



PEOPLE OF THE ICE BRIDGE: THE FUTURE OF THE PIKIALASORSUAQ

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SIKUKKUT IKAARTUT KINGUAAVI: SIUNISSAMILU PIKIALASORSUAQ



Report of the Pikialasorsuaq Commission

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November | ᐅᐃᓄᑦ 2017

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Australians, and formally recognised by the Australian Government as being part of its National Reserve System. Such a designation in the Pikialasorsuaq has the potential to usher in a broader, more meaningful set of northern benefits and bring definition to the idea of a conservation economy for Inuit.

The recommendations of the Commission are an opportunity for Canada and Greenland to take part in reformulating relationships between governments and the Indigenous people they represent.

Further information including photos, technical background documents and testimonies may be accessed at www.pikialasorsuaq.org as well information can be found on the Pikialasorsuaq Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/pikialasorsuaq>). Direct communication is welcome through the Commissioners Okalik Egeesiak (chair@inuitcircumpolar.com), Kuupik Kleist (kvk@ggnuuk.gl), Eva Aariak (eva.aariak@gmail.com), or through the technical advisors Stephanie Meakin (smeakin@inuitcircumpolar.com) or Alfred Jakobsen (aerj58@gmail.com).

The consultative process was an important first step in protecting the Pikialasorsuaq region but more remains to be done. Moving forward, the next steps include:

- ▶ Initiating the development of an agreement between Canada and Greenland through the appropriate municipalities, villages, hamlets and relevant organizations including Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI), Qikiqitani Inuit Association (QIA), and the Government of Nunavut (GN), local KNAPK offices, ICC Greenland and ICC Canada towards implementation of these recommendations.
- ▶ Formalizing an Inuit Management Authority (IMA) and its terms of reference recognizing the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of all communities, which will be mandated to manage activities in the marine environment that impact the Pikialasorsuaq; and,
- ▶ Creating a management plan including an Inuit-led monitoring program.

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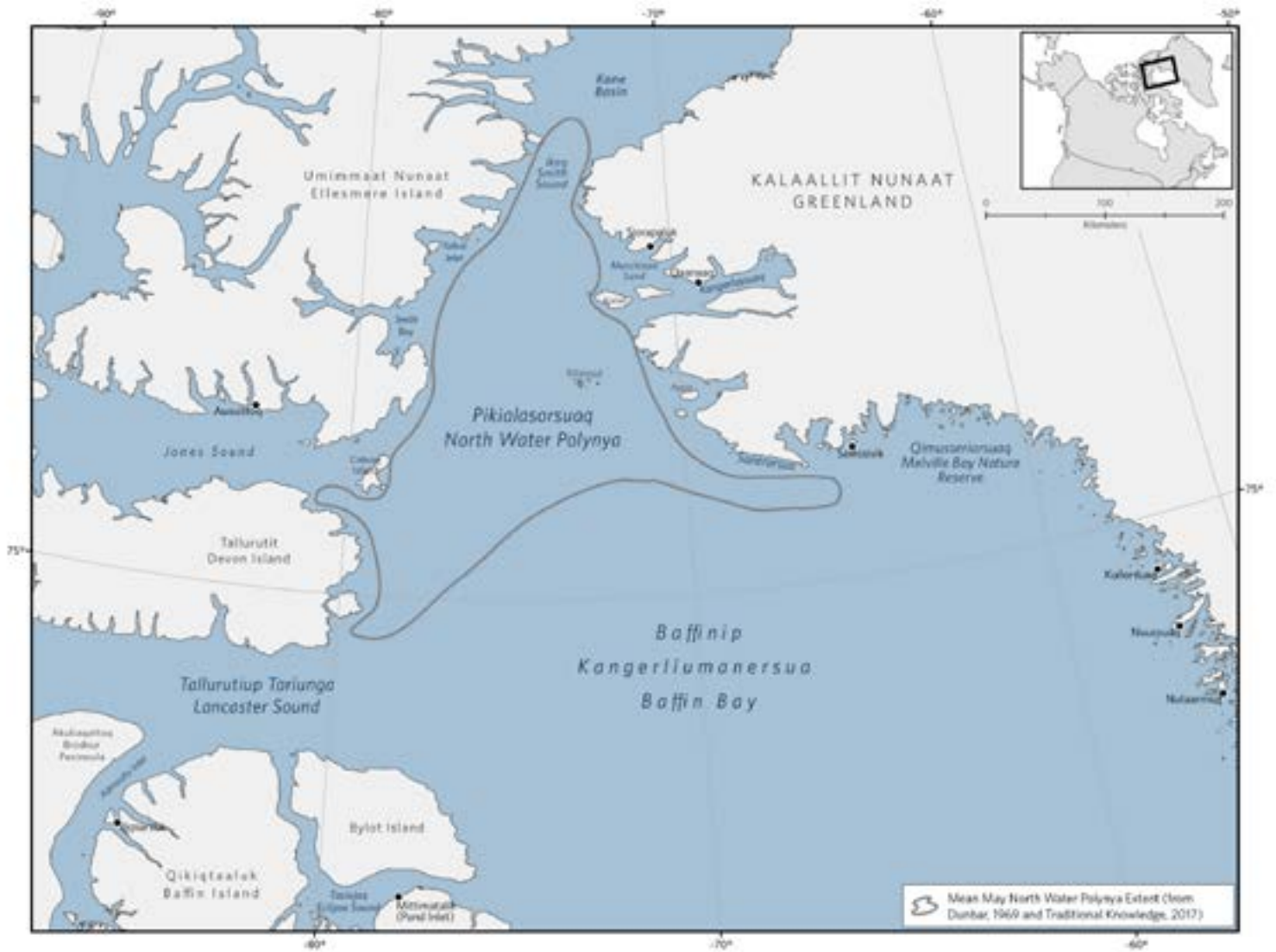
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Ajuittuq (Grise Fiord)
ግብርና ጥበቃ
Nunaqarfik Ajuittuq





THE PIKIALASORSUAQ COMMISSION

The origins of the Pikialasorsuaq Commission date back to 2013 when the Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) organized a workshop in Nuuk, Greenland called “Bridging the Bay.” Fishermen and hunters from Qaanaaq and Kullorsuaq in Greenland, and Mittimatalik (Pond Inlet), Ikpiarjuk (Arctic Bay), and Ajuittuq (Grise Fiord) in Nunavut, Canada came together with academics and scientists from both countries to discuss the Pikialasorsuaq.

The workshop concluded that the ice bridge north of the Pikialasorsuaq is of great importance for facilitating regular contact between Inuit from Greenland and Canada. Participants agreed that a commission should be established whose purpose would be “to consult with communities and communicate possibilities for use and conservation of the area.”

The Pikialasorsuaq Commission was established in Iqaluit in January 2016 and was mandated by ICC to conduct consultations in Canada and Greenland with communities that are closely connected to the Pikialasorsuaq. The consultations and testimonies were designed to facilitate community and regional input, to incorporate Indigenous knowledge, and to recommend a strategy (or strategies) for safeguarding and monitoring the health of the Pikialasorsuaq for future generations. The Commission has produced this report of its findings and recommendations for further areas of study.

The work of the Pikialasorsuaq Commission is divided into two phases. During the first phase, preparations and planning for hearings by the Commission (i.e. consultations) were carried out. In April 2016 the Commissioners travelled to Ajuittuq (Grise Fiord) and Mittimatalik (Pond Inlet) in Nunavut, Canada. The Commissioners sought to ensure full participation. This was achieved by bringing knowledge holders to Canadian hearings from nearby communities that were not visited by the Commission. These included, Ikpiarjuk (Arctic Bay), Qausuittuq (Resolute Bay), and Kangiqtugaapik (Clyde River). In August/September 2016 the Commission travelled to Greenland Siorapaluk, Qaanaaq, Savissivik, Kullorsuaq, Nuussuaq and Upernavik.

The development and dissemination of the Commission’s findings then took place in the spring of 2017. The Commission reported back to the communities with draft of recommendations that were developed from the community testimonies. Presentations were made between April and June 2017 in Ajuittuq (Grise Fiord), Qausuittuq (Resolute Bay), Mittimatalik (Pond Inlet), and to the Board of Directors of the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) in Ikpiarjuk (Arctic Bay).

▲
Pikialasorsuaq
Commissioners in
Ajuittuq (Grise
Fiord) for the
Pikialasorsuaq
community hearing.
From L-R: Kuupik
Kleist, Greenland
Commissioner; Okalik
Egeesiak, Chair of
the ICC, International
Commissioner; Eva
Aariak, Canadian
Commissioner.

This was of utmost importance to the Commissioners as the report and recommendations is based on their voices.

This final report and recommendations are among the products of the Commission's work from Phase One. Other Pikialasorsuaq Commission outputs include video, audio, and print materials, which will be disseminated locally, regionally, nationally, and internationally to various audiences including communities, governments, decision-makers, scientists, industry, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Phase Two will see the development of an implementation plan, in consultation with the appropriate authorities over the next two years, based on the recommendations and information gathered during the first phase.



Photo credit: Vincent Desrosiers



Photo credit: Bjarne Lyberth

From top: Ham Ikkarrialuk Kadloo in at the community meeting in Mittimatalik (Pond Inlet); Qaerngaaq Nielsen at the community meeting in Savissivik, Greenland; community meeting participants in Kullorsuaq, Greenland



Photo credit: Bjarne Lyberth



Photo credit: Alfred ER Jakobsen

◀ Polar cod bait on a fishing line

▶ Nuussuaq, Greenland

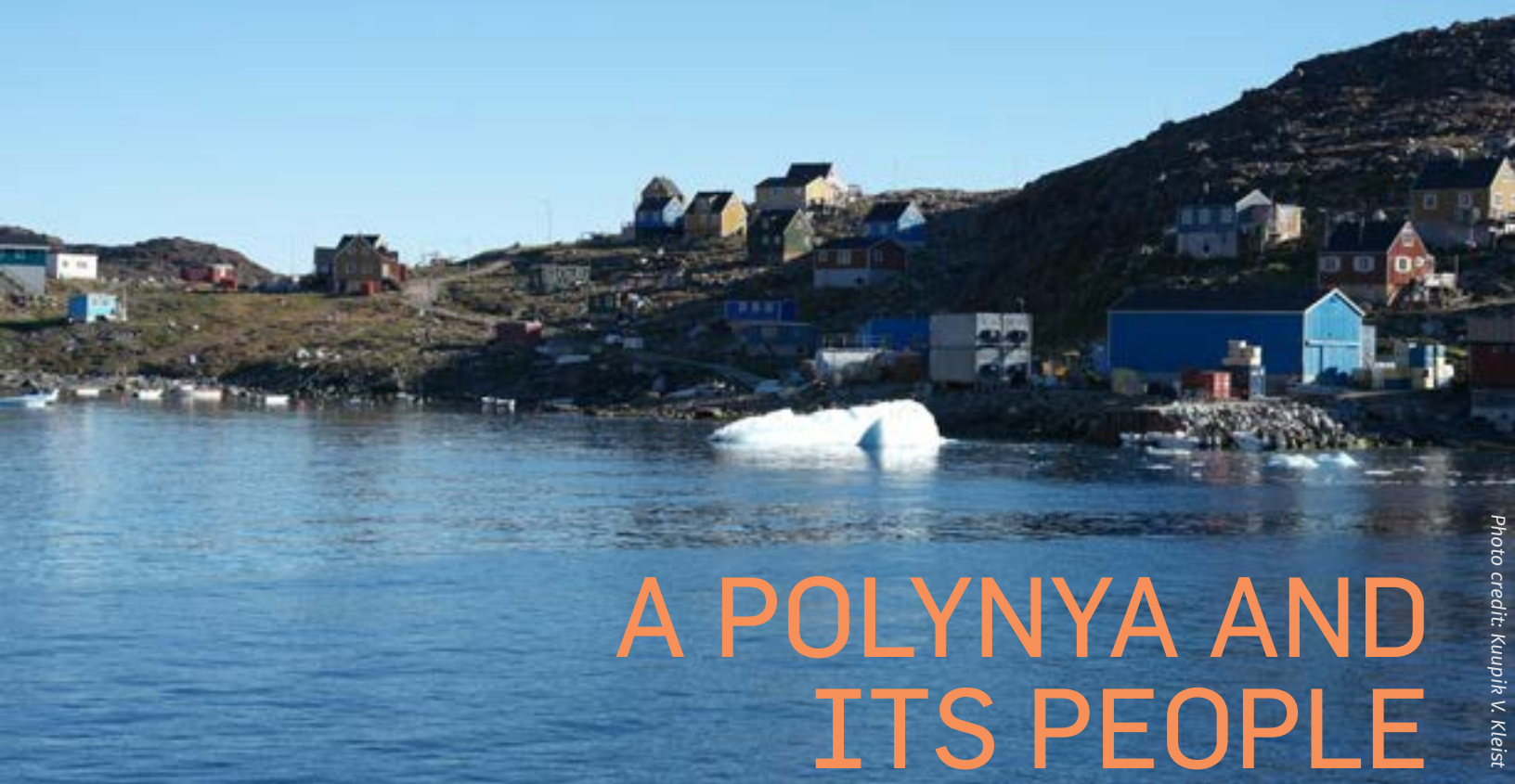


Photo credit: Kuupik V. Kleist

A POLYNYA AND ITS PEOPLE



The Pikialasorsuaq is located in northern Baffin Bay at the entrance of Smith Sound in the Nares Strait between Canada's Ellesmere Island and Greenland (Map 1). The communities closest to the polynya include Ajuittuq (Grise Fiord), Qausuittuq (Resolute Bay), Ikpiarjuk (Arctic Bay), Mittimatalik (Pond Inlet) and Kangiqtugaapik (Clyde River) in Canada and Siorapaluk, Qaanaaq, and Moriusaq in Greenland. On average, the Pikialasorsuaq covers an area of 20,000 km², but it can increase up to 80,000 km² at its peak in July.

Inuit have recognized the Pikialasorsuaq as a critical resource and habitat for key marine mammals, fish, and sea birds upon which communities depend. With this biological diversity, the polynya has been an important hunting ground sustaining Inuit with food and resources for making clothing and tools, thus, invaluable for cultural and spiritual well-being. Communities in the Qikiqtani and Avanersuaq regions continue to rely directly on the polynya's biological productivity.

There is no one better suited to fully articulate the meaning and intrinsic value of the Pikialasorsuaq than those who live it and depend upon it. Through consultations with Inuit across the Pikialasorsuaq region, the interdependence and intimate relationship with the land, specifically with the polynya, was repeatedly expressed. In the words of one Canadian Inuk:

Pikialasorsuaq is vastly important to our hunters and to the well-being of our people in Grise Fiord. Everyday a hunter will check the weather, and at the same time he will check the status of ice-conditions in and around Grise Fiord, and probably 90% or more of the time [the hunter] will check the condition of the ice floe edge along with the weather, and that is [all] driving right from the Pikialasorsuaq system. So, everything evolves or revolves or involves the system [and is important] to a person that wants to go, that needs to go, out on the ice or on the land. And as usual, it depends on the weather and the conditions of the ice. And, a lot of that will be dictated by the condition of the polynya. [Marty Kulluguktuq, Ajuittuq (Grise Fiord)]



▲ Marty Kulluguktuq, Ajuittuq (Grise Fiord)

These sentiments were echoed across Baffin Bay by Greenlandic Inuit. It is widely understood that the polynya plays a central role in driving ice and weather conditions that impact the ability to safely travelling across the ice to hunt and fish. The importance of the polynya to subsistence hunting and to livelihoods was explained from another perspective by a community member in Upernavik:

I grew up raised by a hunter so I got to know then that the prey we were hunting like walrus, beluga, and polar bear are dependent on Pikialasorsuaq that provide us with our food. Pikialasorsuaq as the provider has been known since time immemorial. It is known that at least for the last 4500 years people have been living on the coastal zones of Pikialasorsuaq and lived mostly off animals deriving from it. Still today people are living here, like us Avanersuarmit, [and] we cannot survive without the marine mammals. It should also be understood that if you want to adapt to the land where you are living, you need to live off the food that this land is providing you with, and that is exactly why people have lived and survived by and from the Pikialasorsuaq today in 2016. It is evident that this area has always been inhabited which also proves the importance of the animals living in Pikialasorsuaq. (Mads Ole Kristiansen, Qaanaaq)

For generations, the Pikialasorsuaq has also been important to Inuit for migration. The northern ice bridge that is vital to the formation and definition of the polynya has provided a means of access and transportation and was likely the earliest human migration route between Canada and Greenland. This bridge, connecting Umimmaat Nunaat (Ellesmere Island) and Avanersuaq (Northwest Greenland), is symbolic of the strong ties between Inuit from Canada and Greenland and their desire to cooperate and to arrive at a common vision for shared resources.

The first historically *documented* travel across the Pikialasorsuaq was around 1860, when a group of Inuit led by the charismatic Qillarsuaq travelled from the Mittimalik



▲ Mads Ole Kristiansen, Qaanaaq

(Pond Inlet) area, and across the ice bridge north of the Pikialasorsuaq to Avanersuaq (Thule area). Inuutersuaq Ulloriaq, in his book “K’ITDLARSSUAKÚNIK OK’ALUALÂK’/ Qillarsuakkunnik Oqalualaaq” retells the story told to him by his grandmother. As a child, Ittussaarsuaq survived the travel with the group led by Qillarsuaq towards Greenland and back to Perlerarfissuaq (The Place of Hunger) on Ellesmere Island. Qillarsuaq’s group left a lasting legacy in Avanersuaq, with descendants from the group alive today maintaining contact with their relatives in Nunavut, Canada. They also inspired some important improvements in hunting technology. Most importantly, they reintroduced the use of the qajaq, the bow and arrow, and the fish lure and spear. This expanded the local diet, adding caribou meat and fish.

Throughout the twentieth century, the people of Avanersuaq (Inughuit), likely inspired by Qillarsuaq’s group, frequently embarked on hunting trips to Umimmaat Nunaat (Ellesmere Island) and have named many places there. After the repopulation of Grise Fiord, Nunavut, Inughuit hunters visited the community by dogsled. Later, during the 1960s, visits both from Avanersuaq to Grise Fiord and Mittimatalik and back were organized with planes landing on the sea ice. The plane tickets were affordable and people stayed in private homes. The last such organized exchange was in 1994 and led by Larry Audlaluk from Ausuittuq (Grise Fiord).

Since then, travel has become much more difficult. The opening of a new airport in Qaanaaq in 2001 created airport taxes making plane tickets less affordable. In addition, the tragedy of 9/11 and the resulting increased security led to a cessation of free transit for Inuit families. Travel between Canada and Greenland now requires customs clearance on both sides of the Pikialasorsuaq. Furthermore, due to other drivers of change such as climate change, travel across the Pikialasorsuaq is increasingly dangerous and not always possible. In recent years, the northern ice bridge in Kane Basin, Nares Straight, and Smith Sound (Ikeq) has become less reliable and the polynya less defined.



▶ The vessel Adolf Jensen, chartered for consultations to the communities in North West Greenland, anchored in Kullorsuaq

Photo credit: Kuupik V. Kleist



Photo credit: Vincent Desrosiers



Photo credit: Vincent Desrosiers

A-B A Polynya and its People



Photo credit: Vincent Desrosiers

THE PIKIALASORSUAQ COMMISSION'S FINDINGS



The Píkialasorsuaq is a very complex system and integral to the livelihoods and wellbeing of Inuit. Inuit have rights and interests in this area and are best positioned to monitor and manage this marine region to ensure its ongoing health and productivity. Although some of the functioning and characteristics of the Píkialasorsuaq are reasonably understood, its future remains uncertain due to the cumulative impacts of climate change and increased human activities. Basic events like ice formation and break-up, or primary production and ecosystem interactions require further research. This polynya provides food security for regional communities and it remains an enduring cultural and spiritual cornerstone linking Inuit across borders to each other and to their shared history. Inuit are one people divided by four political boundaries both terrestrial and marine between Canada, Greenland, Alaska and Chukotka.

The following information and quotes provide a summary what the Commission heard from the people of the Píkialasorsuaq during the 2016 community hearings. The findings have been categorized into four themes: climate change, food security, development, and military activity.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Changes in the land and ocean have been, and continue to be observed and noted by people who live in this region and who study the polynya. The implications of climate change for the Píkialasorsuaq and the species that rely on it are largely unknown. However, some impacts and consequences of this change are already very clear. For example, a direct connection between climate change and travel across the Píkialasorsuaq was raised during the Píkialasorsuaq Commission's hearings when one community member in Grise Fiord said,

Back then, it seems like nothing would change. But today there is climate change and I am aware of that since the Greenlandic people who are our fellow-Inuit Inughuit do not travel here anymore. [Larry Audlaluk, Ajuittuq (Grise Fiord)].

