


Qaaqqusinermi soorunami nalluttup ilaqtual, inuit pisortaneersut, suliffeqarfinneersut, kattuf-finneersut nanmersorlunittu 50-it sin-neqartut peqataapput.

On October 12 ICC Greenland hosted a birthday reception to celebrate 70th birthday of Aqqaluk Lynge, former Chair of the ICC. The celebration was to honour Mr. Lynge for his long-term contribution to the Greenland society as well as for his many years’ contribution and commitment to the Inuit cooperation and international recognition.

Aqqaluk Lynge was born when Greenland not yet had a legislative parliament, and the representatives of the population had only an advisory function to the authorities in Denmark. The struggle for Home Rule and later Self Rule began in the 1970’es. This means that Greenland today have Self-Government, and can act independently within the Kingdom of Denmark. As front politician Aqqaluk Lynge has been part to reach a more independent Greenland.

Though Aqqaluk Lynge most of his life has been a front fighter for indigenous rights and the right of self-determination, he thinks that the focus on Greenland’s way to be an independent state fills too much, because steps needs to be taken to solve the immediate problems of the country. This includes how to take over and implement the over 30 remaining responsibilities set out in the 2009 Self-Government Act. However, he believes that the dream should always be an independent Greenland.

At the reception more that 50 representatives from the official Greenland, institutions, organizations and the private sector participated.
ICC-P FN-IMI INGERLASSAI

FN-IP NUNAT INOQQAAVISIA ATUGAAT PILLUGIT ISUMMERSOQATIGIIVI

FN-ip nunat inoqqaavisia Atugaat pillugit Isummersoqatigiivi aprílip 24-anít majaq 5-anut
2017 FN-ip New Yorkimi qitiusumik allaattoqarfani 16-issaanik ataatsumiippit.


Ataatsimiinnermi immikkut qulequtarineqarpoq:
“Aningaasarsiomikkuq ineriaromqueq, kulturi, avatangiqist, iliinniqaqarneg, pegginnissaq Inuillu pisinnaatitaaffif.”

Nunat inoqqaavisia pisinnaatitaaffifisa ukiunik qilinngortorsiuinerat nunartut majip 24-aniit majip 5-anut 2017 FN-ip New Yorkimi qitiusumik allattoqartoqarfi ani 16-issaanik ataatsumiippit.

Aningaasarsiomikkuq ineriaromqueq, kulturi, avatangiqist, iliinniqaqarneg, pegginnissaq Inuillu pisinnaatitaaffif.

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Avatangiqist, iliinniqaqarneg, pegginnissaq Inuillu pisinnaatitaaffif.

Aningaasarsiomikkuq ineriaromqueq, kulturi, avatangiqist, iliinniqaqarneg, pegginnissaq Inuillu pisinnaatitaaffif.

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Aningaasarsiomikkuq ineriaromqueq, kulturi, avatangiqist, iliinniqaqarneg, pegginnissaq Inuillu pisinnaatitaaffif.
NUNAT INOQQAVISA FN-IMI PEQATAASINNANERAT PITSANNGORIAATEQARPOQ


Indigenous Issues was held April 24 to May 5, 2017 at the UN Headquarters, New York. The 16th session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues was held April 24 to May 5, 2017 at the UN Headquarters, New York.

The Agenda came into effect on January 1, 2016. The Agenda came into effect on January 1, 2016. It is a broad and universal policy agenda, with 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 associated targets, which are described as integrated and indivisible.

UN PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

The 16th session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues was held April 24 to May 5, 2017 at the UN Headquarters, New York.

The Special Theme of the year was: “Tenth Anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: measures taken to implement the Declaration.”

Tuesday April 25 a ceremony was held at the UN General Assembly Hall to celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. ICC Chair delivered a presentation on behalf of the Arctic. The sponsors of the presentation include Saami Council and all Sami Parliament in Norway, Sweden and Finland. ICC regional offices were provided with the speech. Besides the celebration we also delivered a presentation as the Arctic Caucus.

Besides the discussion on the theme: “Tenth Anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: measures taken to implement the Declaration.” there was an item regarding follow-up the recommendations of the Permanent Forum on: Empowerment of indigenous women and the indigenous youth. Global Youth Caucus including the Inuit youth present delivered a presentation in this regard.

