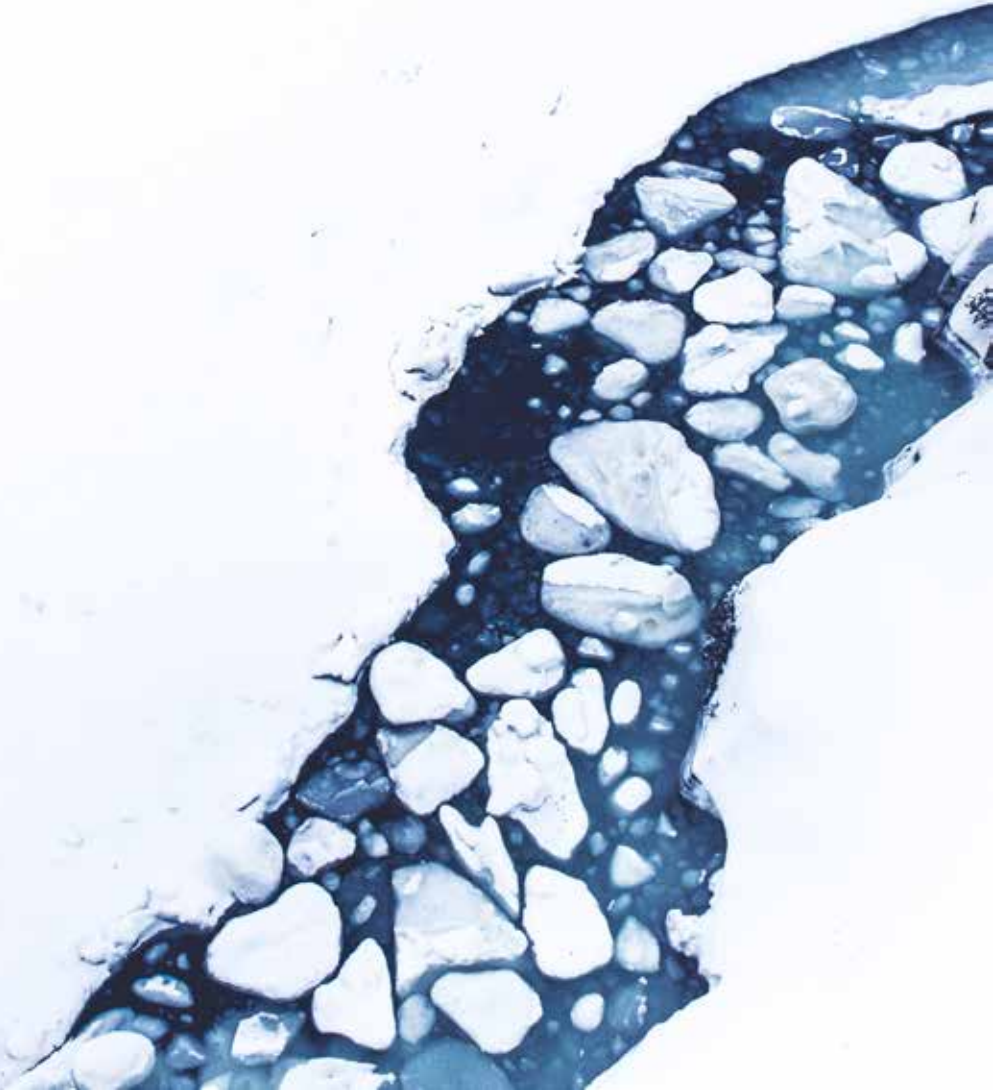




2020 PLANNING STRATEGY



AVANNAATA MUNICIPALITY



CONTENT

Preface	5
2020 Planning Strategy	7
Sustainable development is a joint project	9
Ten strategic focus areas	11
1. Strong local communities, active citizenship and culture	12
2. Good settings for children's learning	14
3. Inclusive public health and wellbeing	16
4. Good employment opportunities	18
5. Responsible development for tourism	20
6. Promotion of local trade	22
7. Settlement, urban environment and good housing	24
8. Access to water and sanitation	26
9. Waste management and environment	28
10. Climate adaption	30
Development of the municipality	32
Status of town plan addendums	34
Appendix	36

Colophon

2020 Planning Strategy
Avannaata Municipality

The draft planning strategy is approved by the Finance Committee on 22 October and by the municipal council on 30 October 2020. Draft is circulated for consultation on xxx November 2020.

The legal framework for the planning strategy consists of Greenland Parliament Act no. 17 of 2010 on spatial planning and land use (chapter 7, §§ 34-36).

Photos are reproduced by agreement with Visit Greenland. The photographer is stated for each photo.

Front and back cover: Sorelle Amore

Contact

Avannaata Municipality
Noah Mølgårdip Aqq. 9 Postboks 1023
3952 Ilulissat
Tel: (+299) 70 18 00
Email: avannaata@avannaata.gl



PREFACE

The 2020 Planning Strategy is Avannaata Municipality's first planning strategy since the municipal division. The strategy presents the municipal council's political visions for the development in the coming years. The municipality is growing and holds opportunities for development. Financially, it is doing well and municipal tax revenues have increased in the past two years. This is mainly due to our fishery and many new investments in buildings, structures and facilities. Airport construction is well underway, and many new hotels, factories, institutions and houses have been built. Next year, we will also inaugurate the Ilulissat Icefjord Centre, which is expected to attract many new visitors to our municipality.

Ilulissat Icefjord is a world-renowned symbol of climate change. Leaders and scientists from across the world look to our municipality to learn about climate change and come here to experience and study it close up. Consequently, the municipal council wants Avannaata to be "the Greenlandic capital for climate-change knowledge". With that comes the obligation of acting responsibly and protecting our key resource – nature. Living in and with nature is part of the Greenlandic tradition and culture, and it is vital that we continue to uphold it.

Therefore, the municipal council has decided to have sustainability form the basis for the municipality's future development. In the 2020 Planning Strategy, we use the UN sustainable development goals (SDGs) as a tool for prioritising our efforts and illustrating our sustainable objectives.

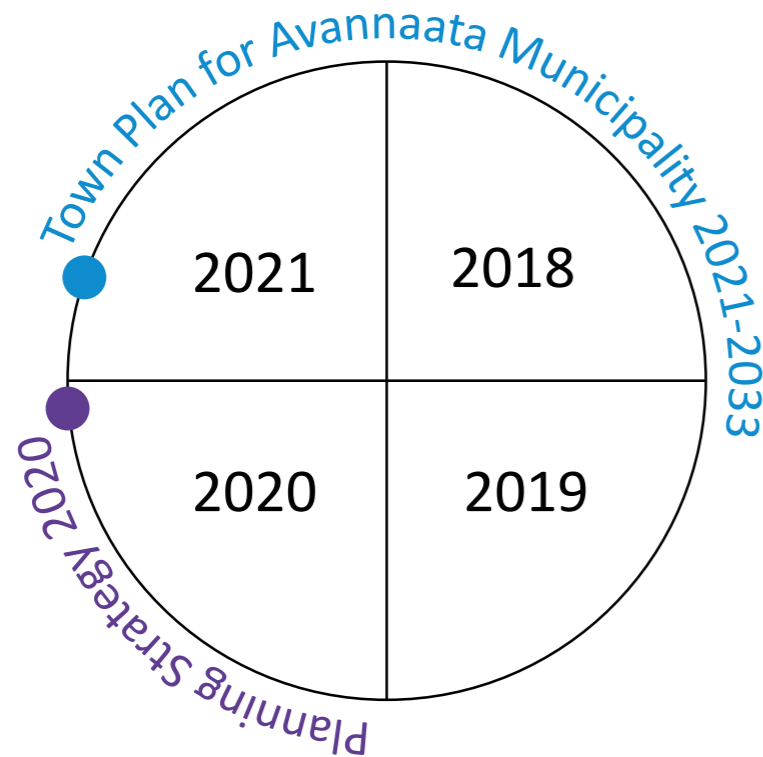
Sustainable transition in the municipality does not happen overnight. Just as the time horizon for the UN SDGs is 2030, we too need to apply a long-term perspective. In the long term, we want Ilulissat to be a carbon-neutral town.

The 2020 Planning Strategy will serve as the municipality's tool, guiding its efforts. To ensure ownership and responsibility, the municipal administrations, citizens and external partners were involved in preparing the strategy. As a holistic strategy, it describes the municipal council's spatial, social, economic, cultural, environmental and climate objectives.

The municipality faces a lot of challenges, which we will work to resolve, some resulting from the vast geographical distances from the north to the south. Therefore, this strategy also wants to strengthen local democracy and give the citizens, towns and settlements of the municipality a bigger voice through participation and influence.

Happy reading.

*For the municipal council
Mayor Palle Jerimiassen*



Annual cycle for revision of the town plan - cf. Greenland Parliament Act no. 17 of 2010 on spatial planning and land use (chapter 7, §§ 34-36).

