



Maasana's Challenge

Adventure book



START



It is 2028 and you, Maasana, a young Indigenous glaciologist from Nuuk, live on the island of Kalaallit Nunaat, which everyone calls Greenland. Your personality, your skills, and your studies make you the right person to face the problem of melting ice.

Even your name is deeply rooted in nature, as it means “soft snow.”

Your name reflects your personal connection, as well as that of the Inuit people, with the Arctic landscape, where the different forms of snow and ice are essential for survival and cultural identity.

CONTINUE

Due to Arctic warming, which in your land is happening three to four times faster than the global average, precipitation is changing: dry snow is increasingly turning into rain or wet snow. The elders, whose stories you often stop to listen to, are aware that snow falling on ice is now more and more often wet snow or simply rain, and this makes traditional dog hunting difficult: instead of moving across a stable white blanket, the ground turns into a glossy, transparent ice surface, dangerous for travel and a cause of accidents.

For the Inuit people, melting ice and snow do not only mean environmental change, but also the loss of those ancient routes that connected communities, as well as a serious threat to the thousand-year-old hunting tradition. Unfortunately, younger generations do not have the knowledge needed to read and understand the ice, and this will make it difficult to adapt to the “new reality” of increasingly difficult and unstable weather.



CONTINUE



You're very concerned; your beloved Greenland is facing a truly accelerated, critical melt. Data shows a loss of 30 million tons of ice every hour, due to warm water moving beneath the glaciers and the increased albedo effect caused by summer algae blooms.



As an indigenous person and a glaciologist, you feel the pressure of making important decisions and are unsure whether to conserve or extract: whether you really need to locate rare earth magnet deposits, essential for green technologies, before they are lost to rising sea levels, or whether you should instead conserve your land.

You're already familiar with rare earth magnets, and you use them to monitor rapid subsurface melting and red algae growth.

CONTINUE



Kalaallit Nunaat, or Greenland, is the world's largest island, located between the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans. Geographically, it is part of North America. Politically, Greenland is an autonomous territory within the Kingdom of Denmark. It is not part of the European Union, but it is associated with the EU as an Overseas Country and Territory (OCT). In 2026, Greenland had a population of around 57,000 people, most of whom live in towns and settlements along the ice-free coastal areas, with Nuuk as the capital. Kalaallit/Inuit culture plays a central role in Greenlandic society alongside Danish and other influences.



A new problem has been added to your endless worries: the arrival on the island of John, an American rare earth tycoon whose company is based in the United States.

John is spending a few days in Nuuk meeting with government officials; his presence worries you, because you know well how people like him operate: big promises in exchange for who knows what kind of exploitation.

In the past, many promises were made to Indigenous peoples and about environmental protection during the various COP meetings, yet nothing has really changed.



CONTINUE



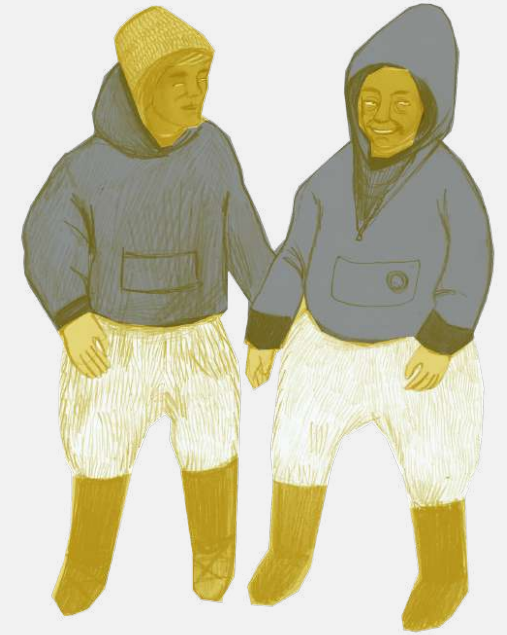
Greenland has attracted increasing international interest because of its strategic position in the Arctic and its significant potential for critical minerals, including rare earth elements. One example is the Tikiusaaq carbonatite complex, located approximately 100 km east of Nuuk. The complex was discovered by geologists from the Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland (GEUS) in 2005. Subsequent investigations found geological zones potentially enriched in rare earth elements and niobium.



Day by day, the climate is getting warmer, the sea ice, which is becoming increasingly thin and unpredictable, makes it difficult for hunters to move around, find their way and hunt.

