa Ataatsimiisitaliarsuanni ataatsimoorussa-
mik anguniagaat sulissutigineqarpoq. Taman-

na Naalagaaffinnik, Naalakkersuisunik NGO-ni-
lu suleqatigineqarsinnaasunik isumaqatigiinni-
nikkut pivoq.

Isumaqatigiinniarnerni Naalagaaffiit Nunat
Inoqqaavisa Pisinnaatitaaffiik atortussanngor-
titsisimasut akisussaaffeqaannarnissaat angu-
niarneqarpoq, tassa pisinnaatitaaffiit taakkua
COP21-mi isumaqatigiisummi ilanngunneqar-
sinnaanngorlugit.

GREENLAND'S REPRESENTATION AT COP 21

The United Nations Climate Change Conference
(COP 21) was held in Paris, France November
28th – December 11th 2015. Greenland was
represented at COP 21 by Lene Kielsen Holm
and Aili Liimakka Laue from ICC Greenland,
while Vivi Vold represented the Greenland Aca-
demic Students Organization (ILI ILI).

One of the goals for the indigenous peoples
at COP 21 was to keep the limit for the global
warming below 1,5 degrees Celsius, whereas
the original limit for the United Nations has been

at 2 degrees Celsius. The indigenous peoples
from all over the world are divided into 7 regions
(North America, South America and Caribbean,
Asia, Russia and Europe, Africa, Arctic region
and the Pacific Islands) where Inuit were in the
Arctic region along with the Sami.

At the Indigenous Peoples Pavilion on opening
day of COP 21, Jens Danielsen and Mamarut
Kristiansen represented Inugghuit from Avaner-
suaq as well.

The Arctic delegation fought to reach the over

all goal set by the Indigenous Peoples Caucus.
This was carried out through negotiations and
by arranging meetings with nations, govern-
ments and NGO's willing to cooperate.

The objective for the negotiations was to keep
the nations that had already ratified the Rights
of Indigenous Peoples accountable. These in-
digenous rights should be included in COP 21
Agreement.

PARISIMI SILAP PISSUSIANUT TUNNGATILLUGU ISUMAQTIGIISUMMI NUNAT INOQQA AVISA PISINNAATITAAFFIISA EQUUTSINNEQARNISSAANNUT ICC ILUNGERSORLUNI INASSUTIGINNIPPOQ

Decembarip 3-anni **Parisimi** ICC-ip siulittaasuata Okalik Eegeesiakip COP21-mi peqataanermini Inuit sinnerlugit oqalugiarpog. Maannakkorpiaq isumaqatigiinniaqataasut sapaatip akunnerani tullermit siuttut Parisimi naapinneranni tuniunneqartussamik siunnersuusiorput.

Isumaqatigiinniartut naammasseqqajaapput, nunalli ilaat silap pissusianut atatillugu nunat inoqqaavisa pisinnaatitaaffiisa ilanngunneqarnissaannut oqaasertaliinnissanut tapersersuinnigillat.

”Silap pissusiata allanngoriartornera avatangiisinuinaq tunngasuunngilaq inuttulli pisinnaatitaaffinnut aamma tunngasuulluni, Issittumilu aakkiartorerup Inuit inuuniarnikkut sunnerpai, taamaattumillu nunat inoqqaavisa pisinnaatitaaffii artikel 2.2.-mut ilanngunneqartariaqar-

put. Issittuuginnarnissarput pisinnaatitaaffigivarput”, Eegeesiak tunngavilersorput.

Nunat inoqqaavisa inuttullu pisinnaatitaaffinnut kattuffii ataatsimeersuaqataasut inuttut pisinnaatitaaffinnut akuersaartunik oqaasertaliisoqarnissap ilanngunneqanngitsuulernerannik paasisaqqammerput.

