

Inupiaq: QILAUN Siberian Yupik: SAGUYA Central Yupik: CAUYAQ

UPCOMING EVENTS

April 25-29, 2011 Stockholm Convention COP5 • Geneva, Switzerland • chm.pops.int

April 29-May 1, 2011 Alaska State Native Youth Olympics • Anchorage, Alaska • www.citci.com

May 3-5, 2011

Arctic Mining Conference • Kiana, Alaska • nwabor.org/miningconference.html

May 4-6, 2011

Arctic Council AMAP 20th Anniversary Symposium • Copenhagen, Denmark • amap.no

7th Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting • Nuuk, $Greenland \bullet www.arctic-council.org$

May 16-27, 2011

UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues • New York, New York • www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/ index.html

June 2-5, 2011

Emerging Leaders Dialogue • Kotzebue, Alaska • www.institutenorth.org

June 6-7&9, 2011

Arctic Council AMAP Human Health Assessment Group (HHAG) • Umea, Sweden • amap.no

June 8, 2011

Joint AMAP HHAG & SDWG Arctic Human Health Experts Group • Umea, Sweden • amap. no

June 15-16, 2011

Arctic Council EPPR Working Group Meeting • Whitehorse, YT, Canada • www.arctic-council.org/ working_group/eppr

June 19-21, 2011

The Arctic Imperative Conference • Girdwood, Alaska • www.arcticimperative.com

June 22-26, 2011

International Congress of the Arctic Social Services (ICASS VII) • Akureyri, Iceland • www.iassa.org/ icass-vii





Circumpolar Inuit Leaders Summit on Resource Development delegates. Photo courtesy of ICC Canada.

Circumpolar Inuit Leaders Call for Responsible **Resource Development**

By ICC Alaska Staff

Inuit leaders from Alaska, Canada, Greenland and Chukotka gathered in Ottawa, Ontario in February to discuss issues on resource development. The meeting focused on three themes: offshore oil and gas development, mining and uranium mining, and environmental and social impact assessment processes. The Summit was facilitated by ICC as directed by delegates to the ICC General Assembly. The Nuuk Declaration, Article 20 says, "Instruct ICC, as a matter of urgency, to plan and facilitate an Inuit leaders' summit on resource development with the aim of developing a common circumpolar Inuit position on environmental, economic, social and cultural assessment processes..."

The intent of the Summit was for Inuit leaders to inform ICC on its policy regarding issues of resource development. The current ICC policy does not address the circumstances and varied development positions and activities occurring in Inuit Nunaat by ICC member organizations today.

On the first day of the Summit, informational presentations were made by a variety of experts in the subject areas. Inuit leaders spent the second day of the Summit in a facilitated discussion on the issues amongst each other.

Alaskan Inuit were well represented at the meeting by Jim Stotts (ICC Alaska President), Edward Itta (North Slope Borough), Eugene Brower (North Slope Borough), Richard Glenn (Arctic Slope Regional Corporation), George Olemaun (Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope), Marie Greene (NANA Regional Corporation), Walter Sampson (Northwest Arctic Borough) and Caroline Cannon (Maniilaq Association).

The Summit concluded successfully with Inuit leaders agreeing to a set of principles for responsible development in Inuit Nunaat. The final Declaration on Responsible Resource Development Principles will be released prior to the Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting to be held in May in Nuuk, Greenland. The document will be posted on our website when it is finalized.

The official press release from the Summit stated:



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A Message from ICC-AK President lim Stotts



A Healthy Arctic – The Prime Indicator

Is there one single indicator of what constitutes a healthy Arctic? This is not an easy question to answer. With all the attention the Arctic is receiving these days, it seems important that everyone can agree on one indicator that's acceptable to us all. There is no shortage of ideas what that indicator should be.

For some, the indicators would be physical phenomenon, such as more frequent and severe storms, loss of sea ice, melting permafrost, or warmer temperatures.