In recent months, in order to help hunters navigate the sea ice, which has become thinner, and to adapt hunting methods to a warmer and more unpredictable landscape, you have studied traditional ecological knowledge, deciding to support the community and preserve Inuit identity despite the threat of food insecurity and social isolation.

You have also had to deal with microplastics, which are increasingly present in glaciers.



CONTINUE



Scientific Pop-up:

During their lifetime, vehicle tyres gradually lose part of their tread through abrasion, releasing tyre and road-wear particles into the environment. These particles are considered an important source of microplastic and microrubber pollution and can be transported far from roads, including to remote environments.

Recent laboratory research on Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*) has shown that, at sufficiently high experimental concentrations, chemicals released from tyre-rubber particles can reduce hatching success and larval survival and cause developmental alterations. The study found that chemicals leaching from the rubber were a major driver of toxicity.

Tyre-wear particles also contribute to non-exhaust particulate pollution from road transport, making tyre pollution an environmental issue that extends beyond vehicle exhaust emissions.

You often ask yourself whether green technologies can really replace fossil fuels. For you, this is not just a challenge but your deepest dilemma. You are not sure, in fact, whether global demand for green technology justifies local mining, especially if it is your own people who are forced to bear the greatest environmental costs – caused by the mining of rare earths – so that everyone else can drive an electric car.

Fortunately, your government has imposed a ban on uranium mining, thanks to political opposition, the ever-growing environmental concerns surrounding the extraction of rare earths, and also thanks to a mining profit-sharing agreement with Denmark.

You agree with major environmental organisations, such as Greenpeace, which base their opposition on scientific evidence, and which see you as opposed to nuclear power – an option that is increasingly being put forward as an alternative, even though it is by no means a renewable or clean source of energy.



CONTINUE

While you're in Myggedalen and talking to your friends, the phone rings:

“Hi Maasana, I wanted to remind you that tomorrow there will be a meeting of the Inuit Circumpolar Council in Nuuk.”

“Thank you, I can’t wait to meet the Inuit delegations from Canada and the United States. Over the last few days, I wrote them some emails, and they promised they would visit the areas where I work.”

You hang up and smile at some of your friends. Together with them, you have reached Myggedalen, one of the most striking viewpoints from which to admire and immerse yourself in one of Greenland’s most spectacular landscapes. In front of you, the majestic Sermitsiaq mountain and the whole landscape move you and make you proud of your land:

“It’s always exciting to come here, both in winter and summer.”



CONTINUE



One of your friends seems not to be listening and says:

“Our territory is not yet an independent country. Do you remember when, in 2025, we refused to become part of the United States? As many as 85% of us were against it. We want to be Inuit and continue to have relationships and build common projects with our sisters and brothers from the Inuit Circumpolar Council coming from the United States, Canada, and Russia. Only we and Denmark can decide the status of our beloved Kalaallit Nunaat. We do not want to suffer another colonisation!”

CONTINUE

You answer:

"You are right. Speaking of that, do you remember John? The one from the multinational rare earth company based in the United States? He wrote to me saying he would like to talk to me later, immediately after his meeting with some local government officials. I would rather not meet him, or at least not before attending the Inuit Circumpolar Council meeting."

You feel very nervous. You know that your decision could influence Greenland's future circumstances.



