

6. IMPLEMENTING BODIES

The Agreement provides for the establishment of implementing bodies to manage wildlife resources, conduct environmental impact assessments and reviews of development proposals, plan for land use, regulate water use, manage the Training Trust Fund, develop the Inuit Implementation Training Plan and settle disputes that may arise in the interpretation of the Agreement or regarding surface rights. The Agreement sets out the membership, functions and time frames for establishing these implementing bodies.

To date, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB), the Nunavut Implementation Training Committee (NITC), the Arbitration Board and the Surface Rights Tribunal have been established pursuant to the Agreement to carry out some of these responsibilities. The Agreement provided for the creation of the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC), the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) and the Nunavut Water Board (NWB) by July 9, 1996 to assume the remaining resource management responsibilities as institutions of public government. To ensure a smooth transition of resource management in the Nunavut Settlement Area, transition teams were established in October 1994 to provide an opportunity for team members to become familiar with the Agreement and the responsibilities of their positions, and to establish administrative procedures so the boards could be as well prepared as possible at inception. In 1995-96, the transition teams continued their work in developing administrative and operating regimes for these implementing bodies.

Article 33.4 of the Agreement provides for the establishment of the Inuit Heritage Trust (IHT) by Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) to support, encourage and facilitate the conservation, maintenance, restoration and display of archaeological sites and specimens in the Nunavut Settlement Area. Article 32.3 of the Agreement provides for the establishment of the Nunavut Social Development Council (NSDC) by NTI to promote Inuit involvement in the development of social and cultural policies and in the design of social and cultural programs and services, including the method of delivery, in the Nunavut Settlement Area. In addition, under the Agreement, NTI may designate an organization as responsible for any power, function or authority of a Designated Inuit Organization (DIO) under the Agreement. The IHT, the NSDC and a number of DIOs have been established, and their activities in 1995-96 are described in the NTI section.

The following describes more fully the activities during 1995-96 of the Arbitration Board, the NWMB, the NITC and the transition teams established for the NPC, the NIRB and the NWB. Appendix 3 lists the membership of each of these implementing bodies.

6.1 Arbitration Boards

The Arbitration Board held its second meeting in May 1995 in Whale Cove and its third meeting in Iqaluit at the end of March 1996. At the May 1995 meeting, Board members worked with a facilitator to establish rules procedures and guidelines, and carried out a mock hearing to prepare for any arbitrations that may occur between the parties.



6.2 Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

The NWMB is well established as the main instrument of wildlife management in the Nunavut Settlement Area- In order to carry out its responsibilities effectively, the Board staffed five additional positions in 1995-96: director of finance and administration, director of wildlife management and three liaison officer positions for the Baffin, Keewatin and Kitikmeot regions. Work also continued on establishing and registering a Wildlife Research Trust Fund for the Board's research funds and on establishing a basic needs level for beluga, narwhal and walrus.

A major task for the NWMB was gaining the approval of the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans in February 1996 for a total allowable harvest of one bowhead whale for the Nunavut Settlement Area for 1996.

Four Board meetings were held in 1995-96, with locations rotated through the three regions of Nunavut. In addition to these regular meetings, Board members also attended other meetings, conferences and workshops.



NWMB-Funded Research

The NWMB plays a significant role with regard to wildlife research in the Nunavut Settlement Area. Wildlife research is necessary to ensure that harvesting (hunting, trapping, fishing and related activities) is sustainable, so residents of Nunavut can continue these activities which are at the heart of Inuit culture. The NWMB is committed to ensuring wildlife research benefits Nunavut Inuit by reflecting their knowledge and culture and addressing their priorities.

The NWMB is also working to ensure Inuit communities and regions within the Nunavut Settlement Area participate in wildlife research. To this end, the NWMB has asked community Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTOs) and the three Regional Wildlife Organizations (RWOs) to provide their priorities for wildlife research. The Board will also ensure community priorities are voiced, as wildlife research activities are licensed to discourage inappropriate and unwanted research. The Board also encourages government to train and employ Inuit in wildlife research.