These are all manifestations of global climate change. Some think climate change factors should be used to determine whether the Arctic is healthy or not. If climate change could be reversed, the Arctic would return to a healthy state and everything would be okay, like before. It appears global climate change will not be reversing itself anytime soon. A problem with using global climate change as the indicator is its sense of impending doom. It's depressing. It seems so hopeless. If only everyone on the planet would change their ways, and people can control the world's climate, the Arctic would be healthy again. This is an indicator that's hard to rally behind.

Others think opportunities for economic development brought about by easier access to resources and transportation routes in the Arctic Ocean indicate a healthy Arctic. Inuit are not against economic development, as long as it's sustainable and environmentally sound. The problem with this indicator is an apparent lack of standards and technology in place to ensure development can happen safely. The problem with using economic development as the indicator is the level of risk associated with possible environmental mishap. One major catastrophe and the Arctic would suffer for decades, maybe longer. For now, using economic development as the indicator of a healthy Arctic just seems too risky.

Many use iconic Arctic species as indicators of the health of the Arctic. Sometimes, it seems the polar bear has become the new panda bear, which symbolizes the WWF's logo. Caribou, salmon, ducks and geese, narwhales, walrus, and ice seals are other species that have come to symbolize the state of the Arctic's health. Using Arctic biodiversity as the indicator of a healthy Arctic is not bad if, and only if, Arctic peoples are factored into the equation. It's no secret that Inuit depend on Arctic species for nutritional and cultural survival. Arctic peoples are critical to any discussion on biodiversity. People cannot be separated from their environment. Arctic peoples are part of Arctic biodiversity.

There is one indicator that includes climate change, economic development, and biodiversity concerns. Healthy northern communities with access to clean safe food and uncontaminated air and water are a prerequisite to a healthy Arctic. Arctic economic development must benefit Arctic peoples in a positive way. Arctic cultures must be able to thrive as they have for centuries. The prime indicator for a healthy Arctic should be the health and well-being of the Arctic's peoples.

Check Out Our Website www.iccalaska.org

"DRUM" is now online!

Alaskan Inuk Appointed to Serve on the UNPFII

By ICC Alaska Staff

ICC welcomes the appointment of Dr. Dalee Sambo Dorough to the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII). The UNPFII is one of three UN bodies mandated to deal with indigenous peoples' issues and is a advisory body to the UN Economic and Social Council on issues of economic and social development, culture, the environment, education, health and human rights.

Dr. Dorough is Inupiaq with roots in Unalakleet, Alaska and had served as the first Executive Director of ICC-Alaska. She holds a Ph.D. from the University of British Columbia, Faculty of Law (2002) and a Master of Arts in Law & Diplomacy from The Fletcher School at Tufts University (1991). Dr. Dorough is currently an Assistant Professor of Political Science at University of Alaska Anchorage; Alaska Member of the Inuit Circumpolar Council Advisory Committee on UN Issues; Member of the Board of Trustees of UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations; and Member of the International Law Association Committee on Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Dr. Dorough has a long history of direct involvement in the discussion, debate, and negotiation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). She was an active participant in this work from 1985 up to adoption of the UNDRIP by the UN General Assembly on September 13, 2007. Dr. Dorough was also a direct participant in the two-year revision process of International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention No. 107, which resulted in the adoption of C169 Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries on June 27, 1989 by the ILO. She specializes in public international law, international human rights law, international relations, and Alaska Native self-determination. In addition, she has experience in the administration, management and coordination of statewide, national and international organizations as well as estimating and oversight of federal, state and private construction contracts.

Past work experience includes President of Yellowknife Construction, Inc. [1996-2010]; Executive Director of Alaska Inter-Tribal Council [1993-1994]; Executive Director of International Union for Circumpolar Health [1991-1993]; Executive Director of Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC) [1982-1989]; Paralegal at Chugach Natives, Inc. (now Chugach Alaska Corporation) [1980-1981]; Paralegal, Law Office of Phillip P. Weidner [1980]; Paralegal, Law Office of F. Browning Pipestem [1979]; Paralegal, North Slope Borough [1976-1977].