”Isumaqarpunga inuit kikkulluunniit isumaanaatsunik avatangiiseqarnissaminnut pisinnaatitaaffeqarnerat tamatta isumaqatigiissutigisinaagipput. Silap allanngoriartornerani Issittumiit Amazonasimut inuiaqatigiit tamakkerlutik unamilligassinneqarput. Tamatuma akuersaarnissaa pingaaruteqarlunartuuvoq”, Eegeesiak oqarpoq.

” Canada, Norge, USA, Kalaallit Nunaat, Russland, Sverige kiisalu Finland Nunat inoqqaavinut

tapersersueqqullugit inuttullu pisinnaatitaaffinnut nunallu inoqqaavisa pisinnaatitaaffinnut tapersersueqqullugit taamatullu artikel 2.2. ilanngunneqatillugit kaammattussavagut”, Eegeesiak oqarpoq.

”Tamatuma piviusunngortinneqarnissaanut nunani taakkunani innuttaasut naalakkersuisuminnut piumasaqaateqarlutillu kimigiisinnerfaat pisiaartaqartipparput. Tassa avataaniit piumasaqaatit nunat inoqqaavisa piumaqaataannut naleqqussarlugit Parisimi isumaqatigiinniartut sunnerneqarsinnaaqqullugit.”

COP21-mi ICC-p silap allanngoriartorneranut saqqummiussaa uani takusinnaavat, www.inuitcircumpolar.com.

THE SUSTAINABLE INNOVATION FORUM 2015



ICC URGES COUNTRIES TO RESPECT THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN THE PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT

December 3, 2015 – **Paris, France** – Okalik Eegeesiak, Chair of the Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) is a delegate at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change COP 21 talks in Paris and has been advocating on behalf of Inuit. Currently, negotiators are working to produce a draft agreement that will be handed over to the leaders when they descend on Paris next week. These negotiations are coming down to the wire and there are some countries that are not supporting the inclusion of language that recognizes that climate change impacts human rights and the rights of Indigenous peoples. “Climate change is not just an environmental issue it is a human rights issue and the melting of the Arctic is impacting all

aspects of Inuit life therefore the final text must make the rights of Indigenous peoples operative and keep it in Article 2.2. We have the right to be cold” argued Eegeesiak.

Indigenous and human rights delegates have just learned that the text developed to recognize the human rights including the rights of Indigenous peoples is on the cutting floor. “I think we can all agree that every human being has a right to a safe environment and Indigenous peoples are on the frontline of climate change impacts. All of our communities from the Arctic to the Amazon are challenged by changing climates. This recognition is vitally important” stated Eegeesiak.

“We urge Canada, Norway, the United States, Greenland, Russia, Sweden, Finland to support their Indigenous peoples and fight for the inclusion of human rights and the rights of Indigenous peoples language to remain in Article 2.2.”, said Eegeesiak. “We need communities in these countries to mobilize and pressure their respective governments to this effect. So that pressure abroad matches the pressure Indigenous delegates are exerting on negotiators here in Paris.”

To view the COP 21 ICC Climate Change position paper see www.inuitcircumpolar.com.

PARIS-IMI SIUARIARTOQARPOQ MAANNAKKUMIT ILIUUSEQARNISSAQ ICC-MIT KAAMMATTUUTIGINEQARPOQ

13. december, 2015 – **Ottawa** – Silap allangoriartornera pillugu isumaqatigiissut ullumikut Paris-imi naammassineqartoq "oqaluttuariisaanermut pingaaruteqarpoq", Inuit Issittormiut Siunnersuisoqatigiiffiata siulittaasua Okalik Eegeesiak oqarpoq – "inaarutaasumilli saqqummiunneqartumi naapeqatigiittariaqarsimaneq paasivarput." Eegeesiak Naalagaaffiit Peqatigiit Silap Allangoriartornera Pillugu Isumaqatigiissut tunngavigalugu Paris-imi COP21-imik qulequtaqartumik ataatsimeersuartsinerimi Inuit aallartitaannut siuttuuvog, tamakkiisumillu peqataasut akornanni Inuit pingaartitaat ilungersuutigalugit.

