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- > Toward a new system
of wildlife management
in Nunavut
- > Mirhagut haffuma
nuttap aullatjutirhaita
an'ngutirhaliqinniqut
hamani Nunavumi



uvalunin ahivaiyungnaktut hapkuninga attatakangitunik anngutirhanik, kihiani hapkua attatakangitunik anngutirhat ikkiglikiarhimanikata Inuit annguniaktiitnun ikkitkiyauyagiakangitut hapkunanga allanit annguniaktiuyunin.

- 5.6.50 Attatakangitunik anngutirhanik ikkiglikiarhimanikata Inuinnaqnun ihuilutigiyagiakangitait uvalunin ayurhautigiyagiakangitait annguniarutigiyamingnik.
- 5.7.11 Hapkua malikat uvalunin ihumaliurutait ukkua bylaw HTO-kut- uvalunin Avikturhimayni Annguniaknikut Katimayit (RWO-kut) pittailiyagiakangitait una Inuk annguniagahuakat niqiraqhiugahuakat inminik uvalunin katangutiminik.
- 5.7.16 Malikalugu una Nakatak 5.7.18, Inuit atanniktuktauhi-maitumik piyunnautikaktut annguniarumagumik tamaitni nunani, immakni uvalu tariuqmi illuani Nunavut, kihiani hapkunani nunani naunaiyarhimayuni tatvani Nakatak 5.7.17.
- 5.7.23 Hapkua havakvigiyaitni Inuinnaik pittailinahuaknikata piyunnautaitnik uvalunin annguniarumakpat havangititlugu una havaktuq malikayagiakangitait hapkua Inuit.
- 5.7.26 Malikalugit hapkua Nakatami 5-mitut, una Inuk naunaipkutikatiagumi anngunianginagiakaktut ihumarhukluni laisikangitkaluakluni uvalu akkikangitumik.
- 5.7.27 Naliaknik malikanik attukluni manirhiugutaunik iqalurhiunikut, Inuit pinagiakaktut manirhiurutiqhamingnik laisimik naliaknit attanniktuiyunin hapkuninga manirhiurutauyunik anngutirhanik tariuqmi iqaluknik uvalu uvilluknik manirhiugutaungitpat illuani 12 tatqirutini tatvunga Aktupa 27, 1981. Hapkua laisiit namagiyaupata pittailiyauyagiakangitait uvalu akkiliktugiakangitait.
- 5.7.29 Inuit pinagiakaktut manirhiurutiqhamingnik laisimik naliaknit attanniktuiyunin annguniarumagumik hapkuninga anngutirhanik annguniaktauqqatangituniq illuani 12 tatqirutini tatvunga Aktupa 27, 1981. Hapkua laisiit namagiyaupata pittailiyauyagiakangitait uvalu akkiliktugiakangitait.
- 5.7.30 Malikalugit ukkua Nakatak 5.6.26 tatvunga 5.6.30 uvalu 5.7.31 tatvunga 5.7.33, una Inuk piyunnautikaktut tunnihiyumagumi anngutamingnik. Hamna piyunnauta illahiuttilugit manirhiukutigilugu, himirumagumiuq uvalu aitturumagumiuq, naliakni illuani hillatanilunin Nunavut.
- 5.7.36 Una naunaipkutikaknigumi tunnihiyumayumit piyunnautikakluni attuklugu una Nakatak 5.7.34 (b), una laissarha pittailiyagiakangitaat tatvunga tunnuhiyumayumit Inuinaugumi, inuinnaqmiq angayuqaqqaqngumi. Hapkua laissit tunniyauyagiakaktut akkikangitumik.
- 5.7.44 Ihuinarutiqaqngumi una Inuk pitjutigilugit annguniakutit tatvani nunatarutini NLCA-mi, malikalugit, nakuanariaqaqtut, uvalu ikpingnakiyagiakangitait hapkunanga annguniaktunin ahiagut Inuinnaungitpata ihuinarhimayunit.

KATIMAYIUYUT PIYUNNAUTAIT TATVANI NAKATAK 5

- 5.2.1 Ima tiitiraqhimangmat tatvani aullarutani ubluani attiliurtauhimangmat una nunatarutaat NLCA una Katimayiat ukkua Kavamatkut (IPG) illiitagiyauihimayuk im NWMB-kut katimayikakniaktut 9-nik katimayitnik tikkuaktauyagiakaktut ima: (a) tamaita hita-mauyut DIO-kut attauhikmik tikkuakhiniaktut.
- 5.2.3 Immitpat una DIO-guyuk tikkuarhigumi katimayirhamik tatvuna NWMB-kunut, una DIO-guyuk piyunnautikaktut ayungitu-

ing non-quota limitations, but non-quota limitations for Inuit harvesters shall not be more severe than limitations for other harvesters.