◀
Clockwise from top: Jayko Aooloo and others at a community meeting in Mittimatalik (Pond Inlet); youth looking at map in Mittimatalik; listening at a community meeting



Photo credit: Vincent Desrosiers

Larry Audlaluk, Ajuittuq (Grise Fiord) ▲

conscious of. Can't do much about it, but we live with it and adapt to it like any other species in the north. [Marty Kulluguktuq, Ajuittuq (Grise Fiord)]

Much remains unknown about the impacts of on-going change (e.g. impacts on ice regime and ocean dynamics, chemical processes, biological productivity). However, it is understood that environmental changes already affecting the area are linked to larger climatic shifts observed in the Arctic. Furthermore, global climate change trends have an influence on environmental changes in the region. The atmosphere and ocean play the biggest role in the formation of polynyas and therefore any change in atmospheric and oceanic circulation and temperature will affect the Pikialasorsuaq. As our understanding of the overall changing Arctic system continues to expand, so must our understanding of how regional dynamics are linked to global climate change. And in turn, how conditions of the Pikialasorsuaq will affect the people who rely on this area and its marine resources.

Another Inuk from Ajuittuq (Grise Fiord) noted that Inuit are accepting and adapting to this change:

...we do know that the polynya is changing to the point of our floe edge being in more towards inland as opposed to what it used to be, about 40 kilometres further east than Grise Fiord. So, those are factors that we are quite concerned of and



Photo credit: Vincent Desrosiers

▲
On the sea ice near Ajuittuq (Grise Fiord)

FOOD SECURITY

Food security in the region is closely connected to activities on the land, sea, and ice. The importance of Pikialasorsuaq for subsistence was emphasized by Inuit living on both sides of the polynya:

[The polynya] is extremely important. The marine mammals and the birds are our food, it is our main food. We grew up using them when there were no other foods available here. Even today, we still use them and we do not want to lose them. [Inutiq Ikkarialuk, Kangiqtugaapik (Clyde River)] ▼



Yes, that area of Pikialasorsuaq, we call it Ikek (the in-between), has a lot of different animals, narwhals and belugas, seals, bearded seals, hooded seals, and lots of arctic char that pass our coastal areas. Then there are lots of mammals that breed and that polar bears eat. Most importantly, there are lots and lots of little auks (alle alle), eiders, gulls, kittiwakes that feed over there and we cannot live without that meat source. Those are our most important food sources and a huge number of arctic chars come by our coasts. (Inukitsorsuaq Sadorana, Qaanaaq) ▼



Others stressed that the health of the polynya is more than a matter of food security; it is a matter of survival, both physically and mentally.

It's our life. It's just the way we live off animals, birds, fish. If we didn't eat those traditional foods, I don't know where we would be really at. It's most healthy, they're the most healthy foods and we would like to protect it all the time because it's our main source of food. And when we go out on the land, out on the ice, or camping, fishing, it's

our ways of being healthy. Mentally healthy and overall. [Meeka Kiguttag, Ajuittuq (Grise Fiord)] ▼



Community feast in Ajuittuq (Grise Fiord) ▼



DEVELOPMENT: SHIPPING, FISHERIES, TOURISM, MINING

There is concern that increased development, whether from tourism, mining, or shipping will have a negative impact upon the Pikialasorsuaq, with the needs of development placed first. As one hunter commented,

development seems to be a priority over the Inuit hunting rights, but it is preferable that us hunters be consulted before any management plans are implemented. [Moses Koonoo, Ikpiarjuk, (Arctic Bay)] ▼



Shipping is important in this region and has a significant economic effect. It is expected that climate change will continue to increase the amount of shipping in the north as a result of increased accessibility. Many Inuit voiced concern around the greater number of ships using the Greenland and Baffin waters and the negative effect this is having on wildlife. As one Greenlander explained,

These vast areas of sea no longer seem to be that great anymore. Now that giant ships will pass through the waters the area of sea will be "too small" for both wildlife and the huge ships. (Nikolaj Heilmann, Upernavik) ▼



A greater number of ships also increases the possibility of oil spills, black carbon emissions, ballast discharge, noise pollution, invasive species, and light disturbances. Another Greenlander described the connection between these potential impacts (specifically oil spills) and food security saying,

[t]hose are our arctic chars that we eat and if only a small amount of oil is leaked, those are the species that we would lose forever and all the other species like narwhals and other whales that are up here amongst different animals. (Inukitsorsuaq Sadorana, Qaanaaq)

Several people raised suggestions of how to respond to shipping concerns, including regulatory and monitoring measures.



Regulations to limit shipping are a possible response to the increase in shipping; others argue that it should be banned altogether. (Elizabeth Karlsen, Nuussuaq) ▼



Place observation posts on both sides, who would be able to work well together, and our institution of choice can be ICC where our point of contact can be. [Abraham Kublu, Mittimatalik (Pond Inlet)] ▼



I think if we are to be successful in protecting the area, the shipping in and around the area should be prohibited in the future. Maybe we could achieve this most successfully if we collaborated with the others. (Kaaleeraq Karlsen, Nuussuaq) ▼



Some of this shipping is for fishery activity in the region. The Pikialasorsuaq is an important source of fish for people living in and around the North Water polynya and they have a deep understanding of the movement and dynamics of fish populations. For example, as one Greenlandic fisher described,

We can catch arctic char along the shore from here and all the way up North to the shoreline of Inuarfissuaq area without mountains where you can find the arctic char. They come to our area during the summer, go up the river in Iterlassuaq (McGormick Fiord) and return to the sea. (Inukitsorsuaq Sadorana, Qaanaaq)

However, the abundance of fish also attracts fishing companies. There are a number of fishing companies operating in this area catching turbot, Greenland halibut, and shrimp. These companies provide employment for Inuit both on the boats and in the factories onshore. Some companies also provide scientific research surveys that provide information used by government organizations. The Nunavut Fisheries and Marine Training Consortium provides training opportunities to Nunavut beneficiaries interested in pursuing careers in the fishing industry. Another organization, the Northern Coalition, works to protect shrimp allocations for its groups representing northern communities.

Yes, that area of Pikialasorsuaq, we call it Ikeq (The in-between), has a lot of different animals, narwhals and belugas, seals, bearded seals, hooded seals and lots of arctic char that pass our coastal areas. Then there are lots of mammals that breed and that polar bears eat. Most importantly, there are lots and lots of little auks (alle alle), eiders, gulls, kittiwakes that feed over there and we cannot live without that meat source. Those are our most important food sources and a huge number of arctic chars come by our coasts. Char are very big fish, and they are still growing. Earlier, they used to be smaller but lately they have become much bigger. (Inukitsorsuaq Sadorana, Qaanaaq)

In addition to expanding fisheries, northerners are aware and cautious of the increasing number of tourists coming to visit islands and coastal areas within the Pikialasorsuaq. An increase in tourism activity stems from a growing interest in the North combined with the effects of global climate change. Cruise ship routes opening up (e.g. the Northwest passage) and rapidly declining Arctic sea ice is creating “extinction tourists” who want to “see the Arctic before it is gone.” National attempts to regulate marine tourism extend from exceedingly stringent controls to considerably more flexible management techniques. Industry guidelines and codes of conduct also exist. There is a further need for regulations beyond those now existing, in order ensure that visitors are aware of the areas they are permitted to visit. Concern was expressed, again on both sides of the polynya, over tourists sailing to islands, exploring, and disturbing wildlife.

◀
Clipper Adventurer tourist ship, run by Adventure Canada

An increase in the number of tourists brought in by boats could affect the many different animals, fish, and birds prevalent on the western coast of Greenland. (Jakob Qujaukitsoq, Qaanaaq) ▼



It would be important for them to not disturb the land too much. [Moses Koonoo, Ikpiarjuk (Arctic Bay)]

Some efforts are in place to protect wildlife, such as the Nirjutiqavvik National Wildlife Area.¹ This area includes Coburg Island, which is connected to the North Water polynya, and was established in 1995 to protect seabird colonies and marine mammal populations. As one community member explained,

The desire is not to prohibit tourists from coming, but rather to make sure they do not have a negative impact upon wildlife in the polynya. [Marty Kulluguktuq, Ajuittuq (Grise Fiord)]

While the negative impacts of increased tourism must be recognized and addressed, the possible benefits of tourism from cruise ships or sport hunting must also be acknowledged. For example, some Canadian and Greenlandic communities surrounding the polynya offer sport hunting opportunities to hunt polar bear, musk ox, caribou, wolves, and other animals. Increased economic development and employment opportunities in these communities could help local populations. Bringing tourists to the region would also allow the sharing of Indigenous cultures, a way to educate and enhance understanding of these cultures. Possible benefits must be weighed against the negative impact of an increase of vessels, whether for tourism, exploration, or shipping.

Indeed, exploration and mining of the north for natural resources is another important source of income for

¹ The Nirjutiqavvik National Wildlife Area is protected under the Canada Wildlife Act and Wildlife Area Regulations. It is supported by regional and national Inuit associations. The area is managed in partnership by Environment and Climate Change Canada and the Area Co-management Committee of Grise Fiord as per Article 5 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA). Furthermore, Nunavut beneficiaries can harvest wildlife in the area as per the NLCA, including the collection of migratory bird eggs and feathers.

local communities, but there continues to be concern about ensuring that these industries do not damage the environment and wildlife. One person interviewed referenced mining work done in the Rankin Inlet area and noted,

We learned that it takes about 30 years or more for the wildlife to return, and that is after [the mining companies] have completed their projects. [Elijah Kalluk Panipakoochoo, Mittimatalik (Pond Inlet)] ▼



This concern was echoed by people in Greenland, where one person pointed out that,

We are not happy about those ships looking for oil in the bottom of the sea and others searching for other minerals. Arctic animals have nowhere else to go, they cannot just move to warmer waters near the North America or to other areas further south. (Inukitsorsuaq Sadorana, Qaanaaq)

Again, some community members raised suggestions of how to respond to these concerns:

Ensuring that agreements are in place, such as the Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement, was suggested as a useful way to ensure that oil and gas companies are careful with the land and employ local people. [Jayco Alooooloo, Mittimatalik (Pond Inlet)] ▼



Others felt *“that the benefits of employment outweighed the possible damage to the environment.”* [Sam Omik, Mittimatalik (Pond Inlet)] ▼



Photo credit: Vincent Desrosiers

The need for employment and development was reiterated by others:

As far as I know, if our land and our animals were not affected too much, then we would be in agreement for the proposed economic activities. [Meeka Kiguttaq, Ajuittuq (Grise Fiord)]



Photo credit: Susan van Gelder, via Flickr (<https://www.flickr.com/photos/susanv/>)

▲ Thick-billed murre near Bylot Island, Nunavut, Canada

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

Canadian military presence began in the 1950s with the establishment of the Distant Early Warning Sites (DEW). Alert remains the most northern Canadian military Pinstallation. On the western shore of Resolute Bay , the Defence Research Telecommunications Establishment (DRTE) and the Communications Research Centre operated a launch site for sounding rockets. Between 1966 and 1971, rockets of the types Black Brant and Boosted Arcas were launched. Today, the Pikialasorsuaq experiences rocket debris entering the water from commercial rocket launches from Russia with various client satellites. This situation requires attention as the impact of the debris and unspent fuel may pose risks to the Pikialasorsuaq.

Canadian and Danish military activities in both the Canadian and Greenlandic water of northern Baffin Bay continue today as training and reconnaissance. The sovereignty over Hans Island is the most well-known Canada-Denmark dispute and remains the pillar of how peaceful negotiations are the model in the Arctic. This war of words sees an annual military visit and an exchange of whiskey and schnapps. Dispute over the question of sovereignty over Hans Island which is geographically situated right in the middle of the internationally acknowledge principle of drawing a borderline through the middle of shorelines from both sides.



▶ During consultation in the communities the Commission gathered some geographical information about different issues. Marine mammal distributions observed by community members is shown here (screenshot from an interactive web application soon to be released).



Photo credit: Crew and officers of the NOAA ship Fairweather, Arct1047, NOAA, At the Ends of the Earth Collection

PIKIALASORSUAQ AND THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

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The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, adopted in 2007, sets out a foundation upon which the Commission has built its recommendations. Denmark was an early signatory to UNDRIP and in 2016, Canada removed its objection two paragraphs related to the declaration spelling out the right to free, prior and informed consent.

In accordance to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Inuit have the right to the full enjoyment, as a collective or as individuals, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and international human rights law (Article 1).

▼ Community meeting participants in Siorapaluk, Greenland



Photo credit: Stephanie Meakin

In exercising the Inuit right to self-determination, Inuit have the right to:

- ▶ autonomy and self-government in matters relating to internal and local affairs, as well as the right to ways and means for financing their autonomous functions (Article 4).
- ▶ maintain and strengthen distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining the right to participate fully in the political, economic, social, and cultural life of the State (Article 5).
- ▶ participate in decision-making in matters, which would affect these rights, through representatives chosen by the Inuit in accordance with Inuit procedures, as well as to maintain and develop indigenous decision-making institutions (Article 18).
- ▶ maintain and develop their political, economic, and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all traditional and other economic activities (Article 20).

Central to the Commission's Recommendations is that **Inuit have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas, and other resources and to uphold these responsibilities to future generations in this regard (Article 25)**. Further Inuit have the right to:

- ▶ the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired (Article 26). Inuit have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired (article 26).
- ▶ the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of these lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination (Article 29);
- ▶ determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of these lands or territories and other resources (Article 32);
- ▶ maintain and develop contacts, relations and cooperation, including activities for spiritual, cultural, political, economic, and social purposes, with our 'Inuit' as well as other peoples across borders (Article 36).

Simmonie Manik – Knowledge Expert, Qausuittuq (Resolute Bay) ▼



THE PIKIALASORSUAQ COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS



The Pikialasorsuaq Commission identified three overarching objectives that Inuit from Greenland and Canada seek to achieve. In order to implement these recommendations, a high degree of cooperation is required between all levels of government and Indigenous organizations. The Commission also notes that there are no perfect parallels between Canada and Greenland in terms of the division of powers.

1. Establishment of a management regime with an Inuit Management Authority (IMA) led by Inuit representatives from communities in the Pikialasorsuaq region. This management authority will oversee monitoring and research and will promote the conservation of living resources within and adjacent to the Pikialasorsuaq, and the related wellbeing of communities that depend on these resources.
2. Identification, in consultation with the communities in and adjacent to the Pikialasorsuaq, of a protected area comprised of the polynya itself and including a larger management zone that reflects the connection between communities and their natural resources with the polynya.
3. Establishment of a free travel zone for Inuit across the Pikialasorsuaq region

These objectives will likely require the adoption of different mechanisms to ensure their fulfilment.

Considering the on-going and urgent need to expand our understanding of the Pikialasorsuaq ecosystem, the Commission is calling for the establishment of a Pikialasorsuaq management regime to manage the region and lead an Inuit community-based monitoring program of the polynya, as called upon by Inuit.

This section includes a summary of the recommendations as well as an overview of existing instruments that support the viability of implementing these recommendations.

► RECOMMENDATION 1: INUIT-LED MANAGEMENT REGIME—AN INUIT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

One of the key findings of the Commission in the course of their consultations was the need to establish an Inuit-led management regime for the Píkialasorsuaq and surrounding regions. The purpose of the management regime is to promote the conservation of living resources within and adjacent to the Píkialasorsuaq, and the related health of communities that depend on these resources. Advisory committees will support the management regime.

The regime should include the creation of an Inuit-led Píkialasorsuaq management authority, this Inuit led Management Authority (IMA) will be situated in the Píkialasorsuaq region and staffed by Inuit from both countries. Advisory committees should also be established to provide input rooted in Inuit knowledge as well as scientific research. These committees should be comprised of experts and specialists in various aspects concerning the Píkialasorsuaq (eg. historic context and local interaction with the polynya, ice and ocean dynamics in the Píkialasorsuaq region, issues related to shipping and resource development). The function of these committees can be to contribute expert advice to the management authority and national authorities (eg. in the development of recommendations, decisions, workplans) and to ensure that the management authority is kept up-to-date on current research, activities, or discussions that impact the Píkialasorsuaq region.

COLLABORATE ON ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

There is need for an effective monitoring system that bridges both sides of the polynya and draws on both Inuit and western scientific knowledge systems. Inuit in the Qikiqtani and Avanersuaq regions have intimate knowledge of the habitats and wildlife supported by the polynya. This knowledge has developed over thousands of years of hunting, fishing, and travel across the region. Our understanding of the Píkialasorsuaq is also greatly assisted by scientific investigations. However, there is currently no system in place to provide sustained long-term monitoring of the Píkialasorsuaq, its health, or the impact of any global environmental changes on the polynya or the wildlife it supports. Establishing an Inuit-led monitoring system is key for ensuring that the Píkialasorsuaq remains healthy and productive.

Increased and sustained monitoring within the Píkialasorsuaq is essential to improving our understanding of the Píkialasorsuaq system, the changes it is undergoing, and what this means for future biological productivity and ecosystem health. In measuring year-to-year changes to compile a big picture of long-term change and trends, communities will be able to assess, understand, and better manage changes in the Píkialasorsuaq region. As such, the establishment and funding of a comprehensive Inuit community-based monitoring program that

Expert meeting in Qaanaaq, Greenland



Photo credit: Kuupik V. Kleist

will incorporate science and Indigenous Knowledge should constitute the largest activity overseen by the management regime.

Collaboration, both between the Qikiqtani and Avanersuaq regions and their representatives and between Inuit knowledge holders and the academic community, is critical to ensuring the success of any environmental monitoring in the region. A collaborative monitoring system acknowledges the central role of Inuit in the Arctic. Environmental monitoring will help to better inform the direction of research, and subsequent policy and decision-making in the region. An Inuit-led monitoring system will facilitate the incorporation of Inuit and academic knowledge into wildlife studies and conservation initiatives. This will ensure that research recognizes and aligns with Inuit priorities and that an equal partnership is created between Inuit and

other parties concerned about the conservation of the Píkialasorsuaq.

Similarly, collaboration is required when it comes to any development planning that might occur in the region. Inuit recognize that healthy communities require both healthy environments and economies. Inuit therefore seek to work in full partnership with resource developers and governments in the sustainable development of the natural resources of the Arctic. Such collaborative efforts extend to related policy-making in order to ensure that development will benefit Inuit and respects baseline environmental and social objectives. Part of the management regime may include a permitting body to monitor shipping and other human activity in the management zone.



Photo credit: Vincent Desrosiers

▲
Eva Aariak and Okalik Egeesiak presenting about the Píkialasorsuaq Commission to Qikiqtani Inuit Association in Ikpiarjuk (Arctic Bay)

► RECOMMENDATION 2: ESTABLISHMENT OF A MANAGEMENT ZONE

The Commission recommends the identification, in consultation with the communities adjacent to the Pikialasorsuaq, of a protected area comprised of the polynya itself and including a larger management zone that recognizes the connection between communities, the natural resources upon which they rely, and the polynya. To be clear, such a protected area should be managed in such away as to protect the harvesting interests and food security of communities connected to the Pikialasorsuaq.

Regardless of the community, Inuit of the Pikialasorsuaq respect that everything is connected to and supported by the polynya. This includes the ice, the weather, the animals, the food, culture, and well-being. Considering the intimate connections and interactions between Inuit, animals, and the Pikialasorsuaq, the region that is affected by the polynya extends far past its physical boundaries. As such, the geographic scope of an Inuit-led Pikialasorsuaq management zone is much larger than the polynya's physical extent. This broader definition includes the cultural and biological extents of the polynya. It includes Inuit communities who are dependent on the polynya for sustenance, livelihoods, culture, health, and well-being. It includes hunting routes to the polynya and historic special sites like food caches are part of the Pikialasorsuaq region. And it also encompasses the migration extent of the marine mammals and sea birds that rely on the polynya for habitat, mating, rearing their young, and hunting.

This part of the report examines domestic and international options for implementing this objective. A key consideration to bear in mind is that the marine area in question includes waters over which coastal states have only limited jurisdiction under international law.

INTERNATIONAL LAW INSTRUMENTS

In addition to domestic regulatory options, discussed below, the Commission recommends that state parties consider international law instruments such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and assistance of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in the protection of this region.