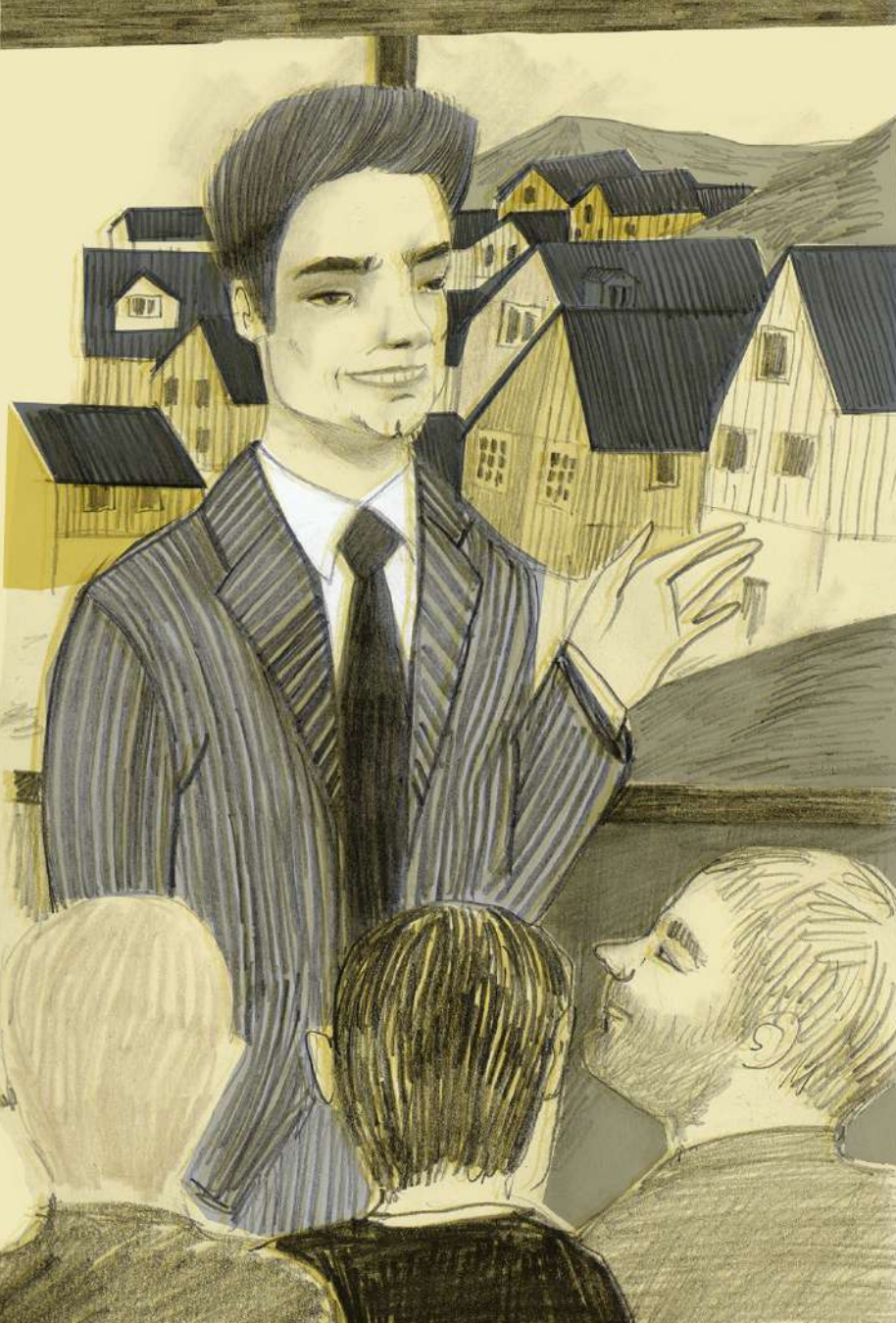
WHAT DO YOU DO?



You skip the meeting with John and gather local people instead.
Go to page 15



You still meet John after his meeting with members of the local government. Go to page 10



Meanwhile, John, the rare earth magnate, is in the capital speaking with representatives of the local government and the chamber of commerce:

“You all know that the EU-US Trade Agreement has been ratified. EU countries, including Greenland, have committed to hundreds of billions of dollars in energy purchases and additional investments in the United States, but so far you have not honoured your commitments.”

John pauses for effect and then continues:

“Your island is truly something special; in the near future, you could become the 51st state of the United States of America. In the meantime, in order not to depend too much on Denmark, I am making you a proposal that will allow you to earn a lot of money.”

CONTINUE

"What do you mean?" asks a councillor.



John's eyes shine with satisfaction at having caught their attention, and he continues:

"Give me access to the natural resources that are of no use to you. I will bring technology and capital, and you will have more money to make all your dreams come true."

The noise of a plane from the nearby Nuuk airport covers John's voice.

John immediately resumes with renewed emphasis:

"I would like to invest in opening a uranium extraction mine in Kuannersuit, since the nearby Nalunaq gold mine already exists. I believe this would be an opportunity for a magnificent future for your inhabitants! Or I could also invest in opening the Tikiussaqa carbonatite complex, 100 km northeast of here."