- 5.6.50 Non-quota limitations established on Inuit shall not unduly or unreasonably constrain their harvesting activities.
- 5.7.11 No bylaw or decision of an HTO or Regional Wildlife Organization (RWO) shall unreasonably prevent the individual Inuk from harvesting for the purpose of meeting the consumption needs of himself or herself and his or her dependents.
- 5.7.16 Subject to Article 5.7.18, all Inuit shall have the free and unrestricted right of access for the purpose of harvesting to all lands, water and marine areas within Nunavut, except the lands described in Article 5.7.17.
- 5.7.23 Any term of contract that attempts to limit rights of access or harvesting by an Inuk during the leisure hours of that employee shall be null and void against Inuit.
- 5.7.26 Subject to the terms of Article 5, an Inuk with proper identification may harvest up to his or her adjusted basic needs level without any form of licence or permit and without imposition of any form of tax or fee.
- 5.7.27 Depending on legislation governing commercial fishing, Inuit may be required to obtain a commercial licence from the appropriate management agency for the commercial harvest of those species of marine fish and shellfish not harvested commercially during the 12 months leading up to Oct. 27, 1981. Such licences shall not be unreasonably withheld or subject to an unreasonable fee.
- 5.7.29 Inuit may be required to obtain a licence from the responsible management agency for the harvest of those species of cetaceans not regularly harvested during the 12 months proceeding Oct. 27, 1981. Such licences shall not be unreasonably withheld or subject to an unreasonable fee.
- 5.7.30 Subject to Article 5.6.26 to 5.6.30 and 5.7.31 to 5.7.33, an Inuk shall have the right to dispose freely to any person any wildlife lawfully harvested. The right to dispose shall include the right to sell, barter, exchange and give, either inside or outside Nunavut.
- 5.7.36 Upon proof of a promise to assign rights under Article 5.7.34 (b), a licence shall not be unreasonably withheld from a promised assignee who is Inuk, by decent or custom. Such licence shall be issued without charge.
- 5.7.44 Any penalties imposed on Inuit with respect to harvesting in a manner contrary to the NLCA shall, as a general principle, be just and equitable, and shall not be more severe than those applicable to harvesters other than Inuit in comparable situations.



Dog fur is warmer than wolf fur.

Qinmiup amia uqquutqiqyauyuq amagguq amianit.

mik havaktimik nalaktikainagiakaktuk katimagaikpata niru-aqungnangitumik.

- 5.4.6 ihuarhaqtauhimangituniq numikttauhimayunik hapkunanga naunaiyakttauhimayunit haggairhimainagiakaktut Nunavut Kavamatkunut, Kanatami Kavamatkunut, uvalu Inuknun.

- 5.6.5 Malikalugu una Nakatak 5.6.6, ukkua NWMB-kut ihumarhugiakaktut hapkua Inuit ihariagiyaaitnik kititlugit pipkaktauyungnaktut anngutirhait ihuarhaktauhimaipkata NWMB-kunin hapkuninga: (a) nanuqniq arhaniqlu; (b) umingmaknik; (c) arviitniq; (d) tamaita tikkikataktunik tingmianik uvalu mannikin kihiani ukkuangunitut tingmiat, tiitiraqhimayut tatvani llanga 1 uma naunaipkutimi5-3, ukkiahaliigangata, attuligiakat Saptai 1; (e) tamaita kiv-gaviit, ilaliutlugit ukpiit owls; (f) huuliut mitqiit ubluitnin.
- 5.6.18 Tatvanganin hivulikpami naliutigiakat una aullarutaat ukkua Nunavumi Annguniaknikut Naunaiyautaat ukkua NWMB-kut ihuarhaiyagiakaktut kititlugit pipkaktauyungnaktut anngutirhait Inuit illuani Nunavut attauhiugaluamik arviqmik, malikalugit ukkuak Nakatak 5.3.3 tatvunga 5.3.6 uvalu ihumagilugit hapkua naunaiyaktauhimayut ublumigit uvalu allat tuhaktitjutait tatvunga mirhanut. Naunaitariaaqqaq, una ihumaliurutat ukkua NWMB-kut pitjutigilugit hapkua kititlugit pipkaktauyungnaktut anngutirhait malikayagiakaktuk ukkua Nakatak 5.3.16 tatvunga 5.3.23. Tamna innirhimalikat, una kititlugit pipkaktauyungnaktut anngutirhait ihuarhaktauinginiakak-tait ukkua NWMB-kut kakugunguraitpat attuklugik ukkua Nakatak 5.6.16 uvalu 5.6.17, ihumaliurutigilgalkugit hapkua naunaiyautit uvalu ahiagut tuhaktitjutait hatqiqqataliqqata.
- 5.6.29 Hapkua ihuaraqhauhimayut ihariagiyaaitnik kigirhait pinagiakaktut amigaikpaliklugit kititlugit pipkaktauyungnaktut anngutirhait. Kittuni ukkiuni hapkua

ihariagiayaitnik kiglrhait amigaikpalinnagiakaktut uvalunin ikkilinagiakaktut, kihiani kattaktitauyagiakangitut attanut hapkua ihariagiayaitnik kiglrhaita.