Wildlife Research Trust Fund

Through the Wildlife Research Trust Fund, nearly \$500,000 is made available to government departments annually to carry out research of high priority to the NWMB. Funding is also provided to HTOs and RWOs for research projects carried out in association with government.

The NWMB considers research funding proposals twice each year, in August and February.

The criteria for awarding research funds include:

- the priority of the research question to be addressed;
- the quality of the proposed project;
- the potential benefits to residents of Nunavut, especially regarding training and employment from [the project];
- the degree of consultation with community and regional organizations proposed in the research; and
- provisions for appropriate reporting of research results to Inuit communities.

The following projects were funded in 1995-96:

Description	Applicant
Abundance and Age Structure of Northern Hudson Bay/Foxe Basin Bowhead Whales	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Beluga Whale DNA Genetics and Stock Delineation	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Baffin Community Arctic Charr Fishery Information Collection	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Keewatin Coastal Fishery Monitoring Program	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Stock Delineation of Arctic Charr Using DNA Techniques	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Identification of Arctic Charr Stocks in the Taloyoak Area and Estimating the Size of the Arctic Charr Stock of the Coppermine River	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
A Study of the Movements and Diving Behaviour of Baffin Bay Beluga in Northern and Western Baffin Bay	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Victoria Island Caribou Harvesting Patterns	Territorial Department of Renewable Resources
Population Ecology of Grizzly Bears in the Slave Geological Province: Phase 1: Spatial Organization	Territorial Department of Renewable Resources
Wolverine Ecology Distribution and Productivity in a Tundra Environment	Territorial Department of Renewable Resources
South Hudson Bay Polar Bear Inventory	Canadian Wildlife Service (Environment Canada)



In addition to the Trust Fund projects, the NWMB supported a number of additional research projects of high priority to the Board. In 1995-96, the Board established a policy and an application procedure for projects sustained by funds other than the Trust Fund.

The following projects were funded in 1995-96 using these research funds:

Description	Agency
Baffin Bay Polar Bear Inventory	Territorial Department of Renewable Resources
Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Management Systems	Sanikiluaq
Narwhal Photo Identification	Ikajutit HTO Arctic Bay

Nunavut Wildlife Angujanik (Harvest) Study

Preparation of the Nunavut Wildlife Angujanik (Harvest) Study is a priority of the NWMB. In 1995-96, the following activities were carried out in anticipation of the study:

- the design phase was completed in April 1995;
- RWOs were designated as DIOs for the purposes of this study and contracted with the NWMB to complete data collection;
- three regional liaison officers were hired to co-ordinate regional activities;
- a field worker training manual was produced;
- maps for use in data collection were obtained; and
- a prototype data collection calendar and data sheet were produced.

The calendar and data sheet will be tested in three communities as part of a two-month pilot project of the study in early 1996-97, with the support of three field workers. Data collection is scheduled to begin in all communities in 1996-97 with the support of 27 field workers and three data entry clerks.

Bowhead Traditional Knowledge Study

The NWMB is required under Article 5.5.2 to carry out an Inuit knowledge study to record sightings, location and concentration of bowhead whales within the Nunavut Settlement Area.

One hundred and eighty-two interviews documenting Inuit knowledge of bowhead whales were completed in 11 Nunavut communities by the end of April 1995. A preliminary report, using transcripts of 44 translated interviews and associated maps showing distribution and migration patterns of bowheads, was presented to the NWMB in November 1995.

Based on its consideration of the preliminary traditional knowledge study and additional scientific data from Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the NWMB decided in December 1995

that one bowhead could be harvested in the Nunavut Settlement Area during 1996. This decision was accepted by the federal government in February 1996.

From February to April 1996, 68 interviews of individuals regarding traditional knowledge of bowhead whales were conducted by a trained interviewer in seven additional communities. Individual interviews have now been completed in all 18 communities within the seasonal range of bowhead whales. Follow-up verification workshops with small groups of bowhead experts were held in February and March 1996 in seven of the 11 communities participating in the first set of interviews.