CONTINUE

**Scientific pop-up:**

Greenland holds globally significant but still largely undeveloped deposits of rare earth elements and uranium, primarily in the southern part of the island. For example, Kuannersuit is one of the world's largest untapped uranium deposits, while Tanbreez is rich in heavy rare earth elements and gallium. As of 2026, only the Nalunaq gold mine, not far from the Kujataa UNESCO World Heritage Site in South Greenland, and the anorthosite mine in Qaqortorsuaq, not far from the Aasivissuit-Nipisat UNESCO World Heritage Site in West Greenland, are operating.

Nuka, a lecturer at the University of Greenland, has been listening patiently to the proposals without revealing his opinion. However, as soon as John finishes speaking, he stands up.

“Our country has great potential; it can supply 27 of the 34 critical raw materials. However, the Kuannersuit project remains a blocked proposal. The extraction of rare earths and uranium near Narsaq would directly threaten the nearby Kujataa UNESCO World Heritage Site. All potential mining activities, blasting, and waste disposal would not only threaten the integrity of the UNESCO site, but also local agriculture and sheep farming. The project would involve extracting rare earths together with uranium, with risks of toxic and radioactive pollution, including the dumping of waste materials into local lakes.”

John, pretending to be shocked, asks: “What and where is Kujataa? I have never heard of it.”



“They are five important archaeological locations that testify not only to ancient Norse Greenlandic culture from the 10th to the 15th century, but also to modern Inuit farming,” replies Nuka.

CONTINUE



The five archaeological sites of Kujataa include Qassiarsuk, known as Erik the Red's settlement, with the ruins of Norse farms and a church; Igaliku, the former ecclesiastical centre of Norse Greenland, home to the ruins of the Cathedral of Gardar; Qaqortukulooq, where the remains of the Hvalsey Church can be found; Sissarluttoq, with the remains of Norse farms and barns; and Tasikuluulik, featuring the ruins of Norse farmsteads and grazing lands.

John smiles, feigning an interest he does not truly feel:

“But beyond these sites, which we could almost define as modern and mostly connected to Scandinavians, do you have anything older here in Greenland?”

Nuka proudly replies:

“Our Paleo-Inuit ancestors reached the remote islands of the High Arctic off the northwest coast of Greenland from Canada nearly 4,500 years ago. They used advanced watercraft technology and seafaring skills to make open-water journeys to the six small Kitsissut islands, the westernmost point of Greenland, located at the heart of a rich marine environment called a polynya, which is a semi-permanent area of open water in the middle of sea ice. Contemporary Inuit still go to the Kitsissut islands, because they are an important place for hunting polar seabirds and collecting their eggs.”



John has not been listening. He has simply been staring blankly into the distance and, in a brisk, dismissive tone, steers the discussion back to the only subject that truly matters to him

“Hmm, that is truly interesting. Thank you very much for your explanation. However, I ask you to think about my offer. I will come back tomorrow for further discussion.

In the meantime, I would also like to meet one of your glaciologists.
See you tomorrow at a new meeting.”

CONTINUE



Scientific Pop-up:

The first Paleo-Inuit populations reached Greenland around 4,500 years ago as part of a wider migration through the Arctic that ultimately originated in north-eastern Asia and passed through Alaska and Arctic Canada. Among the archaeological traditions associated with Paleo-Inuit populations in Greenland are Independence I, Saqqaq and Dorset.

The Saqqaq people lived mainly in western and southern Greenland and relied heavily on marine hunting, while Independence I groups occupied northern and north-eastern Greenland and depended strongly on Arctic terrestrial and marine resources. Archaeological sites preserve characteristic stone tools, tent rings and other evidence of highly specialised adaptation to Arctic environments.

Genetic studies indicate that Paleo-Inuit populations represented a migration distinct from the population that later gave rise to present-day Inuit. Their long genetic continuity was largely interrupted by the arrival of the ancestors of modern Inuit around 700 years ago, although evidence suggests that some gene flow between the populations may have occurred.

After leaving the conference, John comes to meet you. It is clear that he wants your support to help persuade the local government that his mining proposal will have no effect on Greenland's climate and environment and that it will bring additional money to the Greenlandic government and its people.

You breathe, you feel his words inside you, you try to buy time and say:

"Dear John, thank you for your proposal. I see that there are pros and cons, and I will talk with my team. I will inform you of our opinion tomorrow or the day after."



WHAT DO YOU DO?