- 5.6.39 Ilangitnit hapkua ammiatkut hapkua inniktauhimalikata hapkua annguniaknikut ahiagutlu maniliurutaayunit, ukkua NWMB-kut tunnihiyungnaktut ikkayutirhaitnik hapkua aullatitauyut maniliurutit, illaliutilugit annguniaknikut uvalu taimaita ahiagut manilirutait, ihuarhaktauhimaayut ikkayutirhait Inuit. Hapkua maniliurutaayut munariyagiakaktait ukkua HTO-kut uvalu RWO-kut.
- 5.6.42 Ukkua pitjutaayut munarhiyurhamik kablnnat annguniaktitlugit tiitiraqhimayut tatvani Nakatak 5.6.41 (b) pitjutaayagiakangitut ukkua HTO-kut ahivaqatjuk una pitjutirhaq uvalunin ukkua munnaqtirhait angiktaungitpata hapkunanga.
- 5.6.55 Hapkua anniqnaqtut illangirhimayut anngutaayumin tuqqtauhimayut atturhugit ukkua Nakatak 5.6.52 uvalu 5.6.53 (qayangnarhivalakat anngutirhat tuqqtauhimayuq) tunniyauniaktut tatvanga NWMB-kunin Annuhiqqiyunnut .
- 5.8.1 DIO-kut piyunnautikaktut hivuliulutik qingiyunaktut hapkuninga maniqami annguniakvirhanik uvalu maniqami nunamik pullariaqvirhanik malikalutik hapkuninga kihiani: (a) Kavamatkut piyagiakangitut kitunik ihumagiyaayunik tatvani turhiutimi tunniya-uhimagaluaktitlugu tuhaktitauqqunnagit ; (b) Tamaita hapkua avatilikinikut uvalu pivalianikut tuhaktitjutirhat hatqiumayut kittunut kavamatkut katimayitnun illaliutihimangitpata tatvunga turhiutitqaqtumut kihiani ajikutariqpagit tuniyaayunaqtut tatvunga DIO-kunut piyunnautikaktut hivuliulutik qingiyunaktut; (c) qanuritqaluaqtitlugit, hapkua aullatjutait uvalu kiklrhait uktutaita havarhanut uvalu, hapkunaluak, maligarhanut tatvani Naunaipkutini 5-6 malikayaayagiakaktut; (d) ukkua DIO-kut atturhimanikatjuk una piyunnautikaktut hivuliulutik qingiyunaktut, kihiani ayurhaqniqqat aullarutiluni nutanik kablnnat annguniakvirhaitnik uvalunin pullariaqtut manniqiarvighaitniq malikalugik ukkua Naunaipkutani 5-6 pitjutiqangitqaluaqluni, una Minista ukkagungnaktuk tatva uma piyunnauta hivuliuluni qingiyunngnauta atturunnaguiqtuq. Taima attuqtaunnikata, hamna nuna hatqitqauyungnaqtuq allanut turhiqhimayunut uvalu ukkua DIO-kut hivunirhami piyunnautiqaruiqniaqtut hivuliulutik qingiyunngnautirhaniq hapkuninga turhigautirhaniq, kihiani ihumarhutaupata Ministamit.
- 5.8.4 DIO-kut piyunnautiqaqniaqtut hivuliulutik qingiyunngnaqtut aulakutiyumayakaknikut uvalu aulapkailutik iglukpakakvirhamik, ahiagut hapkua kavamatkut iglutaitnik, ima pitjutauniaknikata Nunakakaktut annguniarutaitn nauvalliavirhaitnnik, nayuqvirhaitniq uvalu pammirviqhaitniq. Ukkua malikayarhait tatvani Nakatak 5.8.1(a), uvalu (b) pitjutaayut kablnaat annguniakutaitnik uvalu pullariaqtut manikami ayurhivhait atturiaqaqtut. Hapkua maliguarutait uvalu aulanningit ublumimut attugaayut uvalu ajikuhiuqtauluni hapkuninga Naunaipkut 5-6 atturaunniatquq.
- 5.8.7 DIO-kut piyunnautiqaqniaqtut hivuliulutik maniliurutiginiaknigumiku anngutirhat, anngutirhat illangirhimayut uvalu anngutirhat ammingnit illuani Nunavut. Hapkua maligauyut tatvani Nakatak 5.8.1 (a) uvalu (b) pitjutaayut kablnnat annguniakvitnik uvalu manniqiaqtut hinniktakvitnik pitjutigiyungnaktait. Hapkua maliguarutait uvalu aulanningit ublumimut attugaayut uvalu ajikuhiuqtauluni hapkuninga Naunaipkut 5-6 atturaunniatquq.

conforming to current practice and comparable to those set out in Schedule 5-6 shall apply.