In the summer of 1977, Dr. Dorough assisted in the organizing of the first Inuit Circumpolar Conference, which took place in Barrow, Alaska and was hosted by the North Slope Borough. During her tenure at the ICC, Dr. Dorough was responsible for not only the international human rights standard setting work but also for the coordination of the Alaska Native Review Commission (ANRC), which is regarded as one of the most important, comprehensive reviews of the impact of the Alaska



Photo by Hannah Dorough

Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. The Commission's work was led by former British Columbia Supreme Court Justice, Thomas R. Berger, who published his findings in the volume entitled Village Journey: The Report of the Alaska Native Review Commission.

Dr. Dorough's recent publications include the Human Rights chapter of the UN publication State of the World's Indigenous Peoples, which can be found at http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/en/sowip.html; Reflections on the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: An Arctic Perspective, Hart Publishing, Oxford; and "The Indigenous Human Right to Development," IWGIA, Copenhagen.

Honors, awards and memberships include Fulbright Scholarship Award 1995-1996; Patricia Roberts Harris Scholarship for Public Service 1989 and 1990; Bill Edmunds Award 1989; Reebok Human Rights Award 1988; Alaska State Advisory Committee, United States Commission on Civil Rights 2005-present; Final Jury, Indigenous Leadership 2000-present; International Training Center for Indigenous Peoples, Faculty; Native Nations Institute, Advisory Council 2000-2005; Ecotrust, Board Member 1994-2005; and Alaska Conservation Foundation, Board of Trustees 1998-2000.

Dr. Dorough lives in Anchorage, AK with her husband, Luke Dorough (Waccamaw Siouan) and their daughter, Hannah.



Inuit leaders expressed confidence that the Declaration will be finalized imminently and presented at the Arctic Council Ministerial meeting in May 2011 in Nuuk, Greenland.

The Declaration is expected to set out a number of Inuit principles that must guide resource development in the Arctic, for example:

- Ensuring Inuit are primary beneficiaries of resource development.
- Respect for the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and Inuit legal rights.
- Balancing of risks and benefits of development, and ensuring development is sustainable.
- Respecting the Arctic Council's "Arctic Offshore Oil and Gas Guidelines" as minimum standards.
- Support for an international mechanism for funds targeted towards liability and compensation for oil pollution damage resulting from offshore oil exploration and exploitation.
- Leaders will continue to work together and with their respective governments to aggressively address and pursue responsible resource development issues.

• Environmental and social impacts from resource development should be properly assessed.

The Summit demonstrated the unity among Inuit leaders, who are committed to work to make resource development benefit their people. The government of Greenland has kindly offered to co-host the next Summit with the Inuit Circumpolar Council.

A special thank you goes out to the following sponsors and donors who contributed to the success of the summit: Arctic Slope Native Association; Kikitagruk Inupiat Corporation; North Slope Borough; Nordic Council of Ministers; Indian and Northern Affairs Canada: Inuit Relations Secretariat, Northern Science and Contaminant Program; Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada: Aboriginal and Circumpolar Affairs Division; Public Works and Government Services Canada: Interpretation Services – Foreign Language; Government of the Northwest Territories; National Aboriginal Health Organization; Ducks Unlimited (Pew Charitable Trust); Walter & Duncan Gordon Foundation; The Oak Foundation; Wilberforce Foundation. \bigcirc



Alaskan leaders at the Circumpolar Inuit Leaders Summit on Resource Development in Ottawa. Photo courtesy of Marie Greene.

Nuuk Ministerial Meeting

By ICC Alaska Staff

Sweden will assume the Chair of the Arctic Council at the Ministerial meeting in Nuuk, Greenland on May 12. This meeting will conclude the two year Danish Chairmanship. The meeting convenes at 2:00 pm at Katuaq.

After welcoming remarks and introductions, Ministers and Permanent Participant Heads of Delegation will address key challenges and priorities for the Arctic Council as a consequence of the changing Arctic during a Ministerial Roundtable.

This will be followed by the approval of the Senior Arctic Officials Report to Ministers, adoption and signing of the Nuuk Declaration, and signing of the Arctic Search and Rescue Agreement. The meeting will finish with an introduction of the program for the Swedish Chairmanship.