Attend the Inuit Circumpolar Council meeting.
Go to page 18



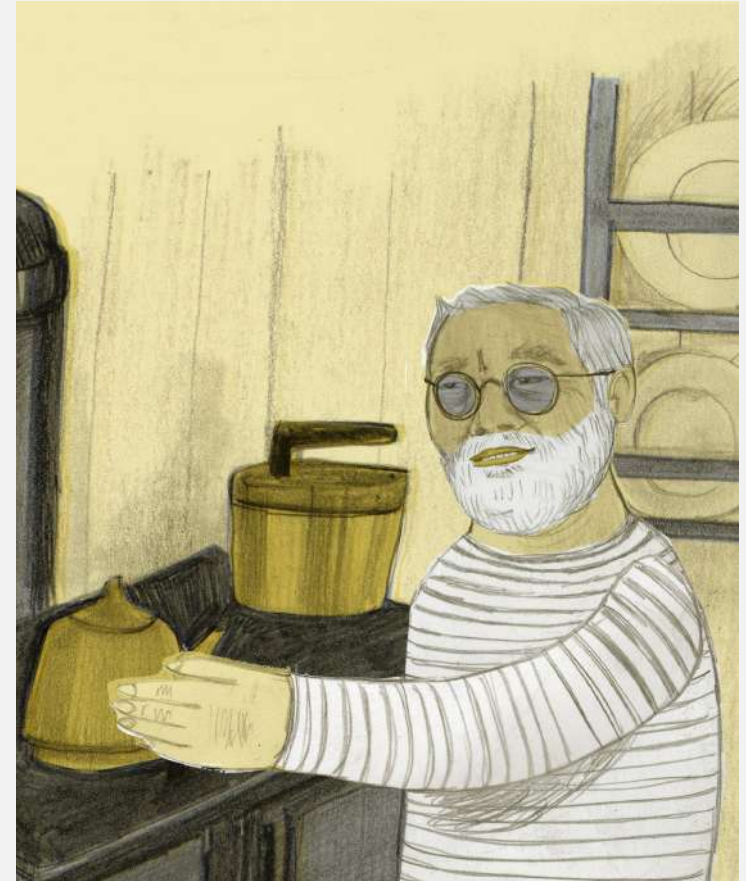
Talk to the local community to persuade them
about the mining project. Go to page 20

You visit a friend who works closely with local fishers to share the situation with her and learn more about the traditional knowledge that could help shape environmental policies and stop destructive mining projects. You both want to empower Inuit communities to lead climate adaptation and protect their cultural survival, offering a case study in intersectional environmentalism and Indigenous sovereignty.

You say to her:

“We need to develop a plan to convince local councillors not to believe John’s words and not to issue him a mining permit in Greenland. “I spoke with my grandfather. He carries the ancient knowledge of our people. He told me that the ice is not just frozen water, it is a bridge connecting Inuit communities to our history.”

Your friend nods. Your grandfather’s words have definitively convinced you that companies will have to listen and be aware of the importance of traditional knowledge passed down from generation to generation.



CONTINUE



Your friend and her hunter friends fear that the animals would avoid the area permanently because of the disturbance. She tells you: “The access road proposed for the creation of the mine in the Nuuk area would cross a reindeer calving area. We must prevent local priorities from being pushed aside in favour of economic interests.”

Her words strike you, and you reply:

“With the government seeking mining investments to advance self-governance, how can we make sure that Inuit communities feel heard?”

Your friend suggests:

“Do you know our ancient tradition? Sharing circles, where everyone sits together and takes turns speaking”.

CONTINUE



You agree and answer her: "Our Inuit oral stories and experiences can be just as valid as some Danish written documents and statistics, especially in societies where traditions are passed down from generation to generation and are not necessarily written down. Our deep Inuit knowledge of the natural environment is our superpower."

You smile and begin thinking about how to bring together the people concerned so you can discuss John's plans.



WHAT DO YOU DO?



Join forces with the Inuit. Go to page 20



Organise a kaffemik or community meal. Go to page 22



The Greenland Mineral Resources Strategy 2025–2029, the official policy document published by the Greenlandic government (Naalakkersuisut), identifies four priority areas: sustainability and society, attractive investment conditions, critical minerals, and geological mapping and geological data.

