

Review and mapping of Indigenous knowledge concepts in the Arctic

The importance of using knowledge of Indigenous peoples alongside with science in research, management and resource development is increasingly acknowledged. Despite political intentions of including the knowledge of Indigenous peoples, the extent and quality of utilizing their knowledge is uneven in the Arctic. The lack of agreed definitions of various concepts used for the knowledge of Indigenous peoples, and their interchangeable and inconsistent use, creates confusion about their meaning and implications. In this article we review the knowledge concepts and their interrelatedness, developing concept maps to visualize their similarities and differences with a view to clarify the confusion and aid to a more consistent engagement and utilization of this knowledge. We argue that Indigenous knowledge is the only concept that emphasize the identity aspect and thus imply the distinct status and collective rights of Indigenous peoples, distinguishing it from other knowledge concepts. Our review suggests that the use of concepts varies significantly in the Arctic, shaped by the colonial and political-economic processes in Greenland, the Canadian Arctic, and Alaska. We also observe a transition in use of concepts from traditional knowledge to Indigenous knowledge.

Forfatter: Parnuna Egede Dahl; Pelle Tejsner **Editor:** Timo Koivurova ; Else Grete Broderstad ; Dorothee Cambou ; Dalee Dorrough ; Florian Stammler **Type:** Contribution to book/anthology | Bidrag til bog/antologi
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LOVISA 2019 Workshop report – Local knowledge in environmental and social impact assessment

This report presents the findings from a workshop that was held in December 2019 in Nuuk, Greenland, as part of a project that focused on inclusion of local communities and Indigenous peoples, and their knowledges and experiences, in relation to social and environmental impact assessments in the European Arctic. The project was titled: 'LOVISA' (Lokal Viden og Oprindelig Viden i Sociale Konsekvensvurderinger i Europæisk Arktis).

Forfatter: Naja Dyrendom Graugaard ; Parnuna Egede Dahl; Rasmus Kløcker Larsen **Type:** Contribution to report | Bidrag til rapport **Årstal:** 2020 **Emner:** Local knowledge; Indigenous Peoples; Local communities; Environmental impact assessment; Social impact assessment; European Arctic **Udgivelsessted:** Aalborg **Udgivelsesland:** Denmark **Forlag:** AAU Arctic, Danish Center for Environmental Assessment, Department of Planning, Aalborg University **ISBN nummer:** 978-87-93541-13-9

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Does Indigenous Knowledge Occur in and Influence Impact Assessment Reports? Exploring Consultation Remarks in Three Cases of Mining Projects in Greenland

Mineral extraction is pursued in Greenland to strengthen the national economy. In order that new industries promote sustainable development, environmental impact assessments and social impact assessments are legally required and undertaken by companies prior to license approval to inform decision-making. Knowledge systems in Arctic indigenous communities have evolved through adaptive processes over generations, and indigenous knowledge (IK) is considered a great source of information on local environments and related ecosystem services. In Greenland the Inuit are in the majority, and Greenlanders are still considered indigenous.

The Inuit Circumpolar Council stresses that utilizing IK is highly relevant in the Greenland context. Impact assessment processes involve stakeholder engagement and public participation, and hence offer arenas for potential knowledge sharing and thereby the utilization of IK. Based on the assumption that IK is a valuable knowledge resource, which can supplement and improve impact assessments in Greenland thus supporting sustainable development, this paper presents an investigation of how IK is utilized in the last stages of an impact assessment process when the final report is subject to a hearing in three recent mining projects in Greenland.

