"Ukiup naalernerani qamannga pisumik qujallunga juullimi ukiortaassamilu pilluangaaritsi. Nalliuuttorsuit pilluarnartumik eqqissinartumillu atornissaannik ukiumullu nutaassamut iserluarnissassinnik suleqatikkaluli kissaappasi."

Hjalmar Dahl,
ICC Kalaallit Nunaanni Siulittaasoq
"Deeply thank you all for this year and with this Merry Christmas and Happy New Year. We all from ICC Greenland wish you joyful and peaceful holidays. We hope 2021 will be prosperous for you all."

Hjalmar Dahl, ICC Greenland President
ASSIGIINNGISSUSEQARNEQ ATAQQINEQARLI

Allattut: Tukumminnguaq Olsen & Søren Lyberth


Naak Covid-19 katersuutitsinermi peqataasusrik killersiuluqaluartoq, Katuami maleruagassat naapertorlugi inugisinnaasai tamakkerlugit peqataasogoqarpoq, oqalissagataarsuqalulli.

Oqalittooqanerani katilluttit Inuut 40-t peqataapput. Isumasiogtiigissitsineq aammattaaq facebookikikut toqqaannartumik aallakaatinneqarpoq.

Inussuttut oqallittunii immersonneqarereerlutik naleqartitat qaonoq inuiaaqatigiinni piviusunngortinneqarsinaani pillugit nerrivikkarlulli pilisinnearp, kinaasuttsiliqonqaq eqqaaritoriitarperrnuutonitqutaattut. Inuusuttut oqallittunii immersonneqarereerlutik

OQARIARTUT ERSARISSQO

Peqataasunit oqariartuutigineqarpoq assigiinngissuseqarneq enissaqartitsinerlu pingaartinnernersuussat, kalaalit kinaassusaa ataasiainngittis origallutigineqarluarmeekattut.

Inughuit livillu oqasii ilangullugit ataqqineqasasut oqariartuuttik pillugit. Nunatsiini sumior-paluitit ammaaffigineqerunissat anguniarlugu

gulliinniarfinnissitigineqartamissut oqariartuutigineqarpoq. Ataatsinut isigalugu tamatta naligissasugut oqalissagineqarput tamaniit pingaartinnearlulli pilisitterneqarpoq.

OQALUTTUARISAANEQ NAMMINEQ ALLATTSIQ

Oqaluttooqanerup nunagaqissunit allanneqarnissaa pilimasearneqarpoq, allaallumi oqallittuni iliimatisarfiimmi lektorip Ebbe Volquardsenip tamanna amigaataaqeqoq uppensarsarami akkartaap, oqaluttooqasaaqeq oqallitatummat innuaallut. Oqaluttooqanerup nunagaqissiitit inuusuttulli pillugit.

INUIT KULTURIAT ATUARTITSISUTIGINEQARLI

Inuitt kulturiat Kalaalit Nunaatamni meeqqat atuarfini aamma illinniartfinni assigiingitsiituni atuartistisuttisqartaraqartoq naqartaatqanarnicqap. Ta-manna aqqutigalugu kinaassusnerput naleqartit-tagullu pillugit iliimisaagaqerumelenvang angunegrassinaaattini tunningasunik naleqartitanullu eqqartuineq atuartisti nermi pi-sariaqarpoq. Ullutsini meeqqat inuusuttullu naggueqateqarlurut nunat inoqqaattullu pilisittertigut inuusuttullu pilisittertigut.

Oqaluttooqanerup nunagaqissunit allanneqarnissaa pilimasearneqarpoq, allaallumi oqallittuni iliimatisarfiimmi lektorip Ebbe Volquardsenip tamanna amigaataaqeqoq uppensarsarami akkartaap, oqaluttooqasaaqeq oqallitatummat innuaallut. Oqaluttooqanerup nunagaqissiitit inuusuttulli pillugit.

INUIT TUSAATAAT · ICC GREENLAND NEWSLETTER · 15-2020 3
MORE RESPECT FOR DIVERSITY

By: Tukumminguaq Olsen & Søren Lyberth

On the 7th of November International Inuit Day, Municipality of Sermersooq and ICC Greenland held a youth workshop. The youth’s message was clear about identity and values: Let there be more respect for diversity among Inuit.