"Isumaqatigiinniarnertit imaannaangitsuupput, taamaattorli naggaterpiaatigut siuariarpugut", nangilluni oqarpoq. "Siuariartoqaraluartorli maannakkut silap allangoriartorneranik killornermut saatsitsinissamut tunniusimallutik nunat inoqqaavisa pisinnaatitaaffiiniq, taamatullu Issittumi inuiaqatigiinnut malunnaatilimmik allanguisinnaanermik akuersinissaq naalagaaffiit tamalaat tunngaviatigut ilumut unammisinnaneraat takussavarput".

Ataatsimeersuarnerpup nalaani Canada siuttuullarluni Issittumut pingaaruteqartut saqqummiunnerisigut takutitsivoq", Eegeesiak nangilluni oqarpoq. "Issittup issittuaannarnissaa qulakkeerniarlugu Canada, Kalaallit Nunaat, Alaska aamma Chukotka suleqatigalugit pisussaaffivut naammassillugit qaangerlugillu Issittumi inuiaqatigiit tapersersussavagut."

Nunat inoqqaavisa pisinnaatitaaffiisa akuereqarnissaat oqaluuserisani pingaartillugu samineqarpoq, *Paris-imilu Isumaqatigiissummi* ilaatinneqarnera ataatsimeeqatigeeqattaarnerni nunarsuaq tamakkerlugu Nunat Inoqqaavisa malunnaatilimmik ilungersornerisa tamanna kingunerivaa. "Isumaqatigiissut inatsisitigut pitutuisuummat tamassuma qitiutillugu qulakkeereqarnissaa anguniarsimavarput. Inaarutaasu-

mik isumaqatigiissummi aalajangersakkat siulequtsernerini, taamatullu aamma Isumaqatigiissummi nunat inoqqaavisa immikkuullarissumik assigiinngiaaqisumillu tunngaveqartunik pisinnaatitaaffeqarnerat akuersaarneqarluni. Isumaqatigiissummi tamassuma suliniutissatut allaqqasunut ilaatinneqanngimmat pakatsissutigaarput. Nunat Inoqqaavisa pisinnaatitaaffiisa akuereqarnissaat, illersorneqarnissaat ataqineqarnissaallu Isumaqatigiissutit imarisaata iluani nalinginnaasumik nunarsuarmi inuit tamakkiisumik pisinnaatitaaffiitut atatillugu pingaaruteqarlunnarpoq", Eegeesiak nangilluni oqarpoq.

Taamatuttaaq silap allangoriartorneranut naleqqussarnissaq, mingutsitsinerinilu annikillisaanissat, kiisalu Nunat Inoqqaavisa ilisimasaasa akuereqarnissaasa tungaasigut aningaasalersuinissat ICC-p tungaanit kaammattuutigineqarpoq. Paris-imi Isumaqatigiissummi allaqqavog: *"Naleqqussaanerni iliuuserissat tullinnguutsinissaat peqataasunit akuereqarpoq... taamatullu pitsaernerpaamik ilisimatusarnikkut pissarsiarinnaasat naleqquttutut isigineqarsinnaagaangata Nunat Inoqqaavisa qangaaniilli ilisimasaat atorluarlugit siunnersortinnikkut..."*

Nunarsuaq tamakkerlugu silap kiassusiata qaffannissaata 2,0°C pinnagu 1,5°C-mut killeqartinneqarnissaata, nalinginnaasumillu akuereqarpassisup pisariaqartinnera pillugu oqaluuserisineqarnerini ICC arlalippassuartigut saqqummiussisaqattaarpoq. Inaarutaasumik allakkiami naalagaaffiit imminnut pisussaaffileranert pillugu ima allaqqavog "...nunarsuaq tamakkerlugu agguaqatigiissillugu silap kiassusaata qaffakkiartornera 2 gr. C ataatingaatsiarlugu aalajangiunneqarpoq, taamatullu suliffissuaqalernerneq sioqqullugu nalinginnaasumik inissisimarnertit naapertorlugit silaannaap kiassusaata 1,5°C qaangerlugu qaffakkiartornissaata killilernerneqarnissaa ilungersuullugu ingerlatsisoqassalluni".