The discussion on the implementation of the six mandated areas of the Permanent Forum with reference to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was discussed. The mandate areas are: Economic development, culture, the environment, education, health and human rights. Also, dialogue with indigenous peoples, member states, funds, programmes and special agencies of the United Nations system on the agenda. Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and the Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples with regard to indigenous human rights defend -ers was also in the agenda.

During the session a report on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was submitted followed with a discussion. The United Nations General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development titled “Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” on 25 September 2015. The Agenda came into effect on January 1, 2016 and will carry through the next 15 years. It is a broad and universal policy agenda, with 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 associated targets, which are described as integrated and indivisible.

ICC’s UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES

UNPERMANENT FORUMONINDIGENOUSISSUES

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The follow-up to the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples regarding ways to enhanced participation of indigenous peoples at the United Nations has been one of the issues ICC and the Saami Council have been focused on in 2016-17. A presentation of a draft resolution will be negotiated to be considered by the General Assembly fall 2017.

Anne Nourgam from the Saami Council started officially her 3 years term as member of the Permanent Forum for Arctic. Anne replaced Dalee S. Dorough who served as member in two election terms.

UN EXPERT MECHANISM ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND ITS ENHANCED MANDATE

The tenth session of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) took place from July 10 to July14 2017 at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

ICC has been faced on the follow up issues from the outcome resolution of the United Nations World Conference on Indigenous peoples in 2014, which are to modify the EMRIP mandate as well as indigenous peoples enhanced participation within the United Nations system.

We are still committed to the World Conference’s call for the modification and improvement of EMRIP’s mandate, so that it can more effectively promote respect for the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and better assisting States to monitor, evaluate and improve the implementation of the Declaration.

As the Arctic Indigenous Peoples (Caucus) we are pleased that there appears to be broad support for an expansion of the mandate of EMRIP, so that it can better engage Member States and Indigenous Peoples in advancing the implementation of the Declaration, including by allowing EMRIP to address country-specific situations. Since Sept. 2016 the resolution is now in full effect. A Saami woman got the Arctic seat as member of EMRIP.

FOLLOW UP ISSUE ON THE OUTCOME OF THE WCIP RE. ENHANCED PARTICIPATION OF IP’S AT UN

In 2015 the United Nations (UN) General Assembly requested the President of the UN General Assembly to conduct consultations regarding follow up issues re. EMRIP and enhanced IP participation in UN mentioned in the resolution adopted by the World Conference to collect views in order to prepare a compilation of views presented during previous consultations.

November 11-12, 2016 a dialogue meeting was held in Bangkok, Thailand to provide indigenous peoples from all seven regions of the world the opportunity to consider and consolidate their positions and strategies regarding their UN participation in already available documents. The views are clear during the dialogue meeting. Establishment of a permanent observer status within the UN system to enable indigenous peoples and nations direct and meaningful participation is the key.

December 14th and 15th 2016, UN started its consultations at the UN Headquarters in New York concerning continuation of the process to find ways to enable the participation of indigenous peoples’ representatives and institutions in meetings of relevant UN bodies on issues affecting them. The goal is to hear views from Member States of UN and indigenous peoples ‘representatives and institutions regarding new ways of indigenous peoples’ participation within the UN system.

During the summer 2017 up to the fall a draft resolution was negotiated between member states and indigenous peoples. Saami Parliament of Norway represented the Arctic during the negotiations. Because of considerable disagreements regarding the wording of the resolution indigenous representatives stepped out until new negotiations could start up again.

All necessary documents and information can be obtained through these links:
- www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/
- www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/IPeoples/EMRIP/Pages/EMRIPIndex.aspx

THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES’ DAY - AUGUST 9TH

August 9th, the UN International Day of the World’s Indigenous Peoples, is celebrated by the Indigenous Peoples around the world.

‘It is a day to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2007. An important day to ask ourselves, how far we are in implementing the rights globally and in Greenland’, says Hjalmar Dahl, ICC Greenland President on the day of commemoration.