2020 PLANNING STRATEGY

Within the first half of the municipal term, the municipal council is to issue a draft strategy for planning in the specific municipality. Also, the municipal council may prepare and issue such draft when deemed necessary or expedient.

The 2020 Planning Strategy sets the stage for how Avannaata Municipality will revise its town plan.

Status of the 2017 Planning Strategy

The 2017 Planning Strategy formed the basis for the 2020-2030 Town Plan for Avannaata. That planning strategy aimed at:

- Increasing focus on developing tourism throughout the municipality
- Increasing focus on developing infrastructure with a view to expanding the airport in Ilulissat and boosting infrastructure throughout the municipality
- Increasing focus on expanding and developing Ilulissat by zoning new urban areas
- Increasing focus on business and industry by zoning new industrial areas and strengthening fishery

2021-2033 Town Plan for Avannaata

With present planning strategy, the municipal council wants:

- To prepare a sub-revision of the town plan, covering the next 12 years
- To adopt a new vision, new values and new strategic focus areas for the revised town plan to be based on
- To have the current municipal council hand over a revised town plan to the future municipal council

2020 will also see a debate about a structural plan for urban development in Ilulissat, which will be implemented in the town plan for Avannaata to serve as an actual spatial planning basis for town development.

Since the 2017 Planning Strategy, legislative changes have been implemented, resulting in new conditions for land allotment practice. The town plan provisions on land allotment will be carefully reviewed and updated, if needed.

Following approval by the municipal council, the revised town plan, the 2021-2033 Town Plan, will be circulated for an eight-week public consultation, during which the citizens of the municipality can submit their opinions.

Sector activities and plans

The planning strategy also provides input to individual sectors. Each focus area is supplemented by specific objectives for sector activities, thus forming the basis for preparing future municipal sector plans.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IS A JOINT PROJECT

Vision

Avannaata Municipality wants to take the path of sustainability. To that end, the municipal council has developed a new vision for the municipality that reflects the new direction.

Sustainability is about how we can secure good conditions for people and the environment, now and in the future. Among other things, this entails carefully managing our resources so we can hand over a sound Earth to the next generations. Sustainability lies in many aspects – social, physical, economic, climate and environmental.

Securing a sustainable development is a huge task – one that the municipality cannot solve on its own. Everyone must contribute, which is why future development will be carried out in close cooperation with citizens, businesses, volunteer organisations and other authorities. As a result, the municipal council decided to name the new vision for the municipality “Sustainable development is a joint project”.

Values

The municipality’s activities will build on four values, which the municipality’s citizens helped define. The four values must characterise the municipality’s activities going forward, and help ensure that the municipality will be able to realise its vision and objectives. The four values are:

- Long-term planning: We will apply a long-term and sustainable perspective that considers the needs of tomorrow
- Innovation: We will identify solutions adapted to local needs and challenges
- Quality: We will strengthen our service level and staff skills to have municipal activities be characterised by high quality
- Responsibility: We will act responsibly and meet citizens’ expectations

Strategic focus areas

The vision will be realised through holistic, long-term development of ten strategic focus areas. The focus areas reflect the municipality’s challenges and potentials as-is, and were identified based on focus group interviews with municipal administrations.

TEN STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS



The 2020 Planning Strategy touches upon 15 out of 17 SDGs, but the above six highlighted SDGs are especially relevant to the planning activities to be carried out in Avannaata Municipality in the coming years.

Focus areas

The planning strategy is the municipality's tool for prioritising and targeting its planning efforts for the next years. Consequently, in cooperation with the municipal administrations, the municipal council has decided to grant special attention to ten strategic focus areas in the coming years. For each focus area, it is specified how the municipality will translate vision into action. Focus areas are listed in random order and are considered equally important.

Focus areas in the 2020 Planning Strategy are:

1. Strong local communities, active citizenship and culture
2. Good settings for children's learning
3. Inclusive public health and wellbeing
4. Good employment opportunities
5. Responsible development of tourism
6. Promotion of local trade
7. Settelemt, urban environment and good housing
8. Access to water and sanitation
9. Waste management and environment
10. Climate adaption

UN sustainable development goals (SDGs)

The 2020 Planning Strategy stands out from previous planning strategies by using the UN SDGs to guide the municipality's objectives.

The 17 SDGs were adopted in 2015 by all UN member nations. The purpose of the goals is to have all countries in the world join forces towards 2030 to bring about sustainable change in the world and, e.g., work to slow down climate change, reduce inequality and increase public health.

The 17 SDGs make up a universal language to guide and assist countries across the world in taking action and creating sustainable progress. The 17 SDGs come with 169 targets, which make the goals even more tangible and action-oriented. Here, local differences between countries must be considered, which is why not all targets are directly applicable in Avannaata Municipality.

In 2019, we held a seminar across administrations, working on translating global goals into our local context and selecting which goals are most important to the municipality. That work formed the basis for the 2020 Planning Strategy.

In the 2020 Planning Strategy, the municipality has indeed chosen to focus on the SDGs and targets that best reflect the challenges facing us today and in the future years. The municipal council will subsequently take stock of activities related to the SDGs when preparing future planning strategies.

Under each action area, it is stated which SDGs our local actions contribute to fulfilling. The appendix shows a complete overview of the specific targets.

1 STRONG LOCAL COMMUNITIES, ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP AND CULTURE



Creating the settings for a good, sustainable life is a joint concern. Therefore, sound interaction between the municipality and citizens is vital to developing our towns and settlements in a sustainable direction and in accordance with the local differences across the municipality. Therefore, we will strengthen coherence in the municipality, the local cultures and local democracy.

Citizenship and local democracy

Citizenship is about citizens' right to and possibilities for participating in decision making. We will continue to support a trend where citizens participate actively in local democracy and contribute to local communities. Through information campaigns about democracy and participation in elections, we will work to ensure that more citizens use their democratic rights. We will look into how to better enable each and every citizen to take part in the democratic dialogue, by exploring the format for public involvement, e.g., through digital solutions. We will also look into how to motivate more citizens to create activities and positive change in their communities, e.g., by setting aside funds for citizen-driven projects.

Like all other municipalities, Avannaata Municipality has a special obligation of securing local democracy. It is important to us to ensure that settlement councils and local committees are put to active use and involved in the municipality's decision-making processes. We will support their work to give them a say in the development of their communities, and we will help them target their efforts to ensure that efforts are long-term and based on joint decisions. Other than providing funds and advice to the local committees and settlement councils, we will also ensure that citizens are able to submit their wishes and opinions through their local representatives.

Furthermore, we want citizens' responses to consultation papers to be actively used and be easily accessible to the public.

Cultural and leisure life

We want all citizens to be able to take part in leisure activities and cultural offers. Those are key components of our health and wellbeing. We will also work to preserve and strengthen our strong cultural traditions.

Associations play a crucial role in the municipality's cultural and leisure life, to the great delight and benefit of our citizens. Therefore, we will strengthen cooperation with associations and volunteers to make sure they continue to have a good foundation and framework for organising a wide range of activities. Village halls, multi-purpose halls and museums provide the settings for an active cultural and leisure life. We will safeguard good physical facilities, e.g., by renovating and maintaining existing buildings, where needed.

To that end, we will work to map which buildings can be optimised and used for more functions and activities. We will prioritise multi-functionality, ensuring that facilities are put to use day and night, winter and summer. Multi-functionality is especially useful in locations where there are few possibilities of constructing new buildings.

Knowledge sharing across geographies

All towns and settlements come with specific challenges and potentials. For that reason, the same solutions cannot be implemented throughout the municipality. We must consider local differences when planning.

At the same time, more small communities are facing the same challenges in terms of how to develop in the future. In that situation, it may be useful to share experiences and knowledge. Consequently, we will look into how we can support collaboration and knowledge sharing across towns and settlements, e.g., through joint training and network meetings.

The town plan will work to:

- Have future development consider local identity
- Involve citizens in planning initiatives
- Better utilise existing facilities
- Focus efforts on long-term solutions

Sector activities will focus on:

- Developing the format for user involvement and inclusion
- Sharing experience and knowledge between settlements
- Raising awareness about democracy and sustainability.
- Creating funds available for citizen-driven sustainability initiatives
- Engaging in dialogue with settlement councils and local committees about targeted and long-term efforts.

2 GODE SETTINGS FOR CHILDREN'S LEARNING



The foundation for a good and healthy life is very much created in your childhood, where much of your time is spent in primary and lower secondary school. School is thereby not only the settings for technical learning; it also has an immense impact on children's human development, social skills and ability to navigate the world as citizens. Therefore, we will continue to invest in developing our schools to create good settings and conditions for children's learning and wellbeing, and ensure that children get off to a good start to life.