The Convention on the Law of the Sea directs that states have sovereignty over the land mass and the territorial sea which extends out 12 nautical miles from the coast. Furthermore, a coastal state has exclusive sovereign rights with respect to its continental shelf and with respect to its exclusive economic zone (EEZ). This means that Canada and Greenland/Denmark can control most activities within the Pikialasorsuaq whether within the territorial sea or the EEZ. Certainly, they can control all non-renewable resource activities, all activities related to energy generation, and the harvesting of renewable

resources. This would include the regulatory authority with respect to vessels servicing such activities. Coastal states also have the jurisdiction to create protected areas, but they generally cannot do so in a manner that impairs the freedom of navigation of other states.

With regards to the IMO, both Canada and Denmark are members of this organization that was established in 1948. The IMO is responsible for a number of international treaties dealing with maritime issues including the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) and the International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Ships. The IMO has also adopted the concept of a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area.

Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSA)

A PSSA is an area that needs special protection through action by IMO because of its significance for recognized ecological, socio-economic, or scientific attributes where such attributes may be vulnerable to damage by international shipping activities.²

There are two key elements to the adoption of a PSSA. The first is the recognition that an area can and should qualify as a PSSA but second, and perhaps more important, there is the adoption of "associated protective measures." It is this second step, which is crucial since the mere designation of an area of the sea as a PSSA may raise the international profile of the area but it does not itself have any legal consequences. The legal consequences flow from the associated protective measures, which may include ship routing measures, reporting requirements, discharge restrictions, operational criteria and prohibited activities.³

The IMO has adopted a set of guidelines on the identification and designation of such areas.⁴ While many PSSAs are proposed by an individual coastal state others may have multiple sponsors.⁵ The guidelines advise that "[w]here two or more Governments have a common interest in a particular area, they should formulate a co-ordinated proposal." The work that continues based on the recommendations developed by the Commission will require the consideration of the guidelines, particularly:

- 2 <http://www.imo.org/en/OurWork/Environment/PSSAs/Pages/Default.aspx>
- 3 s.7.5.2.4
- 4 <http://www.imo.org/en/OurWork/Environment/PSSAs/Documents/A24-Res.982.pdf> (last revised December 2005).
- 5 E.g., the extension of the Great Barrier Reef PSSA to include the Torres Strait (proposed by Australia and Papua New Guinea) (2005) the Baltic Sea area, (proposed by Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Sweden) (2005) and the Strait of Bonifacio (proposed by France and Italy) (2011) all involved more than one nominating state.



▲ Iglunaksuak Point. This placename is listed on the map drawn by Robert E. Peary in 1903; the Greenlandic placename is Kangeq. On our way from Siorapaluk to Qaanaaq on board M/S Adolf Jensen.

(1) the specific attributes of the proposed area, (2) the vulnerability of such an area to damage by international shipping activities, and (3) the availability of associated protective measures within the competence of the IMO to prevent, reduce, or eliminate risks from these shipping activities.

The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) is another consideration, as Canada and Denmark are included as Contracting parties. NAFO regulates fisheries through a Fisheries Commission, informed by a Scientific Council. NAFO's enabling treaty, the Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, contains commitments with respect to traditional harvesting rights, the protection of the marine environment, the protection of flora and fauna, a prohibition on oil and gas exploration and mining activities in the Protected Zone and an entire Part dealing with commercial fisheries in the Protected Zone.

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS AND REGIONAL INITIATIVES

A Joint Development Agreement (JDA) is an agreement between two or more states for the joint management of resources. They are most often negotiated in the context of maritime boundary delimitations. Most JDAs are

intended to address the joint development of petroleum resources but a smaller number address the management of renewable resources. These agreements are of interest here because they tend to be institutionally rich and because they provide different models of joint decision-making and rule making with respect to a particular geographical area, which is to be managed jointly. The following examples are bilateral agreements pertaining to marine management zones:

Seychelles and Mauritius Joint Management of the Continental Shelf in the Mascarene Plateau. The agreement applies to the overlapping entitlements under UNCLOS. The application of the agreement, however, is limited to the natural resources of the seabed and subsoil rather than the living resources of the water column which form part of the high seas and thus not under the exclusive jurisdiction of either state.

Denmark (Faroes)/United Kingdom Agreement related to maritime delimitation of the continental shelf on the basis of equidistance. With regards to resources, i.e. fisheries, the parties agreed to create an area of shared jurisdiction within part of the overlapping area (the "special area"). The agreement commits not to interfere with the fishing operations of each other. Commitments also include the obligation to prevent and eliminate pollution from offshore activities. The Parties entered



into a supplementary Protocol to the original agreement in 2012 when they decided to proclaim exclusive economic zones (rather than just fisheries zones).

INDIGENOUS PROTECTED AREAS

Greenland and Canada are subject to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Governments are currently making efforts to live up to international commitments to protect 10% of their coastal and marine areas by 2020 (the “Aichi targets”). Conservation of the Pikialasorsuaq would represent a major step on behalf of Canada and Greenland/Denmark in this direction. The Convention is also sensitive to the importance of indigenous rights in the context of conservation. Article 8(j) of the Convention reads as follows:

(j) Subject to its national legislation, respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices;

State parties may also consider an Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) designation to accommodate and support the Inuit vision of a working seascape. The purpose of the IPA designation is to identify, protect and conserve areas that are of natural or cultural significance to indigenous people. IPAs are areas that can be managed in a way that promote greater public understanding and appreciation of the indigenous area’s natural and cultural values and significance. Such a designation has the potential to usher in a broader, more meaningful set of northern benefits and bring definition to the idea of a conservation economy.⁶ IPAs also contribute to healing and reconciliation by reconnecting youth with their cultural traditions, supporting communities and individuals in regaining land-based life skills, language collecting, documenting Indigenous knowledge, and guaranteeing that there will always be ‘places that are theirs.’

However, it is recognized that IPAs, or other similar initiatives, have the potential to restrict Inuit activities such as harvesting and development, and as such this concern will have to be addressed in the creation of a management zone/protected area. There is a need to discuss and negotiate terms Inuit accept to protect their rights to harvesting and development.

DOMESTIC LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

In addition to international instruments, there are also domestic legal instruments that can inform options for implementing a management zone.

Canada

There are three principal options under Canadian law for the creation of a marine protected area (MPA). First, an MPA can be created under s.35 of the *Oceans Act*;⁷ second, an MPA can be created as a protected marine area under the terms of the *Canada Wildlife Act*,⁸ and third, an MPA can be established as a national marine conservation area (NMCA) under the *Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act*.⁹ Marine areas may also be protected as Migratory Bird Sanctuaries,¹⁰ National Wildlife Areas¹¹ or as National Parks.¹² The *Oceans Act* accords the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans the responsibility to “lead and coordinate the development and implementation of a

6 “A new Shared Arctic Leadership Model,” Mary Simon, Minister’s Special Representative, March 2017 online:< <https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1492708558500/1492709024236->

7 *Oceans Act*, SC 1996, c.31, <http://www.canlii.org/en/ca/laws/stat/sc-1996-c-31/latest/sc-1996-c-31.html>

8 RSC 1985, c. W-9.

9 SC 2002, c.18, <http://www.canlii.org/en/ca/laws/stat/sc-2002-c-18/latest/sc-2002-c-18.htm>

10 Under the Migratory Birds Sanctuary Regulations, CRC 1978, c.1036 of the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, SC 1994, c.22.

11 Under the *Canada Wildlife Act*, RSC 1985, c. W-9

12 Under the terms of the *National Parks Act*, SC 2000, c.32. See generally, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada’s Federal Marine Protected Areas Strategy, 2005 at 5. The Strategy also refers to other possibilities including critical habitat designation under the *Species at Risk Act*, SC 2002, c.29 and a closure under the *Fisheries Act*, RSC 1985, c. F-14.



▲ Qullissat, Greenland. Kuupik V. Kleist was born in Qullissat.

national system of marine protected areas on behalf of the Government of Canada.”¹³

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) adopted *Canada’s Federal Marine Protected Areas Strategy* in 2005 with the goal of establishing “a network of marine protected areas, established and managed within an integrated oceans management framework that contributes to the health of Canada’s oceans and marine environments.”¹⁴ The Strategy emphasizes that the federal government is “committed to working with affected Aboriginal Peoples throughout Canada to collaboratively plan, establish and manage marine protected areas.”¹⁵ Although the Strategy does not refer expressly to the creation of contiguous marine protected areas with neighboring jurisdictions, it does emphasize the importance of linking Canada’s network of MPAs with “continental and global networks”¹⁶ and refers as well to Canada’s commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity which is to conserve 10 percent of marine areas through networks of protected areas and other conservation measures by 2020.¹⁷

Contributing to the fulfilment of this commitment is the newly announced boundaries of a national marine conservation area in Lancaster Sound. In August 2017, the Government of Canada, the Government of Nunavut, and the Qikiqtani Inuit Association announced what is

now Canada’s largest marine conservation area. This represents almost two per cent of Canada’s coastal marine waters and more than doubles the area that was previously protected. Work on protecting Lancaster Sound has been in the making for decades since the 1960s when Inuit began advocating to protect the area as important harvesting grounds. Management of the protected area will be based on Inuit traditional knowledge, especially from the five communities within the boundary of the protected area.

Greenland

Greenland, a Danish colony since 1721, is now a country in transition that is increasingly assuming responsibility for the management of its maritime affairs. The establishment of a home-rule government in 1979 was a major step in a devolution process that continues to unfold. Nature preservation was one of the areas of responsibility that was assumed by Greenland’s Home Rule Government at that time. In 2009, the Act on Greenland Self-Government resulted in the transfer from the Kingdom of Denmark to Greenland, a further step in devolution.¹⁸ Denmark presently retains jurisdiction over many state functions relating to the offshore, including the military (the navy also performs coast guard duties), and international agreements.

Greenland is responsible for managing the ocean environment for marine areas within three nautical miles from land. New legislation, the *Greenland Parliament*

¹⁸ *Act on Greenland Self-Government*, 2009, No. 473, 12 June 2009 (AGSG)

¹³ *Oceans Act*, s.35(2).

¹⁴ *Canada’s Federal Marine Protected Areas Strategy*, 2005, at 12.

¹⁵ *Id.* at 11.

¹⁶ *Id.* at 13, Objective 4 and referring specifically to the Arctic Marine Strategic Plan of the Arctic Council.

¹⁷ *Id.*, at 9.

Act No. 15 of June 8, 2017 on the protection of the marine environment, recently replaced pre-2009 legislation and companion Danish legislation is currently being passed by the Danish Parliament to apply to waters beyond the three mile limit.

Greenland's parliament adopted Act no. 11 of November 12th 1980 concerning Nature Preservation (the "Nature Preservation Act"). The Nature Preservation Act provided general powers to the executive branch of the Greenland government to make decisions regarding preservation of terrestrial and marine areas, as well as flora and fauna (these powers extend beyond the three mile limit and apply to Greenland's entire ocean territory [EEZ]). In 2003, the Nature Preservation Act was repealed and substituted by the Act no. 29 of 18th December 2003 concerning Nature Protection (the "Nature Protection Act").

Sea-based activities beyond the three mile limit are regulated by a number of Danish statutes, including the newly-amended Marine Environment Protection Act¹⁹ that provides for measures to protect Greenland's marine environment but does not provide for the special protection of sensitive habitats or any kind of marine protected area. Specific site-based protection of

terrestrial and marine habitat generally occurs by way of executive orders.

The Commission's attention was drawn in particular to the executive order that applies to Melville Bay/ Qimusseriarsuaq, because it is adjacent to the Pikialasorsuaq and because Melville Bay is directly connected to many of the communities within the broader Pikialasorsuaq Region. There are currently 12 protected areas in Greenland including the Melville Bay Nature Reserve. Melville Bay is listed in the Greenland country report under the Convention on Biological Diversity and regarded by Greenland as an "Ecologically and Biologically Significant Area". This area is of particular interest because legislation was created to manage the area but there are no clear directions for additional guidelines or management plans. In addition, the legislation allows for industrial exploration, putting the area at risk. The Commission notes that there is an international recommendation from the International Union for the Conservation of Nature that calls for member states to legislate the prohibition of exploration and extraction of resources in protected areas. The Commission recommends harmonization of the regulation governing the Melville Bay Nature Reserve with a future Pikialasorsuaq management zone.

19 Citation not available at time of printing

From L-R: Qitdlugtoq Miúnge, Ikuo Oshima, and Mads Ole Kristiansen in Siorapaluk, Greenland



Photo credit: Bjarne Lyberth

► RECOMMENDATION 3: FREEDOM TO TRAVEL

It was emphasized to the Commission that cross-border travel between the communities of the Pikialasorsuaq region is increasingly challenging. The perception, held by many participants, was that barriers increased dramatically following the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 attacks in the United States. Challenges to travel include the lack of administrative centres, high costs and the lack of air travel opportunities between these two geographically close locations. The requirement to travel with a passport acts as a significant deterrence to many people in the region. Inuit seek to travel freely across the sea ice or open water and by air between Nunavut and Greenland with minimal interference and regulation.

The aforementioned international instruments provide a framework to substantiate the development of a bilateral agreement between Canada and Greenland/Denmark that would allow for easier travel for Inuit in the Pikialasorsuaq region. This will facilitate, recognize, and respect the international human rights protections including the right to maintain cultural connections and liberty of movement both within a state and the freedom to leave a state. In addition, this will also ensure the requirement of the state to take measures to make sure that international boundaries do not present unnecessary impediments to the maintenance and exercise of those connections.²⁰

20 See also the *UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities* (1992) available here: <http://www.un.org/>

Bilateral agreements are commitments between countries that agree to work together on specific issues. The Commission has found several examples of bilateral agreements that support the recommendation to ease travel restrictions within the area. These include The Jay Treaty between the US and the UK, which was signed in the 1700s and is relevant because it includes an objective that addresses cultural connections. Another example is the Torres Strait Treaty between Australia and Papua New Guinea, which addresses freedom to travel. In furtherance of the previous recommendations, it also includes provisions for shared management of protected zones. The treaty provides for the creation of an advisory and consultative body to be known as the Torres Strait Advisory Council. These examples can and should be drawn on in the development of an implementation plan of the Commission's recommendations.

documents/ga/res/47/a47r135.htm . Article 2(5) provides that: "Persons belonging to minorities have the right to establish and maintain, without any discrimination, free and peaceful contacts with other members of their group and with persons belonging to other minorities, as well as contacts across frontiers with citizens of other States to whom they are related by national or ethnic, religious or linguistic ties."





Photo credit: NOAA, Collection of Dr. Pablo Clemente-Colon, Chief Scientist National Ice Center



◀ Inuit have used the sea ice as their highway for millennia

CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

The work of the Commission to date clearly illustrates that the conservation, protection, and monitoring of the Pikialasorsuaq must be a priority for Canada and Greenland. There is overwhelming evidence that an Inuit-led management regime is supported by citizens of the Pikialasorsuaq region. While there are many instruments and examples of collaboration between countries, the Commission proposes a straightforward framework that must now find support in its implementation. The acceptance of this framework will require further support from the communities that have been consulted. It will require international recognition of this uniquely productive habitat, particularly in the face of global environmental change, as well as resources from both Canada and Greenland to ensure conservation and protection of the Pikialasorsuaq so that the polynya can continue to support generations of Inuit.

▼ [Waiting for Pikialasorsuaq commission hearings](#)



Photo credit: Vincent Desrosiers

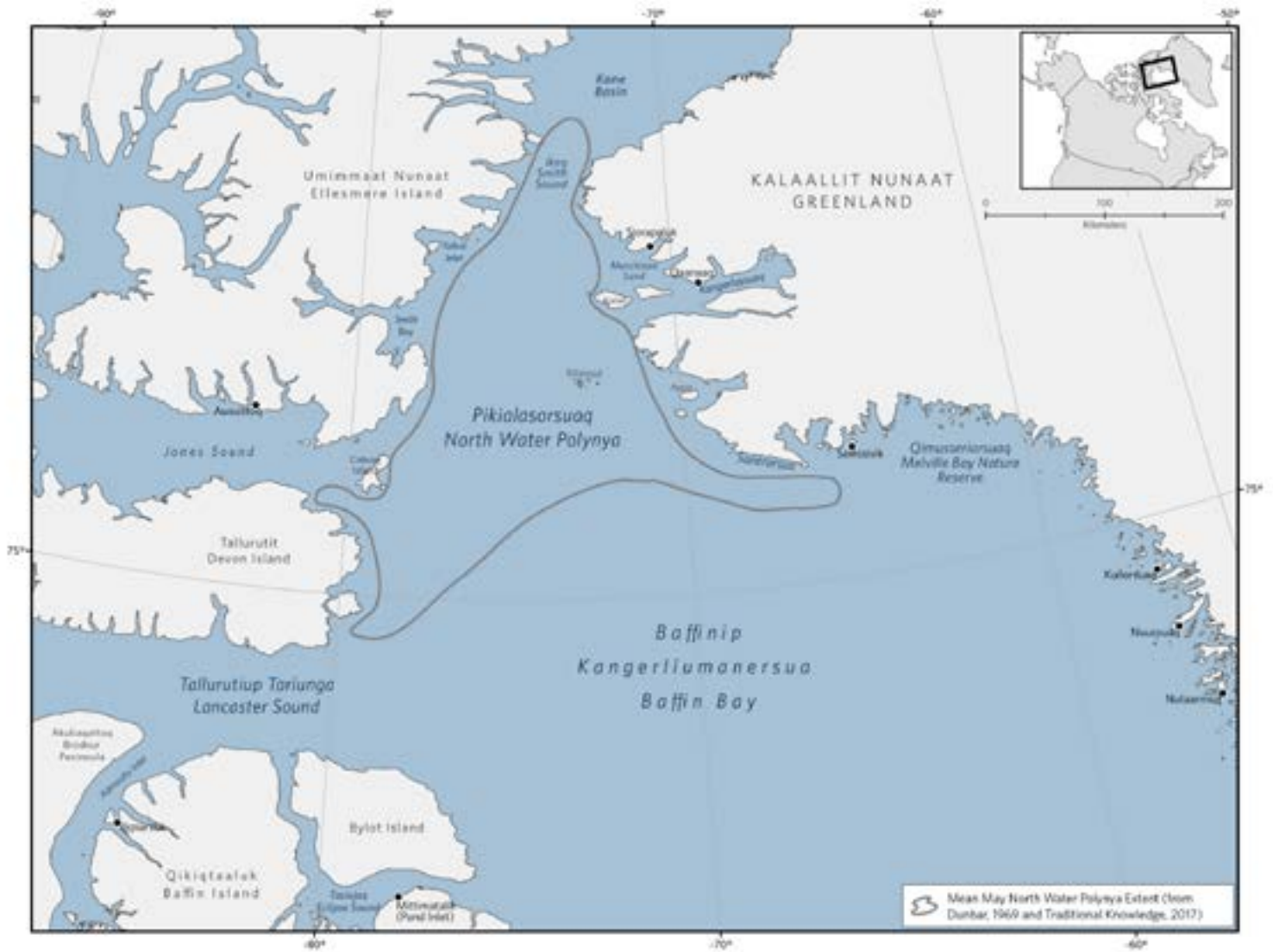
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Qujannamiik. Qujanaq. Aingai.