To this date, only few countries have taken steps to implement the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in their national constitutions, but Canada has announced its progression of the implementation process. The Kingdom of Denmark, Greenland in this matter, is supporting the declaration but has not to this date initiated an actual implementation process.


June 15-ani ‘EU High-Level event’, where ministers, commissioners and ambassadors were given the word for their specific visions of further EU involvement in the Arctic.

June 16 was the morning of the ‘High-level session of the Arctic Stakeholder Forum’ and the afternoon of the ‘Arctic Indigenous Peoples’ Dialogue’.

The Chair of the ICC Okalik Egeesiak and the ICC Greenland President Hjalmar Dahl had input to the dialogue regarding ICC’s policy and their priorities of the Arctic.

Unfortunately the ministers, commissioners and ambassadors left the event early and we lost the opportunity to communicate important issues to them.
Maajimi 2017 Issittumi Siunnersuisoqatigiinni
Finlandi siulittaasunngorpoq. Finlandip siunner-
suisoqatigiinni siulittaasuunissamini (2017-
2019) suliniutissaminut ima quequtsivog:
‘Aqqiissutissat ataatsimoorfiusinnaasut
ujartorlugit’, aammalu Parisimi Isumaqatigis-
sutip atortussanngortinneqarnissaa Naalagaaffiit
Peqatigillu (FN) ukiqq 2030-p tungaanut
nungusaataanngitsumik ineriartortitsinermi
anguniagassatut siunniussaat ilungersuullugit
suliutigissinat.

Siulittaasunerup nalaani suliassanik pingaar-
nersiuinermi imatut tulleriaarisoqarpoq; Avata-
ngiisit innarltisaalorneqamerat, nalunaarasaar-
taattitut attaveqatigiilleremissaa, silasior-
nermut tunngasutigut suleqatigiissuteqarnissaa
aammaluni ilinniaartitanermut tunngasutigut sule-
qatigiissuteqarnissaa.

‘Ilinniartitaaq’ Kalaallit Nunaanni ICC-p
immikkut pingaartillugu soqutiginartippaa,
Kalaallit Nunaanni ICC-p immikkoortortaqarfiata
Inuit nunaannini 2018-p februarimi ataat-
simeersuartitsisuisaasaa pissetigalau, aamma
Saamit inuillu inuusuttaannik piginnaanngor-
saalluni Saamit Siunnersuisoqatigiivinik suleqa-
teqaneq ingerlateqinnegarmat.

Ilinniartitaanermut pilsaasumut naliigimmik
ammaassinex, qaffassumik Ilmiassat tinarniimut
matunik ammaasarpoq, siunissamut atorfegale-
rumaarmemik periarfissiisarluni. Taamatut im-
mikkoortitsissinaraluit allallu Ilmiassat inuus
nerup kingunerisinnaasaanik kingunerlutsitsine-
rit ammiillisIQarput pinnitsortiineqarm-
larlitllu.

FINLANDI ISSITTUMI SIUNNERSUISOQATIGIINNI
SIULITTAASUNNGORPOQ

Maajimi 2017 Issittumi Siunnersuisoqatigiinni
Finlandi siulittaasunngorpoq. Finlandip siunner-
suisoqatigiinni siulittaasuunissamini (2017-
2019) suliniutissaminut ima quequtsivog:
‘Aqqiissutissat ataatsimoorfiusinnaasut
ujartorlugit’, aammalu Parisimi Isumaqatigis-
sutip atortussanngortinneqarnissaa Naalagaaffiit
Peqatigillu (FN) ukiqq 2030-p tungaanut
nungusaataanngitsumik ineriartortitsinermi
anguniagassatut siunniussaat ilungersuullugit
suliutigissinat.

Siulittaasunerup nalaani suliassanik pingaar-
nersiuinermi imatut tulleriaarisoqarpoq; Avata-
ngiisit innarltisaalorneqamerat, nalunaarasaar-
taattitut attaveqatigiilleremissaa, silasior-
nermut tunngasutigut suleqatigiissuteqarnissaa
aammaluni ilinniaartitanermut tunngasutigut sule-
qatigiissuteqarnissaa.

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simeersuartitsisuisaasaa pissetigalau, aamma
Saamit inuillu inuusuttaannik piginnaanngor-
saalluni Saamit Siunnersuisoqatigiivinik suleqa-
teqaneq ingerlateqinnegarmat.