Following the meeting, there will be a press conference at 5:30 pm and a dinner at 7:30 pm for the delegates.





Chair's MessageBy Aggaluk Lynge, ICC Chair

Remembering Inuit Leader Jose Kusugak

At the passing of Jose Kusugaq, we lost one the most influential Inuit leaders worldwide. Kusugak, the wise voice, is the first Inuk from Canada I met at a conference at Le Havre, France in 1973. We decided to work together and went ahead arranging the first Arctic Peoples Conference in Copenhagen in December 1973. Kusugaq attended the meeting together with Tagak

Curley, then the head of Inuit Taperisaat of Canada, at the early days of Inuit international cooperation.

Thus became Kusugak, one of the main founders of the Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC). He attended (for the last time) the ICC General Assembly last summer in Nuuk and made a moving speech, bravely talking openly about his illness. The speech was brought live to all in Greenland and touched every heart. That same evening, the legendary rock band SUME played one their songs about Inuit unity, "Inuit Nunaat", which the leader of the band, Jose's good friend Malik Høegh, dedicated to Jose Kusugak. It was to be ICC's and Greenland's farewell to the great Jose Kusugak.

We owe Jose Kusugak for his accomplishments for our people and his wise voice will surely be missed. O



The late Jose Kusugak at the ICC GA 2010 in Nuuk, Greenland making a point as we know him to. Photo courtesy of ICC Greenland.



ICC Alaska Supports Mapping Projects

By ICC Alaska Staff

In the Nuuk Declaration, ICC recognizes and acknowledges science-informed policy that integrates traditional knowledge as necessary to make appropriate decisions (Articles 19, 20, 21, and 22). ICC recognizes the need for Inuit communities to develop research capacity in order to advance our society. Rather than relying on a scientific agenda that is not aligned with Inuit priorities and interests, we need to strive to be in a position where Inuit are involved in the agenda setting of research activities in the Arctic.

One way ICC Alaska has been involved in this work is by partnering with Oceana, who is working with our member organizations on mapping projects to identify important ecological areas (IEA's) and traditional subsistence use areas. We see mapping as an important tool to support healthy ecosystems for healthy traditional food resources.

In addition, with increased activities and developments coming to our regions, conducting baseline research studies and mapping is critical and a proactive approach to ensuring protection of traditional food resources. This work supports the objectives of our number one priority--to advocate for and secure hunting rights and food security as set by our Board of Directors.

Oceana is the largest international organization focused solely on ocean conservation. In partnership with the North Slope Borough and ICC Alaska, they are currently working on identifying IEA's in the region. The Northwest Arctic Borough is also embarking on a project to map out traditional subsistence use areas in partnership with Oceana. In addition, the Bering Straits region, Oceana has been assisting Kawerak, Incorporated to map out ice seal and walrus habitat and subsistence hunting areas. The information gained in these two studies will be used to help identify important ecological areas across those regions as well.

ICC Alaska supports Oceana's work and has a cooperative relationship with the organization to work on mutual areas of concern including climate change, marine shipping, commercial fishing, and offshore oil and gas issues. They have been sensitive and supportive of our traditional hunting and gathering lifestyle and have been an advocate for environmental protections to be in place to sustain our traditional way of life for future generations. Oceana further believes local and traditional knowledge from elders, hunters, and local communities is essential to the mapping projects. We both agree that combining modern science and local traditional knowledge gives a much more complete picture of how the ecosystem works.

We look forward to the results of the mapping projects and hope that communities involved in the mapping projects will use the information as a tool to be proactive in protecting our traditional way of life, while at the same time promoting responsible development in our regions.