Tape-recorded interviews and workshop discussions will be translated and transcribed in 1996-97 for use in the preparation of a second interim report documenting Inuit knowledge of bowhead whales and whaling scheduled to be completed by December 1996.

The NWMB publicized activities relating to the bowhead Traditional Knowledge Study by including updates in Iqaluit's weekly paper *Nunatsiaq News* and in its periodic insert *Report on Nunavut*, as well as through radio and television interviews by NWMB staff and bowhead Knowledge Study Committee members.

6.3 Nunavut Implementation Training Committee

The Nunavut Implementation Training Committee (NITC) completed a draft Implementation Training Plan for release in 1996-97. The Committee began to develop regional workshops to familiarize all DIOs and implementing bodies with the Plan.

Committee members, participating in a working group, developed a Nunavut Training Strategy intended to ensure the effective integration of existing government training programs and implementation training needs. The working group also included representatives of NTI, the Department of Education, Culture and Employment of the Territorial Government and the Nunavut Secretariat of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND), which are taking part in establishing the future Government of Nunavut in the eastern Arctic.

NITC initiated the Organizational Training Needs Assessment and Planning Project with NTI and the Kivalliq Inuit Association. This project will enable DIOs and implementing bodies to enhance their capacity to assess, plan and monitor their staff training and development activities.

NITC oversaw the development and delivery of the Inuit Resource Management Certificate Program at Nunavut Arctic College, and began preliminary discussions with the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs regarding joint delivery of training in land management.

The Committee reviewed territorial and federal Inuit employment plans to provide strategic direction and to ensure the plans reflect the terms, spirit and intent of the Agreement.

In keeping with the results of the Inuit Implementation Training Study, which identified management training as a priority for Nunavut Inuit, the NITC entered into a partnership for the design and delivery of a management training program. The Sivuliuqtit management training program was also sponsored by NTI; the Department of Education, Culture and



Employment; the Nunavut Arctic College; the Canadian Centre for Management Development; the Nunavut Implementation Commission; and DIAND's Nunavut Secretariat. NITC assisted senior management candidates from NTI and the Regional Inuit Associations (RIA.s) to participate in the Sivuliuqtit program by providing tuition and distance learning funding and, in some cases, by providing funds to offset salary costs.

NITC assisted the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada in negotiating a national framework agreement with Human Resources Development Canada for the federal "Pathways to Success" program, which provides for the delivery of training programs and services by Aboriginal peoples to Aboriginal peoples. Under this agreement, the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada will provide federal training funds to Nunavut communities and regions to help meet implementation, economic development and other Inuit training needs throughout the Nunavut Settlement Area.

6.4 Nunavut Planning Commission Transition Team

The NPC Transition Team is working to establish the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC). In 1995-96, the Transition Team met every month except July and December. Team members also worked closely with the Land and Resource Chairpersons' Committee Study Team, which is composed of the acting chairpersons of the NPC, the NIRB and the NWB transition teams. The NPC Transition Team continued to provide secretariat services for the Study Team and for the Nunavut Resource Centre Steering Committee.



In 1995-96, NPC Transition Team activities included:

- continuing the West Kitikmeot mapping project, including the preparation of digital resource maps;
- continuing research, analysis and examination of alternatives for various land use issues which include archaeological terminology, marine and land transportation and criteria for steps in cleaning up sites (research papers relating to these and other matters will be presented to communities early in 1996-97);
- representing the Nunavut caucus on the West Kitikmeot/Slave Study Working Group, which made progress on the West Kitikmeot/Slave Study (the Transition Team under scored the need for adequate emphasis on traditional knowledge);
- holding community meetings in Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk and Omingmaktok to discuss such topics as the impact on caribou of mining development (a temporary office was opened in Kugluktuk);
- discussing proposals for national parks at Wager Bay and Bluenose Lake;
- deciding to enter into a contract with the University of Calgary to continue data base development;
- accepting a proposal from Geomatics Canada to allow access by the Transition Team to digital data from the national topographic data base for the Nunavut Settlement Area;
- discussing the Department of Transportation proposal for construction of a marine resupply terminal at Rankin Inlet (to be raised with the other transition teams); and
- addressing various staffing and administrative matters, making a number of appointments, including the appointment of auditors, and developing administrative and operational procedures manuals.