Δαααααα



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▶ ማርሲያ ስህጻን

▶ ማርሲያ፣ ስህጻን ማርሲያ



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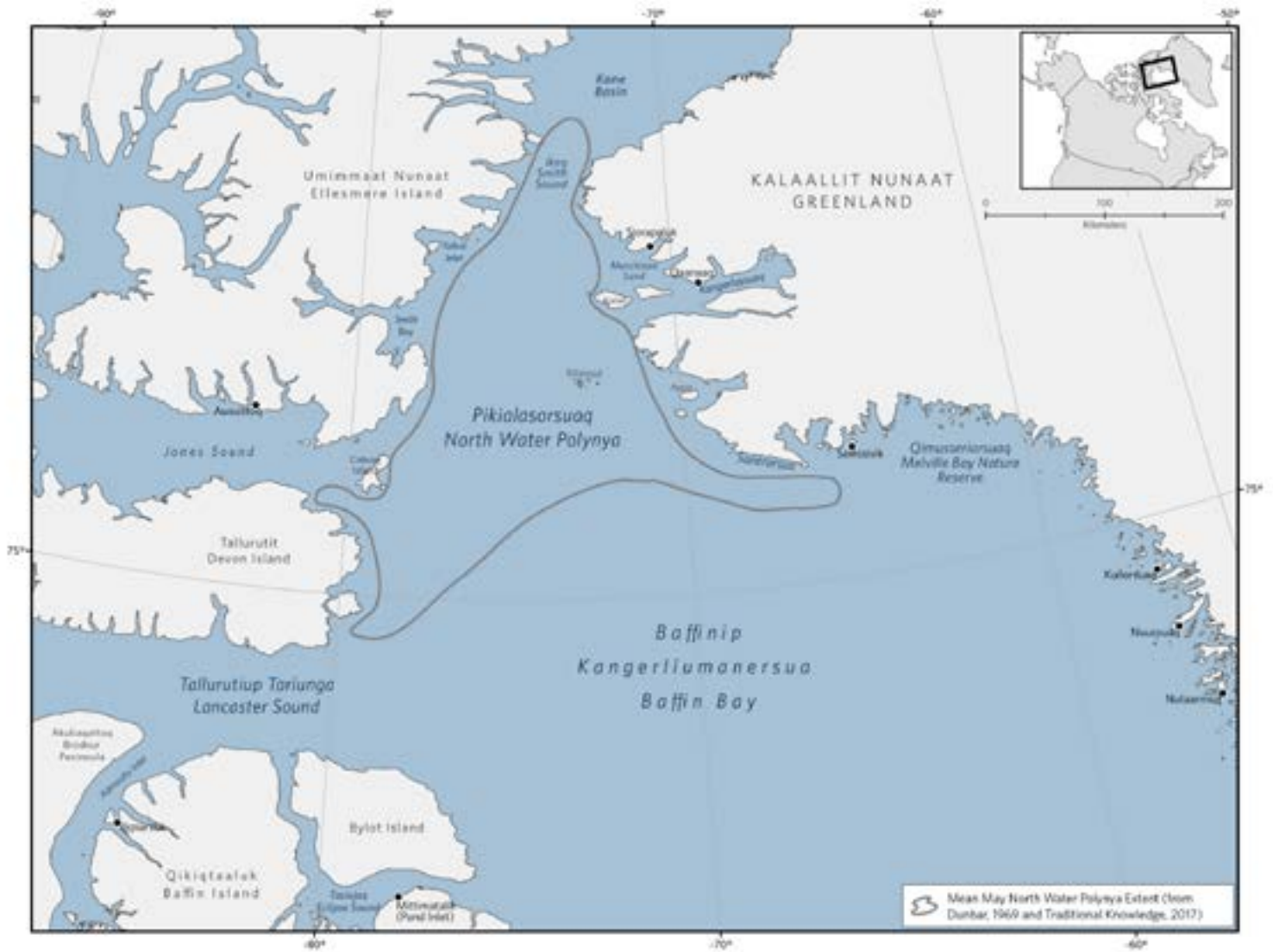


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PIKIALASORSUAQ PILLUGU ISUMALIOQATIGIISSITAT

Pikialasorsuaq pillugu Isumalioqatigiissit pilersinneqarnerannut tunuliaqutaasoq 2013-imi pivoq, taamanikkut Inuit Issittormiut Siunnersuisoqatigiiffiata (ICC Kalaallit Nunaat) Nuummi isummattorsaqatigiinnermik taallugu aqqissuussimmat, taaneqartumik "Ikermi ikaartarfik". Aalisartunit piniartuniillu Qaanaameersunit, Kullorsuarmeersunit, aamma Nunavummeersunit Canadamit Mittimatalimmeersut Ippiarsummeersut, Ajujittumeersullu kiisalu ilinniagartuut ilisimatusartullu peqatigalugit Pikialasorsuarmut tunngassuteqartut oqallisigimmatigit.

Isummattorsaqatigiinnermit inaaruataasumik oqariartuutaavoq sikukkut ikaartarfik naggueqatigiinnut Inunnut Kalaallit Nunaanniittunut Canadamiittunullu Pikialasorsuup avannaatungaaniittoq pingaaruteqarluinnartuusoq. Peqataasut isumaqatigiissutigaat "imartap pineqartup allanngutsaaliorneqarnissaa atorineqarneralu pillugit periarfissarsiornissaq siunertaralugu inoqarfinnik tusarniaasussamik isumalioqatigiissitaliortoqartariaqartoq".

Pikialasorsuaq pillugu Isumalioqatigiissit Iqalunni Januarimi 2016-mi pilersinneqarput, Canadami Kalaallit Nunaannilu Pikialasorsuup qanigisaaniittunut inoqarfinnut tusarniaanissamik ICC-mit pisinnaassusiligaallutik. Tusarniaanerit inuillu nassuiaataat Nunap Inoqqaavisa ilisimasaannik, nunap immikkoortuanut tamaanga tunngasunik imaqartut, siunissami kinguaariinnut tulliuuttunut Pikialasorsuup allanngutsaaliorneqarneranut illersorneqarnissaanullu atorineqartussatut, aamma inoqarfit imminnut attaveqatigiittarnerannut nalunaarsuisalernissamillu suliaqartalernissaannut sakkussamik periusiisniornissamut inassuteqaasiornissami atorineqarsinnaassallutik. Isumalioqatigiissitalu nalunaarusiaat manna siunissamilu annertunerusumik misissorneqartariaqartunik inassuteqaatitaqartoq matumuuna saqqummiunneqarpoq.

Pikialasorsuaq pillugu Isumalioqatigiissit suliaat marlunngorlugu ingerlanneqartussatut avinneqarpoq. Tusarniaanerit suliap immikkoortuani siullermi, piareersarnerit pilersaarusiornerillu Isumalioqatigiissitap April 2016-mi Ajujittumi (Grise Fiord) aamma Mittimatalimmi (Pond Inlet) Nunavimmiittuni, Canadami ingerlappai. Sapinngisaq tamaat atorlugu tamanit peqataasoqarnissaa Isumalioqatigiissit qulakkeerniarsimavaat. Taamaalilluni Canadami inoqarfinnit tikinneqanngitsoortunit qanigisaanneersunik immikkut ilisimasalinnik peqataatitsisoqarpoq. Taakkununga ilaapput Ippiarsummeersut (Arctic Bay), Qausuittumeersut (Resolute Bay) aamma Kangiqtugaapimmeersut (Clyde River). August/September 2016-mi Isumalioqatigiissit Kalaallit Nunaanni angalapput Siorapalummut, Qaanaamut, Savissivimmu, Kullorsuarmut, Nuussuarmut Upernavimmullu.

▲
Saamiatungaaniit
talerpiata tungaanut
assimi inuttaasut:
Kuupik Kleist,
Kalaallit Nunaata
Kommisæria: Okalik
Egeesiak, ICC-mi
siulittaasoq, Nunallu
Tamalaat akornanni
Kommisæriusq:
Canadamit
Kommisæriusq: Eva
Aariak.

Isumalioqatigiissitami ilaasortat paasisaat upernaap 2017-
ip ingerlanerani katersorneqarput, ineriartortinneqarlutik
siararterneqarlutillu. Inoqarfinniit nassuiaatigineqartut
saqqummiunneqartullu pillugit nalunaarusiaagallartut
tunnngavigalugit inassuteqaatissatut siunnersuutit
Isumalioqatigiissitap inoqarfinnut tusarniaaffigineqartunut
saqqummiuppai. Saqqummiussinerit pipput Aprilip
Junillu akornanni 2017-mi, Ajuittumi, Qausuittumi,
Mittimatalimmiu aamma Qikiqtani Inuit Peqatigiiffiata
siulersuisuinut (Qikiqtani Inuit Association). Aprilimi
Junimilu 2017 saqqummiiffigineqarput Ajuittuq (Grise
Fiord), Qausuittuq (Resolute Bay), Mittimatalik (Pond
Inlet), aamma Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) Siulersuisui
Ikiarjumi (Arctic Bay). Tamanna Isumalioqatigiissitanut
pingaarluinnarsimavoq tassami inassuteqaatit taakku
oqariartuutaannik toqqammaveqarmat.

Inaarutaasumik nalunaarusiaq inassutitaasalu
immikkoortuisa pineqartut inernerisa ilagaat una.
Pikialasorsuaq pillugu Isumalioqatigiissit suliaannut
ilaapputtaaq videoliat, immiussat paasisutissallu
naqitanngortitat, sumiiffinni ataasiakkaani, nunap
immikkoortuinut, nuna tamakkerlugu nunallu
tamalaat akornanni soqutiginnittunut inoqarfinnut,
naalakkersuisunut, aalajangiisartunut, ilisimatusartunut,
suliffissuaqarfinnut soqutigisaqaqatigiiffiit ilanngullugit
(NGO-t) siaruaanneqartussat.

Immikkoortup aappaani atuutilersitsinissamik pilersaarut
ineriartortinneqassaaq, taanna ukiuni marlunni oqartussat
attuumassutillit peqataatinnerisigut ingerlanneqassaaq,
inassuteqaatinik paasisutissanillu immikkoortumi
siullermi katersukkanik toqqammaveqassalluni.

Qulaaniit: Ham Ikkarrialuk Kadloo, Mittimatalimmioq, Qaerngaag
Nielsen, Savissivimmioq, Kullorsuarmiut ataatsimeeqataasut.



Assiliisoq: Vincent Desrosiers



Assiliisoq: Bjarne Lyberth



Assiliisoq: Bjarne Lyberth



◀ Ningittakkat eqalukkanik neqitsersukkat

▶ Nuussuaq, Greenland



AMMALATAQ INUILU

Pikialasorsuaq Baffinip Kangerliumarngata avannaatungaaniippoq, Ikeq (Smith Soundimut) Naresillu Ikerasaata isaariaaniippoq Umimmaat Nunaata (Canadami Ellemere Island) Kalaallit Nunaatalu akornanniilluni (Nunap assinga 1). Inoqarfiit ammalatamut qaninnerpaajusut tassaapput Ajuittoq (Grise Fiord) Qausuittoq (Resolute Bay) Ikpiarjuk (Arctic Bay), Mittimatalik (Pond Inlet) aamma Kangiqtugaapik (Clyde River) tamarmik Canadamiittut aamma Siorapaluk, Qaanaaq aamma Savissivik tamarmik Kalaallit Nunaanniittut. Aggvaqatigiissillugu 20.000 km² -nik annertussuseqarpoq, annertunerpaamillu 80.000 km²-nik annertussuseqalersinnaasarluni Julimi annertunerpaaleraangami.

Pikialasorsuaq piniakkat najugannaavattut ingammik imaani miluumasut, aalisakkat, timmissallu kinguaariippassuarni naggueqatigiinnut Inunnut inuusutissaqartitsisuusutut pingaaruteqarlunnartutut ilisimaneqarpoq, imartarluni tamanna ukiuni tusintilikkaani piniarfuvoq Inunnillu angallaviujarluni. Avannaani sikukkoorluni ikaartarfik pineqartoq ammalatap pinngoriartortarneranut imartannortarneranullu aalajangiisuullunnartuuvooq, taassumarpiaallu inuit suilliit Canadameersut Kalaallit Nunaannut ikaarsimanerannut aqquataasimanissaa naatsorsuutigineqarpoq. Sikukkoorluni ikaartarfik pineqartoq, Umimmaat Nunaanniit Kalaallit Nunaatalu Avannamut Kimmut nunataanut attaviliisoq, Inuit imminnut attaveqatigiinnerannut pingaaruteqarpoq. Aamma aqqu taannarpiaq naggueqatigiinnut Inunnut akunnerminni naapeqatigiittarnerinut isumalluutinillu avitseqatigiittarnerinut attaviliisuvoq ilisarnaataasoq. Nunap immikkoortuani tamaani Qikiqtani inoqarfinni Avannersuarmilu inuusunut ammalatap uumassusilinnik pinngorarfissuusutut pinngitsoorneqarsinnaanngittuarsinnarpoq.

Inoqarfinniittunummi tamaani najugaqartunut Pikialasorsuaq uumassusilinnut isumalluutinut ingerlaartartuusunut assigiinngitsorpassuarnut inuisalu pinngitsoorsinnaanngilluinagaannut pingaaruteqartuuvooq.

Imaani miluumasut piniagaanerusut, aalisakkat timmissallu imarmiut Pikialasorsuarmi najugannaallit inoqarfinnit pinngitsoorneqarsinnaanngitsutut isumalluutit pingaaruteqarlunnartuusut Inuit atugariuarpaat. Ammalataq uumassusilinnik assigiinngiaartunik amerlalluinnartunik najorneqartarnera peqquteqartumik naggueqatigiit Inuit nerisassatigit imminnut pilersorsinnaanerannik, atisalorsinnaanerannik sakkuliorsinnaanerannillu qulakkeerinnittuusimavoq. Qikiqtani Avannersuarmilu inoqarfiit imartap uumassusilinnik pinngorartitsineranik toqqaannartumik nappateqartuarsinnarput.

Pikialasorsuup pisariaqassusaanik naleqassusaanillu allanik itinerusumik oqariartuuteqarsinnaasoqanngilaq kisianni tassanga inuusuteqarlutillu pinngitsuisinnaanngitsut. Inunnik Pikialasorsuup eqqaamiuinik isumasiuinikkut, nunamut minnerunngitsumillu imartamut atalluinnassusaat oqariartuutigalugu uteqattaarpoq. Canadamiup Inuup ima oqaasertalerpaa:



Pikialasorsuaq piniartortatsinnut Ajuittumilu innuttatta peqqissusaannut pingaaruteqarlunnarpoq. Ullut tamaasa piniartog silasiortarpoq, taamaaqataanillu Ajuittup eqqaani sikup qanoq innera misissortarlugu, immaqalu piffissap minnerpaamik 90%-ia piniartog sikup sinaavata qanoq issusia silasiutugaluni misissortarpar, tamannalu toqqaannartumik Pikialasorsuarmut attuumassuteqarpoq. Taamaalilluni, tamatigut sikumut nunamulluunniit angalaniartumut, angalasariaqartumut, imartaq sunniuteqartarpoq akuusarluniluunniit. Soorunalumi, sila sikulu apeqqutaasarput. Tamatumalu ilarujussua, imartap qanoq issusianik aqunneqartarluni. (Marty Kulluguktuq, Ajuittuq) ▲

Oqaatigineqartut Baffinip Kangerliumarnata illuatungaani Kalaallinit akisuatinneqarput. Ilisimaneqarluarpoq imartap sikup silallu pissusaat sunniuteqarfigilluaraa taamaalillunilu isumannaatsumik sikukkut angalalluni piniarsinnaanermut aalisarsinnaanermulluunniit aaliangiisuusarluni. Imartap piniarnermik nappateqarnermut inuuniarnermullu pingaaruteqassusaa allatut isigalugu Qaanaarmiumit nassuiarneqarpoq:

Meeraaninniit ilitsoqquppara angalaqataaneq piniartumik peroorsaasoqaratta, siullermik piniakkat tamakku pisisartakkavut aarrit, qilalukkat, nannut tassa pikialasorsuarmi imartami najugaqartuusugut nerisassarsiffigisartarput. Pikialasorsuaq uagutsinnut pilersuisuummat pingaaruteqartuaannarnera qangarsuarli ilisimaneqarpoq. Oqaatigineqarsinnaavoq ukiorpassuarni ukiuni 4500 matuma siornatigut nunatta inoqarfiini takuneqarsinnaasoq immap pisuussutaanik annerpaamik inuussutigineqarluni najugarineqartuarsimasoq. Sulilu ulloq manna tikillugu najugaqarfigineqarluni, assersuutigalugu uagut avanersuarmiut pinngitsoorsinnaanngilagut imartatsinni uumasuusut, taakkualu ulloq manna tikillugu uumasutigaagut, ima aamma paasineqartariaqarami, nunamut naleqqussassagaanni aamma pisariaqarpoq nunap najukkap uomasuinik nerisaqarnissaq,



tassalu taannarpiaq nunat pikialasorsuup sineriaani najugallit ukiorparpassuarni immap uumasuanik inuussuteqarluni ulloq manna 2016 angullugu inoqartilluarsimasaa. Nuna aamma inuerutinngisaannarsimaneranik tamanna uppenarsaatissaqartippaa, pikialasorsuup uumasui uagutsinnullu njaugaqartuusunut pingaaruteqarnera pingaaruteqartorujussuuvoq. (Mads Ole Kristiansen, Qaanaaq) ▲

Kinguaariinni Pikialasorsuaq Inunnut angallavittut pingaaruteqarsimavoq. Sikukkut ikaartarfik ammalatamik pilersitsisuusartoq angallannermi aqquataasimavoq Canadallu Nunattalu akornanni inuit angallavigeqqaarsimagunavillugu. Ikaartarfik taanna Umimmaat Nunaata (Ellesmere Island) and Avanersuullu attavigisaat, Inuit Canadamiut Kalaallilu ataqatigiilluarnerannut suleqatigiikkusussusiannut, pisuussutinillu ataatsimoorussanik takorluueqatigiinnerannut takussutissaavoq.

Pikialasorsuaq ikaarlugu angalasut siullerpaamik *atuagangorlugu uppenarsarneqartog* pivoq 1860-*ip* missaani, naggueqatigiit Inuit angalaqatigiit Qillarsuarmit siulersorneqartut, Mittimataliup eqqaaniit avannamut ingerlaartut Pikialasorsuaq avannaqullugu sikukkoorluni ikaartarfikkoortut Kalaallit Nunaanni Avanersuarmut ingerlaarnerat allaaserineqarmat. Inûterssuak' Uvdloriak', atuakkiamini "K'ITDLARSSUAKÚNIK OK'ALUALÂK'/ Qillarsuakkunnik Oqalualaaq" aanaata Ittusarsuup oqaluttuaa meeraalluni pisimasoq allaaserigamiuk Inuit Qillarsuarmit siulersorneqartut Kalaallit Nunaannut ikaartunut utimullu Perlerarfissuarmut (Umimmaat Nunaanniittoq) angalaqataasimanini pillugu alianartumik kinguneqartog sammigamiuk. Qillarsuup angalaqatai qaqugorsuarmut atasussamik kingornutassiaqarput Avanersuarmiunik kinguaaqalernertik pissutigalugu, taakkualu ilai sulil ulloq manna tikillugu Canadami Nunavummiunik ilaqquttaminnut inuusunut attaveqartuarput. Piniarnermullu sakkunik pitsannorsaaataasinnaasunik isumassarsisitsippat. Pingaarnertut qajaq atorneqaqqilersippaat, pisissimik qarsunillu atueqqilersitsippat kiisalu oqummersamik atorluni aalisaaat naaligarlu atulerseqqippaat. Taamaaliornikkut

inuussutigineqarsinnaasut assigiingissitaartut nunagisami atugaasut amerlipput, tuttup neqaa aalisakkallu ilaalermata.

Taamatullu siuariarnermut pingaaruteqartigisutut oqaatigineqarsinnaavoq Avanersuarmiut Inughuit, qularnanngitsumik Qillarsuup angalaqataannit isumassarsitinneqarnermik kingunerisaanik, Umimmaat Nunaannut akuttunngitsumik piniariartalernerat ukiut 1900-kkut naajartornerisa tungaanut tamaanilu nunat aqqinik taaguusersuisalersimallutik. Ajuittup (Grise Fiord) Nunavummiittup innoqqinnerata kingorna piniartut inoqarfik tamanna qimussimik tikeraarterpaat. Kingornalu 1960-ikkut ingerlaneranni Avanersuarmiit, Ajuittumut Mittimatalimmullu inuit paarlaateqatigiillutik timmisartut sikumut missinnaasut atorlugit tikeraarterput. Timmisartumut billettit akikitsunnguummata akilerneqarsinnaalluarsimapput. Taamatut imminut tikeraarternerit kingulleq pivoq 1994-imi Larry Audlaluk-mit siulersorneqartoq Ausuittormioq (Grise Fiord).



Taamanimiillu angalasarnaq ajornakusoortorujussunngorpoq. Qaanaamilu 2001-imi mittarfittaartoqarmat billettinut akitsuutinullu akiliutaasartut qaffapput akilerneqarsinnaarpiarunnaarlutik. Septemberimili 2001-imi USA-mi alianartumik peqqarniisaartoqarnerata kinguneranik killeqarfimmik isumannaallisaanikkut nakkutilliinerit sukateriffigineqarnerisa kingunerisaanik naggueqatigiit Inuit ilaqutariit imminnut killilersugaanngitsumik tikeraarternerat unippoq. Canadammi Kalaallit Nunaatalu akornanni angalasarnerit ullumikkut killeqarfimmik nakkutilliisunit kinaassutsimik uppersarsaatnik takutitseqqaarluni akuerineqagqaarlunilu aatsaat pialernikuupput – oqartussaasunit illugiinnit. Taakkualu saniatigut allangoriartornernut allat peqqutaasut soorlu silap pissusiata allangoriartorneranik peqquteqartumik Pikialasorsuaq ikaarlugu angalasinnaaneq ulorianarsiartorpoq ilaatigullu pisinnaasarani. Ukiuni kingulliunerusuni, Kane Basin-imi, Nares Straight-imi, Ikermilu (Smith Sound) sikukkut ikaartarfik aalajaakkunnaarsimavoq ammalatarlu ilisarnarpallaarunnaarsimalluni.