Inuit Issittormiut taamatullu Nunat Inoqqaavisa nipaata inini isumaqatigiinniarfiusuni, torsuusarsuarni, inersuarmi ataatsimeersuarfiusumi, inini saniatigut sammisaqarfiusuni Paris-imilu aqqusinerni, taamatullu Nunat Inoqqaavisa nipaata siammasissumik suleqatigiilluarinnikkut, akunnitsinnilu tapersersoqatigiinnikkut.

Nunallu Inoqqaavisa pisinnaatitaaffiisa ilaatinneqarnissaasa ilungersuutigineqarneratigut immitsinnullu tapersersoqatigiinnikkut Nunat Inoqqaavisa ilisimasaasa pingaaruteqarnerat naleqqussarnissamut mingutsitsinerinilu annikillisaanissamut, kiisalu 1,5 gr. C-p isumaqatigiissutiginissaanut suliniuteqarnissap pisariaqarneranik saqqummiussarput tusaaniarneqarpoq".

"Siuariartoqarpoq, taamaattorli Issittumi pingortitap Inuillu Issittormiut kulturiala pingaartittuarneqarnissaat qulakkeerniarlugit suliassaaqarpugut" – Eegeesiak oqarpoq.

Nunat tamalaat akornanni silap kissatsikkiartorneranut tunngaviumik peqqutaasut annikillisaanissaat siunertaralugu ilungersuuteqarneq, Issittumi silap allangoriartorneranut naleqqussarnissarput siunertaralugu suliniutissat aningaasalersorneqarneqarnissaat pisariaqartinneqartariaqarpoq. Taamatullu silap allangoriartornerani sutigut iliuuseqarnissanut peqataannissarput siunertaralugu uagut Inuit eqqumaqqissaarinnissarput pisariaqarlunnarpoq", Eegeesiak naggasiilluni oqarpoq.

COP 21-imut Silap Allangoriartornera pillugu ICC-p saqqummiussaa uani takuneqarsinnaavoq: www.inuitcircumpolar.com/uploads/3/0/5/4/30542564/icc_position_unfccc_cop_21_final.pdf

Annertunerusumik paasisaqarniaraanni saaffigisassaq:

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PROGRESS MADE IN PARIS: ICC URGES ACTION NOW

December 13, 2015 – Ottawa – The climate change treaty finalized today in Paris is “historic,” said Okalik Egeesiak, Chair of the Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) “but we recognize the compromise in the text.” Egeesiak led the circumpolar Inuit delegation to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change COP 21 talks in Paris and worked hard with all delegates to advocate on behalf of Inuit.

“These negotiations were tremendously difficult but in the end we made progress,” she said. “However the real test will be the commitments of states to recognize the rights of Indigenous Peoples, address climate change action and affect real change in Arctic communities”. “Canada showed leadership and support for Arctic issues at these talks.” Egeesiak followed, “We will work with Canada, Greenland, Alaska and Chukotka to meet and exceed the commitments, support indigenous communities and make certain the Arctic remains cold.”

The recognition of the rights of Indigenous Peoples was an important issue and the fact that it is in the *Paris Accord* is the result of significant effort by global Indigenous Peoples at the talks. “We sought such assurance in the core of the Agreement, which is legally binding.

In the end the language was included in both the preamble to the Decision Document and the Agreement and acknowledges the unique and differentiated the rights of Indigenous Peoples. We are disappointed that this language is not in the operative text of the Agreement. It is essential that the rights of Indigenous Peoples be recognized, protected and respected within the broader human rights framework in the Agreement,” stated Egeesiak.