General education and professional qualifications

The framework of primary and lower secondary school is set out by the Greenland Parliament Act on lower and primary secondary school, which ensures, e.g., that pupils acquire the required professional skills. But school also bears the important responsibility of ensuring that children are prepared for and equipped to get on in the world. The practical subjects, offered as 'local choices', are our chance, as a municipality, to make our mark on teaching and promote general education, since they allow children to acquire personal competencies, such as responsibility and cooperation skills. We will develop the practical subjects to stimulate children's creative mindset and, in turn, their ability to solve problems and address whatever challenges they may meet in the future.

As a prerequisite for academic teaching, well-functioning classroom dynamics is fundamental. With that in mind, our teachers must hold the required educational competencies to enable pupils to obtain the basis for being part of institutional structures and norms. We believe that schools are also responsible for teaching children a basic understanding of time, obligations, polite and considerate behaviour as well as consideration of fellow human beings.

It is also important that children, at an early age, gain an appreciation of nature and an understanding of sustainability, to equip future generations to get on in a world characterised by climate change. We will make it a priority to use nature in teaching activities, and teach children about sustainability and the green transition so they can contribute to creating a green, resource-conscious future.

It is also vital that we increase the use of technology in education, equipping children with technological understanding and competencies. You need these to get on and be an active participant in the future democratic society and labour market, where digital skills are in high demand as a result of the technological development.

We struggle to attract educated teachers across the entire municipality. Together with other administrations, we will prepare a recruitment and retention strategy to raise the professional and educational level in schools.

Lower social inequality

Unfortunately, pupils not thriving, bullying and health problems are common in Greenlandic schools, but by developing targeted efforts, schools can reduce social inequality.

You should feel happy and safe at school, forming friendships, but a 2018 study among pupils (HBSC - The Health Behaviour in School-aged Children Study - the study among pupils constitutes the Danish part of the international study) shows that 35 per cent of pupils in Avannaata Municipality were bullied in the last couple of months. Bullying can have significant consequences for children's wellbeing and self-esteem, and victims of bullying are at risk of developing lasting emotional scars.

Consequently, we want bully-free schools across the municipality. We will prepare a general anti-bullying strategy to give teachers the same set of tools to prevent and stop bullying.

Only half of our pupils have breakfast every day, and 17 per cent go hungry to bed. Good experiences with food and a healthy diet go hand in hand with wellbeing and health, and food is very important to pupils' ability to concentrate and learn. On that basis, we will soon prepare a food policy to ensure that pupils are given healthy, nutritious food at school, and look into the possibility of introducing school lunch schemes with Greenlandic produce where practically possible.

In recent years, we have hired school social workers in Ilulissat, which has proven a big success. They relieve teachers, who are then able to prioritise teaching and liaising with parents. On the other hand, the school social workers contribute focused assistance to children experiencing challenges. We will continue to focus on preventing and reducing social dissatisfaction by hiring school social workers for town schools throughout the municipality, and increasing awareness of our educational-psychological counselling service, MISI Avannaá.

Safe transitions between institutions

Going from day-care to school can be a huge change, involving encounters with new settings, people, requirements and expectations. To some children, this transition feels extra hard. Therefore, we will strengthen the transition period and make sure that every child gets off to a good and safe start to school. That calls for fruitful dialogue with the day-care and strong collaboration with the parents. Therefore, school readiness training must also

be implemented in settlements, to the extent possible.

Only one in seven Greenlandic pupils continue straight to post-secondary education programmes after school. Therefore, we must offer support and guidance when tenth-grade pupils are to decide what to do after lower secondary school. Student counselling and preparatory training must be prioritised in the ninth and tenth grades. That calls for a stronger cooperation with educational institutions and companies to ensure that pupils visit companies and learn about the possibilities ahead of them. Student counsellors must maintain the supportive and motivating contact to graduate pupils the year following graduation, making the transition to youth education or vocational training a natural extension of school.

The town plan will work to:

- Upgrade schools to ensure they are functional and offer up-to-date facilities
- Integrate nature and sports facilities when planning new institutions
- Establish attractive teacher housing in settlements to attract and retain trained teachers

Sector activities will focus on:

- Exploring the possibilities of establishing a school lunch scheme and food policy
- Introducing student counselling in senior years
- Preparing an anti-bullying strategy.
- Upgrading teachers to increase the use of IT in teaching
- Recruiting and retaining qualified teachers across the municipality

3 INCLUSIVE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELLBEING



The wellbeing and health of its citizens are the top priority of Avannaata Municipality. Therefore, we will continue our efforts to improve services for all citizens and secure good offers of support and counselling for vulnerable citizens. That calls for cooperation, preventive measures and a focus on both citizens' physical and mental health.

Family-oriented holistic case processing

We want to make sure that citizens are met at eye level in the public system when they need help, and that case processing starts from the entire person and its family.

Through preventive measures, we will reduce the number of out-of-home placements. In order to succeed, we need to apply a holistic approach to case processing, focusing to a higher extent on the resources of the child and the entire family. Focus should not be on the individual child or its parents, but on the child's entire network. We will also boost our family counselling offers and put them to better and more use, and strengthen supervision and various support measures.

We also need to secure a better overview of the different offers and options available to help our citizens. We will focus on increasing awareness and information and work to increase flexibility in how we help citizens. In that regard, it is vital that we strengthen the interdisciplinary cooperation between the municipality, health services, police and other key actors, to offer citizens the right support, guidance and treatment across institutions

Drop-in centres and support for vulnerable citizens

Citizens in socially vulnerable positions due to violence, abuse, homelessness or other challenges must be able to go to the municipality for protection and help. That means advice and guidance, but also the offer of safe, physical settings.

A safe place to sleep is one of the most basic needs, and very important to public health. As a result, we will work to provide drop-in centres and temporary overnight accommodation for citizens in vulnerable positions and with special needs. We need more facilities that can be used in case of domestic problems. We also see examples of homeless people committing crime, just to get to spend a night in an institution. Soon, the municipality will open its first shelter, which is expected to solve part of the problem.

We will also work to ensure that all towns in the municipality have drop-in centres for disabled persons and good disabled facilities. We also want senior citizens to be able to stay in their own home as long as they want. Therefore, we will boost our support options by means of home care and day centres. We must also work to establish good senior housing and explore if private housing can be optimised for walking-impaired. We will start a dialogue with the housing association INI and join forces to establish suitable housing for disabled, senior and walking-impaired citizens.

Youth and adult abuse and homelessness are increasing problems in the municipality, resulting in a number of negative effects such as mental illness and financial trouble. Today, we are short of treatment for adults facing challenges, so we will prepare a policy for adults to better care for vulnerable citizens through preventive efforts and offers of counselling.

Promote physical and mental health

Today, Greenland faces massive public health challenges, e.g., an increasing number of persons with lifestyle-induced diseases and obesity. The mental health is also struggling, which is demonstrated by the high suicide rate. Treatment is mainly provided by hospital services, but as a municipality we can support these citizens through preventive measures and increasing information.

For instance, we will help them to help themselves by creating a good foundation for citizens to organise themselves in self-help groups. We can make available facilities and help groups get started and organised, allowing, e.g., suicidal citizens, cancer-stricken citizens, victims of abuse or others with similar needs to create good settings for meeting and supporting each other.

We will reduce health inequality. This work highly depends on a stronger cooperation with the health services. That calls for more information, and more treatment options for persons with lifestyle challenges such as obesity and smoking.

We will support the Sports Confederation of Greenland's goal to make Greenland the most physically active country by 2030. We will do that by backing associations and night-school offers, and work to provide better sports facilities in the municipality.

The town plan will work to:

- Support zoning of suitable areas for emergency housing, refuges and social housing
- Examine the state of existing sports facilities and map the need for new facilities.

Sector activities will focus on:

- Preparing framework and action plans for a future shelter.
- Working with the housing association INI to secure enough senior housing and social housing
- Strengthening cooperation and work processes between the municipality, health services, police and other treatment options
- Preparing a policy for adults aiming to prevent abuse and homelessness
- Optimising the physical settings of citizen service centres to make them more user- and disabled-friendly
- Preparing strategies in social areas

4 GOOD EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES



Education and work are some of the pillars of a safe life with stable income. As a municipality, we must do our part to ensure that our citizens hold the qualifications needed to find a job. Many of the jobs in the municipality are public. We must ensure that the public functions are handled by qualified labour, enabling us to perform our tasks in a responsible and good manner. We will upgrade our workforce and work to have more citizens gain employment.

Recruitment and retention strategy

Avannaata Municipality is the largest public company in Northern Greenland, and we run the public service functions such as day-care, schools and nursing homes. It is important that competent staff hold these positions.

For the first time in many years, Ilulissat has found trained staff for all teacher and nursery positions. We want this development to continue further up the municipality where recruitment may be difficult. It is a challenge that, apart from the socioeducational college in Ilulissat, the municipality offers no youth education or further education, and young people who leave to study do not return after graduation.

