

QS-8508-000-GB-A1
Catalogue No. R71-54/1995
ISBN 0-662-62247-2
© Minister of Public Works and
Government Services Canada

QS-8508-000-GB-A1
N^o de catalogue : R71-54/1995
ISBN 0-662-62247-2
© Ministre des Travaux publics et
Services gouvernementaux Canada

1. Introduction

ᓄᓂᓇᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ

Introduction

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

- was signed on May 25, 1995 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, 1995 and came into force on July 9, 1995; and
- involves the largest number of claimants and the largest geographic area of any comprehensive land claim in Canadian history. Today, there are approximately 19,000 Inuit in the central and eastern Northwest HI Territories described as the Nunavut Settlement Area. This area includes approximately 1.9 million square HI kilometres in the Northwest Territories (one-fifth of the total land mass of Canada), as well as adjacent offshore areas. Inuit constitute over 80 percent of the population in the Nunavut Settlement



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 550,000 square kilometres (156,000 square miles) of land, of which 55,257 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 \$1.175 billion less repayment of negotiating loans totalling \$59.8 million);
- a \$15 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.

4. Implementation Issues of Concern to Panel Members

Δσ^εε^βη^λε^ε ^γϰ^Δϰ^ρϰ^δ Δ^ρΛ^ΔΔ^Δϰ^ρϰ^δ ^εβ^Δγ^εη^εη^ρα^ε Λ^εΔ^ρ

Préoccupation des membres du comité de mise en oeuvre

In the course of its work the Implementation Panel addressed a number of implementation issues, many leading to consensus and successful resolution. Others remained outstanding.

Key issues which arose and remained outstanding at the end of the review period included:

LEGISLATION TO ESTABLISH INSTITUTIONS OF PUBLIC GOVERNMENT

Canada is obligated under the Agreement to pass legislation to establish the Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal (SRT) within six months of ratification of the Agreement and to establish the Nunavut Water Board (NWB), the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) and the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) within two years of the date of ratification. With respect to all four boards, if legislation has not been passed within one year of the date specified in the Agreement, the boards are established by the provisions of the Agreement.

At the end of the review period, neither piece of legislation had been passed. While significant progress was made in the development of draft Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal legislation, during the reporting period, major issues remained outstanding concerning the interpretation of the Final Agreement. A resolution of these issues was hampered by the absence of a full and open exchange of views in a co-operative, non-adversarial atmosphere. It became evident that a more effective process was required.

No progress was made on the second piece of legislation. The deadline for completing this legislation is July 9, 1995. There

are serious concerns about the federal government's ability to meet this time line.

Transition teams for the three resource management boards are expected to have completed their preparatory work, to get the boards up and running by the fall of 1995. If legislation to establish any of the resource management boards is not in effect by July 9, 1996, the provisions of the land claims agreement respecting the appointment of the members of the board shall come into effect on that date. On their appointment, the members shall be considered to have, for all purposes of law, all powers and duties described in the

ARTICLE 24 - GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS •

Article 24 of the Agreement sets out the obligations of the Government of Canada and the Territorial Government with respect to procurement policies as well as bidding and contracting procedures and criteria for government contracts in the Nunavut Settlement Area. The Government of Canada and Territorial Government are required to provide reasonable support and assistance to Inuit firms, in accordance with the terms of Article 24, to enable them to compete for government contracts. During the reporting period, discussions took place between NTI and both governments with a view to reaching a common interpretation of Article 24 and the most effective means of implementing its provisions. However, at the end of the reporting period, these discussions had been unsuccessful, and there was no agreement on what is required to implement government obligations under Article 24.



5. Summary of Activities: Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated

ᓇᐃᑦᓂᑦᓴᓴᑦ ᓴᓇᑦᓴᓴᓴᑦ: ᓄᓇᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓴᓴᓴᑦ ᓂᓴᓴᓴᓴᑦ

Résumé des activités : Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) is the beneficiary corporation of the Nunavut Trust. During 1994-95, NTI was very busy as it and the other Inuit implementing bodies proceeded with the implementation of the Agreement.

NTI's first and second reporting periods were spent primarily on building a solid base upon which future implementation activities could take place. Since implementation began, key partnerships have been formed, financial and administrative systems have become operational, and various agreements have been reached to ensure that the implementation process will be efficient and effective, and will provide the necessary services and opportunities to Inuit.

IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING

NTI continued the process of implementation planning with the three Regional Inuit Associations (RIAs) and other Inuit organizations. In particular, NTI planned activities with the Kitikmeot Inuit Association in regards to managing water rights and with the Baffin Regional Inuit Association (BRIA) as the Designated Inuit Organization (DIO) designate in relation to national parks for the Baffin region. As the DIO, BRIA is responsible for negotiating Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreements (IIBAs) and participating with the federal government on parks management committees. The Inuit communities which will be most affected by the development of national parks in the Baffin region include Grise Fiord, Pond Inlet, Arctic Bay, Broughton Island, and Pangnirtung. In September 1995, the IIBA

for Wager Bay National Park will begin, with the Kivalliq Inuit Association acting as the DIO. NTI and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) collaborated to produce Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun versions of the Nunavut Agreement and Implementation Contract and an Inuktitut version of the Implementation Contract.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

NTI continued to work to encourage self-reliance amongst Inuit, including Inuit participation in economic opportunities. To this end, NTI organized the Nunavut Sivummut Economic Conference in October 1994. This conference, involving Inuit business people and politicians from across Nunavut, identified goals and priorities relating to a strategy for the economic development of Nunavut for Inuit. This strategy, along with its accompanying goals and priorities, was adopted by NTI as its policy on economic development.