ICC also advocated for financing of climate adaptation and mitigation projects and the recognition of Indigenous Peoples’ knowledge. The Paris Accord states, “*Parties acknowledge that adaptation action should follow... and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples...*”

ICC made numerous interventions on the issue of the need to stabilize global temperature increases to 1.5°C as opposed to the more globally accepted 2.0°C. The final text states that nations commit to “...*holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C.*”

“Inuit voices were heard in the negotiation rooms, heard in the halls, in the plenary, in the side event rooms, in the streets of Paris. Inuit voices were heard in a broad coalition of Indigenous Peoples who supported each other and pushed for the inclusion of the rights of Indigenous Peoples, the value of Indigenous Peoples’ knowledge, the need for adaptation and mitigation actions and the need to work towards 1.5°C.”

“Progress was made, but there is more work to do to safeguard the Arctic environment and Inuit culture” Egeesiak said. “Inuit will need to be vigilant to support international efforts to reduce greenhouse gas levels are reduced, that funding is available for Arctic climate adaptation projects and that Inuit are part of the climate change solution.”

To view the COP 21 ICC Climate Change position paper see www.inuitcircumpolar.com/uploads/3/0/5/4/30542564/icc_position_unfccc_cop_21_final.pdf

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PHD-MIK SULIAP ILISIMASATOQQAT ILISIMATUSARNIKKULLU PAASISAT ATASSUSISSAVAI

ICC Kalaallit Nunaat Issittumi aatsitassarsiornikkut ingerlassat avatangiisitigut naliliiffigineqarneranni ilisimasatoqqat qanoq atornerarnerinut paasiniaasitsiniarpoq. Aalborg Universitetiat Ilisimatusarfillu suleqatigalugit ICC Kalaallit Nunaata PhD-mik ingerlatsilluni suliaq ukiunik pingasunik sivisussuseqartussa saq tapersersorpaa. Suliami Inuit nunaanni pissutsit assersuutissaq-qissullu pitsaanerpaat imminnut naleqqersuunneqassapput.

ILISIMASAT ASSIGIINGISSITAARTUT

Inuit Issittumi nunaminni peqqarneeqisumi ukiuni tuusintilikkaani inuuginnarsinnaasimanerannut alaatsinaassinnaassuseqarnerat, ilikkarsinnaassuseqarnerat, naleqqussarsinnaassuseqarnerat ilisimasaniillu pingaaruteqartunik ingerlatsitseqqisinnaassuseqarnerat pissutaapput. Ilisimasatoqqani suut tamarmik pineqarput, soorlu kulturimut, ileqqutoqqanut naleqartitanullu tunngasut – ataatsimut isigalugu inooriaaseq pineqarluni. Inuup pingortitallu ataqatigiinnerannik peqatigiinneranniillu imaqarpoq, ilisimasassallu oqaasiinnartigut kinguaariipassuarini ingerlateqqinneqarlutillu inerisarneqartarsimapput. Inuuneq taamaattoq allanngorarfivuoq unammilligassanik periarfissanillu nassataqarluni, ineriartorfik nutaaliaasoq appakaaffiummat inooriaatsimut allannguiiffusimasoq. Qanga Inuit naleqartitaat ileqqutoqaallu ullumikkut sulikulturitsinni takussaapput.

ILISIMATUSARNERUP AALAJANGIINERNUT PEQATAATINNEQARNERA

Ilisimatusarnermi ilisimalikkat allatut aqqqissugaasut pineqarput, tassa ilisimatusarnerup piviusorsioruunissaanik, peqqissaarussaasissaanik kukkuneqannginnissaanilu misileqqinneqar-nissaanik tunngaveqartumik suliaanermigut nu-narsuarmit tamakkiisumit akuersaerneqartumik paasisaqarnerulluni. Ilisimatusarnikkut paasisat amerlaqisut paasinnittaatsitsinnut qanorlu inuuneqarmissatsinnut annertuumik sunniuteqarsimapput. Ullumikkut aalajangiinerit ilisimatusarnermit paasissutissanik tunngaveqarluar-tunik tunngaveqarajuttarput. Taamaattoarli Issittumi angalaniarnikkut periarfissaluttuni tunngaviusutigulluunniit misissuinnissat unammillernar-tuusarput. Taamaattumik ilisimatusartut sumiiffinni najugaqartunut, inuunerminni avatangiisiminnik ilisimannilluartuusunut saaffiginnittarnis-



saat orniginartuuvoq. Sumiiffinni assigiinngitsuni piniartut aalisartullu pingortitamik ilisimannillu-artuupput ilisimatusarnermullu tunniussaqaarlurarsinnaasuullutik.