Even though the number of participants was limited due to Covid-19, the seminar was full of participants. All seats were taken of the allowed number of participants. Many had lots to say. A total number of 40 people participated and live footage was also posted on Facebook.

Before the group workshops, a panel discussion was a good inspiration for the youth attendants about implementing our values in the society and more discussions regarding identity seems to be needed. Keywords were written down on post-its, so a mosaic of post-its about identity was made.

A CLEAR MESSAGE
There was a message from the participants that there must be more room for diversity and inclusiveness. The Greenlandic identity is not just one identity but diverse. There should also be an acknowledgment of Inughuit (From north Greenland) and Iivit (from east Greenland) identity together with their language. Another message was that there should be teaching in the various dialects to achieve more inclusive acceptance of them.

LET’S WRITE OUR HISTORY OURSELVES
There was a comprehensive debate about the need to write our own history. The lecturer from Greenland University, Ebbe Volquardsen, confirmed the lack of history written by Inuit, which means that teaching materials not are adequate on this matter.

EDUCATION IN INUIT CULTURE
The need for teaching in Inuit Culture is very much needed in both primary and lower secondary schools in Greenland was emphasized. Through teaching about values and identity, we can expand knowledge about our Inuit identity and values. Today, children and youth do not know that there are other Inuit relatives across the ocean and have rights as indigenous peoples like us. Our culture must be known as normal and not just exotic. In addition, one must keep in mind the need to include the elders’ knowledge and stories as well, which have to be used in schools for teaching.

ICC Greenland’s president Hjalmar Dahl’s evaluation following the youth seminar:
“I think that the seminar for youth has shown the importance of constantly discussing our identity and values. We must hear the youth’s wishes about the future. They have shown us that they also have important issues to say. In the future, we should hear and include the voice of the youth in all possible ways in our society.”

The students from the Greenland National Theater lit the Inuit traditional lamb during the opening ceremony, followed by traditional drum dancing.

Thank you to all participants including all who followed the live session.
ICC-MIT PISORTATIGOORTUMIK NALUNAARUT (ICC POLICY PAPER) SUMIİFFINNI ATAASIYAKKAANI INUIT PISINNATITAAFFIINI ILANGGARTERINERIT PILLUGIT

Allattoq: Dalee Sambo Dorough


Taakkua piviusunngomrat Inuit suleqataaffigaat, nunat inoqqaqaviniqat Nunat Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) pisortatigoortumik nalunaarummik sumiiffinni ataaasiaakkaani naalagaaffinni FN-mut ilaasortaaasuni aammalu FN-mi ilaasortaaasut pingaarutililit saqqumilaarfni Inuit pisinnaatitaaffiini ilangqarterisut sanngiillisaaernernillu ungqenqartitissut pillugut uppernarsaatinik imaqartunik saqqummiivoq. Ilanggullugulu FN-ip iluani susassaqarfinni pingaarutilinni aamma soorlu Issittumi Siunnersuqatigiinni. Pisortatigoortumik nalunaarummi Inuit kikkunurersut allaaserinergarput, aammalu nunat inoqqaqavisa pisinnaatitaaffiisa oqaluttuaraneerup ineriartornerani qanoq killeqarlutillu inissiminerat oqaluttuarineqarput.

Taakkua piviusunngomrat Inuit suleqataaffigaat, nunat inoqqaqaviniqat Nunat Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) pisortatigoortumik nalunaarummik sumiiffinni ataaasiaakkaani naalagaaffinni FN-mut ilaasortaaasuni aammalu FN-mi ilaasortaaasut pingaarutililit saqqumilaarfni Inuit pisinnaatitaaffiini ilangqarterisut sanngiillisaaernernillu ungqenqartitissut pillugut uppernarsaatinik imaqartunik saqqummiivoq. Ilanggullugulu FN-ip iluani susassaqarfinni pingaarutilinni aamma soorlu Issittumi Siunnersuqatigiinni. Pisortatigoortumik nalunaarummi Inuit kikkunurersut allaaserinergarput, aammalu nunat inoqqaqavisa pisinnaatitaaffiisa oqaluttuaraneerup ineriartornerani qanoq killeqarlutillu inissiminerat oqaluttuarineqarput.