►
Umiarsuaaraq
Adolf Jensen,
Nunatta avannaani
angalanermi
attartugaasoq
Kullorsuarmi
kisaqqasoq

Assiliisoq: Kuupik V. Kleist



C-B Píkialasorsuaq pillugu Isumaliqatigiissitat



PIKIALASORSUAQ PILLUGU ISUMALIOQATIGIISSITAP PAASISAI

Pikialasorsuaq imartaavoq ataqatigiinnerpassualik Inuillu inuuniarnerannut peqqissusaannullu attuumassuteqarluinnarluni. Imartap peqqissuujuarnissaata pinngorartitsiuarinnissaatalu qulakkeernissaanut nakkutiginninnissamut aqutsinissamullu Inuit qulakkeerininnissamut pisinnaatitaaffeqarput soqutigisaralugu. Naak Pikialasorsuup ingerlanga immikkuullarissusaalu paasisimalluarneqaraluartut, silap pissusaata allanngornerata inuillu sulerinerisa sunneeqatigiinnerisigut siunissaa nalunartuarsinnarpoq. Nalinginnaasumik sikusarneq sikuertarnerlu, uumassusillit seqernup nukinganik pinngorartitsinerat nerisareqatigiinnerlu suli misissorluarneqartariqarput. Imartaq tamanna Sumiiffimmi inoqarfiit nerisassaqarnerannik qulakkeerisuuvoq Inuillu killeqarfik akimorlugu kulturikkut anersaakkullu attaveqatigiittuarnerannik ataavartitsuulluni. Naggueqatigiit Inuit inuiaqatigiupput ataasiusut nunat sisamaasut Canadap, Kalaallit Nunaata, Alaskap Chukotkallu nunat immallu oqartussaaffiisa akornisigut politikikkut killeqarfiit pilersinneqarsimasut akornannik avissaaqqasut.

Matumani paasissutissat issuaanerillu 2016-imi Isumalioqatigiissitat inoqarfinnik tusarniaanerinit eqikkaanerupput. Paasisat sammisanut sisamanut immikkoortiterneqarsimapput: silap pissusaata allanngornera, nerisaaqarniarneq, ineriartortitsineq, illersornissakkullu pisut.

SILAP PISSUSAATA ALLANNGORNERA

Nunami imaanilu allanngorarnerit tamaani najugaqarlutik imartamillu misissuisunik maluginiarneqartuarsimapput maluginiarneqartuarlutillu. Silap pissusaata allanngorneratigut Pikialasorsuarmut uumasuinullu kingunissat amerlanerit ilisimaneqanngillat. Taamaattorli, kingunerisa ilaat maannamut ersarilluinarsereerput. Assersuutigalugu, silap pissusaata allanngornerata Pikialasorsuarlu ikaarlugu angalanerup toqqaannartumik imminnut atanerat Ajuitturmiup ataatsip Isumalioqatigiissitap tusarniaanerani oqaatigaa,

Taamanikkut allaangilaq suut tamarmik allanngornaviangitsut. Ullumikkulli silap pissusia allanngoriartulerpoq, tamannalu nammineerlunga malinnaaffigilluarpara tassami ilavut Kalaallit naggueqativut Inughuit maanga tikeraassaarpaatigut. (Larry Audlaluk, Ausuittoq).

◀
Assit qulaaniit
nalunaaqutaq
malillugu:
Mittimatalimmi
innuttaasunik
ataatsimiititsinermit.
Ilaat kamilerluni
ataatsimeeqataavoq.
Meeqqat immap
assinganik
isiginnaartut.



Assiliisoq: Vincent Desrosiers

Larry Audlaluk, Ajuittuq (Grise Fiord) ▲

Allangornerlu Inuit akueraat naleqqussarfigilerlugillu, Ajuittormiup allap oqaatigaa:

... ilisimavarput ammalataq allangoriartortoq sikummi sinaarisartagaa maanna nunamut qaninnerulerpoq siusinnerusumut sanilliullugu, tassa maanngaanniit Ajuittumiit kangimut 40 km missaannik qanitsigilersimavoq. Tassa tamakkuupput pisut piviusut isumakuluutigisavut. Annerusumik susinnaangilavut, inooqataaffigaavullu

naleqqussartariaqarpugullu tamakkununga uumassusilittut allatuulli maani avannaarsuaniittut. (Marty Kullugtuk, Ajuittoq)

Allanguutit ingerlaavartut kingunerisa (sikap immallu allangorarnerinut, immap akuisa allangorarnerinut, uumassusillillu pinngorartitsinerinut kinguneri) ilarpassui ilisimaneqangillat. Taamaattorli, paasineqarpoq Issittumi avatangiisini allangornerit sumiiffimmut sunniutereersut Issittumi silap pissusaata allangornerinut attuusassuteqartut. Aammattaaq, nunarsuarmi silap pissusaata allangornerata sumiiffimmi avatangiisit allangornernut sunniuteqarpoq. Silaannaq imarlu ammalatat pinngortarnerinut sunniuteqarnerpaasarpur taamaammallu silaannaap immallu kaaviiarneri allanguuteqarpata Pikialasorsuarmut sunniuteqassaaq. Issittumi allanguutit pillugit paasisavut amerliartortillugit, taamatutaaq sumiiffimmi allangornerit nunarsuarmi silap pissusaata allangornerinut attuumassuteqarnerat paasisariaqarparput. Taamatutaaq, Pikialasorsuarmi pissutsit inunnut tamatuminnga nappatilinnut sunniutissai.



Assiliisoq: Vincent Desrosiers

▲ Ajuittup saavani sikumi assilisaq

NERISASSAQARNIARNEQ

Sumiiffimmi nerisassaqarniarneq nunami, imaani sikumilu pisunut attuumassuteqarlunnarput. Pikialasorsuup nerisassaqarniarnermut pingaaruteqassusaa ammalatami akileriillutik oqariartuutigaat:

(Ammalataq) pingaaruteqartupilussuovoq. Imaani miluumasut timmissallu imarmiut inuussutigaaavut, pingaarnertut nerisassaraavut. Allartornitsinni taakkuinnaviit inuussutigaaavut allanik nerisassaqarsimangilagut. Allaammi ullumimut inuussutigaaavut annasorusunneqaavulli. (Inuutiq Ikkaraluk, Kangigtugaapik) ▼



Assiliisoq: Vincent Desrosiers

Tassa taanna ikermik uagut taasarpaput pikialasorsuaq, uumasut aasigiinngitsorpasuit qilalukkat qaqortat qernertallu, puisit, ussui, natsersuit taavalu aasalernerani eqaluppassuit sinersisarpaput, taavalu miluumasut erniortuusarlutik, nannullu nerisaat. Pingaarnarpaamillu appaliarsuit mitit naajat taateraattimmarpassuit taakani neriniartarpaput, uagullu taakku nerisarlugit pinngitsoorsinnaanagit neqit. Tassa taakku nerisavut pingaarnarpaat eqaluillu, eqalupparpassuit sinertarpaput angisuut, sulilu allartorlutik, mikinerusimagaluarput ukiuni kingullerni imak angitigilersimallutik. (Inukitsorsuaq Sadorana, Qaanaaq) ▼



Assiliisoq: Anda Hansen

Allallu timikkut anersaakkullu inuujuarnissap pingaarnarpaajusimanera naqissuserpaat.

tassa inuusaaserput! Inuunerput ingerlattuarpaput uumasunik, timmissanik

aalisakkanillu inuussuteqarluta. Taakkuami ilitsoqqussaralugu inuussutivut nerisarsimangitsuugaluarutsigit naluara sumiissagaluarnersugut. Peqqinnarnerpaajupput tassaappummi inuussutissat peqqinnarnerpaat qaqugorsuarmullu illersortuarusuppavut taakuummatami nerisarisatsinni pingaarnarpaat. Asiliarluta nunamiikkaangatta, sikumiikkaangatta, tammaariarlutaluunniit, aalisariarlutaluunniit taamaalioraangatta peqqissumik inuunerput ingerlattuarpaput. Tassa tamakkiisumik anersakkut peqqissuseq. (Meeka Kiguttaq, Ajuittoq) ▼



Assiliisoq: Vincent Desrosiers

Ajuittumi nerersuaqatigiinneq ▼



Assiliisoq: Alfred ER Jakobsen

INERIARTORNEQ: UMIARSUARNIK ANGALLANNEQ, AALISARNEQ, TAKORNARIARTITSINEQ, AATSITASSARSIORNEQ

Ineriartornerup annertuseriaqqinnissaa eqqarsarnartoqartinneqarpoq, takorniariartitsineruppat, aatsitassarsiorneruppat imaluunniit umiarsuarnik angallannerulernermeersuuppat tamarnik Pikialasorsuarmut akornusersuinerulernermik kinguneqartussaapput, ineriartortitsinissamik pisariaqartitsineq pingaarnertutinneqassappat. Tamanna pillugu ataaseq ima oqarpoq,

*ineriartorneq Inuit piniarnikkut
pisinnaatitaaffiniit
pingaarnertutinneqarpassippoq,
kissaatiginarporli aqutsinikkut pilersaarutit
atuutilersinneqannginnerini uagut piniartuusugut
isumasiorneqartassasugut. (Moses Koonook,
Igpjarjuk) ▼*



Umiartorneq sumiiffimmi pingaaruteqarpoq malunnaatillimmillu aningaasarsiornikkut

sunniuteqarluni. Naatsorsuutigineqarpoq silap pissusaata allangorneratigut avannaani umiartorneq annertusissasoq tikikkuminarsinerata kingunerisaanik. Inuit arlallit Nunatta Qimusseriarsuullu imartaanni umiarsuit angallannerulernerisa uumasunullu sunniinermikkut kingunissaat ernummatigalugu oqaatigaat. Kalaallip ataatsip nassuiaaneratul,

*una imartarsuaq angisoorsuatut isaasalerlugu
taaneqarsinnaajunnaarami, umiarsuit
angisoorujussuit tassuunaartalissagaluarpata
mikivallaarami uumasunut umiarsuarnullu.
(Nikolaj Heilmann, Upernavik) ▼*



Umiarsuit amerlippata uuliakoornernut, pujoq qernertumut, ballastimik kuutsitsineq, nipiliornerit, uumasut allaneersut takkuneri, qaamanermilluakornusersuinerit aarlerinarnerulissapput. Kalaallip allap sunniutissat tamakku (uuliakoornertit immikkut) nerisaqarniarnermut kingunerisinnaasai aamma takorloopai oqarluni,

*Tassa taakku nerisavut pingaarnarpaat eqaluillu.
Uuliamillu tassa mingutsitsisoqajallappat
nunguttussat sorpassuillu, qilalukkat
arferillu taavaniittarput piniagassat
assigiinngitsorpassuit. (Inukitsorsuaq Sadorana,
Qaanaaq)*



Aralinniit umiartorneq pillugu ernummatinut iliuusissanik siunnersuuteqartoqarpoq, ilaatigut malittarisassiornikkut nakkutilliinikkullu.

Umiarsuit amerlippata malittarisassiorneqarsinnaapput; allat oqartarput ingerlaaqqusaajunnaassasut. (Elizabeth Karlsen, Nuussuaq) ▼



Illuttut nakkutilliisoqarfeqartariqarpoq, suleqatigiissinnaasunik, attaveqaataasinnaavoq ICC. (Abraham Kublu, Mittimatalik) ▼



Sumiiffik illersorluassagutsigu, siunissami sumiiffimmi eqqaanilu umiartorneq inerteqqutaalertariaqarpoq. Immaqa taakku allat suleqatigigutsigit angusaqarnerussagaluarpuq. (Kaalearaq Karlsen, Nuussuaq) ▼



Umiarsuarnik tamaani angallannerulerneq ilaatigut aalisalernermeersuuvoq. Pikialasorsuarmeersut aalisakkat innunut Ammalatallu qanigisaani najugaqartunut pingaaruteqartupilussuupput

inuillu aalisakkat qanoq atorluarneqarsinnaaneri nikerartuarnilerilu ilisimaarilluarpaat. Soorlu aalisartut ilaata ima oqaasertalerpaa, Pikialasorsuaq aalisagaqarfittut innunut ammalataq kaajallallugu najugaqartunut pingaaruteqarluinnartuuvoq aalisagaqatigiillu ingerlaartarneri allanngorarnerilu ilisimalluinnarpaat. Soorlu Kalaallip aalisartup oqaluttuarigaa,

sulilu alliaartorlutik, mikinerusimagaluarput ukiuni kingullerni imak angitigilersimallutik, sineriak manna avunga tamaat eqalunniartarfiuvoq, avannamut Inuarfissuarput qaqqanngitsumut eqaluppassuit ersertarput aasakkut maanga anngullutik, tassa taakku kuukkut Iterlassuakkut majortartut eqaluit, sisusarlutillu, tassa uagut nerisagut taakku. (Inukitsorsuaq Sadorana, Qaanaaq)

Aammali aalisartitseqatigiiffiit assigiinngitsut tamaani qaleralinniartarput kinguppanniartulitillu. Ingerlatseqatigiiffiit pineqartut naggueqatigiinnut Innunut suliffissaqartitsipput, umiarsuarni inuttanut nunamilu tunisassiofinni sulisunut. Ingerlatseqatigiiffilli ilai naalakkersuinikkut ingerlatsivinnut paasissutissiisarniarlutik ilisimatuussutsikkut misissuisarput. Nunavumi Aalisarnikkut Imarsionermullu Pikkorissarnermut Ingerlatseqatigiiffik Nunavummiunut aalisarnermik suliffissuaqarnermi ingerlataqalerusuttunut sungiusarnissamik periarfissiisarpoq. Ingerlatseqatigiiffik alla Northern Coalition issittormiut nunaqqataasullu kinguppattassinneqartarnissaannik qulakkeeriniarluni illersuisuuvoq.

Tassa taanna ikermik uagut taasarpaput pikialasorsuaq, uumasut aasigiinngitsorpasuit qilalukkat qaortat qernertallu, puisit, ussui, natsersuit taavalu aasalernerani eqaluppassuit sinersisarput, taavalu miluumasut erniortuusarlutik, nannullu nerisaat. Pingaarnerpaamillu appaliarsuit mitit naajat taateraattimmarpassuit taakani neriniartarput, uagullu taakku nerisaralugit pinngitsoorsinnaanagit neqit. Tassa taakku nerisavut pingaarnerpaat eqaluillu, eqalupparpassuit sinertarput angisuut, sulilu alliaartorlutik, mikinerusimagaluarput ukiuni kingullerni imak angitigilersimallutik. (Inukitsorsuaq Sadorana, Qaanaaq)

Aalisarnerup annertusiartornerata saniatigut, avannaarsuarmiut Pikialasorsuup sineriaanut takonarissat amerliartorneri ilisimallugillu mianernartoqartippaat. Avannaarsuata soqutigineqaleraluttuinnarnera, silap pissusiata allanngoriartornerata kingunerisaanik

◀ Takornariartaat Clipper Adventurer.

“nungutaalersunillu takornariat” – “nunguissortinnagit takunnikkusuttut”, maani issittormiuusunut alaatsinaannerulersitsippit mianersornerulersitsillutillu tassami takornariat qeqertanut sinerissallu ilaanut tikerartartut amerliartuinnarput. Nunaniit imaatigut takornarissanik killilersuiniarnerit assigiinngisitaqaat, sukangasumik nakkutilliinermiit eqaatsumik aqutsinernut. Suliffeqarfiit namminneq najoqqutassiaat aamma atorneqartarput. Malittarisassaqaqtariaqarpoq, atuutereersut saniatigut, tikeraanut malitassanik takusinnaasariaqarpaammi sumiiffiit sorliit takornariarneqarsinnaasutut akuerisaanersut. Takornariat imaatigut angalallutik qeqertanut misissuillutik pisarnerat uumasunillu nujuartanik akornusersuilersarnerat isumakulunnartuuvoq.

Imaatigut takornarissat amerlissappata uumasunut assigiinngitsorpasuarput, aalisakkanut timmissanullu Nunatta kitaaniittunut kinguneqarsinnaavoq. (Jakob Ujaukitsoq, Qaanaaq) ▼



Pingaaruteqassaaq nunamik akjornusersuivallaannginnissaat (Moses Koonoo, Igpiarjuk)

Ilungersuutit allat angusaqarfusarput nunaminertat suut immikkut illersorneqartariaqarnerisut pillugu aalajangiisartunik aqutsinermut ataatsimiitsitaliornikkut, assersuutigalugu Nirjutiavvik National Wildlife Area.¹ Tassunga ilaavoq Qorfik (Coburg Island) taanna Pikialasorsuup ilaaniippoq Timmissanullu 1995-mi Eqqissisimatitsivittut Naalagaaffimmiit Illersugassanngortinneqarnera eqqaaginnarsinnaavarput. Soorlu nunaqqataasut ilaata nassuiaatigigaa,

¹ Nirjutiavvik National Wildlife Area – Eqqissisimatitsiuvoq Canadami Uumasut Nujuartat pillugit Inatsit tunngavigalugu aamma Uumasut Nujuartat Aqunneqarnerat pillugu Inatsit malillugu. Inuit nunap immikkoortuani nunalu tamakkerlugu soqutigisaqaqatigiiffinit tapersorsorneqartoq. Eqqissisimatitsivik tamanna aqunneqarpoq Canadami Avatangiisit aamma Silap Pissusaata Allanngoriartornera pillugu Oqartussaqaqarfianit Ajujittumilu Aqutsisoqatigiit Ataatsimiitsitaliaanit Nunavumi Nunamik Piginnittussaaneq pillugu Isumaqaqatigiissutaanni (Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, NLCA) Artikel 5 malillugu suleqatigiinnikkut. NLCA-lu innersuussutigalugu eqqissisimatitsiviusumi Nunavumi ajunngitsorsiassaqaqtut (piginneqataasut) uumasunik nujuartanik atuisinnaatitaajuartussaapput, mannessarsinnaatitaallutik qiviunillu katersisinnaatitaallutik.

Takornariat tikinnaveersaartinniarneqanngillat ammalatamilu uumasunut nujuartanut kingunipilutsitsinnginnissaq qulakkeerniarneqarneruvoq. (Marty Kulluguktuq, Ajujittuq)

Takornariatitsinerulernerup kingunissai ajortut isiginngitsuusaarneqassanngikkaluit, umiarsuarnik takornariatitsisartut piniariartitsinerillu iluaqutissartaqarsinnaapput. Assersuutitut, Canadami Nunatsinnilu Pikialasorsuup inoqarfiit eqqaamiui nannunniarnermik, umimmanniarnermik, tuttunniarnermik amarorniarnermik uumasunillu allanik piniariartitsinermik neqeroortarput. Aningaasarsiornikkut ineriartorfulersinnaavoq inoqarfinnilu suliffissaqartitsinikkut iluaqutissiisinnaalluni. Tamaanga nunap immikkoortuanut takornariatitsisarnerup nunat inoqqaavisa kulturiannik paasinninnerulersitsisoqarsinnaavoq, kulturip paasissutissiisutigisarneratigut ilinniartitsinikkullu paasinninnermut annertusaataasinnaammat. Iluaqutaasinnaasut akornutaasinnaasunut sanilliullugit oqimaalutarneqarsinnaapput, umiarsuit tikittartut amerliartuinnartut akornanni takornariatitsisuuppata, misissueqqaartuuppata imaluunniit assartuussisartuuppata.