The Nunavut Resource Centre Steering Committee met with the transition teams for the NPC, the NIRB and the NWB. The Steering Committee concluded that telecommunications are the main obstacle to developing the Resource Centre, so federal, TG and NPC Transition Team representatives decided to approach NorthwesTel to discuss telecommunications issues.

6.5 Nunavut Impact Review Board Transition Team

The Agreement provides for the establishment of the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) to screen development project proposals, measure and define the impact of projects, review the ecosystemic and socio-economic impact of project proposals, determine whether projects should proceed and monitor projects which do proceed. In 1994-95, a NIRB Transition Team was established to lay the foundation for the establishment of the NIRB.

In 1995-96, the Transition Team carried out a number of activities to ensure the NIRB would be as operational as possible upon its establishment. These activities included:

- establishing open lines of communication with DIAND and the TG, and keeping governments informed of progress in developing draft terms of reference for the operation of the NIRB;
- consulting and interacting with NTI, especially with regard to refining operational procedures by working closely with the transition teams established for the NPC and the NWB in areas of common interest and, in collaboration with these transition teams, hired a consultant to develop draft administrative procedures manuals;
- developing plans for hiring staff and establishing an office with five positions staffed since December 1995, thus enabling the Transition Team to prepare orientation, training and cross-cultural awareness packages for future NIRB staff;
- arranging for review and approval of NIRB budgets by the Minister of DIAND;
- making progress on the development of a NIRB reference library;
- developing draft by-laws and rules for the consideration of the NIRB, once it is established; and
- holding discussions with various federal and territorial departments regarding NIRB's mandate and proposed activities which may have an environmental impact in the Nunavut Settlement Area.



6.6 Nunavut Water Board Transition Team

The Nunavut Water Board (NWB) will be established under the Agreement as an institution of public government with responsibilities and powers over the regulation, use and management of water in the Nunavut Settlement Area.

The transition team, formed in 1994-95 to set the stage for the NWB before its formal establishment, was involved in 1994-95 and was active in 1995-96 in a number of activities. Among these activities was staff training in various areas including:

- environmental assessment;
- water resource development and management;
- lagoon and wetlands sewage treatment;
- mechanical sewage treatment alternatives;
- municipal hazardous waste management and disposal;
- water quality parameters;
- mining development;
- computers; and
- management, including general office management.

Community workshops were held in the three regions within the Nunavut Settlement Area. Participants from each community were provided with information on the NWB mandate so they could offer input to NWB operations with regard to licensing processes, public hearings, communications procedures and use by the NWB of traditional knowledge in decision making.



6.7 Surface Rights Tribunal

The Surface Rights Tribunal will address disputes concerning access to, and compensation for, subsurface rights, damage to wildlife caused by third parties and any matter referred to the tribunal arising from a settlement agreement.

Patricia Angnakak, Eva Adams-Klaassen, Emile Immaritok, Peter Katorka and Tom Sammurtok were nominated by the federal government, TG and NTI and appointed to the Surface Rights Tribunal on March 29, 1996. The Tribunal chose Patricia Angnakak as interim chairperson.



APPENDIX 1 :

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND INITIALISMS

BRIA	Baffin Region Inuit Association
CWS	Canadian Wildlife Service
DIAND	Department of Indian and Northern Affairs
DEW	Distant Early Warning
DIO	Designated Inuit Organization
DND	Department of National Defence
HTO	Hunters and Trappers Organization
IHT	Inuit Heritage Trust
IIBA	Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement
NEBP	Nunavut Elders' Benefit Plan
NHSP	Nunavut Hunter Support Program
NIRB	Nunavut Impact Review Board
NITC	Nunavut Implementation Training Committee
NPC	Nunavut Planning Commission
NSDC	Nunavut Social Development Council
NTI	Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated
NWB	Nunavut Water Board
NWMB	Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
PWGSC	Public Works and Government Services Canada
RIA	Regional Inuit Association
RIO	Regional Inuit Organization
RWO	Regional Wildlife Organization
TG	Territorial Government