Taakkua piviusunngomrat Inuit suleqataaffigaat, nunat inoqqaqaviniqat Nunat Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) pisortatigoortumik nalunaarummik sumiiffinni ataaasiaakkaani naalagaaffinni FN-mut ilaasortaaasuni aammalu FN-mi ilaasortaaasut pingaarutililit saqqumilaarfni Inuit pisinnaatitaaffiini ilangqarterisut sanngiillisaaernernillu ungqenqartitissut pillugut uppernarsaatinik imaqartunik saqqummiivoq. Ilanggullugulu FN-ip iluani susassaqarfinni pingaarutilinni aamma soorlu Issittumi Siunnersuqatigiinni. Pisortatigoortumik nalunaarummi Inuit kikkunurersut allaaserinergarput, aammalu nunat inoqqaqavisa pisinnaatitaaffiisa oqaluttuaraneerup ineriartornerani qanoq killeqarlutillu inissiminerat oqaluttuarineqarput.

Taakkua piviusunngomrat Inuit suleqataaffigaat, nunat inoqqaqaviniqat Nunat Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) pisortatigoortumik nalunaarummik sumiiffinni ataaasiaakkaani naalagaaffinni FN-mut ilaasortaaasuni aammalu FN-mi ilaasortaaasut pingaarutililit saqqumilaarfni Inuit pisinnaatitaaffiini ilangqarterisut sanngiillisaaernernillu ungqenqartitissut pillugut uppernarsaatinik imaqartunik saqqummiivoq. Ilanggullugulu FN-ip iluani susassaqarfinni pingaarutilinni aamma soorlu Issittumi Siunnersuqatigiinni. Pisortatigoortumik nalunaarummi Inuit kikkunurersut allaaserinergarput, aammalu nunat inoqqaqavisa pisinnaatitaaffiisa oqaluttuaraneerup ineriartornerani qanoq killeqarlutillu inissiminerat oqaluttuarineqarput.
ICC POLICY PAPER ON “LOCAL COMMUNITIES” CHRONICLES OPPOSITION TO THE UNDERMINING AND EROSION OF INUIT RIGHTS

By: Dalee Sambo Dorough

October 26, 2020 – Anchorage, Alaska – The Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) has issued a policy paper on the matter of “local communities”, outlining how the term has eroded and undermined Inuit rights by UN member States and within major intergovernmental forums including the specialized agencies of the United Nations and regional institutions such as the Arctic Council.

The policy paper describes who Inuit are as distinct peoples, and provides historical background of the Indigenous peoples’ specific human rights framework that Inuit have helped to crystalize in favor of all Indigenous Peoples. It includes several concrete examples of how grouping and conflating Inuit together with “local communities” undermines and erodes Inuit rights.

ICC Chair Dalee Sambo Dorough stated “The undermining of the rights of Inuit and other Indigenous peoples by States and intergovernmental organizations is unacceptable, particularly at a time of surging international interest and activity throughout Inuit Nunaat now unfolding against the backdrop of a global climate crisis and pandemic. The grouping of Indigenous peoples with “local communities” in conventions and multilateral agreements has resulted in the slow and incremental erosion of the distinct nature of the interrelated, interdependent and indivisible rights of Indigenous peoples.”

The policy paper argues that the practice of lumping Inuit and other Indigenous peoples together with “local communities” is part of an alarming trend in the behavior of States to diminish the standards in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), including actions to devalue Indigenous peoples’ status, rights, and role. ICC Chair Dalee Sambo Dorough stated “The undermining of the rights of Inuit and other Indigenous peoples by States and intergovernmental organizations is unacceptable, particularly at a time of surging international interest and activity throughout Inuit Nunaat now unfolding against the backdrop of a global climate crisis and pandemic. The grouping of Indigenous peoples with “local communities” in conventions and multilateral agreements has resulted in the slow and incremental erosion of the distinct nature of the interrelated, interdependent and indivisible rights of Indigenous peoples.”