Ilinniartitaanermut pilsaasumut naliigimmik
ammaassinex, qaffassumik Ilmiassat tinarniimut
matunik ammaasarpoq, siunissamut atorfegale-
rumaarmemik periarfissiisarluni. Taamatut im-
mikkoortitsissinaraluit allallu Ilmiassat inuus
nerup kingunerisinnaasaanik kingunerlutsitsine-
rit ammiillisIQarput pinnitsortiineqarm-
larlitllu.

FINNISH CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE ARCTIC COUNCIL

Finland took over the Chairmanship of the Arc-
tic Council in May 2017. The theme under the
Finnish Chairmanship (2017-2019) of the Arc-
tic Council is ‘Exploring Common Solutions’
and emphasizes the implementation of the Paris
Agreement and the UN 2030 Sustainable Deve-
lopment Goals. The chairmanship’s priorities are
environmental protection, connectivity, meteoro-
logical cooperation, and education.

Especially ‘Education’ is of great interest to
ICC Greenland, because we are hosting the
‘Inuit Education Summit’ in February 2018,
and we are continuing our cooperation with the
Saami Council on capacity building of our youth.

Equal access to good basic education
opens the doors to learning trades, to higher
education, and to finding a place in working life.
It also lessens the risk of marginalization and
the associated unfortunate consequences.
ISSITTUMI PINNGORTITAMUT SIUNNIUTINUT NALILIILLUNI NALUNAARUSIORNISSAQ


Tom Sheldon, Parnuna Egede ICC Alaska-immuri Vernae Angnaboogok AEIA-mi suleqtatigiinnut pesqataalersussaapput, nalunaaarsiallalu aqqiqissuussaanun ilalilissallutik.

Mads Fægteborg alatsiamnaattutut inissisimalisaap, siunissamullu tassani sullermini pesqataasranuaasalluni.

ICC-p ‘Nunat inoqqaavisa ililimaasat’ pillugut Issittumi Siunnersuisogatiinnut saqqummiussuunnertat suttuuffisigissanavaa.

Ukoriaalunngortuni taagutit tassunna qattumaasuttit ‘Sumiiffinni ilisimasaat – Local knowledge’, ‘Iltisqqussaralugit ilisimasaat – Traditional knowledge’ aammalu ‘Sumiiffinni ilisimasaat – Local traditional knowledge’ pillugutut tassuni tamaasa kattutaaraalugit atorneqartarpit.

Suleqtatigiinni AEIA-mi sminnimartussaapput Utqiarvik-mi (Barrow) pisussami AEIA-p ‘Nunat inoqqaaviviit pesqataaitserumissaq aammalu Nunat Inoqqaavisa Ililimaasannik (Indigenous Knowledge) atorluaalsersinissaq’ pillugutu ataatsiminni aqqiqissuunissaa.


ARCTIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT KICK-OFF


Tom Sheldon and Parnuna Egede, together with Vernae Angnaboogok from ICC Alaska, are going to be participants of the AEIA-team and members of the editorial group. Mads Fægteborg had only an observer role, and will not participate in the future work of EIA.

ICC has taken the lead in introducing ‘Indigenous Knowledge’ to the Arctic Council. For many years the terminologies ‘Local Knowledge’, ‘Traditional Knowledge’ and ‘Local Traditional Knowledge’ been used. The upcoming work of AEIA includes organizing the Utqiqivik (Barrow) AEIA Workshop on ‘Meaningful Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and the Utilization of Indigenous Knowledge’ in the AEIA process. Vernae Angnaboogok will attend the upcoming AEIA workshop in Utqiagvik on November 27-29, 2017 and a follow-up workshop on ‘Nordic Possibilities and New Perspectives in AEIA’ in Rovaniemi, Finland on December 11-12, 2017.
KIFFAANNGISSUSEQARTUMIK, SIUSINAARTUMIK PAASISSUTISSINNEQAREERLUNILU AKUERSISARNEQ


Nalunaarummi ‘Ajoqpoq’-mi Kuannersuarni aatsitassariorniarmeq pillugu innuttaasut ataatsimeeqataasut.