AVATANGIISINUT SUNNIUTIT

Issittumi aatsitassarsiornikkut ingerlassat piler-saarusiorneqarneranni ineriartortinneqarneranni-lu, imaatigut nunamilu, ingerlatsiviit Pingortitamut sunniutinut naliliinermik nalunaarusior-tisusussaapput VVM-imik taaneqartartumik. Naalakkersuisut aatsitassarsiornerni pisinnaatitsisutunik piumasaqaatinillu aalajangiiniartillutik nalunaarusiaq atortarpaat. VVM-imi pisoqanngin-nerani avatangiisit qanoq ittuunerat nassuiaatig-ineqartarpoq, kiisalu ingerlassassami sunniutis-sat suunissaannik naliliinernillu nassuiaasoqar-tarluni. Taamaasioreermermi pitsaanngitsumik sunniutissat annikillissarnissaannut ingerlatsiviit allatigut iliuusaasinnaasunik naliliisarput.

UNAMMILLIGASSAT

Ilisimatusarnikkut misissuinerit VVM-inut ilas-sutitut ataatsimoortumik paasisaqarnissamut ili-simasatoqqanik katersuinissaq iluaqutaasarpog. Unammillernartuali tassaasarpog kikkut paasis-sutissaateqarnerannik ujartuinissaq, paasissu-tissallu taakkua VVM-imut tekniskioqisumut ki-ngornalu aalajangiinissanut qanoq atornerqarnis-saannik paasisaqarnissaq. Tamatumalu saniati-gut naalagaaffiit pisussaaffeqarput pissutsini sunniisussani nunat inoqqaavi paasiniaavigissal-ugit taamatullu akuersineranni pitsaasumik paasissutissinneqarsimanissaannik qulakkeerin-nissallutik. Naak ilisimasatoqqanik katersuinis-samut politikikkut piumassuseqartoqartaraluar-toq, suliaq ingerlarnga naammaginngitsu-

tut unammilligassarpassuaqartutullu taakkar-torneqartarpoq.

PHD-MIK SULIASSAQ

Unammilligassat taaneqartut aallaavigalugit PhD-mik suliassanni Issittumi aatsitassarsiorn-ernik ingerlassani avatangiisitigut naliliinernut ilisimasatoqqat soog qanorlu atornerqarsinnaa-nerannut misissuinnissaq anguniarpara. VVM-inik assigiinngitsunik sanilliusissaanga Inuillu nu-naanni sisamaasuni pisunik qimerluuillunga; Ka-laallit Nunaanni, Canadami, Alaskami aamma Chukotkami.

Inuit pineqartullu allat VVM-imut peqataatin-neqartut apersornerisigut, soorlu pisortani allaf-fissornermi, Inuit Kattuffiini ingerlatseqatigiiffinni-lu, ilisimasatoqqat VVM-imut akuutinniarneqar-neranni unammilligassat suunersut ujartussa-vakka. Assersuutissaqinnerpaallu assersuusi-orfigissavakka aalajangiinarnernilu politikikkut oqaluttuarisaanermilu iliuuserineqartartut misis-sorlugit, tassa ilisimasatoqqat qanoq isigineqar-nerat qanorlu atornerqarnerat eqqarsaatigalugit.