The policy paper puts forward five recommendations in the policy paper for States and intergovernmental organizations to implement in order to remedy this practice. They include reforming procedural rules to include the full and effective participation of Inuit and other Indigenous peoples; adopting and implementing a distinctions-based policy; and using the UNDRIP as a framework in the development of any documentation or agreement implicating the rights and status of Indigenous peoples.

The policy paper concludes, “Inuit are rights holders and we seek full and effective participation in all conventions, multilateral agreements, and international fora where our rights, culture, and way of life are impacted. This can only be achieved if States and intergovernmental organizations cease grouping and conflating Indigenous peoples with “local communities”, reform outdated procedural rules that marginalize Inuit and other Indigenous peoples, and utilize the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as a framework for uplifting the status, rights and participation of Indigenous peoples.”
2022-MI ATAATSIMEERSUARNISSAMUT PIAREERSARNEQ

Allattoq: Tukumminnguaq N. Olsen


ICC-p ataatsemi-suurneri nggugatigil Inuit tamarmiullutik ataatsemi-fissui ukiut 12-ikkaaginnarlugit Nunatsinni pisarput, tassa ataatsemi-suurnerit nunani pingasuusuni, Alaskami, Canada mi Nunatsinni lua parekqalluq Sisimiut, Alaska, and Greenland rotate holding GA.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN 2022

By: Tukumminnguaq N. Olsen

The ICC Greenland delegates decided during Utqiagvik General Assembly in 2018 that the next General Assembly (GA) will be in Ilulissat 2022.

The gathering is the only time where all Inuit from 4 countries gather together. Greenland only gets to host every 12 years because Alaska, Canada, and Greenland rotate hosting GA.

The municipality in north Greenland called Avannaata Kommunia will host the next assembly. Now just 1 and a half years to the meeting, the preparations are on full scale. ICC, together with Avannaata kommunia, has made a steering committee to prepare well for it.

The participants are: Mayor Palle Jeremiassen, CEO Nick Nielsen, Health and Leisure Coordinator Rigmor Villadsen, Chief Financial Officer Dorthe Løvstrøm Mathiassen, ICC Greenland vice president Nuka Kleemann and ICC Greenland Office Manager Tukumminnguaq Olsen.

“There are, of course, precautions to be considered with the world situation today. We are hoping for the best and therefore have started preparations,” ICC Greenland president states.

The assembly is usually held in July month every 4th year.


GAPS IN BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE NEED MAJOR NEW INVESTMENTS THROUGHOUT INUIT NUNAAT

By: Hjalmar Dahl

Throughout Inuit Nunaat, the coronavirus highlights the urgent need to remedy the profound infrastructure deficit that contributes to vulnerability and underlies the health challenges experienced by too many of our people, says Hjalmar Dahl, President of ICC Greenland, during his online presentation to the Dec. 2nd session of the UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) and continued:

“Gaps in basic infrastructure continue to contribute to severe health risks. Overcrowding, food insecurity, lower life expectancy, suicide, and a high prevalence of tuberculosis are among the inequities experienced by our people that are linked to poor infrastructure. Many homes lack running water and a flush toilet. Covid-19 is very challenging in remote and rural areas of Inuit Nunaat. Spread could happen quickly if no appropriate, concrete responses are provided.”

Mr. Dahl continued by saying that it is important and critical to ensuring that the investments support climate-resilient infrastructure for the Arctic communities, which are impacted by climate change’s most significant impacts.

During his presentation, Mr. Dahl also mentioned that the above issues mentioned are the only way to create and ensure the Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights of Inuit. These steps are necessary to reduce vulnerability and gain social and economic equity and support Inuit health and well-being in the face of such viruses and diseases. Inuit communities face and take action in lockstep with our leadership to secure our basic health, well-being, and our overall cultural integrity.

EMRIP is one of the United Nations mandate areas on the rights of indigenous peoples. Usually, it holds annual meetings in the summertime every year at the UN Center for Human Rights in Geneva. This year is different because of the Covid-19 pandemic. Therefore, the session was held online 30th November – 4th December with the theme: “The impact of Covid-19 on indigenous peoples’ rights under the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.”
PINIARTUT QAANAAMI ISUMASIOQTIGIINNERANNI ICC PEQATAASOQ

Qaanaami piniartut 30-t missaanniittut isumasiaqtitiggermi peqataapput, tassanilu piniarkanultu tunngasutigut siunnersuutit quppermiit arfineq-pingasunik annertussusillit allanneqarput, avammult saqqummiunnerisa sanitutit siperturnullu tunllaasut.