APPENDIX 2:

FEATURES OF THE NUNAVUT LAND CLAIMS AGREEMENT

The Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, also referred to as the Nunavut Final Agreement:

- was signed on May 25, 1993, in Iqaluit by representatives of the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut, the Government of Canada and the Government of the Northwest Territories;
- received royal assent in Parliament on June 10, 1993, and came into force on July 9, 1993; and
- involves the largest number of claimants and the largest geographic area of any comprehensive claim in Canadian history.

Today, there are approximately 19,500 Inuit in the central and eastern Northwest Territories described as the Nunavut Settlement Area. This area includes approximately 1.9 million square kilometres in the Northwest Territories (one-fifth of the total land mass of Canada), as well as adjacent offshore areas. Inuit constitute approximately 85 percent of the population in the Nunavut Settlement Area.

In exchange for ceding, releasing and surrendering to Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada all their Aboriginal claims, rights, title and interests, in and to lands and waters anywhere in Canada, the Agreement provides the Inuit of Nunavut with:

- title to approximately 350,000 square kilometres (136,000 square miles) of land, of which 35,257 square kilometres (14,000 square miles) include mineral rights;
- equal representation of Inuit with government on joint management boards related to wildlife management, land use planning, environmental assessment and the regulation of water use;
- the right to harvest wildlife on lands and waters throughout the Nunavut Settlement Area;
- financial compensation payments of \$580 million in 1989 dollars with interest payable over 14 years (totalling \$1.173 billion less repayment of negotiating loans totalling \$39.8 million);
- a \$13 million Training Trust Fund;
- a \$4 million Implementation Fund;
- a \$500,000 Bowhead Knowledge Study Fund;
- a share of government royalties from oil, gas and mineral development on Crown lands;
- a right of first refusal on sport and commercial development of renewable resources in the Nunavut Settlement Area; and
- a commitment to recommend legislation to establish a Nunavut government and territory.

**APPENDIX 3:
MEMBERSHIP OF IMPLEMENTING BODIES**

(as of March 31 , 1996)

Arbitration Board

Andrew Tagak, Chairperson
Anne Crawford
Violet Mae Ford
David T. McCann
Robert Stanbury

Elizabeth Copland, Vice-chairperson
Keith Crowe
Letha J. MacLachlan
Edward Picco

Nunavut Implementation Training Committee

Wilfred Wilcox, Chairperson
Peter Kritiqiluk
Conrad Pilon
Peter Tapatai

Fred Nowicki
Joy Suluk
Mary Wilman

Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

Ben Kovic, Chairperson
David Aglukark
Gordon D. Koshinsky
Meeka Mike

Joannie Ikkidluak
David Igutsaq
Kevin J. McCormick
Marius Tungilik

Makivik Corporation Nominees

Henry Alayco

Jackie Koneak

Nunavut Planning Commission Transition Team

Bobby Lyall, Chairperson
Bob Aknavigak
David Mablick
Akalayok Quavavau

Loseeosee Aipellee
Edna Elias
Louis Pilakapsi
Peter Suwaksiork

Nunavut Impact Review Board Transition Team

Larry Aknavigak, Chairperson
Ruby Arngna'naaq
Elizabeth Copland

Kane Tologanak
Micah Arreak
Duncan Cunningham

Nunavut Water Board Transition Team

Thomas Kudloo, Chairperson
Kono Tattuninee
Joseph Aglukkaq
Rose Okpik

George Porter
Frank Ipakohak
Peter Kattuk
Al Woodhouse

Surface Rights Tribunal

Patricia Angnakak, Interim Chairperson
Emile Immaritok
Tom Sammurtok

Eva Adams-Klaassen
Peter Katorka