- 5.9.1 Any legislation implementing an international or interjurisdictional agreement shall be interpreted and administered to treat Inuit on at least as favourable a basis as any other Aboriginal people in Canada.
- 5.9.2 The Government of Canada shall include Inuit representation in discussions leading to the formulation of government positions in relation to an international agreement relating to Inuit wildlife harvesting rights in Nunavut, which discussions shall extend beyond those discussions generally available to non-governmental organizations.
- 5.9.3 Inuit representatives referred to in Article 5.9.2 shall be nominated by a DIO.

INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP RIGHTS IN ARTICLE 5

- 5.2.28 Any representative or agent of the Government of Nunavut or the Government of Canada, an Inuk or any HTO or RWO shall be accorded the status of full party at a public hearing and the NWMB may, at its discretion and in conformity with its rules, determine whether any other person is accorded the same status of full party for the purpose of any particular public hearing.
- 5.6.19 Where a total allowable harvest has been determined by the NWMB in accordance with Article 5.6.16 and 5.6.17, the NWMB shall strike a basic needs level.
- 5.6.20 The basic needs level shall constitute the first demand on the total allowable harvest. Where the total allowable harvest is equal to or less than the basic needs level, Inuit shall have the right to the entire total allowable harvest.
- 5.7.19 In the event that an Inuk or a DIO disagree with any interested party as to the incompatibility of harvesting activities with an authorized land use pursuant to Article 5.7.18 (d), the matter shall be resolved in accordance with Article 38.
- 5.7.34 Subject to Article 5.7.3 an Inuk, and subject to Article 5.7.6, an RWO or HTO may, except as provided for in Article 5.7.35: (a) assign the right to harvest to (i) an Inuk, or (ii) the spouse or person cohabiting as the spouse of an Inuk, and in all cases the assignment of the right to harvest shall of itself also carry with it that share of the total allowable harvest as stated in the assignment ; and (b) assign part or all of his, her or its share of the total allowable harvest to a person qualified to harvest under laws of general application.



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Norman Idlout searched for a polar bear in Resolute Bay, Nunavut.

Norman Idlout nanuqmiq paqittinuaqhuni Qauyuittumi, Nunavunmi.

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Walrus near Igloolik.

Aiviq Igloolik haniani.

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• 5.6.19 ᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓄᓐᓂᓐ ᓄᓐᓂᓐ ᓄᓐᓂᓐ.

• 5.6.20 ᓄᓐᓂᓐ ᓄᓐᓂᓐ ᓄᓐᓂᓐ ᓄᓐᓂᓐ.

• 5.7.19 ᓄᓐᓂᓐ ᓄᓐᓂᓐ ᓄᓐᓂᓐ ᓄᓐᓂᓐ.

• 5.7.34 ᓄᓐᓂᓐ ᓄᓐᓂᓐ ᓄᓐᓂᓐ ᓄᓐᓂᓐ.

- 5.8.9 DIO-kut piyunnautiqaqniaqtut hivuliulutiq maniliurutig-...

KITTUT INUIT UVALU KATIMAYIIT PIYUNNAUTAIT TATVANI NAKATAK 5

- 5.2.28 Kitut kivgaktuiyut uvalunin katimayit tatvani Nunavut...



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 Berries near Sylvia Grinnell River.
 Paunngait Sylvia Grinnell Kuukkap haniani.

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 A seal rests on the ice.
 Nattiq hallaaqtuq hikumi.

- 5.6.20 Ukkua ihagiagiyauyut kiklirhait malikayagiakaktait hapkua hivuliuyut turhiutauyut kittitlugit pipkaktauyungnaktut annguniakutirhat. Ukkua kittitlugit pipkaktauyungnaktut annguniakutirhat ajikuttaukpata uvalunin ikkitkiyaukpata hapkuninga tamatkikungnarhugit kititauhimayut pipkaktauyungnaktut anngutirhat.
- 5.7.19 Immaitnikat una Inuk uvalunin DIO-kut anngikatigingitpata kittunik katimayiyunik hapkuninga ihuinaqtauhumanikata hapkua annguniakviuyut laisikaktut nunanik attuqniqqata malikavlugu una Nakatak 5.7.18 (d), una pitjutauyuq ihuarhaqtauniaqtuq malikalugu una Nakatak 38.