From the Report ‘Ajoqpoq’, about citizen’s involvement in the Kuannersuit mining project.
FREE, PRIOR AND INFORMED CONSENT

The right to ‘Free, Prior and Informed Consent’ is central to ICC’s information work. It is either in the case of land deprivation in connection with mining and oil extraction projects that may affect the living conditions of the indigenous peoples, including hunting and fishing and similar activities. The right to free, prior and informed consent also ensures the right to say no to projects that prevent or restrict the indigenous peoples from being able to develop their own economy and culture in their respective territories.

The UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights Implications of Hazardous Waste and Substances visited Greenland in October. While he was in Nuuk he also had opportunity to have a meeting with the ICC Greenland President. On October 16, he was quoted through the Greenlandic Internet news site Sermitsiaq.AG that he believes that local populations should be better informed about mining projects. This requires that the population have access to understandable information if it is to be meaningfully incorporated into the decisions.

An ICC Greenland report ‘Ajorpoq’ from 2016 concerning citizen’s involvement in the Kuanersuit mining project close to Narsaq in South Greenland concluded that both, those against and for the mining project, lacked understandable information.

Mads Fægteborg attended the Arctic Energy Summit in Helsinki, September 18-20. Three exiting days submitted a lot of relevant information on renewable energy solutions. Most people will agree that renewable energy solutions are preferable to other energy solutions, but it has to be taken into account that windmill farms and hydro power plants may be inconsistent with the interests of the indigenous peoples and their traditional land use. Examples were given on the hydro power plant at Alta in Norway that led to a major conflict between the Saami and the Norwegian authorities in the late 1970’s. Another example is that Europe’s largest onshore wind farm is being built in Norway. But the project, which will more than double Norway’s wind capacity, lies in the middle of an important reindeer grazing area, leaving Saami herders worried about the impact it might have on their livelihood and traditions. Most important to notice is that no one listens to the Saami’s right to say no to the project.

Examples from Russia showed a much worse scenario than the examples from Norway. Community and indigenous consultation and stakeholder engagement do not exist!

Mads Fægteborg also attended the first Arctic Council Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG) meeting under the Finnish Chairmanship that took place in Inari, Finland on September 21-22, 2017. An issue related to the above was the Community Vitality, which is a project to increase foundational knowledge of human development and the indicators of community vitality and provide tools for constructive solutions to demographic challenges, patterns of human settlement, urban planning and mobility. Promote the linkages between the protection of the environment and wellness, resilience and adaptability of communities.
ICC’s 13th General Assembly

ICC 13th General Assembly will be held in Utqiagvik (Barrow), Alaska July 16-19, 2018 with the theme “Inuit – The Arctic We Want”. The theme will set the goals and direction for the next following four years, discussed and adopted in the General Assembly.

During the General Assembly the delegates from all Inuit regions will decide, what kind of Arctic they want for themselves in the future.

• During the conference, one of my focus areas will among others be a thorough discussion of the rights and the importance of focusing on the implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples for Inuit, for the next four years, said Hjalmar Dahl.

ICC-P 13-ISSAANNIK ATAASTSIMEERSUARNISSAA


Inoqarfinnit tamanit atatsimeersuarnermi taaseqataasinnmaasut siqniussami Issittoq qanoq ituussanersoq kissaatigeritsik ilannngullugu aalaja-njiffigissavaat.

• Atatsimeersuarnermi ilaqtigut nunat inoqqaavisa pisinaatitaaffiisa sukumisumik eqqartorneqarnissaat uanga siunertama iligaat, pingaar-tumik ukuniqinigaaffiusuni sisamani tullerni atutillsinergarnissaanik anguniagaqarnissamik ilungersuteqarnissaaq anguniarlugu, Hjalmar Dahl øqarpoq.
ICC Greenland was host organization for a Delegation of 7 Karelian (Russia) Indigenous Peoples ‘Nuori Karjala’ headed by Alexey Tsykarev, August 11-16, 2017.

The purpose of the visit to Nuuk was to find new paths in the Arctic cooperation. As host organization, we had arranged several meetings with organisations as well as institutions in order to inform about ways of organizing a Self-Governed country within the Kingdom of Denmark.