Avannaani isumalluutunik umaatsunik misissueqqaarnerit aatsitassanillu iluaquteqarnerit inoqarfinnut ataasiakkaanut aningaasarsiornikkut isaatitsivittut pingaaruteqartuuppuput, taamaakkaluartorli avatangiisinut uumasunullu nujuartanut suliffissuaqarnerup innarliinera Kangerlinerup eqqaamiuanit isumakulunnartoqartinneqarpoq. Aatsitassarsiorfimmi sulineq pillugu innuttaasut ilaannik apeqqarissaarneqartoq ilaatigut ima oqarpoq,

Paasisatta ilagaat aatsitassarsiornerup matoreernerata kingorna ingerlatseqatigiiffillu qimagutereernerisa kingorna uumasut nujuartat aatsaat ukiut 30-it ingerlaneranni isumaminnik pissusissamisoortumik uteqqissinnaasartut. (Elijah Kalluk Panipakoochoo, Mittimatalimmiu) ▼



Tamannarpiarlu pillugu kalaallit ilaata ima oqaasertalerlugu naqissuserpaa,

Taakkua soorlu immap naqqani uuliamik ujarlertut ujaqqanillu misissuisut - taanna assut uagut nuannarinngeqarput, soorlu piniagassat tamarmik - issittup uumasui - qimaassapput, taava aallarfissaqanngillat, immamut kissarnerusumut pisinnaanngillat soorlu Amerikap eqqaanut allamulluunniit kujasinnerusumut qimaaffissaqanngillat ima qissartuummat. (Inukitsorsuaq Sadorana, Qaanaaq)

Aammattaaq, inoqarfimmiut ernummatit taakku qanoq pineqarnissaanut siunnersuuteqarput:

Isumaqatigiissutit tamarmik qulakkeerinnittuusariaqarput, soorlu Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement, Aatsitassarsiornermit Iluqaqtissartai pillugit Isumaqatigiissut (IBA), siunnersuutigineqarpoq tassuunatigut uuliasiornermit gassisiornermillu ingerlatseqatigiiffit nunamik mianerinnittuusariaqarnerinik sumiiffinnilu inuusunik suliffissaqartitsillutik. (Jayco Aaloo, Mittimatalimmiu)

Bylot Islandip eqqaani appa sikumiittoq



Assiliisoq: Vincent Desrosiers

Jayco Aaloo, Mittimatalimmiu ▲

Allat misigisimapput “suliffissaqartitsinikkut iluaqtissiinerit avatangiisinut innarliinernut sanilliullugit iluatinnaateqarnerusut.” (Sam Omik Mittimatalimmiu) ▼



Assiliisoq: Vincent Desrosiers



Assiliisoq: Susan van Gelder, via Flickr (https://www.flickr.com/photos/susanvg)

Suliffissaqartitsinerup pisariaqartinneqarnera allanit aamma naqissuserneqarpoq:

Namineerlunga isumaqarpunga nunarput uumasullu annertuallaamik innarlerneqanngippata taava aningaasarsiornikkut iliuseqarniarnerit isumaqatigisinnaagaluarpakka. (Meeka Kiguttaq, Ajuitturmiu)

SAKKUTOOQARNIKKUT ILIUUTSIT

Sakkutuut Canadameersut 1950-ikkunniillu tamaaniittalersimapput, taamanikkut Siusissumik Aarlerisaarummik radareqarfiliormata (DEW Line) Alertimik taaguuteqartumiittumik (Umimmaat Nunaata avannaata tungaaniittoq) Canadami sakkutooqarnikkut atortulersuutit avannarlerpaartaatut inissisimasoo. Kitaaniipporlu Qausuittumiittoq Illersornissamat Attaveqaatikkut Misissuiffik [Defence Research Telecommunications Establishment (DRTE)] aamma (Attaveqatigiinnikkut Qitiusumik Misissuiffik) raketinik naalaarutinik aallartitsiviusartoo. 1966-ip 1971-illu akornanni raketit Black Brantimik aamma Boosted Arcasimik taaguuteqartut igeriunneqartarsimapput. Ullumikkut Pikialasorsuup imartaanut raketit nakkartarput, taakkua Ruslandimiit igeriunneqarsimasut sinnikui qaammataasaneersut piginnittunit assigiinngitsunit pigineqartunit aningaasarsiornermut atorneqartuneersuusarsimapput. Taamatut inissisimalernerup alaatsinaanneqaqqissaarneqarnissaa pisariaqarluinnarpoq, seqummakut arlaatigut sunniuteqapilussinnaanerit ikummatissallu sinnikuusa Pikialasorsuarmi uumasunut avatangiisinullu ulorianartorsioertitsilersinnaanerit eqqarsaatigalugu.

Imartaq Canadap avannaata Kalaallit Nunaatalu Baffinip Kangerliumarngata avannarpasissuaniittoq sakkutuunit Canadameersunit Danmarkimeersunillu ulloq manna tikillugu sungiusarfittut nakkutigineqartutullu inissisimajuarsinnarpoq. Ilisimaneqarnertutut Tartupaluup kimit oqartussaaffigineqarnera Canadap Danmarkillu akornanni assortuussutaajuarsinnarpoq, eqqisseqatigiinnissamillu siunnerfeqartumik isumaqatigiissuteqartoqarsinnaanerit maligassiuusuusinnaagaluarluni. Oqaatsit atorlugit sorsuunnerup tamatama takussutissartaraa sakkutuut imminnut tamaanga tikeraarlutik whiskeymik snapsimillu imminnut ukiumoortumik paarlaasseqatigiittalersimanagerat. Pinnaassutaasoq tassaavoq Tartupaluk, taanna nunat sineraasa akornanni killeqarfit nunat tamat akuerisaanni qeqqaneeqqissaarluni inissisimavoq.

▶ Inoqarfinnut tusarniaanerni Isumalioqatigiissitaq geografiimut paasissutissanik sammisanut assigiinngitsunut tunngasunik katersipput. Imaani miluumasut siaruasimanagerat pillugu nunaqarfimmiunit maluginiarneqartut matumani takuneqarsinnaavoq (qarasaasiamik atortoqarluni toqqartumik paasissutissanik pissarsiffiusinnaasumik nunap assilialiaq assilineqarpoq—taanna qanittukkat tamanut ammasumik saqqummiunneqassaaq).





Assiliisoq: Crew and officers of the NOAA ship Fairweather, Arct1047, NOAA, At the Ends of the Earth Collection

PIKIALASORSUAQ NUNALLU INOQQAAVISIA PISINNAATITAAFFII PILLUGIT NALUNAARUT

Naalagaaffit Peqatigiit Nunat Inoqqaavisa Pisinnaatitaaffii pillugit Nalunaarutaat, 2007-imi akuerineqarpoq, tassangaanniillu Isumalioqatigiissitat inassuteqaatai tunngaveqarput. Danmark isumaqatigiisummik siusissukkut atsioqataavoq, Canadallu akerliusimagaluarnini 2016-imi tunuartippaa.

Nunat Inoqqaavisa Pisinnaatitaaffii pillugit Isumaqatigiissutit malillugit, naggueqatigiit Inuit, ataatsimoorlutik inuttullu ataasiakkaatut pisinnaatitaaffeqarput. Taamaalillutik inuttut pisinnaatitaaffit, tunngaviusumillu kiffaanngissuseqarlutik inuusinnaatitaanermik pisinnaatitaaffeqarput Naalagaaffit Peqatigiit, Tunngaviusumik Inuttut Pisinnaatitaaffit Nunallu Tamalaat akornanni inatsisit atuuttut (Aalajagersagaq 1) naapertorlugit akuerisaasumik.

Naggueqatigiit Inuit imminerminnut aalajangiisinnaassuseqartutut pisinnaatitaaffitsik tunngavigalugu Inuit pisinnaatitaapput:

- ▶ Naggueqatigiit namminneg aalajangiisinnaatitaanerat pisinnaatitaaffimminnillu atuutsitsinerinut tunngassutillit, naggueqatigiit Inuit imminnut naalakkersornermut tunngatillugu aalajangiisinnaassuseqarput susasaqarfinnut nunagisamut imminnut tunngatillugu, namminnerlu oqartussaaffigisatik pillugit aningaasalersuinissamut (Immikkoortoq 4) oqartussaaffeqartitaallutittaaq.

- ▼ Siorapalummi ataatsimeeqataasut



- ▶ Naggueqatigiit Inuit politikikkut, inatsisitigut, aningaasarsiornikkut, inuttut atukkatigut kulturimullu tunngasutigut namminneerlutik aaqqissuussinnaatitaanermik, Naalagaaffullu iluani politikikkut, aningaasarsiornermut, inuttut atukkatigut kultureqarnermullu tunngasutigut ingerlatsisinaanikkut nukittorsaasinnaanikkullu immikkuullarissumik pisinnaatitaaffeqarput (Immikkoortoq 5).
- ▶ Pisinnaatitaaffigaattaq imminnut tunngasut pillugit aalajangersaasarnerni oqartussaaffigisaminnut kalluaasussanut tunngasut pillugit toqqartumik peqataasinnaatitaaneq, namminneq malittarisassaliatik malillugit qinikkatik naggueqatigiit Inuit aqutugalugit taamatullu nunat inoqqaavisa nammineq ingerlataminnut tunngasuni aalajangersaasarnerni pillugit ingerlataqarnissamut ineriartortitsinissamullu aamma pisinnaatitaaffeqarput (Immikkoortoq 18).
- ▶ Namminerlu inuuniarnermut ineriartornermullu tunngatillugu pisinnaatitaaffitik tamakkiisumik qulakkearniarlugit, politikikkut, aningaasarsiornermut inuttullu atukkatigut aaqqissuusaanerminnut ingerlataminnullu tunngasut ingerlanneqarnerinut ineriartortinneqarnerinullu naggueqatigiit Inuit pisinnaatitaaffeqarput, taamatullu killilersugaangitsumik qangaaniillu ileqqut malillugit aningaasarsiornermullu tunngatillugu toqqartumik peqataasinnaatitaanermik pisinnaatitaaffeqarlutitaaq (Immikkoortoq 20).

Isumalioqatigiissitat Inassuteqaataanni qitiulluinnartoq tassaavoq naggueqatigiit Inuit pisinnaatitaaffigimmassuk **ileqqutoqqat malillugit nunamik pigisaminnut allatigulluunniit atukkaminnut najugarisaminnut nunanullu atukkaminnut, nunap ilaanut, imartanut sinerissaminnut isumalluutiminnullu tunngatillugu siunissami kinguaariit ingerlatitseqqinnissaannut akisussaaffigisaminnut tunngatillugu immikkut anersaakkut attaveqarnertik pequtugalugit ingerlataqarsinnaanerat nukittorsaasinnaanermillu pisinnaatitaaffeqarnerat (Immikkoortoq 25).** Ilanngullugu naggueqatigiit Inuit pisinnaatitaaffigaat:

- ▶ Nunagisat, nunap ilaanut ileqqutoqqallu tunngavigalugit pigisaminnut, najugarisaminnut allatigulluunniit pigilersimasaminnut (Immikkoortoq 26). Naggueqatigiit Inuit pisinnaatitaaffigaat nunamik, nunap ilaanik ileqqutoqqatik malillugit pigilersimasaminnik nunap ilaanilluunniit najugarilersimasaminnik atukkaminnilluunniit, allatigulluunniit pigilersimasatik ilanngullugit pigisaqarnissaq, atuinissaq ineriartortitsinissaq aamma nakkutiginninnissaq (Immikkoortoq 26).
- ▶ Nunagisat nunalluunniit ilaannik isumalluutinillu taakkualuunniit pinngorartitsisinaanannut tunngatillugu eqqissimatitsinissaq illersuinissarlu. Naalagaaffit pisussaaffigaat nunat inoqqaavisa eqqissimatitsinermut illersuinerullu siunertanut tapertaasussanik tunngavissanik piviusunngortitsinissamullu atugassanik maleruagassaliornissaq (Immikkoortoq 29);
- ▶ nunamik nunalluunniit ilaanik aamma isumalluutinik atuinermut tunngatillugu aalajangersaanissaq pingaarnersiukkanillu ineriartortitsinissaq aamma periusissiorinissaq (Immikkoortoq 32);
- ▶ attaveqaateqarnerit suleqatigiinnerillu, anersaakkut iliuuserisat ilanngullugit, kulturikkut, aningaasarsiornermut inuttullu atukkanut siunertanut, ilatsinnik taamatullu killeqarfik pitalugu naggueqatitsinnik attavigisanik pigisaqarnissaq ineriartortitsinissarlu (Immikkoortoq 36).

Simmonie Manik—Immikkut Ilisimasalik, Qausuittoq (Resolute Bay) ▼



PIKIALASORSUAQ PILLUGU ISUMALIOQATIGIISSITAT INASSUTEQAATAAT

Inuit Kalaallit Nunaanni Nunavummilu anguniagassatut kissaataat naapertorlugit Pikialasorsuaq pillugu Isumalioqatigiissitat inassuteqaatinik pingaarnernik pingasunik ilusilersuipput. Inassuteqaatit piviusunngortinneqassappata taava naalakkersuinikkut oqartussaaffillit akornanni sutigut tamatigut qanittumik suleqatigiittoqarnissaa pisariaqarpoq. Isumalioqatigiissitami aamma ilisimaneqarpoq Nunatsinni Canadamilu naalakkersuinikkut aaqiissuussaanerit assigiinngitsuusut.

1. Nunat marluk akornanni aqutsisoqatigiinnik Inunnit Pikialasorsuup qanittuani najugaqartunit siuttuuffigineqartunik pilersitsisoqassasoq. Aqutsisoqatigiit Pikialasorsuup alaatsinaanneqarnera ilisimatusarfigineqarneralu nakkutigissavaat Pikialasorsuarmilu eqqaanilu uumassusillit illersugaanissaat siuarsaavigissavaat, tassungalu attuumassutilinni inoqarfiit inuuniarnikkut atugarisaat malinnaaffigissallugit.
2. Inoqarfinni inuusut isumasioqatiginerisigut imartap illersugassaasup aalajangersimasumi sumiissusersinissaa, nunat pineqartut marluk akornanni ammalatap avataatungaa ilanngullugu, taamaaliornikkut inoqarfiit taakkulu uumassusillinnik pissaqarfii imminnut atasut takussuserneqassamat.
3. Pikialasorsuaq ikaarlugu naggueqatigiinnit Inunnit killilersugaanngitsumik angallavigineqarsinnaajuarnissaa aalajangersaavigineqassasoq.

Anguniakkat tamakku anguneqassappata qularnanngitsumik periutsit nutaat aalajangiunneqartariaqassapput.

Pikialasorsuaq pillugu ilisimasat piaartumik annertusartariaqarnerat tunngavigalugu Isumalioqatigiissitat inassutigaa aqutsisoqatigiinnik inoqarfinnit aallaavilinnik Inunnillu siulersorneqartunik Pikialasorsuarmut tunngasunik suliaqartussanik pilersitsisoqassasoq. Inoqarfinni najugaqartut Pikialasorsuup siunissaa pillugu oqartussaaqataarusupput aamma kiffaanngissuseqarlutik akunnerminni angalasinnaarusupput.

Matuma kingorna inassuteqaatit naalisarlugit allaaserineqarput taamatullu inassuteqaatit piviusunngortinneqarsinnaanerit eqqarsaatigalugu ullumikkut periarfissaareersut iluaqutaasinnaasullu allaaserineqarlutik.

► INASSUTEQAAT 1: AQUTSISOQATIGIIT INUNNIT SIULERSORNEQARTUT

Isumalioqatigiissitat tusarniaanerminni paasisaasa qitiusut ilagaat Pikialasorsuarmut qanittuanullu Inunnit siulersorneqartunik Aqutsisoqatigiinnik nunanit marlunnit sinniisoqarfiusunik pilersitsisoqartariaqartoq. Pikialasorsuarmi eqqaanilu uumassusillit illersorneqarnissaat siunertarineqassaaq, tassungalu atasmusik inoqarfiit uumassusilinnik inuuniuteqartut peqqissusiat illersorneqassalluni. Aqutsisoqatigiit siunnersuisooqatigiinnit tapersersorneqassapput.

Tamatuma peqatigisaanik Pikialasorsuarmut aqutsisoqarfimmik tamaanilu inissisimasussamik Inunnillu nunanit marlunneersunik sulisulimmik pilersitsisoqassaaq. Aamma siunnersuisooqatigiinnik, Inuit ilisimasaannik ilisimatuussutsikkullu paasisanik apuussisartussanik pilersitsisoqassaaq. Siunnersuisooqatigiit Pikialasorsuarmut tunngasunik assigiinngiaaannik immikkut ilisimasalinnik inuttaligaassapput (soorlu oqaluttuarisaanermut, inuit imartamik atuinerannut, sikup immallu pissusaannut, assartuinermut, pisuussutinillu iluaquteqarnermut tunngasutigut). Siunnersuisooqatigiit immikkut ilisimalittut aqutsisoqatigiinnut nunanilu pineqartuni oqartussanut siunnersortaasinnaapput (soorlu ineriartortitassanut tunngasutigut, aalajangigassanut pilersaarusiornernut) tamakkulu saniatigut aqutsisoqatigiit ilisimatusarnikkut paasisat pillugit malinnaatitsisarsinnaasassapput, kiisalu pisut assigiinngitsut oqallinnerilluunniit Pikialasorsuarmut attuumassuteqarsinnaasut pillugit akuusassallutik.

SULEQATIGIINNIKKUT AVATANGIISIT NAKKUTIGINEQARNERAT

Ammalatap nakkutigineqarnera illuatungeriinniit (nunat) aaqqissuussamik ingerlanneqartariaqarpoq. Inuit Qikiqtani aamma Avannersuarmi najugallit uumassusillinnik Pikialasorsuarmik najuisunik uumassuteqartunillu qanimut ilisimaarinnittuupput. Ilisimasat ukiuni tusintilinni piniartuunikkut, aalisarnikkut tamaanilu angalasarnikkut ineriartortinneqarsimapput. Maannakkut Pikialasorsuaq pillugu ilisimasavut annertunerpaatigut paasiniaanernik tunngaveqarput, taamaakkaluartorli ataavartumik aaqqissuussamillu imartap qanoq issusianik imaluunniit silap pissusiata allanngoriartornerata sunniutaanik uumassusilinnilluunniit nakkutiginnittoqanngilaq. Uumasut assigiinngiaarnerat inoqarfinilu timikkut tarnikkullu peqqissuseq imartap pineqartup "peqqissusaanut" attuumalluinnarpoq. Nakkutilleeriaatsimik Inunnit siulersorneqartumik pilersitsisinnaaneq Pikialasorsuup allanngutsaaliornissaanut pilersuiuarsinnaanerannullu qitiulluinnassaaq. Ataavartumik annertusisamillu Pikialasorsuarmik nakkutiginninneq tamaani pissutsit imminnut sunneqatigiittarnerisa paasilluarnerunissaanut pingaaruteqarlunnassaaq, tamatumunnga ilaalluni siunissami pingortitap pilersissinnaasai uumassusillillu ataqatigiiaarnerannut tunngassutillit. Ukiumiit ukiumut nakkutiginninnikkut paasisat katersaasut tunngavigalugit piffissap

Qaanaarmiut ilisimasallit ataatsimiittut ▼



sivisuup ingerlanerani allanngoriartornerit ersiutaat paasiartorneqalissapput, inoqarfinnilu nalilersuinerit, paasinnineq aqutsinerlu pitsaanerusoq anguneqarsinnaassallutik. Siunnersuutigineqartutut inuit siulersugaannik ilisimatuussutsikkut, paasisat Qangaaniillu Ilimasat tunngavigalugit nakkutilliineq, tamatumalu aningaasalersorneqarnissaat aqutsisoqatigiit suliassaanni annertunerpaajussaaq.

Nunarsuup ilaani maani avatangiisit iluatsittumik nakkutigineqassappata, taava Inuit Qikiqtani aamma Avanersuarmiut suleqatigiinnissaat Inuillu ilisimasaasa ilisimatuullu misissuineritigut paasisaasa kattullugit tunngavigineqarnissaat pisariaqarluinnassaaq. Ataatsimoorussamik nakkutilliinermi Issittumi Inuit ilisimasaasa qitiunerat akuerineqassaaq. Avatangiisinik nakkutilliinikkut ilisimatusarnikkut suliniutigineqartut naapertuunnerusumik sammivilersorneqarsinnaapput, naalackersuinikkullu siunnerfilersornermi aalajangiiniartarnernilu iluaqutaalerumaarlutik. Inunnit siulersorneqartumik nakkutilliinerup qangaaniit ilisimasat ilisimatusarnikkullu paasisat uumasut ilisimatusarfigineqarneranni illersorneqarnerannilu tapertariisinneqalissapput. Taamaaliornikkut

ilisimatusarnikkut naligiilluni Inuillu pingaartitaat naapertorlugit Pikialasorsuup illersorneqarnissaa pillugu Inuit soqutiginnittullu allat akornanni suleqatigiittoqalissaaq.