ICC pisinaattaatiffinnut tunngasunik siunnersuutarfornuq, liatigullu Pikiilaosorsuarmut sillaq sumut killinnersoq atiuseesunut paatsittisuttigiarlorlugu peqataavoq.

Pisinaattaatiffinnut tunngasuni sillaassat illimagisamiit annertunerummaq qulaajagassallu annertummata ICC-p tupaallaitigiva.

Assersuutigallugu Ulmannatatoqqamit qatituqmanut nunannik asaraarinninnerit suli annertunersut pigineqartut paasinnegarput, tassa Qaanaaq akian ululsinni Canadangorsimamusmi ukisarfiuusimunununini pinirjartarfirtoqasunilu pingitsaalisalluni nuutsinneqarsimaneq aammma igerlanneqarsimammar. Tamanna pilugu Nunat Inooqqaavisa Pisinaattaatiffpillugut Kaluaarummi (UNDRI-PP)-iimi Imm. 10-mi imaa allaqaqasoqarpooq:

“Nunat inooqqaavi nunaminnit nunanilluunniit najukkaminnit pingitsaallisutasaasumik peersin-neqassangillit. Nuutsitineq sunalunnnit pis-sangilaq nunat inooqqaavisa pingqartut qilersorsimangqtsimukumik, sioqquqtsimukum asaaqinnilluni akurersnerad pitinaugaa aamma naapertuullartumik pissaqqissimsoortumillu taarsiivineqamis-samik isuumaqtigiyissaqimeqemnukut, aamma ajornannigitsilluq, uternissamut periarfissaqar-

Tamanna qulaajagassaq pisortanit ingerlateq-qinngassasooq ICC piniartut peqatigallugut inner-

“Nunat inooqqaavi nunanilluunniit najukkaminnit pingitsaallisutasaasumik peersin-neqassangillit. Nuutsitineq sunalunnnit pis-sangilaq nunat inooqqaavisa pingqartut qilersorsimangqtsimukumik, sioqquqtsimukum asaaqinnilluni akurersnerad pitinaugaa aamma naapertuullartumik pissaqqissimsoortumillu taarsiivineqamis-samik isuumaqtigiyissaqimeqemnukut, aamma ajornannigitsilluq, uternissamut periarfissaqar-

Isumasiaqtitiggermiit allakkaq imartoqisoq Avannaata Kommuniata nittartagaani gallunnaa-

Inuit Tusaattaat · ICC Greenland Newsletter · 15-2020
By: Tukumminnguaq N. Olsen

Together with the hunters’ association in Qaanaaq, hunters held a seminar in Qaanaaq November 12th-15th 2020.

The focus was hunting restrictions, the hunting methods of Inughuit, Pikialasorsuaq (North Water Polynia/the water between Greenland and Canada in the north), and Indigenous Peoples’ rights.

Nearly 30 hunters participated in the seminar that was held. Here were 8 pages of recommendations made about hunting and animals, to be given to the government and published to the public.

ICC participated in advising on the matter of the Indigenous rights and giving information about the work of Pikialasorsuaq further to its users.

As known, Inughuit was forcibly removed from Uummannaq in 1953. However, the undiscovered is that the removal from Uummannaq was not the only one, because there is a case that the Inughuit was also forcibly removed from the old winter settlements and hunting grounds from the other side of the communities, today is known as Canada. This is a violation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) art. 10, which says: “Indigenous peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories. No relocation shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return.”

ICC, together with the hunters, hopes that the government can further analyze this work.

After translation to Danish, the outcome document from the meeting can be later found on Avannaata Kommunia’s homepage.
INUIT ISSITTORMIUT SIUNNERSUISISOQATIGIIFFIAT
INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR COUNCIL (ICC)
2018-2022

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KALAALLIT NUNAAT: Hjalmar Dahl, Vice-president/Siulittaasup tullia & Nuka Kleemann, Member of the council, Siulersuisuunerni ilaasortaq

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