Therefore, we will prepare a strategy for how to recruit and retain qualified labour throughout the municipality. We will work to make our

municipality an attractive place to live and work. Among other things, that means more and better staff housing, good training and onboarding programmes for new staff and offers of courses and upgrading.

Fewer long-term unemployed and persons on early retirement

The number of persons on early retirement is going up. One of the reasons is that many citizens in the municipality perform hard, physical work and become worn-out at an early age. Other causes of unemployment include social and mental issues, abuse, disability and an increasing tendency to long-term disease.

We want to turn this development around and reduce the number of persons on early retirement by 30 per cent. Among other things, that means that our municipality must be the leading institution in rehabilitation offers. To do that, we must establish a good cooperation with private and public companies regarding fit-for-work programmes targeting long-term unemployed and persons applying for early retirement, e.g., small part-time jobs with special considerations that are realistic for vulnerable citizens.

Furthermore, the municipality's counselling and motivation processes must be more effective and ensure employment for more people. Therefore, we will test longer processes to allow for more time to identify the resources of unemployed citizens and develop their working capacity. In continuation of that, we will look into the possibility of creating mentor schemes, providing more long-term unemployed and persons applying for early retirement with suitable support and guidance towards finding a new job or clarifying the retirement application.

Efforts targeting youth

Too many young people in the municipality are neither in school nor employed, but are not registered as unemployed. It can be hard to target efforts when these persons are outside the system. Therefore, we will map and clarify the reasons why young people are not working. By improving the knowledge basis, we will be able to focus our efforts and take preventive measures, or help them get started on an educational programme or a job, to give them a good start to their adult life.

We will work to establish more jobs for young people and have more people attend the non-academic training at Majoriaq. That will give them the fundamental skill-set for taking the next step towards an education. Outreach programmes, job and educational fairs in the municipality and information campaigns may help illustrate which options exist.

The town plan will work to:

- Zone areas for youth housing and dormitories near educational institutions
- Create attractive staff housing as an integrated part of new residential areas

Sector activities will focus on:

- Mapping the causes of youth unemployment and executing targeted efforts
- Joining forces with private companies about rehabilitation placements and part-time jobs
- Preparing a recruitment and retention strategy for the municipal operations
- Securing counselling and motivation processes for long-term unemployed
- Analysing and mapping underlying causes of applications for early retirement

5 RESPONSIBLE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM



Thanks to our unique nature and North Greenland nature, Avannaata Municipality has become the leading tourism region in the country, and the future international airport in Ilulissat offers big development potentials for tourism. We will maintain and strengthen our position as a tourist destination, while ensuring that increasing growth does not occur at the expense of our natural resources and local communities. Our destination should be characterised by sustainable tourism, the focus being on ethically responsible travel, protection of nature, and experiences respectful of the social and cultural identity of Northern Greenland.

Extending season and new destinations

Summer is the high season for tourism in our municipality, which causes occasional challenges related to the capacity of hotels and restaurants and puts a strain on our infrastructure. Because of the short tourism season, tourism actors struggle to operate all year.

We will look into how to better distribute our visitors over the course of the year, in order to enable tourism professionals to better meet the visitors' requests for overnight accommodation and experiences, relieve the pressure on individual communities and maintain tourism activities all year.

Among other things, we will do this by creating bigger incentives for tourists to travel further north to visit more of our towns and settlements, thereby ensuring that tourism also strengthens small communities while relieving the peak pressure from the main destination, Ilulissat. To that end, we must prepare an analysis and mapping of what towns and settlements hold the largest experience potential in terms of cultural

heritage and natural sights, and look into the possibilities of transforming buildings into functional overnight accommodation.

We will also examine our possibilities of regulating the number and distribution of tourists. For instance, by charging a fee for cruisers arriving in the summer, and introducing a tourism tax to be charged at the entry to special natural areas or at hotels, like they did in, e.g., Venice and on the Faroe Islands, which use taxes to pay for nature preservation.

As a municipality, we will encourage broader cooperation between local tourism professionals, Visit Greenland and regional tourism organisations. We want parties to be given a better foundation for working with sustainability in a way where nature, culture and economy form a mutual set of preconditions.

Nature, cultural and adventure tourism

We are seeing a global, increasing interest in nature, sustainability and access to unique cultural experiences, which makes Northern Greenland an attractive holiday destination. Our majestic nature is our primary attraction and is very valuable to both tourists and the local population. With that in mind, our efforts must ensure that nature is made available without being harmed. The UNESCO area is a great example of how tourism development is integrated in planning of the open country, while respecting nature. We want to ensure that, going forward, development of tourism will be based on sustainable and responsible decisions on planning of the open country.

We are seeing an untapped potential for unique winter experiences such as dark sky tourism. In that context, realising a future aurora centre in Ilulissat may help create new possibilities for winter tourism.

Fishing and hunting are other special North Greenland experiences that could open the market for adventure tourism in the late summer and autumn.

The future development of our tourism must focus on geographical potentials and support local initiatives. The northern areas have are unique traditions of dogsledding and kayaking, which cannot be experienced elsewhere. We will work to have more visitors experience our special culture, thereby getting tourism to support small communities and local actors.

As a municipality, we can help strengthen Avannaata as a tourist region, e.g., by boosting marketing of our destinations, which calls for interdisciplinary cooperation between citizens, museums and tourism trades. We will develop a municipal tourist information centre at a central location in Ilulissat, to support the different tourism operators' businesses and contribute to increasing awareness and overview of the many experiences in the municipality.

Infrastructure and environmental impact

With the future international airport, Ilulissat may become the primary entry point to destinations north of the polar circle, and the airport is expected to contribute to improving accessibility throughout the municipality, thanks to more regular domestic and international flights as well as cheaper tickets.

Therefore, we must ensure that we can accommodate increasing tourism, primarily in Ilulissat, but also in other parts of the municipality.

That means upgrading and expanding, if needed, infrastructure and the physical settings such as roads and port facilities. We must also work to zone the required areas for hotels and related businesses, while considering nature.

It is also essential that we limit environmental impacts and pollution resulting from the growing tourism sector. Among other things, we must avoid littering, so we must provide a sufficient number of public waste bins and look into the possibility of establishing public toilets.

The town plan will work to:

- Uncover the need for zoning areas for tourism-related purposes, including zoning sufficient, well-located areas for hotel purposes, while considering nature and local communities
- Ensuring accessibility and mobility throughout the municipality
- Integrating tourism in the planning of the open country
- Permitting supply infrastructure in connection with the development of new destinations, including better berthing facilities in settlements

Sector activities will focus on:

- Strengthening the cooperation between the municipality, tourism professionals, Visit Greenland, regional DMOs and local communities
- Developing and marketing tourism destinations in several places across the municipality
- Creating possibilities for sustainable tourism measures

6 PROMOTION OF LOCAL TRADE



Business forms the basis for the municipality's economic growth and, in turn, the precondition for our ability to maintain and develop our municipality to be an attractive place for our citizens to live. Therefore, it is important that, through planning, we help secure good conditions for businesses. The future airport in Ilulissat will open new, exciting possibilities for businesses across the municipality, and we must ensure that planning contributes to maximising the output.

Sustainable fishery

Fishery is a primary trade in our municipality, contributing to both our economic growth and employing more than 30 per cent of our workforce. We will continue to be the leading municipality in fishery. Consequently, we will secure good conditions for fishery by providing sufficient onshore port facilities, including the required equipment and machinery.

At the same time, efforts should be made to ensure more responsible and sustainable management of fishery, thereby maintaining our healthy ecosystems. Today, fishery generates a lot of waste. We will engage in dialogue with local manufacturers to open new business possibilities and better resource utilisation. For instance, fish skin may be processed into fishskin leather, which is a material that can be used to make bags, shoes and the like.

If the processing can take place within the municipal borders to a higher extent, the yield will be bigger for everyone.

One of the challenges facing fishery across the municipality is the many derelict fishing tools on the seabed. That affects both the fishery and the marine environment, since these tools cause ghost fishing.

We will contribute to cleaning the sea beds of long lines and nets, by working together with fishery associations and other relevant actors. We will also examine how to avoid dropping fishing tools in the future, e.g., by increasing awareness of the fact that you must register nets, and by introducing measures which involve the municipality paying fishermen for hauling up lost fishing tools.

Furthermore, we must also adjust and update municipal provisions on fishery to promote sustainability, and examine whether more sustainable methods for whaling exist.

Enabling new markets

The future airport will open possibilities for new export markets such as sale of fish to restaurants on the other side of the Atlantic. That could also open a bigger market for small arts and crafts businesses, allowing us to extend people's knowledge of the Greenlandic culture.