On August 12, ‘Nuori Karjala’ invited to a photo exhibition ‘Indigenous Peoples in Northern Russia’ at Inuk Hostels in Nuuk.

The exhibition showed images that talked about today’s cultures and lifestyles among the indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities in North-western Russia: Karelian, Ishores, Veps and Saami. Representatives of the various people were present and told about their cultures. Despite cultural differences, the common denominator is the Finno-Ugrian language family and the challenges of today’s climate change.

On August 13, a boat trip to Kapisillit and Qoornoq in the Nuuk Fjord was arranged. Kapisillit is a settlement in the Sermersooq municipality. In 2010, the settlement had 86 inhabitants. Kapisillit is located 75 km northeast of Nuuk. Qoornoq is an uninhabited fishing village that was closed in 1972 when the last permanent resident left. Some of the descendants of former residents often come to their houses in the summer by boat.
INUIT WILDLIFE SUMMIT

The ICC General Assembly in Inuvik in 2014 directed the new Executive Council to establish and hold a Wildlife Summit during its mandate period from 2014 to 2018.

The Wildlife Summit will be held in Ottawa November 6-8, where Inuit and other participants will be participating.

Hunting, gathering and fishing is critical to Inuit culture and economy and the foundation of wildlife management practices within the Inuit world.

The Summit will support Inuit rights to resources and promote Inuit culture.

The Summit will allow participants to learn from each other and share best practices for wildlife management.

The Summit will deliver on the commitment made in Article 40 of the Kitigaaryuit Declaration, as adopted at the 2014 ICC general assembly in Inuvik.

“Directs ICC to plan and host an Inuit summit on Wildlife Management”, the ICC Wildlife Management Summit goal is to examine the influence policies (international, regional, national instruments), environmental change, public perceptions, and changing social economic conditions in the Arctic is having on Arctic wildlife and Inuit hunting culture, subsistence utilization and harvesting rights.”

Draft goals of the Summit are to share wildlife management practices in each country and identify challenges and opportunities for greater access to resources at all scales local, national and international. It is also a goal to develop common and collaborative Inuit positions and strategies for an ecosystem approach to wildlife management nationally and across borders, including Inuit-led management and monitoring areas.

INUIT TUSAATAAT · ICC GREENLAND NEWSLETTER · 08-2017
RUSSIT RAKETIMIK IGERIUSSINERAT NAAMMAGITTAALLIUITIGINEQARTOQ

On October 4, 2017 Inuit Circumpolar Council Pikiasorsuaq Commission issued a press release on the issue of a Russian rocket launch scheduled to deliver a European Space Agency satellite to orbit on October 13th.

In the press release the Commission is calling upon the Governments of Canada and Denmark to demand the postponement of the rocket launch while alternative, non-toxic launch options are pursued.

The main reason for worrying about the rocket launch and for similar launches last year and the years to come, is the risk that residual hydrazine fuel and metal debris will fall into the Pikialasorsuaq, a region of the arctic sea on which local Inuit communities are dependent.

The effects on wild life and humans have not yet been studied in ocean waters and especially arctic waters. Whilst other non-toxic fuels are available and generally used by all rocket launchers, the deliberate deposing residue fuels and metal debris in the Pikiasorsuaq is not acceptable. Pikiasorsuaq should not be used as a toxic dump.

Government of Canada on October 13th made its concerns known to the European Space Agency, but so far there has been no official reaction from any side.
INUIT ISSITTORMIUT SIUNNERSUISIQATIGIAFIAT
INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR COUNCIL (ICC)
2014-2018

SIULERSUISUUNERIT | EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Siulittaasoq / Chair: Okalik Eegeesiak – Canada

CANADA: Nancy Karetak-Lindell, Vice-president/Siulittaasup tullia & Herb Nakimayak, Member of the council/Siulersuunerni ilaasortaq

ALASKA: James Stotts, Vice-president/Siulittaasup tullia & Vera Metcalf, Member of the council, Siulersuisuunerni ilaasortaq

RUSLAND: Tatiana Achirgina, Vice-president/Siulittaasup tullia & Elena Kaminskaya, Member of the council, Siulersuisuunerni ilaasortaq

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