Taamaaqataanik tamaani sutigulluunniit ineriartortitsinerup pilersaarusionsorneqarnerani suleqatigiinnissaaq pisariaqarpoq. Inuit nalunngilaat inuiaqatigiit peqqissut aningaasarsiornikkullu ingerlalluartut avatangiisini peqqinnartuni aatsaat pilersinnaammata. Taamaammata Inuit, suliffeqarfiit Naalackersuisullu Issittumi ineriartortitsinermi qaqugumut attanneqarsinnaasunik suliniuteqartut, tamaasa tamakkiisumik suleqatigerusuppaat. Suleqatigiinneq naalackersuinikkut siunissamut aalajangersuineq ilanngullugu annertusarneqarsinnaavoq, taamaaliornikkut qulakkeerusullugu ineriartornermi avatangiisinik mianerinnineq inuuniarnikkullu atukkat pitsanngorsarneqarnissaat Inunnut iluaqutaasumik aallaaviussussaasut. Imartamik illersuniarnermi suliassat ilagisinnaavaat umiarsuit imartami illersukkami angalasinnaanannut akuersissuteqartarneq allallu ingerlatsiniarnernut tunngasut.



Assiliisoq: Vincent Desrosters

Eva Aariak aamma Okalik Egeesiak QIA-p Ikpiarsummi ataatsimiititsineranit saqqummiisut

► INASSUTEQAAT 2: IMARTAP ILLERSUGASSAP KILLEQARFILERSORNEQARNERA

Isumalioqatigiissitap inassutigaa imartap illersugassap killeqarfilersorneqarnera inoqarfinnik Pikialasorsuarmut qanittuniittunik suleqateqarnikkut pissasoq, tamatumani imartaq nunat marluk akornanniittoq kiisalu imartarpiaap avataaniittut ilanngullugit, taamaaliornikkut imartap tunniuttagaanik inuuniuteqarneq inoqarfinnullu atassuteqarnera takussutissaqartinneqassamat. Erseqqissaatigineqassaaq, imartamik illersuiniarneq uumassusilinnik inuuniuteqarnerup taakkuninngalu nerisassaqartuarnissaq inoqarfinni Pikialasorsuarmut qanittuniittuni qulakkeerniarlugu ingerlanneqassamat.

Inoqarfimmiut Pikialasorsuup qanigisaaniittut sumiluunniit najugaqaralarunik ataqqivaat suut tamarmik ammalatamut atasut tassanngalu pinngorarfeqartut. Taakkununnga ilaapput, sikoqarneranut tunngasut, silap qanoq inneranut, uumasut, inuussutissat, kulturi inuttullu atukkat. Inuit uumasullu akornanni pissuseqatigiinnerit Pikialasorsuarmilu imminnut ataqatigiinnerat eqqarsaatigissagaanni, nunarsuup immikkoortua tamaaniittoq ammalatamit siaruarsimaffiata killingi qaangerlugit sunnerneqaqqapput. Taamaattumik naggueqatigiinnit Inunnit siulersorneqartumik Pikialasorsuarmik aqutsisoqatigiit oqartussaaffigisinnaasaa eqqarsaatigalugu ammalatap siaruarsimassusaanit annertunerungaartumik tunngaveqartariaqarpoq. Taamatullu killiliinissamut ilanngunneqartariaqarput ammalatap kulturikkut uumassusillillu qanoq issusaat qaangerlugit. Taakkunungami ilanngunneqartariaqarput inoqarfinni Inuusut ammalatamit inuuniarnikkut, inuussutissarsiornikkut, kulturikkut, peqqisutsikkut qanorlu inuttut inuuniarnikkut atugassarititaasut. Ammalatami piniariartilluni aqqutit, sumiiffit oqaluttuarisaanermut pingaaruteqartut qinniviillu tamarmik Pikialasorsuarmut tamaani nunarsuup immikkoortuani atalluinartuupput. Taakkunungalu ilaapput imaani miluumasut timmissallu imarmiut ammalatami najugannaallit, kinguaassortut, piaqqaminnillu alliaartortitsinermi alliaartornerannut avatangiisit pisariaqartut kiisalu piniarnermik ingerlatsinermut tunngasut.

Nalunaarusiap immikkoortuani uani inassuteqaatit piviusunngortinniarlugit nunani pineqartuni nunallu tamalaat akornanni periarfissat suunersut misissorneqarpoq. Tamatumani eqqaamaneqassaaq imartaq pineqartoq pillugu Naalagaaffiit tassunga sineriallit nunat tamalaat akornanni aalajangersakkat naapertorlugit killilimmik oqartussaassuseqarmata.

INATSISIT NUNAT TAMALAAK AKORNANNI ISUMAQTIGIISUTAASUT

Nunani pineqartuni namminerisamik aalajangersaasinnaanerit, matuma kingorna sammeneqartut saniatigut, Isumalioqatigiissitap inassutigaa naalagaaffiit pineqartut nunat tamalaat akornanni inatsisit, soorlu Immat pillugit Inatsit (Law of the Sea) kiisalu International Maritime Organization (IMO) illersuiniarnermi iluaqutigiinarneqassasut.

Immat pillugit Inatsit pillugu isumaqatigiissutaasoq naapertorlugu Naalagaaffiit nunamut immamullu oqartussaassusillit sineriammiit miilit 12-it avammut aalajangersaasinaassuseqarput. Tamatuma saniatigut, Naalagaaffik imaanut sinerialik immap naqqani nunavimmuut attavilinni imartamilu aningaasarsiorfigisinnaasaminni (Exclusive Economic Zone = EEZ) immikkut pisinnaatitaaffeqarpoq. Tamatuma kinguneranik Canada aamma Kalaallit Nunaat/Danmark Pikialasorsuarmi ingerlanneqartut annertunersaannut oqartussaaffeqarput, tamanna immami nunamit oqartussaaffigineqartumi imaluunniit EEZ-mi pippat. Pisuussutit uumassuseqanngitsut pillugit oqartussaassuseqarneq, nukissiornermullu tunngassuteqartut kiisalu uumassusilinnik iluaquteqarneq eqqarsaatigalugit tamanna apeqquserneqarsinnaanngilaq. Tamanna aamma angallatinut suliniutinut suliani taaneqartunut tunngavoq. Naalagaaffiit immamut sineriallit aamma imartanik immikkut illersugassanik aalajangersaasinaapput, taamaaliornikkulli mianerisassaq tassaalluni angallatit Naalagaaffinni allani angerlarsimaffeqartut ingerlaarsinnaanermut pisinnaatitaaffeqarnerisa innarlerneqannginnissaat.

IMO eqqarsaatigalugu, suliniaqatigiiffimmuut tassunga 1948-mi pilersinneqartumut Canada aamma Danmark ilaasortaapput. IMO-p nunat tamalaat akornanni isumaqatigiissutit arlariit imaanut tunngassuteqartut, soorlu imaani angallannermi isumannaatsuunissamut isumaqatigiissut (Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) immallu umiarsuarnit mingutsinneqannginnissaat pillugu isumaqatigiissut, akisussaaffigai. IMO-mi aamma immat sunnertiasut pillugit aalajangersakkat atuutsinneqarput.

Imartat Immikkut Sunnertiasut (PSSA)

PSSA tassaavoq sumiiffik uumassusilinnut, inuuniarnermut ilisimatusarnermulluunniit pingaarutilik IMO-p iliuseqarneratigut immikkut illersortarialittut ilisarnaatilik, ilisarnaatillu taakku nunallu tamalaat akornanni imaatigut angallannikkut ajoquserneqarsinnaallutik.²

2 <http://www.imo.org/en/OurWork/Environment/PSSAs/Pages/Default.aspx>



▲ Iglunaksuak Point. Pearyp nunap assiliaanit 1903-meersoq malillugu taaguutaa. Siorapalummiit Qaanaaq tungaanut Adolf Jensenimik ingerlaarluta assilisaq.

PSSA-tut inissimalernissamut piunasaqaatit pingaarnert marluupput. Siullermik sumiiffik PSSA-tut inissinnissaanut akuerineqassaaq, immaqalu pingaarnertut, “illersorneqarnissaanut iliuusissat” atuutsinneqalissapput. Alloriarnerup aappaa taanna aaliangiisuvoq, tassami imartap PSSA-tut inissimalernerinnaata nunat tamat akornanni qaffasissumut inississinnaagaluaraa inatsisitigut malitseqartitsineq ajorpoq. Inatsisitigut malitseqartitsineq illersorniarnernanut iliuuserineqartunit aallaaveqassaaq, tassunga ilaasinnaapput imaatigut angallannikkut malitseqartitsinerit, nalunaarsuisussaataanerit, eqqaanissamut killilersuinerit, piunasaqaatit inerteqqutillu.³

IMO taama ittunut sumiiffissiinissanut innersuussinissanullu najoqqutassianik atuutsitsilernikuvoq.⁴ PSSA-t arlallit nunamit taakkununga sinerialimmit innersuussutigineqartartut allat arlalinnik tapersersorteqartarput.⁵ Najoqqutassiani innersuussutigineqarpoq “Nunat Naalakkersuisui marluk amerlanerusulluunniit sumiiffimmi aaliangersimasumi soqutigisaat assigiippata, ataatsimoorussaminnik siunnersuusiussasut.” Innersuussutit aallaavigalugit suliasat Isumalioqatigiissitap

ingerlatitseqqinnissaminni najoqqutassianik taakkuninnga isumaliuteqartariaqassapput, pingaartumik: (1) sumiiffiup innersuussap immikkut ilisarnaatai, (2) sumiiffiup nunat tamalaat akornanni umiarsuarnik angallannikkut sunnertiassusia, aamma (3) IMO-p oqartussaaffiani umiarsuit angallannerisa ulorianartorsiortitsinerisa pinaveersaartinnissaannut annikillissarnissaannut piuneerunnissaannulluunniit periarfissarititaasut.

Atlantikup Avannaata Kitaani Aalisarnikkut Kattuffik (NAFO) aamma eqqarsaatigisassaavoq, Canada Danmarkilu tassunga aaliangeeqataasutut ilaasortaammata. NAFO Aalisarnermut Ataatsimiititaliaq aqutugalugu Ilisimatuussutsikkut Ataatsimiititaliamit siunnersorteqarluni aalisarnermik aqutsisuvoq. NAFO-p pisinnaatitsissummik isumaqatigiissutigaa, Siunissami Atlantikup Avannaata Kitaani Aalisarnermi Nunat Arlallit Suleqatigiinnissaannik Isumaqatigiissut, taanna ilaatigut pisussaaffiliivoq, qangaaniit pisuussutinik atuisinnaatitaanermik, imaani avatangiisinik illersuinissamik, naasunik uumasunillu illersuinissamik, Sumiiffimmi Illersugaasumi uuliasiornissamik aatsitassarsiornissamillu inerteqquteqartitsinissamik Sumiiffimmilu Illersugaasumi aalisarnermut tunngasumik immikkoortoqarluni ilivitsumik.

NUNAT MARLUK AKORNANNI ISUMAQATIGIISSUTIT SUMIIFFINNILU SULINIUTIT

Ataatsimoorussilluni Ineriartortitsinissamik Isumaqatigiissut (Joint Development Agreement, JDA) isumaqatigiissutaavoq nunat marluk amerlanerusulluunniit akornanni pisuussutinik aqutseqatigiinnissamik imalik. Amerlanertigut imaani killeqarfinnut tunngatillugu isumaqatigiinniutigineqartarput. JDA-t

³ s.7.5.2.4

⁴ <http://www.imo.org/en/OurWork/Environment/PSSAs/Documents/A24-Res.982.pdf> (last revised December 2005).

⁵ Matumani pineqarpoq imartami koraleqarfissuup sunnertiasup eqqissimatitaasup allineqarnissaa taamaalilluni Torresip Ikerasassua ilanngunneqarluni (2005-mi Australiamit aamma Papua New Guineamit siunnersuutigineqartoq, Baltiske Hav/ Østersøen, (siunnersuutigineqartoq ukunannga: Danmark, Estland, Finland, Tyskland, Letland, Litauen, Polen aamma Sverige, kiisalu Ikerasak Bonafacio (Sardinien aamma Korsikap akornanni ikerasak) 2011-mi Frankrigimit aamma Italiamit siunnersuutigineqartoq, tamarmik naalagaaffiit arlaqartunit tapersersorneqarlutik.

amerlanertigut uuliaqarfinnik aqutseqatigiinnermut tunngatinniarneqartarput ikittunnguilli pisuussutitut uumassusillinnut tunngatinneqartarlutik. Isumaqatigiissutit taamaattut matumani soqutiginaateqarput, pissutigalugu suliffeqarfiit isumalluutigisaannik peqarluartarmata sumiiffimmullu aaliangersimasumut aqutseqatigiiffiusussamut tunngasunik aaliangersaaqatigiinnissamut periarfissaqartitsisarmata. Matumani assersuutigineqartut nunat marluk akornanni imartanut tunngatillugu isumaqatigiissutaapput:

Mascareneq Salliarnartaani Nunap Toqqavianut Seychellit Mauritius-illu Aqutseqatigiittuupput.

Isumaqatigiissut UNCLOS-ip marloqiusamik oqartussaatsineranut tunngasuvoq. Taamaakkaluartoq isumaqatigiissutit atuutsinneqarnera, taamaallaat immap naqqani taassumalu iluani pisuussutitut tunngasuvoq, imaani ikerinnarmi pisuussutit uumassusillit pineqaratik. Taakku nunat tamat imartaannut tunngasuummata nunanillu pineqartunit oqartussaaffiqeqaratik.

Denmark (Savalimmiut)/Tuluit Nunaat (Storbritannien) akornanni nunap toqqaviini imartat killeqarfisa assigiissumik avinneqarnissaasa pillugit isumaqatigiissuteqarput. Pisuussutitut tunngatillugu ass. aalisakkat, illuatungeriit sumiiffiup qaleriiffiusup ilaani oqartussaaqatigiinnissamik isumaqatigiissuteqarput (“sumiiffik immikkoortoq”). Isumaqatigiissut pisussaaffiliivoq aalisarnikkut soqutigisat imminnut akulerussuutinninnissaannik. Pisussaaffiit aamma ilagaat sinerissap avataani sulianiit mingutsitsinermik pinaveersaartitsinissamik piujunnaarsitsinissamillu piumasaaqatit soqutiginnissaat. Illuatungeriit isumaqatigiissutitoqqamut 2012-imi ilassuteqarput imartanik aningaasarsiorfiusunik suaaruteqarnermikkut (aalisarfiinnartut inissisimatikkunnaarlutik).

SUMIIFFIIT NUNAT INOQQAIVISA ILLERSUGAAT

Uumassusillit Assigiinnngisitaarnerat pillugu Isumaqatigiissut Nunatsinni Canadamilu atuuppoq. Pisortat maanna 2020-mi sinerissap imartallu 10%-iata illersugaanissaannut nunat tamat pisussaaffiligaaneritut (“Aichimit anguniakkat”) eqquutsitsiniarlutik sulileruttarput. Pikialasorsuup piujuartinneratigut Nunavut/Canada aamma Nunarput/Danmark tamatumunnga qanillattornissamut alloriangaatsiassagaluarpit. Isumaqatigiissut aamma piujuartitsinermut tunngatillugu nunat inoqqaavisa pinnaatitaaffisa pingaaruteqassusaannik malussarissuvoq. Isumaqatigiissummi Immikkoortoq 8(j) imatut allassimavoq:

(j)nunap inatsisai atuutsillugit, nunat inoqqaavisa inuiaqatigiivisa ilisimasaasa nutarterarneri periusaallu inooriaasitoqqanut uumassusillit assigiinnngisitaarnerinik

piujuartinneqarnerinut piujuartitsinermillu tunngaveqartumik atorneqarnerinut ilisarnaataasut ataqqillugit, eriagalugillut nutarterlugillu, ilisimasanillu nutarterinernik periutsinillu taakkuninnga pigisaqartut akuersinerisigut akuutinneqarnerisigullu siammasissumik atorneqarnissaannut siuarsaassallutik kiisalu ilisimasanik nutarterinerit periutsillu taakku atorneqarnermikkut iluaqutigineqarnerisa assigiissaakkamik siammarsarneqarnissaasa kaammattuutiginissaat;

Naalagaaffiit illuatungeriit Sumiiffiit Nunap Inoqqaavisa Illersugaannik (IPA-mik) atuutsitsilernissamik isumaliuteqartariaqarput, taamaallutik Inuit imartaq pillugu angorusutaat piviusunngortissallugu tapersersussallugulu. IPA-mik innersuussinerup siunertaraa sumiiffiit nunap inoqqaavinut pinngortitakkut kulturikkulluunniit pingaaruteqassusasat suussusersinissaat, illersornissaat piujuartinnissaallu. IPA-t tassaapput sumiiffiit nunap inoqqaavinut pinngortitakkut kulturikkullu naleqassusiannik pingaaruteqassusiannillu inuinaat paasinninnerannut siuarsaataasumik aqunneqarsinnaasut anguniarneqarnissaannik eqqummaarsiniartussat. Taamatut innersuussinerup sumiiffinni avannarpasissumiittuni iluaqutinik suaaruteqarnerusinnaavoq piujuartitsinikkullu aningaasarsiornermut erseqqissaataasinnaalluni. IPA-t aamma inuiaqatigiit inuillu ataasiakkaat nunami inuuniarsinnaaleqqinnerisigut, inuusuttut ileqqutoqqanik oqaatsinillu atuilernerisigut, ilisimasatoqqanik katersinikkut nalunaarsuinikkullu kiisalu “nammineq nunagiuanaagassamik” qulakkeerinikkut inuttut naleqassusiannut saammaasseqatigiinnerannullu iluaqutaassapput.

Taamaattoq ilisimaneqarpoq IPA-t taakkuluunniit assigisaat, Inuit sammisaannik, soorlu pisuussutinik atuinnermik killiliisinnaasut, tamannalu aqutsivimmik/ immikkut illersukkamik pilersitsiniaraanni mianerisassaalluni. Inuit atuisinnaanerit ineriartortitsinnaanerallu qanorpiaq atuutsunneqassanersoq oqallisigineqartariaqarlunilu isumaqatigiinniassutigineqartariaqarpoq.

NUNAGISAMI INATSISIT

Nunat tamalaat akornanni aalajangersakkat saniatigut nunagisami inatsiseqarpoq inassuteqaatit imarisaannut tunngassuteqartunik.

Canada

Canadami inatsisit atuuttut malillugit Imartamik Illersugaasumik (Marine Protected Area, MPA) pilersitsineq pingasunik assigiinnngitsunik tunngaveqarsinnaavoq. Siullertut, MPA-mik pilersitsisoqarsinnaavoq, *Imaviit pillugit Inatsisip*

▲ Qullissat. Kuupik V. Kleistip inunnngorfia

(*Oceans Act*);⁶ ip immikkoortua 35 tunngavigalugu, aappaattut imartamik illersugaasumik pilersitsisoqarsinnaavoq *Canadami Uumasut Nujuartat pillugit Inatsit (Canada Wildlife Act)*;⁷ tunngavigalugu, pingajuattullu MPA-mik pilersitsinermut naalagaaffiup imaani allannngutsaaliukkatut toqqagaattut pilersitsisoqarsinnaavoq *Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act (NMCA) (Canadap Naalagaaffiata imartaani Imartamik Allannngutsaaliukkat pillugit Inatsisaa)* tunngavigalugu.⁸ Imartamik illersuiffiit immikkut illersugassanngortinneqarsinnaapput, Timmissat ingerlaartartut Eqqissisimatitsiviattut (Migratory Bird Sanctuaries),⁹ Naalagaaffiup Uumasunik Nujuartaqarfiatut (National Wildlife Areas)¹⁰ imaluunniit National Parkitut Naalagaaffiup Eqqissisimatitaatut.¹¹ Immat pillugit Inatsisaatigoortumik Aalisarnermut Imaviillu pillugit Ministeri pisinnaatinnearpoq “Canadami Naalakkersuisut sinnerlugit nuna tamakkerlugu imartanik illersuiffiusunik ineriartortitsinissaq piviusunngortitsinissarluni siunertaralugu siuttutut”¹² akisussaatinneqarluni.

6 *Oceans Act*, SC 1996, c.31, <http://www.canlii.org/en/ca/laws/stat/sc-1996-c-31/latest/sc-1996-c-31.html>

7 RSC 1985, c. W-9.

8 SC 2002, c.18, <http://www.canlii.org/en/ca/laws/stat/sc-2002-c-18/latest/sc-2002-c-18.htm>

9 Timmissat Ingerlaartartut pillugit Eqqissisimatitsivimmu Malittarisassaniippoq, CRC 1978, c. 1036 Timmissat Ingerlaartartut pillugit Isumaqatigiisummut Inatsit, SC 1994, c.22.