Health Ministers Agree to Better Arctic Collaboration

By ICC Alaska Staff

Representatives from seven of the eight Arctic states met in Nuuk, Greenland on February 16 with representatives of the governments of Greenland and the Faroe Islands. The Gwich'in Council and ICC also attended. The Declaration from the first ever gathering of the Arctic Health Ministers follows:

Welcome the close collaboration already existing among Arctic States and Permanent Participants in the Arctic Council and its working groups and the increased focus on circumpolar cooperation on health,

Taking note of the calls for cooperation on health issues expressed in the Tromso Declaration of the Arctic Council, the Nordic Council of Ministers Arctic Cooperation Program and the Nuuk Declaration of the Inuit Circumpolar Council,

Affirming our shared continued efforts to protect and enhance the health and well-being of Arctic residents through effective interventions to address the emergence of lifestyle related diseases, the persistence of infectious diseases, and the problem of mental illness, substance abuse and suicides, **Recognizing** shared priorities and the significant health system challenges faced by national and regional governments; **Supporting** continued international cooperation in health delivery innovation; and **Taking advantage** of and strengthening the knowledge and capacity of other regional intergovernmental bodies to achieve synergies,

Recognizing that proactive health promotion activities and capacity building are important tools in addressing challenges in Arctic communities,

Acknowledging the importance of strong health strategy initiatives of Arctic indigenous peoples,

Appreciating the importance of intercultural understanding and culturally appropriate health care delivery, while bearing in mind unique requirements and health challenges based on gender and age,

Anticipating further health and social impacts resulting from the rapid economic and environmental changes associated with increased resource development, contaminants, and

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Kelsi Ivanoff Joins the Office

By ICC Alaska Staff

Kelsi Ivanoff joined the office as Administrative Assistant. Her Inupiaq names are Kasannaaluk and Abazunaq. Her parents are Steve and Zoe Ivanoff of Unalakleet, and she has two younger brothers, Keoni and Gage. Her grandparents are Ralph and Veronica Ivanoff of Unalakleet, Chuck and Marie Greene of Kotzebue, Bernard and Fe Schwind of Hawai'i, and Louie Sommer of Fairbanks.

Kelsi was raised in Unalakleet and lived there until she graduated from high school in 2005. She graduated a year early from high school to begin her college career at the University of Alaska Anchorage, studying mechanical engineering. In 2008, she transferred to Portland State University in Portland, Oregon, where she graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Community Development in December 2009.

Kelsi loves Alaska and its people and is happy to be back. She loves hunting, fishing, camping, boating, sports, and anything else outdoors. She grew up living a hybrid subsistence lifestyle, with her parents teaching their children how to catch and prepare various traditional foods. Her favorite past times are those spent gathering food with her family.

She is excited to be working for ICC-Alaska. Kelsi has a great sense of pride in who she is as an indigenous person and feels privileged to be working for a great organization that works for the benefit of Inuit people.



Photo by Krystin Bogan

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Arctic warming, particularly with regard to food safety and security, but also to traditional values, culture and resilience of Arctic residents,

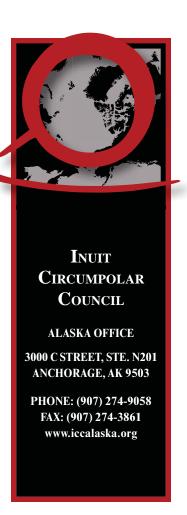
Concerned by the disparities in health between Arctic and non-arctic residents in several Arctic states, as well as health discrepancies within the circumpolar region due to differences in living conditions,

Emphasizing the need to continue and expand circumpolar health research, including research on mental and behavioral health,

We declare our intention to

- Strengthen circumpolar collaboration in health promotion, disease surveillance and culturally appropriate health care delivery,
- Increase circumpolar sharing of knowledge regarding common health opportunities and challenges such as lifestyle related well-being, health and ill-health,

- Continue empowerment of indigenous peoples and other Arctic residents through health promotion and disease prevention, including increased participation in health research by indigenous peoples and other Arctic residents,
- Enhance use of e-health applications including telemedicine as a means of improving health and health care,
- Continue efforts to improve and sustain long term observation, monitoring and surveillance of diseases and changes in Arctic health including circumpolar comparative studies to identify lessons learned, best practices, and innovative models and approaches for improving health,
- Increase circumpolar cooperation on assessing, mitigating and adapting to the health impacts of climate change and environmental impacts on health,
- Enhance cooperation regarding health promotion and research with relevant Arctic Council observer organizations, regional bodies, and the World Health Organization.



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