At the heart of the strategy is the ambition to develop the country's mineral resources for the benefit of the Greenlandic people. As stated in the Greenland Mineral Resources Strategy, the extraction of mineral resources must deliver tangible benefits to Greenland and its population.

The meeting of the Inuit Circumpolar Council begins. The topic of discussion is Greenland's largest sources of CO₂ emissions: heating, transportation, and industrial production, which together account for nearly 90% of the country's emissions.

You take the floor:

"One of our challenges, for example, is supplying our small settlements. Doing so requires an enormous amount of fuel... What about your communities? Have you developed any examples of good practices that could help?"

The Inuit representative from Nunavut, Canada replies: "We are replacing fossil fuels with solar and hydro energy. We seek innovative solutions to prevent or reduce permafrost melting. We monitor the health status of our animals and the safety of transport across ice."

Your American Inuit friend from Alaska says: "Many Inuit communities face climate-related damage, with some coastal villages having immediate relocation needs because of flooding and permafrost thaw. We are also focusing on the increased use of Alaska's forests and wetlands for carbon sequestration."

CONTINUE

“Compared to the rest of the world, Greenland is one of the few places that will experience a drop in sea level. The melting of the inland ice has the same effect as removing ice cubes from a glass of water. Less ice, lower water levels,” you explain to your friends. “Instead of investing in uranium mines, wind farms should be built in Greenland,” your friends agree.

You look around and feel happy that the meeting is focused on strengthening unity against geopolitical pressures, enforcing Inuit sovereignty, promoting sustainable development, and ensuring that the Arctic remains a zone of peace, promoting non-violent conflict resolution and making sure that international disputes do not override Inuit rights or territorial integrity. Most of all, you feel happy because you see ties between Inuit populations across colonial borders growing stronger.

Now, however, an important decision awaits you.

WHAT DO YOU DO?



Win a victory by refusing rare earth mining. Go to page 33



Accept rare earth mining with some negative consequences for the environment. Go to page 31

Despite your doubts and your negative opinion, John has obtained some support from local government officials, and you feel the pressure: the mining licence will probably be granted to his company. However, you still want to reassure the local community that the negative effects will be mitigated.



With the help of Mikak, an Inuit archaeologist from Nunavut, Canada, whom you met during the international meeting in Nuuk, you begin to develop a solution.

"I believe the past holds the key to the future," Mikak tells you.

"I agree. I believe that climate solutions must not come at the cost of destroying Indigenous cultures and ecosystems," you reply.

CONTINUE

“There is an ancient burial site near the proposed mining area that must be protected. It could become our strongest argument against John’s project,” Mikak says.

“You’re right! And we can also point out that mining dust would accelerate the melting of the nearby glacier, releasing toxic substances directly into the local waters, which are rich in whales and seals.” Mikak sighs. The situation is complex, but she tries to remain hopeful.

“It’s a good thing there’s now a direct flight between Iqaluit, in Nunavut, Canada, and Nuuk, Greenland. We’ll be able to see each other often and continue this fight together,” she says, shaking your hand.



WHAT DO YOU DO?



Convince local fishermen to change careers.
Go to page 25



Preserve the archaeological site and identify
hunting grounds. Go to page 28

The place is packed.

Over twenty pairs of shoes line the entrance. The smell of strong coffee and roasted reindeer meat fills the air. A large table is covered with all kinds of food: crowberry muffins, traditional plates of dried whale, mattak, fish, and smoked musk ox. The conversation is both light and tense.

Arnaq, a local hunter: "I had to travel twenty kilometres further north to follow a seal. The ice in the fjord... it simply doesn't hold anymore; it is too thin and dangerous."



CONTINUE



A kaffemik is a deeply rooted social tradition in Greenland that combines the Danish word “kaffe” (coffee) with the Inuit spirit of hospitality. It is held to celebrate important milestones such as birthdays, first hunts, and other significant life events. A kaffemik can last for hours or even several days, and neighbours, relatives, friends, and colleagues are welcome to join, often at short notice.

You try to cheer him up a little, saying: "But the fishing ships are doing well with the new species coming in, right?"

Arnaq: "For now, yes. But if we lose the seal, we lose our food. If the ground under our houses keeps melting... I don't know, Maasana. This is not the Greenland my grandfather knew."

Perhaps to ease the tension, Arnaq changes the subject.