Glacier ice and water are also potential export products, since there is a significant global market for bottled drinking water, and we can help highlight potentials and accommodate new companies. If new flight destinations are introduced, such as the USA, it will also be possible to access new products that we can sell locally. We will support the new markets.

Our municipality holds an abundance of natural resources, which we can use to develop trade and industry. For instance, our municipality holds a large, untapped potential for extraction of mineral raw materials. We will make it attractive for international actors to run extractive industries in Avannaata Municipality, while setting demands and ensuring that sustainability is integrated in development initiatives, and with due consideration of the environment, nature and the local community

Support to small businesses

We will work to support small, local businesses. Therefore, we will offer new businessmen and entrepreneurs counselling and advice. For instance, E-trade can contribute to expanding the season for small businesses that sell arts and crafts and other local products.

That way, we can secure good conditions for the business community by zoning new industrial areas where businesses do not conflict environmentally with sensitive uses such as residential areas.

It may also prove necessary to relocate some of the existing areas from towns to utilise better areas in optimum manner and to secure better possibilities for development.

Efforts will also be made to secure good infrastructure for the business community, enabling easy supply of freight and goods. Among other things, that means securing good onshore port facilities.

The town plan will work to:

- Zone areas for heavy industry, with due consideration of the environment and dwellings
- Improve onshore port facilities to the benefit of fishery
- Secure good infrastructure

Sector activities will focus on:

- Engaging in dialogue with companies regarding their area needs and growth possibilities
- Supporting new markets and possibilities for business development
- Talking to companies about how operation and development must consider the environment, both onshore and at sea

7 SETTLEMENT, URBAN ENVIRONMENT AND GOOD HOUSING



To develop the towns and settlements in the municipality in a sustainable manner, we need to apply a long-term perspective and broad approach, which involves securing good living and housing conditions for people without compromising the environment or nature. Sustainable planning is also characterised by financial responsibility, which means prioritising our efforts and dealing pragmatically with settlement tendencies and demographic trends. Since our towns and settlements face very different challenges, the development will greatly depend on local conditions and potentials. Future planning will focus on densification, increased traffic safety, well-functioning residential areas and room for life between houses.

General planning principles

Across the municipality, spatial planning must include a long-term perspective to meet demographic development trends and future needs. The average household is getting smaller, and the percentage of senior citizens will increase immensely in years to come. Consequently, our planning must fulfil the increasing need for dwellings for singles and couples without children.

Everywhere, we are facing the challenge of maintaining our housing stock, which means that the service life of many buildings is shorter than expected. In cooperation with INI, we want to prepare a maintenance plan for homes owned by the municipality and the government, to ensure they stay fit for longer.

Regarding new buildings, we will also prioritise solutions that are easy to maintain, and require that cladding be made of durable materials, such as wood. It will also be necessary to stipulate that new buildings must be made using sustainable materials and with due consideration of the environment, to ensure effective energy utilisation.

We must also ensure that heavy industry be placed at a suitable distance from residential areas to not cause environmental impacts affecting citizens and urban life. In Ilulissat, in the long term, we want to relocate heavy industry from our town centre.

Development plans for towns

We must make sure that the standard of living in towns keeps up with the times and that planning meets tomorrow's demographic needs.

In Ilulissat, the derived effects of airport investments will, among other things, lead to many new jobs and thereby an increasing demand for dwellings. With that in mind, we have prepared a development plan for Ilulissat Nord, outlining specific plans for how to develop Nordre Næs and the northern part of Ilulissat, providing attractive areas for dwellings, businesses and cultural and leisure facilities. We will work to provide a variety of dwellings. 38 per cent of citizens in Ilulissat live alone, which indicates that small dwellings will be in increasing demand. The first step is to utilise the existing areas and identify alternatives to the current drinking-water lake in order to move the water protection zone. We will also work to upgrade the road system by adding a new airport road, thereby increasing passability and coherence between town neighbourhoods.

We want to develop vibrant urban and residential areas, where interaction between dwellings, urban areas and service trades form the basis for dynamic neighbourhoods and contribute to the good life. The town's neglected or empty spaces should to the extent possible be activated to create a sense of dynamics and safety, through temporary activities, playgrounds and places for gathering. We must also earmark areas for paths and pavements to link neighbourhoods, improve traffic safety for pedestrians and cyclists and boost public health. We must also integrate areas for keeping dogs in the future planning, to make them easily accessible, while considering wetlands and noise.

We should also develop an architectural policy to secure coherence, define the framework for the layout of the physical environment and contribute to developing a town of diversity. Our cultural heritage, including listed and preservation-worthy buildings, should also be part of the architectural policy.

In Uummannaq, Upernavik and Qaanaaq, development should to the extent possible be based on densification of the existing building stock. We must secure good conditions for businesses and good possibilities for leisure and association activities by developing areas and spaces for joint activities. To do that, we must map what buildings void of function have the potential to be put to different use.

When developing new neighbourhoods, we must work with Nukissiorfiit and the Government of Greenland. In Uummannaq and Upernavik, new neighbourhoods will primarily be developed to the northwest of the towns, and in Upernavik, we are building a new road to link the new area to the existing town. In Qaanaaq, we must examine where and how to best build since it has no bedrock.

We will work to increase housing standards, especially in the north where a lot of people often live in small, unhealthy dwellings, due to lack of maintenance. We will work to renovate part of the existing housing stock, where possible, and ensure that the size of future dwellings match the citizens' needs.

Development plans for settlements

We will maintain the good life in settlements. Therefore, we want to analyse and map the challenges and potentials of local communities, in order to prepare a long-term plan to help prioritise initiatives and means, and improve the physical environment in settlements.

In settlements, to a high extent, businesses are the reason why people settle there. Consequently, it is necessary to ensure flexible spatial planning, to secure good conditions for whaling, sealing and fishery. Many settlements struggle with poor roads and port facilities. We will work to improve infrastructure and supply possibilities since those are key to a well-functioning business community and personal lives.

A lot of worn-down buildings, void of function, are taking up attractive space, which has a negative effect on the quality of life and how we experience the physical environment. Therefore, we will prepare a strategy for how to reuse good plots and make our settlements more beautiful, including preparing renovation plans for each settlement.

The town plan will work to:

- Ensure that new residential and industrial areas are zoned with due consideration of the local community, the environment, and the unique local qualities and cultural history
- Create vibrant urban environments with mixed functions and good outdoor areas and activities
- Extending green wedges in communities to become coherent connections, well away from traffic
- Carefully utilise land resources and densify where it contributes positively
- Integrate the development plan for Ilulissat Nord
- Prepare development plans for the three towns
- Prepare development plans for the settlements

Sector activities will focus on:

- Financing of site development
- Preparing architectural policy
- Preparing a strategy for urban beautification and reuse of plots

8 ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION



Avannaata Municipality wants citizens to have access to clean water and good sanitation. Therefore, in cooperation with Nukissioitiit, we will work to improve citizens' access to water supply and establish good sanitation. This is a difficult topic and will require long-term planning of dwellings, businesses and infrastructure related to public health. To that end, we will prepare a plan for improving access to water and sanitation in towns and settlements.

Access to water

Year-round supply of water varies across the four towns of the municipality. We will work with the Government of Greenland to secure sufficient supply of uniform, high-quality drinking water.

In settlements, every home is not directly connected to year-round water supply. Citizens collect all water from a bottling house, with a few exceptions which involve hoses running from the bottling house to each home in the summer (summer water). We will work with the Government to secure sufficient supply of high-quality drinking water and enough bottling houses to provide easy access to water. Furthermore, we will join forces with the Government to examine the possibility of cleaning sea water where water is a limited resource.

Moreover, it is important that we protect water lakes in towns and settlements against pollution, so they are not affected by surrounding land use.

Sanitary conditions

In order to improve sanitary conditions at home and at work, we will work with the Government on and contribute to developing an Arctic toilet in locations where it is not possible or appropriate to install flushing toilets. This is especially relevant in settlements and in the open country, but also in several old residential areas that do not have a sewer system.

In this way, we will work to promote sanitation by enabling installation of modern toilets in housing stock. We will work to identify new toilet solutions such as incinerating toilets and other sustainable toilets. To begin with, such solutions may be installed in new buildings and as part of renovation projects, and act as a model for private dwellings.

We will make an effort to provide good sanitary conditions by all work functions at municipal workplaces. Municipal workers performing physically demanding work must have access to shower facilities, toilets and a washing machine.

We will work to provide good sewer systems and other wastewater facilities to ensure healthy sanitary conditions in nature, towns and settlements.

We will also work to develop modern hygiene solutions in towns and settlements to increase public health and fight diseases such as COVID-19, AIDS, tuberculosis and hepatitis B. We will do this by working to provide healthy dwellings for everyone and by joining forces with the health services on information and awareness campaigns. Such solutions may initially be installed in municipal buildings and serve as a model for private dwellings.