10 Canadami Uumasut Nujuartat pillugit Inatsit-miippoq, RCS 1985. C. W-9

11 National Parkit pillugit imaluunniit Naalagaaffiup Eqqissisimatitsiviinut Inatsit tunngaviuvoq, SC-2000, c. 32-mi. Nalinginnaasumik Aalisarnermut Imaviillu pillugit Naalakkersuisoqarfimmi paasisutissat takusinnaavitit ilaatigut uunga tunngasoq: Aalisarnermut Imaviillu pillugit Naalakkersuisoqarfup Canadap Naalakkersuisuisa Imaviit Illersugaanerata pillugu Periusissiaat, 2005 nr. 5. Periusissiami periarfissat allat aamma eqqaaneqarput, taakkununga ilaallutik Uumassusillit Ulorianartorsioritaasut (nungutaanissamut) pillugit Inatsit tunngavigineqarsinnaasoq, SC 2002, c. 29. Aamma Aalisarnermut Inatsit tunngavigalugu matusigallarsinnaaneq, RSC 1985, c. f-14.

12 *Imaviit pillugit Inatsit*, s. 35 (2).

Aalisarnermut Imaviillu pillugit Naalakkersuisoqarfup Canadap Naalakkersuisuisa Imaviit Illersugaanerata pillugu Periusissiaq 2005-imi akuersissutigaa pilersinneqartussa, manna anguniarlugu: “imartat illersugaasut ataqatigiiffiat (netværk), Canadap imartaata immamilu avatangiisit peqqissusaannut ilapittuutaasussatut pilersinneqartunut aqunneqartunullu imartanik imminnut ataqatigiissutut inissisimasunut aqunneqarnerannullu sinaakkusiarineqartup iluani.”¹³ Periusissiami naqissuserneqarpoq “Naalakkersuisut Canada tamakkerlugu Nunap Inoqqaavinik sunnerneqartussanik qanimut suleqateqarlutik imartanik illersuiffinnngortussanik pilersaarusiornissamut, pilersitsinissamut aqutsinissamullu pisussaaffeqartut suleqateqassasullu.”¹⁴

Naak Periusissiami toqqartumik MPA-nik imminnut ataqatigiissunik pilersitsisoqarnissaanik erseqqissumik allassimasooqanngikkaluartoq, taamaattoq Canadami MPA-t ataqatigiiffiata “nunavissuarmi nunarsuarlu tamakkerlugu ataatsimoorfiusunut”¹⁵ attavilerneqarnissaa pingaaruteqartoq naqissuserneqarpoq, Canadallu Uumassusillit Assigiinngissitaarnerujussuat pillugu Isumaqatigiisummut pisussaaffeqarnera innersuussutigineqarpoq. Tassani Canadap imartaata 10 %-ia imartatut illersorneqartussaanera aalajangersagaavoq, tamannalu pisussaalluni kingusinnerpaamik 2020-mi imartat ataqatigiiffianni illersugaasut allannngutsaaliugassanngortullu aqqutigalugit.¹⁶

Pisussaaffillu piviusunngortinniarlugit suliarineqartut ilaattut taaneqarsinnaavoq Tallurutiup Imanga

13 *Imartat Allannngutsaaliorneqartut pillugit Canadami Naalakkersuisut Periusissiaat, 2005, NR. 12-mi.*

14 Id., at 11.

15 Issittumi Siunnersuisoqatigiit Issittup Imartaanut Periusissiatut Pilersaarutaat malillugu Anguniagaq 4 matumani innersuussutaavoq, Id. nr. 13.

16 Id., at 9.

(Lancaster Sound) qanittukkut imartatut illersugaasutut naalagaaffiup toqqagaa. Augustimi 2017-mi Canadami Naalakkersuisut, Nunavummi Naalakkersuisut Qikiqtanilu Inuit Peqatigiiffiata nalunaarutigaa maannamut Canadami imartani anginerpaajulluni allanngutsaaliorneqartutut toqqarneqartoq. Imartaq Canadap sineriaata imartaata 2 %-ingajaanik annertussuseqarpoq manna tikillugu siusinnerusukkut illersugassatut aalajangersagaareersut ataatsimut katillugit angissusaata marloriaatingajaraa. Tallurutiup Imanga allanngutsaaliorneqartariaqarnera pillugu suliaq 1960-ikkunnili aallartissimavoq tamanna Inuit piniariartarfittut pingaaruteqarluinnartutut illersorneqartariaqartutullu ilungersuutigilermassulli. Illersorneqartunngortup aqunneqarnera Inuit ilitsoqqussaralugu ilisimasaannik tunngaveqassaaq, ingammik illersugaalersumut killeqarfiata iluaniittut inoqarfiit akisussaassallutik.

Kalaallit Nunaat

Kalaallit Nunaat, Danmarkip 1721-miilli nunasiaatigisimasaa, ullumikkut nunaavoq imarsiornermut tunngasut pillugit annertusiartuinnartumik aqutsinermut akisussaasutut ineriartortuortoq. 1979-imi Namminersornerulernermiilli alloriarneq annertoq pivoq namminiileriartornermullu tamanna sulii ingerlajuaroq. Namminersornerullutik Oqartussatut Naalakkersuisunngortartut taamanikkorniillu pinngortitamik allanngutsaaliuinermut tunngasut akisussaaffigilerpaat. 2009-mili *Kalaallit Nunaanni Namminersorneq pillugu inatsit*¹⁷ atuutilermat isumalluutinut tunngasut akisussaaffiit Kunneqarfik Danmarkimiit aqunneqartut Namminersorlutik Oqartussat akisussaaffigilerpaat, namminiileriartornermullu taamaalilluni alloriaqqittoqarpoq. Inatsillu tunngavigalugu

17 Qallunaat Inatsisaat nr. 473, 12. Juni 2009-meersoq Kalaallit Nunaata Namminersulerneranut tunngasoq.

Kalaallit Nunaanni Inatsisartut aalajangiinerannik tunngaveqartumik akisussaaffinnik amerlanerusunik tiguisinnaaneq aamma periarfissinneqarpoq.¹⁸ Danmarkillu sulii naalagaaffittut inatsisitigut oqartussaaffiit akisussaaffigai imaanut tunngasut, sakkutooqarnermut tunngasut ilanngullugit (sakkutuut imarsiortut sinerissamik nakkutilliineq ingerlataraat), allallu pisussaaffiit nunanut allanut isumaqatigiissutinut tunngassuteqartut.

Kalaallit Nunaata sineriaaniit avammut 3 sømil tikillugu imaani avatangiisinut imartanullu tunngasut aqutsinikkut akisussaaffigai (imartat kangerliumanerniittut kangerluillu ilanngullugit). Inatsit nutaaq, Imaani avatangiisit illersorneqarnissaat pillugu *Inatsisartut inatsisaat nr. 15, 8. juni 2017-imeersoq inatsit* 2009 sioqqullugu atuuttut qanittukkut taarserpai taassumalu assinga Maannakkorpiarluni Danmarkimi inatsit imartanut 3 sømil avataaniittunut tunngasoq Folketingimi akuersissutigineqarnissaa suliarineqarpoq.

Kalaallit Nunaanni Inatsisartut Inatsaat nr. 11, 12. November 1980-meersoq Pinngortitamik Allanngutsaaliuineramik imaqartoq akuersissutigineqarpoq ("*Pinngortitamik Allannngutsaaliuineq pillugu Inatsit*"). *Pinngortitamik Allannngutsaaliuineq pillugu Inatsit* Kalaallit Nunaata Naalakkersuisuinut pisinnaatitsivoq nunap ilaanik imartanillu allanngutsaaliortarialinnik, taamatullu uumasunut nujuartanut aamma naasunut uumassusilinnullu pilersitsisinnaatillugit (taakkunungalugu tunngatillugu aalajangiisinnaaneq 3 sømil qaangerlugu Kalaallit Nunaatalu tamakkiisumik imartaanut EEZ-anut tamakkiisumik tunngasuulluni). Pinngortitamik Illersuineq pillugu Inatsit 2003-mi atorunnaarsinneqarpoq, allamillu taarserneqarluni Pinngortitamik illersuineq pillugu Inatsisartut inatsisaat

18 Qallunaat Inatsisaat nr. 473, 12. Juni 2009-meersoq Ka Nunaata Namminersulerneranut tunngasoq (AGSG).

Saamerlerniit: Qitdlugtoq Miünge, Ikuo Oshima, Mads Ole Kristiansen, Siorapalummi ▼



nr. 29, 18. december 2003-meersoq (“*Pinngortitamik Illersuineq pillugu Inatsit*”).

3 sòmil avataani suliat imaanit aallaaveqartunut tunngasut tamarmik ilanngullugit Danmarkimi maleruaqqusaasut malillugit aqunneqarput, taakku qanittukkut allanngortinneqartumiipput *Imaani Avatangiisit Illersorneqarnissaat pillugu Inatsit*¹⁹ ilanngullugu. Taassumuuna Kalaallit Nunaata imartaani avatangiisit illersugaapput, kisiannili najugannaat immikkut sunnertiassuseqartut immikkut illersugaangillat imartalluunniit illersugaasut allat. Sumiifinni ataasiakkaani nunami imaaniittulluunniit najugannaat illersugaanerat tamarmik nalinginnaasumik nalunaarutitigut aalajangersaanerit aqqutigalugit pisarput.

Qimusseriarsuaq pillugu inatsisit atuuttut Isumalioqatigiissitap immikkut isiginiarpai, nunaqarfippassuimmi Pikialasorsuarmut toqqartumik attuumassuteqartuusut Qimusseriarsuarmiittut Pikialasorsuaq tamaat isigalugu qanigisaaniittuummata. Kalaallit Nunaanni sumiifinnik illersuiffusut ullumikkut aqqaneq marluupput, Qimusseriarsuaq

19 matuma nalunaarusiap naqitanngortinnerata nalaani issuaavigineqarsinnaangilaq.

pillugu Eqqissimatitsivik ilanngullugu. Qimusseriarsuaq Kalaallit Nunaat sinnerlugu nalunaarusiami ilanngunneqarsimavoq, *Uumassusillit Assigiinngissitaartut pillugit Isumaqatigiissutip* ataaniittutut ilaalluni “Pinngortitami Ataqtigiiffittut Uumassusilinnullu Immikkut Pingaaruteqartut” taaneqarluni. Sumiiffik tamanna immikkut soqtiginaateqartutut isigineqarpoq, tassami inatsit pineqartoq pilersinneqarsimavoq aqunneqarnissaa siunertarlugu erseqqissunillu siunertaqartunik immikkut ilassutinik maleruagassaqaqqanngilaq aqutsinermulluunniit pilersaaruteqarani. Taakkuali saniatigut inatsisit atuuttut suliffissuaqarnikkut inerisaaviusinnaanerat periarfissiissutigineqarsimavoq, sumiiffik tamanna ulorianartorsiortinneqarsinnaalersillugu. Isumalioqatigiissitat maluginiarpaat Nunat Tamalaat Akornanni Pinngortitap Illersorneqarnera pillugu Kattuffissuata (IUCN) naalagaaffiit ilaasortaasut sumiifinni eqqissimatitsiviusuni isumalluutunik uumaatsunik misissuinerit piianerillu inatsisitigut inerteqqutaatissagaat. Isumalioqatigiissitat inassutigaat Pikialasorsuaq immikkut Aqutsivittut siunissami aqqquussivigineqassagaluarpai Qimusseriarsuaq pillugu Eqqissimatitsiviup maleruagassai atuuttut naleqqussarneqartariaqartut.



► INASSUTEQAAT 3: KILLILERSUGAANNGITSUMIK ANGALASINNAATITAANEQ

Pikialasorsuup ilaani nunaqarfimmiut akunnerminni killeqarfik akimorlugu angalasinnaanerisa unamillernarsigaluttuinnarnera Isumalioqatigiissitamit naqissuserneqarpoq. Peqataasorpasuit akornanni amerlasuut paasinninnerat malillugu tamanna aporfittut sakkortusisimavoq ingammik 11. September 2001-ip USA-p peqqarniisaarfigineqareernerata kingorna. Angalasinnaatitaanermut tunngatillugu unamillernartut ilagaat allaffissornikkut qitiusumik ingerlatsiveqannginneq, aningaasartuutit qaffasippallaarnerat aamma nunap immikkoortuini inoqarfiit imminnut qanitariit akornanni silaannakkut angallannikkut periarfissalunneq. Angalasinnaanermut passeqartariaqarneq akornusersuutaasorujussuartut inunnit tamaani najugaqartunit isigineqarpoq. Siku ikaarlugu imaatigulluunnit aamma silaannakkut Nunavut Kalaallit Nunaatalu akornanni killilersugaanngitsumik nakkutilliinermullu aporfissatigullu minnerpaamik malittarisassaqarfusumik angalasalernissartik angorusunnerpaavaat.

Matuma siuliani Nunat Tamalaat Akornanni aalajangersakkat tunngavigalugit matuma kinguliani nalunaarsorsimasut atorlugit Canadap Kalaallit Nunaata/Danmarkip akornanni Nunat marluusut akornanni isumaqatigiissusiorsinnaanerannut sinaakkutitut ineriartortitsinissamut atugassaqqissuupput, taamaaliornikkut naggueqatigiit Inuit Pikialasorsuup qanigisaaneersut angalasinnaanerat pisariinnerulersissinnaallugu. Taamaaliornikkullu Nunat Tamalaat Akornanni inuttut pisinnaatitaaffinnik illersuineramik aqutissiuussisoqassagaluarpog, akuersortumik ataqqinnittumillu tunngaviliilluni kulturikkut imminnut attaveqatigiissinnaaneremut pisinnaatitaaffik aamma naalagaaffiup iluani kiffaanngissuseqarluni angalasinnaaneq kiisalu naalagaaffiup qimassinnaaneranut kiffaanngissuseqarneq ilanngullugu. Taamatut immiut attaveqatigiissinnaaneremut tunngatillugu pisinnaatitaaffinnik atuisinnaaneq malillugillu iliuuseqarsinnaanerit illersorniarlugit naalagaaffimmut

piumasaqaataasut ilagaat nunat tamalaat killeqarfisa pisariaqanngitsumik killilersuutitut atorveqannginnissat siunertaralugu iliuuseqarnikkut qulakkeerinninnissaq.²⁰

Naalagaaffiit marluk akornanni isumaqatigiissutit pituttuisuupput nunat akornini susassaqarfinnut tunngasutigit suleqatigiinnissaraluanut. Sumiiffiup iluani angalanermut killilersuutit pisariillisarnissaat siunertaralugu naalagaaffiit marluk akornanni isumaqatigiissummut tapersersuutitut assersuutit assigiinngitsut Isumalioqatigiissitap nassaarisimavai. 1700-kkunni USA-p Tuluillu Nunaata akornanni isumaqatigiissutitut atsiugaasimasog Jay Treatyimik taaneqarpoq kulturikkut immikkut attaveqatigiinnernik siunertaqarmat. Assersuut alla taaneqarsinnaasog tassaavoq Torres Strait Treaty – Australiap Papua New Guineallu akornanni isumaqatigiissutaasog – killilersugaanngitsumik angalasinnaanermik ilaqartoq. Siuliani inassuteqataasut siuarsarniarlugit isumalluutinik uumassusilinnik avitseqatigiilluni atuiffiusuni sumiiffinnilu illersugaasuni aqutseqatigiinnissamik aamma immikkut aalajangersagartaqarput. Isumaqatigiissut siunnersuisoqatigiinnik aamma tusarniaaffigineqartartoqatigiinnik pilersitsinissamik periarfissiivoq, taaneqartumik Torres Strait-imi siunnersuisoqatigiit/ Torres Strait Advisory Council.

20 Aamma takuuk FN-ip Nalunaarutaa Naalagaaffimmi Inuit Pigisaat imaluunniit Ikinnerussuteqartunut, Upperisarsiorneremut aamma Oqaatsitigit Ikinnerussuteqartunut Pisinnaatitaaffiit pillugit, uani takuneqarsinnaasog: <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/47/a47r135.htm> Artikel 2(5) malillugu aalajangersagaq una: "Inuit ikinnerussuteqartunut ilaasut assigiinngisitsinertaqanngitsumik, kiffaanngissuseqartumik eqqissisimasumillu ilaminnut attaveqatigiissinnaanerminnut aamma inoqatiminnut allanut ikinnerussuteqartunut pilersitsinissinnaanertik ataavartumillu ingerlatsisinnaanerminnut pisinnaatitaaffeqarput Naalagaaffimmi allami innuttaassuseqartunut ilaqutarisaminnut imaluunniit ikinnerussuteqartunut, innuttaassuseqarnertik, upperisaqarnertik imaluunniit oqaaseqateqarnertik tunngavigalugit attaveqarsinnaatitaapput killeqarfiit aporfiginagit."

NAGGASIINEQ ALLORIAQQINNISSALLU

Isumalioqatigiissitat manna tikillugu sulinerisa takutippaa Pikialasorsuarmi eqqissimatitsineq, illersuineq aamma nalunaarsuineq Canadap Kalaallit Nunaatalu akornanni pingaartinneqartariaqartut. Pikialasorsuup qanigisaaniittuni najugaqartut akornanni naggueqatigiinniillu Inunnit aqunneqartumik aqutsisoqarfiliornissaq tapersorsorneqartoq ersarinnerpaavoq. Nunat akornanni suleqatigeeriaatsit pillugit sakkussanik assersuutissanillu naammattunik peqareeraluartoq, Isumalioqatigiissitap siunnersuutigaa maannakkorpiaq paatsoorneqarsinnaanngitsunik sinaakkusiortoqartariaqartoq piviusunngortinnissaannullu tapersorsorneqartariaqartunik. Sinaakkutit akuerineqarnissaannut inoqarfinniit tusarniaaffigineqarsimasunit tapersorsorneqartariaqarnerat aallaviusariaqarpoq. Taamaaliornissamullu naalagaaffinniit illugiissumik aningaasatigut allatigullu pisariaqartinneqartunik immikkoortitsinissaq pisariaqarpoq, taamaalilluni Pikialarsorsuup ammalatatut naggueqatigiit Inuit kinguaariinnut tulluuttunut ingerlaavartumik isumalluutaanissaa qulakkeerniarlugu allannagutsaaliorneqarlunilu illersugaasinnaanngortillugu.

▼ Pikialarsorsuaq pillugu Isumalioqatigiissitap tusarniaanissaa utaqqigaat



QUTSAVIGINEQARTUT

Pikialasorsuaq pillugu Isumalioqatigiissitat Canadami inoqarfimmiut immikkut qutsavigerusuppai ukunaneersut: Ajuittuq (Grise Fiord), Qausittoq (Resolute Bay), Ikpiarjuk (Arctic Bay), Mittimatalik (Pond Inlet) aamma Kangiqtugaapik (Clyde River) Kalaallit Nunaannilu ukunaneersut: Siorapaluk, Qaanaq, Savissivik, Kullorsuaq, Nuussuaq, aamma Upernavik. Piniartut, immikkut ilisimasallit inoqarfimmiullu piffissaqarlutik nammineq soqutiginninnertik atorlugu ilisimasatik pereersunut, pisunut siunissamilu Pikialasorsuarmut tunngasut saqqummiimmatigit. Nunagisaminnut angerlarsimaffiminnullu uummammit pisumik tikilluaqqusinerannut iluunngarluta qujangaarpugut.

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Suliniut manna piviusunngorsinnaalerpoq tapersersuisoqarallartillugu aningaasalersuisoqarallartillugulu ukunangga: Oak Foundation, Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, Oceans North Canada aamma World Wildlife Fund Canada – Arctic Region.

Qujannamiik. Qujanaq. Aingai.



Photo credit: Vincent Desrosiers

Photo credit: Vincent Desrosiers



Umimmaat Nunaat
Ellesmere Island

Kane Basin

Ikaq
Smith Sound

KALAALLIT NUNAAT
GREENLAND

Pikialasorsuaq
North Water Polynya

Siorapaluk

Murchison
Sund

Qaanaaq

Kangerlussuaq

Kiatok

Kitsissut

Appat

Sanerarsua

Savissivik

Qimuss
Melville Res

Baffinip

Kangerliumanersua

Baffin Bay

Bylot Island

Tasiujaq
Eclipse Sound

Mittimatalik
(Pond Inlet)


INUIT