- 5.7.34 Malikalugu una Nakatak 5.7.3 una Inuk, uvalu malikalugu una Nakatak 5.7.6, una RWO-guyuk uvalunin HTO-kut pinagiakaktuq, kihiani pitjutaunikat una Nakatak 5.7.35: (a) tunninagiakakta una piyunautinni annguniaknikut tatvunga (i) Inuinnauppat, uvalunin (ii) una kinaugaluakluni inuk innuqqatigiqpagu uma Inuinnaup, uvalu taimaitpata una piyunnautauyuq tunniyauhimalikata annguniarutauluni pitjutauyagiakaktut anngutauyumik avvakuyagiakaktut una tunniyauhi-mayuq piyunnautimik annguniakutimik; uvalu (b) tunniyagiakakta illanga uvalunin tammat inmi anngutani atturhugu una piyunnauta uma annguniakungnaktut attuqlugit hapkua maligayut.

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 Nunavut Tunngavik Vice-President of Finance Raymond
 Ningeocheak presented Cadet Sgt. Cassandra Gordon with a Drill
 Award in Rankin Inlet.
 Nunavut Tunngavikkut Tuklia Angayuqqaap Kiinauyaliriniqmut
 Raymond Ningeocheak aittuqhiyuq Cadet Sgt. Cassandra
 Gordon-mik Kangiqhiniqmi.

A history of wildlife management in Nunavut

- **Pre-1900** – Inuit manage harvesting and wildlife.
- **Post-1900** – Government of Canada begins to take a more active interest in the Arctic. RCMP officers become responsible for new laws and systems put in place to manage wildlife and harvesting.
- **1948** – Government of Canada transfers authority for harvesting and wildlife management to the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT).
- **1978** – GNWT creates a *Wildlife Act*.
- **July 9, 1993** – Inuit and the Government of Canada sign the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA). Authority over Inuit harvesting and wildlife management is restored.
- **July 9, 1993** – Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB) is created.
- **1997** – Tungavik Federation of Nunavut, NWMB and GNWT discuss new a Nunavut *Wildlife Act*.
- **April 1, 1999** – Nunavut is created. GNWT *Wildlife Act* is in place, but remains out of date because it does not incorporate the rights and benefits included in the NLCA.
- **2000** – NTI, NWMB and Government of Nunavut (GN) form the Nunavut Wildlife Legislation Working Group.
- **2001** – GN develops a work plan for the development of the Nunavut *Wildlife Act*.
- **2002** – GN wildlife officers and Hunters and Trappers Organizations deliver Nunavut *Wildlife Act* community consultations. Nunavummiut identify 14 topics of importance.
- **2002/03** – Drafting of the Nunavut *Wildlife Act* takes place.
- **Mar. 2003** – Bill 35, Nunavut *Wildlife Act*, gets first and second reading in the Legislative Assembly.
- **Dec. 2003** – Bill 35 receives third and final reading.
- **July 9, 2005** – Nunavut *Wildlife Act* comes into force.
- **2005-current** – Nunavut Wildlife Legislation Working Group develops *Wildlife Act* regulations.

Inuit are the original inhabitants of the area that is now called Nunavut. During negotiations for the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NCLA)*, Inuit proved they lived in Nunavut before contact with Europeans.

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 Seal hunting at the floe edge near Iqaluit.
 Nattiqhiuqtut tuvangmi Iqaluit haniani.



2. Inuit self-regulation of harvesting practices and techniques

This was important because Inuit were able to assert to the federal government they historically used the land and water and resources, and therefore retained the right to continue to do so. In the case of wildlife, this translated as a claim to the right to harvest and co-manage wildlife resources, and a right to decide how wildlife will be used by Inuit for future generations. Both the territorial and federal governments have acts and regulations that establish general rules for hunting that apply to Inuit. These rules are non-quota limitations that are established for conservation purpose, public safety and public health reasons that apply to Inuit. However, the NLCA establishes that the exercise of harvesting by Inuit shall be overseen by Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTOs) and Regional Wildlife Organizations (RWOs).

Part of this right includes the Inuit right to self-regulate harvesting practices and techniques, through HTOs and RWOs. This right recognizes there is a need for an effective system of wildlife management that enables Inuit to exercise control over Inuit harvesting. This system is very different than the system that was in place before the NLCA was signed. The new system empowers Inuit because it restores the authority Inuit had over harvesting before the Government of Canada came to the Arctic. The objective of Inuit self-regulation of harvesting is to ensure that traditional customs and practices of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit are maintained and continue at the community level by empowering the HTOs and RWOs.