Water, sanitation and infrastructure

We are preparing wastewater plans for all towns and settlements in the municipality. We have registered existing sewer lines, sewer outlets, night soil collection and other wastewater facilities, which will be used for planning the future sanitation.

Together with the Government of Greenland, we will work to prepare environmental plans (recipient plans) that uncover how wastewater affects our oceans, rivers and lakes, to minimise the impact on these aquatic environments.

We will look at the road system to give settlements a traffic system suitable for both collecting water at bottling houses and transporting waste.

We will work with the Government to find a solution for securing sufficient water supply in Ilulissat, Upernavik, Uummannaq, and the other towns and settlements to allow for urban development.

The town plan will work to:

- Implement traffic planning in towns and settlements that ensures good accessibility to water supply (bottling houses)
- Implement waste, environmental and wastewater planning in towns, settlements and the open country to promote good sanitary conditions
- Incorporate provisions promoting good and healthy sanitation

Sector activities will focus on:

- Preparing waste, environmental and wastewater plans
- Preparing traffic plans
- Ensuring that the municipality is actively involved in national sector plans by providing input to all plans affecting water supply and sanitation

9 WASTE MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENT



All of Greenland is facing vast environmental and waste challenges. More waste is being generated due to increasing private consumption and a growing construction sector. At the moment, waste is not handled in an appropriate manner, which affects our environment, nature, fauna and public health negatively. As a municipality, it is our job to handle waste in a way that ensures that it does not harm the environment. Therefore, we must put a lot of effort into identifying long-term, sustainable solutions for waste management.

Increased reuse in towns

Even though we have become better at sorting and testing different types of packaging and shipping of reusable equipment in recent years, only around two per cent of the municipality's total waste volume is shipped for reuse. Incineration and landfill are still the main ways of disposing of most of our waste.

We will take the lead and change our approach to waste, which must increasingly be used as a resource. We will still need to burn part of our waste, but we will work to achieve more sustainable management in towns, focusing on reuse and recycling and using the full potential of waste.

In all towns, we will develop our sorting system to allow for use and reuse of a larger share of our waste. We will sort plastic, glass, metal/iron and cardboard/paper, and focus on increasingly removing hazardous waste. We will also look into the possibility of developing a central waste and resource centre in Ilulissat, which will explore new solutions for reuse and recycling and make it easier for citizens to dispose of their reusable waste.

We will also prepare a green procurement policy for municipal institutions to ensure that public procurement increasingly considers the environment and our resources.

Action plans for settlements

The municipality is facing special infrastructure challenges due to the vast distances, many towns and settlements and limited port facilities, which renders waste management in settlements especially challenging.

The incineration plants in settlements are worn-down or inoperable and do not possess the capacity to handle today's waste volumes. Also, burning waste causes high emissions of harmful substances. Therefore, we must prioritise establishing new plants that comply with current environmental standards.

We will prepare local action plans, focusing on identifying local solutions for environmental management of waste in settlements. It is essential to involve local actors and companies in the process so they can contribute to finding sustainable and tangible disposal solutions. Special attention must be given to disposing of night soil, and to identifying solutions that can be adapted to both summer and winter seasons, since seasons come with different challenges and, in turn, different assumptions for waste disposal.

It is also necessary to upgrade roads to dumps and incineration plants and to ensure that new plants are located outside residential areas.

Awareness and information

Waste is not just a municipal concern, so we encourage citizens and businesses alike to do their part in keeping our communities clean and protecting our nature.

Most of the waste in the municipality is generated by the business community, which is growing. We will make bigger demands on how companies handle waste, and strengthen our cooperation with businesses to jointly come up with sustainable solutions.

Today, litter in our nature is a major challenge, affecting our fauna on land and at sea. At the same time, citizens do not use our receiving facilities enough, which means that too little of the hazardous waste is removed. As a consequence, we will make it a priority to inform citizens and raise their awareness about waste management and the environment, and to increase user friendliness, which will make it easier to sort correctly and obtain a green behaviour.

The town plan will work to:

- Develop green waste management in towns and settlements
- Look into the possibility of establishing a new dump area in Ilulissat
- Develop a central waste centre in Ilulissat.
- Integrate waste solutions and storage areas in new areas
- Develop new communities based on environmental concerns

Sector activities will focus on:

- Informing about environmental impacts
- Implementing a green municipal procurement policy
- Engaging in dialogue with the business community

10 CLIMATE ADAPTION



Global warming is causing climate change across the world, not least in Greenland, where you can see and feel the consequences. Temperatures and rainfall will increase, and the extent of sea ice will reduce, which affects our flora and fauna, infrastructure, businesses and so on. We must take steps to minimise the impact on our climate, but the main priority is to increase our capacity to withstand increasing volumes of water and implement different planning to avoid damage to the built environment.

Mapping of risks

Several risks are linked to climate change. Among other things, it is assessed that water levels will rise globally in the years to come due to glaciers and ice caps melting. As water levels rise, the risk of storm surge also goes up. That means that when planning construction and building projects in the future, we must consider their location carefully. We will also prepare risk assessments in connection with buildings by the coast, map risks of flooding and erosion, and prepare emergency plans in case of natural disasters.

Resilient solutions

Research shows that temperatures are rising, which also means that the number of days with temperatures around the freezing point will most likely go up. That may pose problems, because temperatures fluctuating around the freezing point can cause slippery roads and pavements. Therefore, we must come up with solutions to ensure better traffic safety on icy roads.

Dog sledding is also challenged by days with temperatures around the freezing point, since crusts of ice may form on the snow, which is hard on the dogs' paws. Dog sledding on the sea ice is also challenged, since the extent of sea ice decreases year by year and becomes less safe to ride on. Therefore, we must be innovative and identify new solutions for preserving the strong tradition of dog sleds in North Greenland.

We have seen a clear rise in the number of precipitation days in recent years, and this trend will most likely continue. Heavier and extreme precipitation will put a strain on our sewer system, roads and ditches, so we must work to optimise systems to enable them to handle the increasing volumes of water

We must also ensure that our buildings are able to withstand climate change in terms of both materials and locations. Many of our roads and buildings are constructed on permafrost, which acts as a hard and stable basis. Studies show that permafrost thaws much faster than expected due to global warming. That affects the foundations of houses and roads, which will suffer settlement damage. With that in mind, we will choose robust solutions and construct buildings on bedrock when possible.

Identify and utilise new possibilities

The warmer climate not only has negative consequences for the municipality; It also offers new potentials. The longer periods with ice-free sea allow for new supply and transport options, which may help develop our businesses and cohesion in the municipality.

Furthermore, the warmer climate extends the construction season. Therefore, we will continuously revise our annual planning according to the new circumstances. We will identify potentials to benefit from the circumstances.

The World Heritage Site Ilulissat Icefjord has become a symbol of the effect of climate change due to the obvious withdrawal of the Sermeq Kujalleq glacier. That makes our municipality an interesting destination for research and communication about climate change. We will continue to support research projects and knowledge sharing about climate change, e.g., through the coming Icefjord Centre.

The town plan will work to:

- Zone new areas while taking storm surges and permafrost into consideration
- Construct foundations for houses and roads while taking permafrost into consideration
- Ensure that materials and construction methods are able to withstand climate change
- Plan sled tracks while taking climate change into consideration
- Upgrade ditch systems to drain off surface water and meltwater

Sector activities will focus on:

- Preparing emergency plans for natural disasters
- Identifying and supporting new climate-related development opportunities

DEVELOPMENT IN THE MUNICIPALITY

The municipality's spatial planning must reflect the demographic trends. Thus, we reflect on the development in the population size, the distribution of men and women, age groups, as well as trends and development patterns. Consequently, below are presented the municipality's key figures and the current demographic development.

Slightly decreasing population

Since 2012, the population in Avannaata Municipality has gone down by around 200 persons, corresponding to a decrease of almost two per cent. Since 2012, all districts in Avannaata Municipality have seen a drop in population. The largest drop occurred in Upernavik (-1,999).

People tend to move from settlements to towns. Today, 73 per cent of the municipality's citizens live in towns, and 27 per cent live in settlements. Since 2012, the population in settlements has gone down in all four districts, while the towns of Ilulissat and Uummannaq have seen a population growth of 49 persons (Ilulissat) and 127 persons (Uummannaq). The primary cause of the increase in Uummannaq is presumed to be the temporary closing of the neighbouring settlements of Illorsuit and Nuugatsiaq, due to the tsunami in 2017. Upernavik has lost 42 citizens, whereas the population figure in Qaanaaq remains unchanged.

More seniors and men

Since 2012, there has been a drop in the number of children and youth. As of 1 January 2020, Qaanaaq sees the biggest share of persons aged 0 to 16 (28 per cent) and Uummannaq the smallest share (22 per cent). Conversely, the number of persons aged 25 to 64 and 65+ has increased.