"This mattak has an ocean taste, fresh and a bit nutty. And this dried cod is both salty and tender, and it goes perfectly with this strong coffee. Would you like one too?"

"No, thank you. I'd rather have my angelica-infused water. It's light and refreshing. I love these muffins - rich and sweet, with their distinctive earthy berry flavour. They taste like our summer!"

"Yes, it's the old way of bringing the taste of the tundra to the table," Arnaq says, looking more relaxed.



CONTINUE

Suddenly, your phone rings. You quickly end the conversation and turn to the others.

“A small survey team that had gone out in search of rare earth metals has become stranded after the ice suddenly gave way.”

Arnaq, putting down his coffee cup hard:

“They should not have been out there. They do not know the ice as we do. Now they want us to risk our hunters to save them? The land is trying to reject them.”

You: “Arnaq, calm down. They are people like us; they are parents and children. They are stranded, and you also know that the sudden and violent subglacial flood makes it impossible to predict the stability of the ice. We cannot simply watch them die because we do not like their work.”

Arnaq: “That work brings toxiccontaminants to our land. It is not just about disliking them. It is about protecting our home for our children. If they had not been here drilling, they would not be in danger.”

CONTINUE

You, speaking slowly: "The land is changing too fast. Whether you want them here or not, the ice has spoken. It is no longer about rare earth metals. It is about humanity. Our ancestors did not let strangers die on the ice."

Mikak: "That is true, Maasana is right. We can argue about rare earth mining projects later. If we wait, the rapid melting of the glaciers will make rescue impossible."

Arnaq, sighing and crossing his arms: "Fine. We rescue them. But I am going to tell them that the next time they break the ice, they can stay there."

Mikak: "Tell them whatever you want, Arnaq. But make sure you bring them back with respect. That is who we are."

After suspending the discussion, you and Mikak organise the rescue team.

Thanks to your swift response, all of the surveyors are brought safely to rescue, once again demonstrating your resilience and the deep bond you share with your land.

WHAT DO YOU DO?



Turn local fishermen into tourist guides. Go to age 26



Use the surveyors' mapping data to identify safe traditional hunting ground. Go to page 29

After the fear caused by the danger faced by the group of surveyors, you and Mikak arrive at the site and realise that the rapid melting, caused by extreme climate change, has exposed both ancient artefacts and rare earth mineral deposits.

You immediately decide to warn the local fishermen that mining will destroy traditional fishing grounds, sparking a tense rebellion against foreign mining interests and in defence of their culture.

Meanwhile, Mikak also discovers that a 4,000-year-old Paleo-Inuit Saqqaq site is directly threatened by John's rare earth mining company.

John promises economic growth, but he hides the fact that extraction will contaminate the fjords. This is an area already experiencing the personal effects of food insecurity caused by climate change.



CONTINUE

You feel angry, but you do your best to stay calm and think clearly.

"We need to gather evidence proving that the mining company is trying to circumvent our environmental laws by taking advantage of the melting ice, which is disrupting our traditional hunting practices," you say, addressing the group.

"We could organise a blockade," a fisher interrupts. "We'll block John's mining ships with our fishing boats! We'll do whatever it takes to protect our traditional rights!"



CONTINUE

“That might not be the best idea,” you say, as a new thought begins to take shape in your mind. “What we really need is to find investors!”

The fishers and Mikak look at you with curiosity.

“Yes, investors to help us launch our own sustainable tourism enterprise! It would be owned by your community and could provide an additional source of income. As local guides, you could take visitors to the Paleo-Inuit archaeological site that Mikak has discovered and is working to protect.”

Everyone seems excited by the idea, but there is little time to waste. John is still putting pressure on Greenland’s decision-makers.



WHAT DO YOU DO?



John has been effective in lobbying and has been granted mining permission. Go to page 31



You and Mikak lobby for a green fund to compensate Inuit fishermen. Go to page 34

After the rescue, perhaps having experienced first-hand the danger and risks on the ice caused by climate change, the surveyors decide to join the struggle of the Inuit people.

Using their ground-penetrating radar, they identify safe ice paths, so that Inuit elders can be shown safer hunting grounds, keeping them away from sudden and accelerated ice melt.

The Inuit are happy because an external scientific team has recognised the importance of their way of life and traditions.