PARNUNA EGEDE PILLUGU

Biologitit imaaniilu uumassuseqartunik ilisi-matusarnermik immikkut sammisaqarsima-sutut pingortitamut tunngasutigut ilisimatu-sarnermi misillitagaqartuuvunga. Affarmik ka-laaliusutut Nuummilu peroriartorsimasutut, kiisalu ICC-mi ukiuni sisamani avatangiisitigut siunnersortaasimasutut Inuit, Issittoq, nunat inoqqaavisa atugaat naalakkersuinikkullu aalajangiiniartarnermi ingerlaatsit ilisimasagar-figilluarpakka. Taamatut tunuliaquteqarninni ilisimatusarnerup ilisimasatoqqallu imminnut atassusersinnaanissaat neriuutigaa.

PHD PROJECT TO COMBINE TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND SCIENCE



ICC Greenland to focus on how traditional knowledge is used to evaluate environmental impacts from resource development projects in the Arctic. In collaboration with Aalborg University in Denmark and Ilisimatusarfik University in Greenland, ICC Greenland will support a three-year PhD project to compare use of traditional knowledge in the different Inuit homelands and examine best practices.

VARIOUS TYPES OF KNOWLEDGE

An important characteristic that helped Inuit survive and thrive in the harsh Arctic environment for millennia is their ability to observe, learn, adjust and communicate valuable knowledge. Traditional knowledge is a holistic approach that includes culture, traditions and values – a way of life.

It is characterized by close interaction between man and nature. Traditional knowledge is shared through oral history and evolves over the generations. It is dynamic and embraces new challenges and possibilities, which contribute to a changing way of life, reflecting the development of the modern world? Many old Inuit traditions and values still reflect the core of the Inuit culture.

DECISIONS CONTRIBUTED BY SCIENCE

Science is another system of knowledge, which is recognized by virtue of the fact that research is objective, methodical and can be verified. Many scientific discoveries have had a revolutionary effect on our understanding of the world and how we adapt. Today, science often creates the foundation for

informed decisions. In the sparsely populated Arctic with limited infrastructure, it is often a challenge to conduct even the most basic research. For obvious reasons, researchers often turn to local people with an intimate knowledge of their immediate environment as the result of their way of life. The traditional knowledge of local hunters and fishermen regarding the coherence of nature, and how to prioritize important topics can contribute to the work of the researcher.

EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

In the planning for resource development projects in the Arctic, both offshore and on land, it is a legal requirement for companies to prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report, which are used by governments to make decisions on permitting and to develop requirements for these projects. An EIA must describe the condition of the environment prior to starting activities, and identify and evaluate possible effects of the planned activities. Afterwards the companies must evaluate alternative measures to minimize any negative impacts.

CHALLENGES

As a supplement to the scientific studies, it is beneficial to gather traditional knowledge to ensure an overall picture of conditions. A general challenge is identifying individuals with relevant traditional knowledge, and how to apply this knowledge in a scientific technical EIA process, and use the knowledge in the decision making process.

The countries are obligated to consult indigenous people and ensure their free and prior consent in areas concerning them. In spite of increased political intentions to consult and use traditional knowledge in research work, the

process is deemed inadequate with numerous challenges.

THE PHD PROJECT

Based on the above-mentioned challenges, the goal for my PhD project is to conduct research on why and which traditional knowledge is used in environmental evaluations of resource projects in the Arctic. As a starting point of reference, I will compare EIA case studies in the four Inuit homelands: Greenland, Canada, Alaska and Chukotka.

By interviewing persons and focus groups involved in the EIA process, like public administration, Inuit organizations and business, I intend to map challenges facing the use of traditional knowledge in the EIA process.



ABOUT PARNUUNA EGEDE

As a biologist with biological oceanography as a major, I'm trained in a broad spectrum of natural science disciplines. I'm a part Greenlander born and raised in Nuuk, Greenland. With my four-year experience as the environmental advisor for ICC Greenland, I have acquired a thorough knowledge of Inuit and the Arctic and matters concerning indigenous peoples and political decision-making processes. With this background, I hope to find answers and build a bridge between science and traditional knowledge.

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