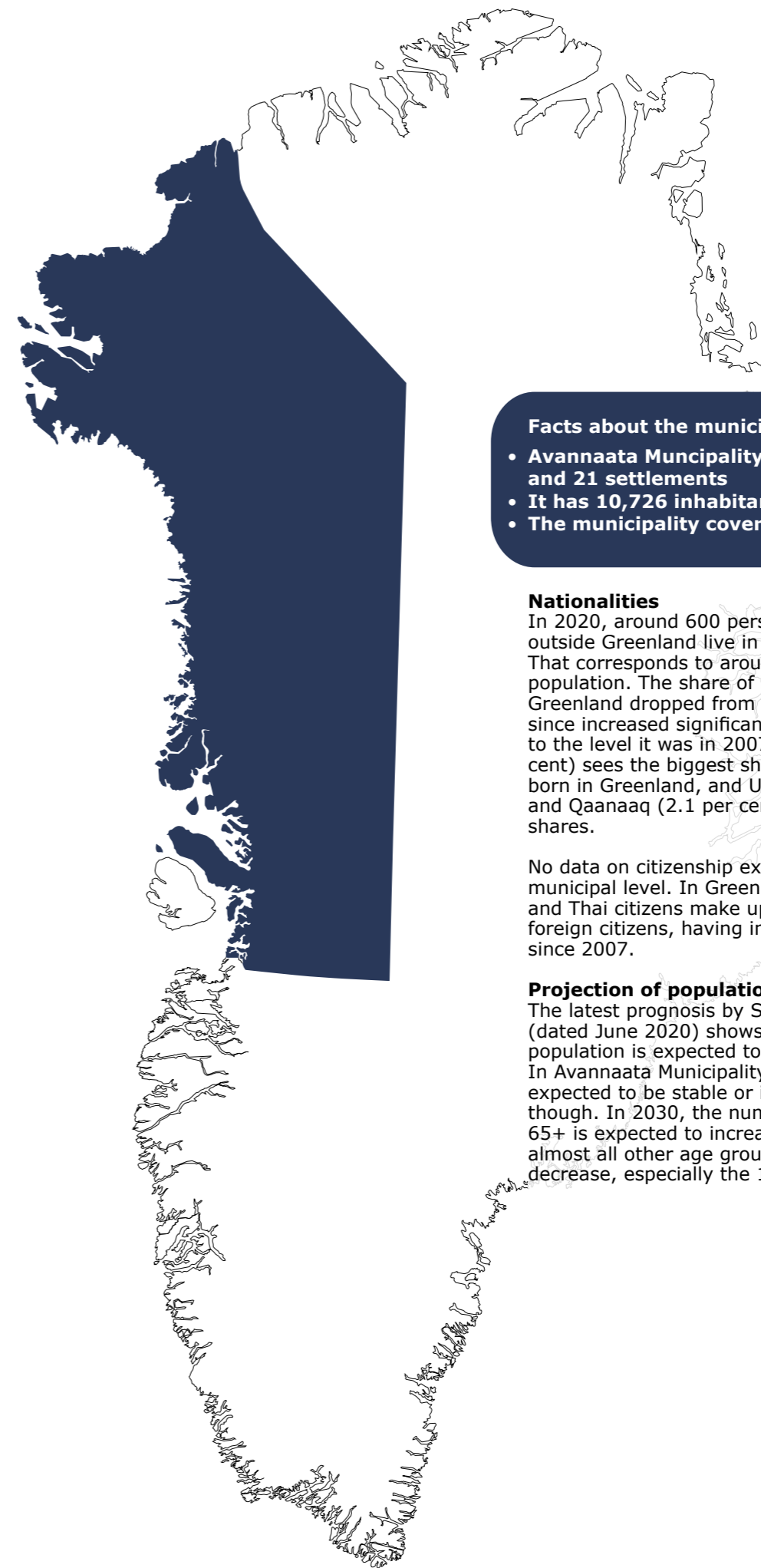
47 per cent of the municipality's citizens are women and 53 per cent are men. The distribution is pretty identical across the four neighbourhoods. The town of Qaanaaq sees the biggest share of women (50 per cent) and the settlements of Qaanaaq the largest share of men (61 per cent).

More households without children

Since 2012, we have seen a large drop in the number of the household type 'couple with children', while all other household types have gone up. Especially households without children, both singles, couples and households with more than two adults. Uummannaq sees the biggest share of households without children, since two in three households do not include children. Upernavik sees the largest share of households with children (45 per cent).

The neighbourhoods of Ilulissat and Qaanaaq see the largest shares of singles (38 to 39 per cent), while Upernavik sees the smallest share (25 per cent).

The household size has dropped from 3.12 persons in 2000 to 2.75 in 2020. All neighbourhoods have seen a drop in household size.



Facts about the municipality:

- Avannaata Municipality numbers four towns and 21 settlements
- It has 10,726 inhabitants (2020)
- The municipality covers an area of 522,700 km²

Nationalities

In 2020, around 600 persons who were born outside Greenland live in the municipality. That corresponds to around 5.6 per cent of the population. The share of inhabitants born outside Greenland dropped from 2003 to 2017, but has since increased significantly, bringing it in 2020 to the level it was in 2007. Ilulissat (9.1 per cent) sees the biggest share of inhabitants not born in Greenland, and Upernavik (1.9 per cent) and Qaanaaq (2.1 per cent) see the smallest shares.

No data on citizenship exists at district or municipal level. In Greenland, in general, Filipino and Thai citizens make up the biggest share of foreign citizens, having increased considerably since 2007.

Projection of population figure

The latest prognosis by Statistics Greenland (dated June 2020) shows that the national population is expected to drop by 1,300 persons. In Avannaata Municipality, the population is expected to be stable or increase slightly, though. In 2030, the number of persons aged 65+ is expected to increase considerably, and almost all other age groups are expected to decrease, especially the 17 to 24 age group.

STATUS OF TOWN PLAN ADDENDUMS

Since the town plan was adopted in December 2018, the municipal council has adopted a number of town plan addendums. Below is a list of town plan addendums that have been promulgated as being force or have been commenced since the adoption of the town plan.

Town/ Settlement	Sub-area	Promulgated	Plan name	Nr.
UPV	1600-B03	17.04.2019	Erhvervsområde Nordvest	1
ILU	1200-E05	18.06.2019	Sprængstofdepot	2
ILU	1200-C02	20.01.2020	Campusområdet	4
UKK	1505-C01	06.03.2020	Nyt kombihus	5
ILU	1200-C03	11.01.2020	Mathias Storch Skolen	6
NUS	1606-B01	14.08.2019	Havneområde	7
UMM	1500-B01	26.03.2020	Erhvervs- og havneområde	8
ILU	1200-C21	15.01.2020	Sermermiut Aqqutaa	10
UMM	1500-B02	14.01.2020	Ny Læmole	11
ILU	1200-A31	16.02.2018	Mittarfimmut Aqqutaa	17
QNQ	1700-K71	23.02.2019	Hytte- og sommerhusområde	24
KLQ	1607-A01	29.08.2018	Boligområde Øst	44
UUM	1500-A12	01.02.2018	Ny bebyggelsesplan til boligområde A12	47
ILU	1200-C21	15.01.2020	Sermermiut aqqutaa	48
ILU	1200-C26	13.03.2018	Ny kunstgræs boldbane	54
ILU	1200-A12	22.01.2018	Boliger ved Nammaarfik	55
ILU	1200-A13	22.01.2018	Boliger ved Hafnarfjodur-ip Aqq.	56
ILU	1200-A32	16.02.2018	Boligområde syd for drikkevandssøen	57
ILU	1200-D02	10.04.2018	Hundeområde ved Mathias Storchip Aqqutaa og Sermermiut Aqqutaa	60
ILU	1200-E06	25.10.2018	Ny lufthavn	62
ILU	1200-E04	25.10.2018	Deponering af overskudsjord	64
ILU	1200-E05	18.06.2019	Sprængstofdepot	65
ILU	1200-C27	11.03.2019	Centerområde langs Elisabeth Thomensip Aqq.	67
UMM	1500-C06	13.02.2019	Centerområde ved Nallufimmut	68
ILU	1200-C17	12.02.2019	Ilulissat Bymidte – Kaaleeraq Poulsenip Aqq.	71
ILU	1200-A30	29.03.2019	Boligområde i Ilulissat nord	73
Town/ Settlement	Sub-area	Promulgated draft	Plan name	Nr.
QET	1707-A01, A02, B01, B02, C01, C02	11.06.2020	Udlægning af nye delområder til bolig, erhverv og centerområde i Qeqertat bygd	3
ILU	1200-B07	27.04.2020	Udvidelse af delområde B07, Erhvervsområde ved Konrad Chemnitzip Aqquserna, Ilulissat	13
ILU	1200-C24	31.08.2020	Centerområde syd for drikkevandssøen, Ilulissat	14
ILU	1200-B04	11.06.2020	Forslag til kommuneplantillæg nr. 15, Erhvervsområde Ilulissat Nord	15
UPV	1600-D03	25.06.2020	Forslag til kommuneplantillæg nr. 20 - Ny kirkegård i Upernavik	20

1 STRONG LOCAL COMMUNITIES, ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP AND CULTURE



UN SDGs - targets	Local actions
10.2 Promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all	Through increasing information and awareness campaigns, citizens will be informed about current political topics. We will work to have more citizens vote at elections, through information campaigns about democracy and participation.
11.3 Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation	We will develop the format for citizen involvement and ensure a higher degree of involvement in local planning.
11.4 Protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	In the planning of towns and settlements, we will consider their different cultures, and we will back good facilities for cultural and association activities.
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making	By developing the format for citizen involvement and the use of digital communication channels, we will give citizens a better chance of participating in the democratic dialogue and ensure that all parts of society get their say.
12.8 Ensure that people everywhere have the awareness for sustainable lifestyles	We will launch information campaigns about sustainability and the UN SDGs, among other things by setting aside funds for citizen-driven projects.