Mikak is also extremely satisfied. With the support of the University of Greenland, she has secured the funding needed to continue the archaeological excavations and, most importantly, to protect and preserve this invaluable archaeological site for future generations.



CONTINUE



Easily accessible archaeological sites near Nuuk include Qoornoq, a small settlement with Saqqaq culture finds and more recent colourful abandoned houses. It is a popular and easily accessible destination for half-day boat trips from the capital.

The site will now be accessible through a safe route in the hunting grounds. You also want to make a further contribution and have written to potential donors for the preservation of the livelihoods of endangered Inuit communities.

It seems that everything is going well, but you have not yet received the latest news about John's company.



WHAT DO YOU DO?



Celebrate your success with the Inuit Circumpolar Council. Go to page 33



Accept John's victory. Go to page 31



Possibility of the Arctic Fund. Go to page 34

You wake up early in the morning. After weeks of hard work and political pressure, you have to admit your defeat. Your coffee is still hot when someone calls you on the phone. It is a local councillor. He says: "I would like to inform you that John has been granted a licence for rare earth mining at the Tikiussaq carbonatite complex. His company has promised to employ some unemployed people from our community."

You reply: "I do not think this is a good thing."

The councillor continues: "That is not all. John has also obtained the Kuannersuit uranium project near Narsaq, in southern Greenland."

You feel powerless and angry; you do not know how to explain what has happened to the local fishermen or hunters. The councillor tries to sound positive and continues: "10% of the total revenue from the deal will go to the Danish National Wealth Fund, 30% will go to the Greenlandic Development Fund, and 60% of the revenue will go to John's multinational company. Everybody wins. The United States gets exclusive rights to mine rare earth minerals in Greenland, Greenland is guaranteed long-term income, and Denmark maintains its influence in the Arctic. What do you think?"

You feel sad and struggle to find the right words to respond.

"I think it is a serious mistake: it is potentially environmental destruction and the poisoning of our food. Do you think we will live by eating banknotes?"

The local councillor: "We have been under immense pressure; we are not independent. Perhaps, by having more mines that guarantee us additional sources of income, we could give up the annual subsidies from Denmark and, in the future, proclaim our independence."



You walk again toward Myggedalen, with tears in your eyes, feeling sold out. In your head, you hear the voices of your ancestors speaking of resilience and perseverance, and of how they were able to keep their Greenland, your Greenland, sustainable... at least until now.

THE END

The Inuit Circumpolar Council meeting has been a resounding success. It has not only strengthened pan-Inuit solidarity and cooperation, but has also received support from other Indigenous and environmental networks. Before the next COP meeting, an official declaration called for the so-called “Nuuk Mandate”: a new international agreement on Arctic protection, which will include a “Loss and Damage Fund” that Inuit will be able to access, ending the old rules that excluded Arctic Indigenous peoples.

Through advocacy across Inuit communities and with the local government in Greenland, you have focused on the issue of human rights and argued that climate change represents a “human rights tipping point” and that excluding Inuit from funding is a violation of international law. This became a strong argument for you to become one of Greenland’s representatives at the next COP meeting.

You have advocated at the Danish Parliament, the EU Global Gateway, and the United Nations for funding to bring Arctic communities to 100% clean energy without making them bear the cost. And, as a start, you have secured funds for a first pilot project in three communities, proving that Inuit-led green energy is the future of the Arctic.

THE END

You have received some emails and phone calls. Potential donors have agreed to finance the Arctic Green Fund you proposed, but the only potential donors are multinational rare earth companies and oil companies, in exchange for new licences for the exploration of natural resources. No government has yet committed to contributing its own money to the fund.

You do not want to accept dirty money, even if it could help save your communities. You are determined to stay true to your values and to achieve a better outcome at the next COP. You will keep fighting because your people have taught you never to give up.



THE END

REFLECTION QUESTIONS

1

2

3

Next



Which ending did you reach, and what values or concerns influenced the choices you made along the way?



**How can scientific knowledge and Inuit
Traditional Knowledge complement each
other in responding to climate change while
protecting Indigenous rights, culture and
ways of life?**



The green transition requires critical minerals, but mining can affect ecosystems, local communities and cultural heritage.

Who should have a say in deciding whether mining is acceptable, and what factors should be taken into account?

FURTHER RESOURCES

Next

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Project code: 2024-2-LT02-KA220-YOU-000293123



**Co-funded by
the European Union**