Forfatter: Parnuna Egede Dahl **Editor:** Noor Johnson **Type:** Article | Artikel **Årstal:** 2019 **Emner:** Arctic; Greenland; EIA; SIA; Extractive industries; Indigenous knowledge; Traditional knowledge; Impact assessment **Titel på tidsskrift:** Arctic Review on Law and Politics **Volume på tidsskrift:** 10 **Udgiver:** Cappelen Damm **ISSN nummer:** 2387-4562

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Picturing Pikialasorsuaq – Ethics and effectiveness of representing Inuit knowledge in an online atlas

The Pkialasorsuaq Atlas is an attempt to bridge and represent both scientific knowledge and Inuit knowledge about a critically important Arctic sea ice feature. The Atlas consists of a web-based platform containing a variety of datasets, allowing the viewer to develop a comprehensive understanding of the ecological and cultural importance of the North Water Polynya (Pikialasorsuaq). A collaboration between the Inuit Circumpolar Council's Pkialasorsuaq Commission, Dalhousie University, KNAPK (The Association of Fishers and Hunters in Greenland) and WWF, the Atlas was released in 2017. This paper will describe the methodology used for documenting Inuit knowledge, discuss the structure of the Atlas, and explore the implications of using Inuit knowledge datasets in the context of a broader integrated, web-based platform. More specifically, this paper will explore the following questions: 1) What are the main challenges of representing and using Inuit knowledge data with other types of data; and 2) What are the consequences of decontextualization and reconstruction of knowledge implicit in the Atlas? The authors will argue that Inuit data, if carefully curated and presented, can be employed in the co-production of knowledge by Indigenous Peoples and researchers challenging prevailing cartographic representations with counter-mapping practices.

Forfatter: Clive Tesar ; Parnuna Egede Dahl; Claudio Aporta **Editor:** David Molyneux ; Katleen Robert ; Dawn Roche **Type:** Letter | Letter **Årstal:** 2019 **Emner:** Inuit knowledge; North Water polynya; Pkialasorsuaq; Co-production of knowledge **Titel på tidsskrift:** The Journal of Ocean Technology **Volume på tidsskrift:** 14 **Nummer på tidsskrift:** 1 **Udgiver:** Marine Institute & Memorial University of Newfoundland **Udgivelsessted:** St. John's **Udgivelsesland:** Canada **ISSN nummer:** 1718-3200

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Consultancy | Rådgivning > Report | Rapport

Guidance Note on Indigenous and Local Community Participation in Environmental Impact

This Guidance Note on Indigenous and Local Community Participation in Environmental Impact Assessment in the Arctic seeks to contribute to the existing field of guidance and regulatory documents by highlighting good practices and lessons learnt. Its aim is to encourage and support public and private project proponents active in the European Arctic in their efforts to engage with local and indigenous communities.

Forfatter: Sanne Vammen Larsen ; Parnuna Egede Dahl; Alberto Huerta Morales **Type:** Report | Rapport **Årstal:** 2019 **Emner:** Environmental impact assessment; European Arctic; Indigenous participation; Local community participation; Guidance; Good practices **Udgivelsessted:** Luxembourg **Udgivelsesland:** Luxembourg **Forlag:** European Investment Bank

Traditional Knowledge and Industrial Development

There is currently a growing interest in industrial initiatives and development in the general Greenlandic population. Numerous scenarios for the establishment of industries that are based on natural resources such as minerals, fish and oil are pursued in this regard. In considering the growing activities in the area of industrial development, existing informal knowledge in Greenland may become a useful human resource and a societal institution in the gradual process of transition from traditional to modern industries. This chapter acknowledges and examines the potential benefits of informal knowledge in relation to capacity building, sustainable development and employment opportunities within industry in Greenland. In acknowledging such potential, we will discuss if possessing traditional knowledge (also called local knowledge and here from referred to as TK), can be viewed as complementary qualifications and useful competences when it comes to proposed industrial development in Greenland. The chapter will focus on how TK can be used to access relevant competences in the development and ongoing transitions that are taking place in Greenlandic society today, by emphasising the possibility of either promoting local content or securing local benefits through derived opportunities. We perceive these transitions - not necessarily according to a western model of society – but, rather as a unique course towards a modern Inuit society where activities may be combined without compromising the opportunity to continue traditional activities.

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