2 GOOD SETTINGS FOR CHILDREN'S LEARNING



UN SDGs - targets	Local actions
2.1 Ensure access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food	We will explore the possibility of preparing a food policy to ensure that pupils are given healthy, nutritious food at school, in order to increase children's well-being and basis for learning.
4.1 Ensure that all girls and boys complete free primary and secondary education	We will increase the share of the population that completes a youth education by creating a better transition between school and youth education. We will focus on increasing the quality of education by means of a retention and recruitment strategy to secure the most qualified teachers for the schools in the municipality.
4.4 Increase the number of persons capable of supporting themselves	We will increase the use of IT in school to ensure that children acquire relevant, technical qualifications that are useful in tomorrow's job market.
4.7 Ensure that all learners acquire knowledge about sustainable development and global citizenship	We will prioritise sustainability training and outdoor activities as a natural part of children's school days.
4.A Build and upgrade education facilities that provide safe and inclusive learning environments for all	We will limit the share of pupils that are bullied in school by implementing an anti-bullying strategy and increasing the use of school social workers in town schools.

3 INCLUSIVE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELLBEING



UN SDGs - targets	Local actions
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all	We will work to provide more and better drop-in centres and support options that can protect vulnerable citizens.
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse	By working on a new adult policy, we will secure better options for prevention and treatment of substance and alcohol abuse.
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres	By establishing more drop-in centres and strengthening cooperation with the police and health services, we can work to eliminate violence and assault on girls and women.
11.3 Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation	We will make sure that our towns become more inclusive by providing good senior housing and increasing accessibility for walking-impaired.

4 GOOD EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES



UN SDGs - targets	Local actions
4.4 Increase the number of youth and adults who have the relevant skills to succeed financially	By upgrading staff, and offering courses and training to unemployed citizens, we can increase more citizens' chances of finding employment and a stable income.
8.6 Reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	By mapping and identifying why youth are unemployed, we can build knowledge and target our efforts to have more youth find employment.
8.5 Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, and equal pay for work of equal value	Through a focused recruitment and retention strategy, we can improve working conditions in the public sector and employ more citizens in the municipality.
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public, private and civil society partnerships	We will promote employment possibilities for long-term unemployed and vulnerable citizens by strengthening cooperation between public and private companies.

5 RESPONSIBLE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM



UN SDGs - targets	Local actions
8.9 Devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism	We will promote sustainable tourism in the municipality and create good settings for developing tourism.
9.1 Develop sustainable infrastructure	We will work to increase accessibility throughout the municipality to utilise the full potential of the future international airport.
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	We will protect our cultural and natural heritage by regulating and limiting the number of visitors to specially vulnerable sites. Ilulissat Icefjord is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and must continue to be protected according to agreements in force.
12.B Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism	Together with local tourism actors, we will define specific goals for our sustainability efforts.
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public, private and civil society partnerships	We will work to strengthen cooperation and knowledge sharing across tourism actors, Visit Greenland, DMOs, the municipality and citizens, in order to promote sustainable solutions benefitting the local community, nature and tourists.

6 PROMOTION OF LOCAL TRADE



UN SDGs - targets	Local actions
8.1 Promote sustainable economic growth	We will prioritise that trade-promoting activities contribute positively to local economy.
8.3 Promote policies that support job creation, and encourage the growth of enterprises	We will secure good conditions for businesses to develop by providing attractive industrial areas.
8.4 Improve resource efficiency in consumption and production	We will support the possibility of better utilising residual and waste products in fishery.
9.4 Upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable	We will assist major trades in shifting to a more sustainable direction, using green technologies and more environmentally sound solutions etc.
14.1 Reduce marine pollution of all kinds	We will join forces with fishermen and fish plant owners to prevent marine pollution.
14.4 Promote sustainable fishery	We will ensure responsible management of fishery, by updating municipal by-laws to ensure use of sustainable fishing methods and to avoid overfishing.

7 SETTLEMENT, URBAN ENVIRONMENT AND GOOD HOUSING



UN SDGs - targets	Local actions
9.1 Develop sustainable infrastructure	We will work to improve ports and roads in settlements to provide better conditions for, e.g., supply, waste management and business development.
11.1 Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing	Development plans for towns and settlements must contribute to increasing housing quality and securing more dwellings in towns.
11.3 Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation	We will develop our towns and settlements by maintaining and renovating existing buildings, where possible. To the extent possible, new buildings must be constructed using sustainable materials.
11.4 Protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	We will work to preserve and maintain our cultural heritage.
11.7 Provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces	We will prioritise activating neglected or empty spaces in towns, e.g., by establishing playgrounds and places for gathering.

8 ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION



UN SDGs - targets	Local actions
3.3 Combat communicable diseases	We will combat AIDS, COVID-19, tuberculosis, hepatitis B and other diseases. We will do this by improving hygiene and sanitation in dwellings and at work places in cooperation with the Government of Greenland, Nukissiorfiit, the police and other authorities.
6.1 Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	We will work to ensure that citizens have access to clean water through different solutions based on the specific conditions of each individual town and settlement and in the open country.
6.2 Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all	We will work to develop an Arctic toilet solution for towns, settlements and in the open country where toilets must be installed and where a sewer system will not be established.
6.3 Improve water quality by reducing pollution, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse	We will work on preparing an environmental plan (recipient plan) together with the Government of Greenland, to strengthen water quality. Through waste planning and, in turn, environmental impact, we will contribute to improving water quality by reducing pollution, putting a stop to dumping and minimising the emission of harmful chemicals and materials
6.4 Substantially increase water-use efficiency and ensure sustainable supply of freshwater	We will work with Nukissiorfiit to secure water supply without water loss and secure supply of freshwater. Through collaborations and information campaigns, we will inform citizens about how to save water.
6.6 Protect and restore water-related ecosystems	Through operation and maintenance plans, we will protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountain areas, wetlands, rivers, lakes and sources of drinking water.
6.B Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	We will develop models for Arctic toilets; develop water supply adapted to towns, settlements and places that need other solutions than those used in major towns; and support and boost the local communities' involvement in improving water and sanitation management.

9 WASTE MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENT



UN SDGs - targets	Local actions
12.4 Achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes	Through action plans for local waste management in settlements, we will reduce emissions to the air, water and soil and thereby promote a healthier environment for people and nature in our communities.
12.5 Substantially reduce waste generation	By establishing a central waste and resource centre with sorting at source in Ilulissat, we will contribute to ensuring that a bigger part of the waste volume in the main town is reused or recycled locally.
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable	We ensure responsible public procurement by means of a green procurement policy.
12.8 Ensure that people everywhere have the awareness for sustainable lifestyles	The awareness campaign will contribute to increasing citizens' understanding of waste and the environment. Changing behaviour will mean a general reduction of waste volumes, and we will also engage in dialogue with the business community and brief them on how companies can reduce waste volumes or implement more sustainable waste management
14.1 Reduce marine pollution of all kinds	By means of local action plans for waste management, we will reduce marine pollution caused by waste from onshore activities.

10 CLIMATE ADAPTION



UN SDGs - targets	Local actions
11.5 Decrease the direct economic losses caused by disasters	We will prepare emergency response plans for handling natural disasters to reduce the scope of any losses.
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters	In our planning, going forward, we must consider the consequences of climate change, e.g., we must avoid building on permafrost and in areas at risk of storm surges. We will upgrade our sewer system to enable it to handle larger stormwater volumes in the future, and we will upgrade ditches to handle meltwater and surface water.
13.3 Improve education and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation	Mapping the risk of flooding and erosion makes up a key foundation for dealing with climate change in our future planning. Furthermore, we will contribute to supporting research and knowledge sharing internationally, e.g., through the new Icefjord Centre.