Self-regulation is managed at the community level by the HTO. Each community has an HTO. All Inuit who reside in the community are members of the HTO. Non-Inuit are not members of HTOs. HTO members elect the HTO Board of Directors and chairperson. The HTO Board has the authority to develop rules to manage the harvesting practices of its members. For example, each HTO in Nunavut creates local community rules to manage the harvest of polar bears. These polar bear hunting rules determine when the polar bear hunt will open and close, how the polar bear tags will be distributed, if polar bear tags be allocated for community sports hunts, and other rules that may be unique to that HTO. The HTO hunting rules are established by the HTO members and must be approved by a majority of the HTO membership and made public to all HTO members. It is anticipated that all HTOs will eventually create other local hunting rules to manage Inuit harvesting of other species like whales, musk oxen and caribou.

The Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB) was established July 9, 1993, through Article 5 of the NLCA, and the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Act*. The NWMB is the main instrument of wildlife management and the main regulator of access to wildlife in Nunavut.

The NWMB's mandate is to help ensure the conservation and wise use of wildlife, wildlife habitat management and protection for the long-term benefit of Inuit and all Canadians. The NWMB takes its direction from the NLCA and carries out its duties as an independent body. It is not under the direction of Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI), the Government of Nunavut (GN) or the Government of Canada, although ultimate responsibility for wildlife management in Nunavut rests with the territorial and federal governments.

The NWMB is the primary decision-making body within a system of wildlife co-management in Nunavut. Co-management is a system of partnerships in which the partners, Inuit and government, work cooperatively to provide information, advice and recommendations to the NWMB.

For example, when a decision is required to limit Inuit harvesting of wildlife, the NWMB conducts a public hearing. An NWMB public hearing is done in an open and transparent way that ensures that all persons affected by the decision are aware of the information being presented to the NWMB. Persons affected can present to the NWMB hearing in person or in writing. The NWMB makes a decision based on the information that is presented. The initial decision is forwarded to whichever territorial or federal government minister is responsible. The minister can choose to accept or reject the decision. If the decision is accepted, it will be implemented. If the decision is rejected, it goes back to the NWMB with written reasons. The Board reconsiders the decision and sends a final decision to the minister who can then accept, reject or vary the final decision. In making its decisions to the ministers, the NWMB uses the knowledge and experience of various sources of information and expertise, including harvesters, Elders, Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and modern science.

If an Inuk or a non-Inuk has a matter they wish to be brought forward for consideration by the NWMB, they can proceed in two different ways. A member of the public or an Inuk can make a presentation at a public hearing conducted by the NWMB, or an Inuk can bring the matter to the attention of their local Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO) or Regional Wildlife Organization (RWO), which then brings it forward to the NWMB. The NWMB coordinates its meetings and public hearings with HTOs and RWOs.

Under the terms of the NLCA, the NWMB is an independent IPG composed of nine members. Four members are appointed by the Regional Inuit Associ-

ations (RIAs) and NTI, one by the GN, and three by the Government of Canada. The chairperson is nominated by the eight other members and appointed by the Government of Canada.

The NWMB also has two alternate members from Makivik Corporation who represent Inuit in Nunavik when issues relating to wildlife stocks that are shared between Nunavut and Nunavik are discussed.

Because of the importance of their position on the NWMB, and to ensure they can adequately defend the rights of Inuit, it is critical that all Board members are fully aware of the rights of Inuit established in the NLCA.

Kanatamiutaqnin. Ukkua NWMB-kut hivuniqtauvaqtut tatvangat NLCA-mit uvalu illikuarhutik timiuvlutik havarivagait. Attaniqtuq-taungitut hapkunanga Nunavut Tunngavik Timingatnin. (NTI-kut), Nunavut Kavamatkunin (GN-kunin) uvalunin Kanatami Kavamatkunin, Kihiani hapkua an'ngutirhat attaniktutait illuani Nunavut munnagiyaavaktut avikturhimayuni uvalu kanatami kavamatkunin.

Ukkua NWMB-kut timmiuvlutik ihummaliuqluaqpaqtut at-turauyuni an'ngutirhanik ikkayuqtauvarhutik illuani Nunavut. Ikkayuktigirhutik-munnurhiqatigiiknik aullayat ikkayuqtigirhutik ukkua Inuit uvalu kavamatkut, havakatigiktirhutik tuhaktitaivaktut, ukkautjivaktut uvalu piyumayaayunik tunnihvarhutik tatvunga NWMB-kunut.

Ukkutigilugu, ihumaliurutaugangat ikkilligiaktauyumakpata hapkua Inuit an'nguniaktarhait an'ngutirhat, ukkua NWMB-kut katimatjutigivagait nallaktukaktitlugu. Una NWMB-kut Inuit nalaktitlugit katimapkaigangata angmaumavutik iiraqturhimaitumik katimapkaivaktut taimatut tamaita hapkua inuit ikpigiyakaktut ihumaliurutaayunik kangirhimayangita tuhagarhanik ukkautauyunik tatvunga NWMB-kunut. Inuit ikpigiyakaktut ukkalagungnaktut unipkaktut ihumaliukpaktut tuharhimayamingnik tatvani nallaktukaktitlugu ukkautauyunik. Una ihumalliurutigihimayaat tunniyauvaktut naliaknun avikturhimayuni uvalunin kavammatukaktut ministanut havagiyakaktumut. Una minister ihumarhukluni angirungnakta uvalunin qingiyungnakta una ihumaliurutauihimayug. Una ihumaliurutauiyug angiktauqpat, ihuarhaktauniaqtuq. Una ihumaliurutauiyug qingiyauqpat, uttiktitaunniaktuk tatvunga NWMB-kunut tiitiraqhimayuniq kiutjutiqaqluni. Ukkua Katimayit ihumarhutigiffagiakaktaat una ihumaliukuta tatvunga una kingulik-panguluni ihumarhutat tuyugiakaktaat tatvunga ministamut inmi uma angirungnakta, kingillaqta uvalunin ukkua Katimayit ihumarhutigiyungnakta una kingulikpak ihumaliurutauihimayug. Ihumaliurutigivlugit hapkua ihummarutiqhait ukkua ministauyut, ukkua NWMB-kut attuqpagait qauyimayangit uvalu atturhimayait ammihut hapkua tuhakvigihimayatik uvalu ayungituut, ilaliutilugit hapkua an'ngunniaktiit, Inniqniit hapkualu Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit uvalu kablunaat.

Una Inuk uvalunin Inuinnaungituq ihumarhutiqaqniqumi ukkautigitquvlugit hapkunangat NWMB-kunin, pitjutigiyungnaktat malguknik naliaknik attuqluttig. Una inuk kinnaugaluakluni unnipkagungnaktuk tatvani nallakviuyumi katimapkaititlugit ukkua NWMB-kut, uvalunin una Inuk tuhaktitauiyungnaktuk nunaliit Anguniaktiit uvalu Nanigiaqtuqtiit Katimayitnun (HTO-kut) uvalunin

4. Malikarhait kavamatkut pittailitjutait Inuit an'nguniakutaitnik

Ukkua Appirhuivikyuakut Kanatami ihumali-urhimayait hapkua Nunakakaktut an'nguni-aknikut piyunnautait ukkua illiitarihimagat kavamatkut pittailiunnaktait Inuit an'nguniakutait kihiani piyagiakakatjuk ikkilivaliannikata an'ngutirhat, uvalunin inuk-nun qanyangnarhivallaknikata uvalu anniarutikallingnikata. Una piunirhauvluni allangayuq an'nguniaknikut piyunnau-tayuq uvalu attuangayuq nunakakaktunut kihiani, ilaliutivlugit Inuit, Kantami.



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Nutaraalak Lonsdale's first ptarmigan, caught near Iqaluit.

Nutaraalak Lonsdale aqilginngaghuni, Iqaluit haniani.

U na Inuit piyunnautaat tiitiraqhimangmiyuq tatvani Nunavut Nunatarutaita Angirutani (NLCA) Nakatak 5.3.3. Tamaita ukkua Nunavumi An'ngutirhaniq Munnarhiyuuvlutik Katimayit (NWMB) uvalu una minista (avikturhimayuni uvalunin kavamatuqatqut) piyagiakaktat taimatut, nalliak attatarhaqaqata uvalunin attatarhaqangitpatalunin, ihumagiyauiakat nungutailitjutaunniaknikata, uvalunin anniaktailitjutaunniaknikat uvalunin qayannakpallaknikata. Hapkua pitailitjutait an'nguni-aknikut nallaumanginikata uuktutaitnun haffuma Nakatak 5.3.3, malikkayagiakangitaat Inuit.

Tatvani Nunavut An'ngutirhat Maligani, hapkua illangi nalliak attatarhaqaqata uvalunin attatarhaqangitpatalunin pitjutaun'ngitut Inuit an'nguniarutaitnun. uuktutig-ilugu, An'ngutirhanut Maligak Uigguani 71 an'nguniarungnangitut angiyunik an'ngutirhanik puuvyaktiitlugu, kihiani una pittailitjutat pitjutaungituq Inuinnaqnun uvalu taima tiitiraqhimayuq tatvani maligakmi. Kiklikaktut kaffinik aqqilgiqniq piyunnakmangat nunaliit uvalunin ahinningaqtuq an'nguniaktuq attauhikmi ubluani, kihiani kiklikangituq kaffinik aqqiliqungnaqmangat Inuinnaugumi. Huuq taima kiklikangitpat Inuit attangit-mata hapkua ikkilivalianningit uvalunin qayangnangitmata uvalunin anniakutaun'ngitmata tatja an'ngutirhat. Tatva taimatut, pitjutaungitut Inuit an'nguniarutaitnun.

Piyunnirhauyut taima Inuit qauyimayagiakaktut ukkua NWMB-kut uvalu kavamatkut tunnirhimayagiakaktaat hamna pitailitjutaayuq uvalunin iikilligiagutait Inuit an'ngu-niarutaitnun pitjutauyungnaktut iikillivalialiknikata tamaktailinahuaknigumiku, qayang-nakpallaknikata uvalunin anniakutikalinnikata. Inuit piyunnautiqaqtut appirilugit ukkua NWMB-kut uvalunin kavamatkut kiunnahuakulugit huuq pittailitjutiqaqniqata.

4. Standards for government restrictions on Inuit harvesting



ᑕᑦᑏᑦ ᑏᑦᑏᑦ / Glenn Williams

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Virgil Williams harvested his second polar bear outside Iqaluit this past winter.

Virgil Williams aippaanik nannughimayug Iqaluit haniani ukiug.

The Supreme Court of Canada made decisions on the issue of Aboriginal harvesting rights which recognize that government may restrict Inuit harvesting only to the extent necessary to affect a valid conservation purpose, or to provide for public safety and public health. This is a very important and unique harvesting right and only applies to Aboriginal Peoples, including Inuit, in Canada.

This Inuit right is repeated in *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement* (NLCA) Article 5.3.3. Both the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB) and the minister (territorial or federal government) are required to demonstrate that any limitation, whether it is a quota or a non-quota limitation, is for a valid conservation purpose, or to provide for public health or public safety. If the limitation on harvesting does not meet the test of Article 5.3.3, it does not apply to Inuit.

In the *Nunavut Wildlife Act*, there are a few non-quota limitations and quota limitations that do not apply to Inuit harvesting. For example, *Wildlife Act* Section 71 prohibits the hunting of big game while it is swimming, but this limitation does not apply to Inuit and it is stated so in the law. There are limits on the number of ptarmigan that a resident or non-resident hunter can hunt per day, but there is no limit on the number of ptarmigan that an Inuk can hunt. The reason these limitations do not apply to Inuit is that this is no conservation purpose or public safety or public health reason for the restrictions. Therefore, they do not apply to Inuit hunting.

It is very important that Inuit be aware of the NWMB and government obligation to ensure that any restrictions or limits on Inuit harvesting apply only to the extent necessary for a valid conservation purpose, public safety or public health. Inuit have the right to ask the NWMB or government for the valid justification of all limitations.

How do you convey to people far away the importance of Inuit culture and its place in the world?
You show them!

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From left: Kathleen Merritt, Charlotte Carleton, Karen Tutanuak.

Haumighiqmit: Kathleen Merritt, Charlotte Carleton, Karen Tutanuak.

Nunavut Sivuniksavut students take their culture to Europe

That's just what Nunavut Sivuniksavut (NS) students in year two of the program set out to do on a recent tour of Brussels and Paris. Invited to Brussels by the Embassy of Canada, the students made presentations and performed for a wide variety of audiences in both Brussels and Paris. Their presentations covered several topics and of course, the recent European seal ban was the focus of one of the presentations to European Union officials.

"The recent ban by the European Union on the importing of seal products has once again pulled the rug out from a renewable sector of the economy that could have great potential benefits. We wonder when this attention will shift from seals to whales to caribou. It is very difficult for us to find any logic in the arguments made for something like the seal products ban," said Keenan Lindell and Kathleen Merritt in their presentation.

The students proudly presented their culture wherever they went, including throat-singing on the Paris subways, and were fine ambassadors for Nunavut.

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- **2002/03** - ᐱᓄᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ
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- **ᓕᓐᓂᓐ 9, 2005** - ᓄᓄᓐᓂᓐ ᐅᓕᓕᓐᓂᓐ
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- **2005 ᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ** - ᓄᓄᓐᓂᓐ ᐅᓕᓕᓐᓂᓐ
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በበኛል (ᐱᓕᓕᓐ) ᓄᓂᓕᓐᓂᓐ | OFFICE LOCATIONS | HAVAKVIITA HUMITMANGATA

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IQALUIT

- President
- Chief Executive Officer
- Chief Operating Officer
- Administration
- Communications
- Economic and Business Development
- Implementation
- Legal Services
- Social and Cultural Development

IQALUIT

- Angayuqaq
- Ataniuluaktuq Havaktinik
- Atanguyaq Aulattitiyi
- Atanguyat
- Tuhaktitilikiyiit
- Pivalialikiyiit uvalu
- Nanminiqtatutirhaliqiyiit
- Ihuarhaiyuyut
- Maliralikiyiit
- Inulikiyiit uvalu Ilulikiyiit



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