Guided by this policy, NTI proceeded with work relating to Article 24 of the Agreement, which stipulates that the federal and territorial governments must provide reasonable support and assistance to Inuit firms to enable them to compete for government contracts. In 1994-95, NTI was involved in discussions with both governments to implement their obligations under Article 24. NTI also initiated a process to identify Inuit firms which may compete for government contracts. An initial review of applications for status as an Inuit firm was completed, with 36 Inuit firms approved and certified by the end of March 1995.

In other areas of economic development, an investment review committee has



also been established to define three-year regional investment targets, to identify investment opportunities such as takeover targets and joint ventures, and to provide recommendations to the NTI board of directors regarding investment priorities and criteria.

HUNTER SUPPORT PROGRAM

The Nunavut Hunter Support Program was established and is expected to begin distributing assistance during the winter of 1995-96. The program, funded jointly by NTI and the Territorial Government (TG), provides financial assistance to Inuit who hunt, fish or trap for subsistence purposes for a minimum of six months a year. NTI is currently managing the program, but in the future it will be managed by the Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTOs).

ELDERS' BENEFIT PLAN

The Nunavut Elders Benefit Plan (NEBP) was established and the first cheques were mailed in October 1994. The speed with which the NEBP was established reflects the high priority NTI, and all Inuit, give to the comfort and security of elders.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS ORGANIZATIONS (HTOs) and REGIONAL WILDLIFE ORGANIZATIONS (RWOs)

The process of forming HTOs and RWOs was completed, with 27 HTOs and three RWOs established by March 31, 1995. Under Article 5 of the Agreement, these HTOs and RWOs have responsibilities and powers to regulate harvesting practices and techniques, and to allocate and enforce harvesting quotas at both the community and regional levels.

Delays by the federal government in making appointments to the **TRANSITION**

TEAMS for the Nunavut Impact Review Board, the Nunavut Water Board and the Nunavut Planning Commission hampered their timely start-up. However, with pressure from NTI, these teams are now in place. NTI participated in the drafting of by-laws for the transition teams, and in the planning and delivery of a workshop to launch the teams.

ENROLMENT

NTI staff continued to work hard to develop and maintain the Inuit Enrolment List. Community consultations were undertaken in the fall of 1994 to develop the permanent structure of the Nunavut enrolment process. Over 19,000 Inuit have been registered under the Agreement. The initial Inuit Enrolment List was published in October 1994 and has been distributed to Nunavut communities and government. The list will be updated and published annually.

A Nunavut Enrolment Appeals Committee has been established to review all appeals made by individuals not accepted for enrolment. The Committee will also decide on appeals made to remove individuals from the enrolment list.

LANDS MANAGEMENT

NTI and the land management departments of RIAs have established rules and procedures for the management of Inuit-owned lands. These rules and procedures were approved at NTI's 1995 annual general meeting.

In 1994-95, NTI began working with the mining industry to promote subsurface development on Inuit-owned lands. To date, NTI has entered into 15 concession agreements which allow exclusive exploration, sampling and the right to obtain a production lease on Inuit-owned lands, and is negotiating several others.

NTI's Land Management Department is in the process of relocating from Ottawa

to Cambridge Bay and should complete the move by December 1995.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The environmental section of NTI's Land Management Department has been involved in discussions with the Department of National Defence (DND) and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) to ensure that environmental clean-ups in the Nunavut Settlement Area, including Distant Early Warning Line clean-ups, meet Inuit expectations. The Land Management Department has continued to participate in the environmental assessment processes relating to development projects that may have an impact upon Nunavut, including the now defunct Great Whale hydro electric project in the James Bay region of northern Quebec, and the Broken Hill Property diamond project at Lac de Gras, Northwest Territories. NTI was also involved in a working group with the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada regarding amendments to the Canada-United States Migratory Birds Convention to allow Aboriginal harvest and some sale of migratory birds and their eggs.

INUIT HERITAGE TRUST

NTI co-ordinated the design and establishment of the Inuit Heritage Trust (IHT), which will play a lead role in the management of archaeological sites and resources in the Nunavut Settlement Area. An awareness campaign has been launched to raise public awareness of the importance of archaeological resources and of leaving archaeological sites intact. The IHT has also taken steps to ensure that archaeological resources and grave sites are protected by law. Funding is currently being sought to train staff to access computer networks with information on museum collections within Canada. This training will greatly

enhance the ability of the IHT to access data on the archaeological record of Nunavut. The IHT also has the responsibility for reviewing official place names in the Nunavut Settlement Area. Funding is currently being sought to hire a staff member to carry out this function.

NUNAVUT SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

The role of the Nunavut Social Development Council (NSDC), established in the fall of 1994, is to carry out research activities, to publish and distribute information about social and cultural issues, and to advise government and Inuit on social and cultural policies, programs and services. The NSDC held its first meeting in January 1995. At this meeting, an executive board was elected, and board members discussed the Council's structure, priorities and administrative requirements. NSDC directors were appointed by the RIAs and NTI and represent youth, elders and women with special interests in health, culture, education, language and Inuit heritage.

In 1994-95, two orientation workshops were conducted for the NSDC.

They covered various issues, including reviewing Article 32, the section of the Agreement under which the Council was established; the mandate and mission statement of the Council; goals and objectives, and regional priorities. The NSDC head office is currently in Igloolik and is expected to be staffed and operational by September 1995. In the interim, the NTI Department of Social, Cultural and Educational Development has been acting as the secretariat to the Council.

LEGAL ISSUES

NTI continued to participate in the development of draft Nunavut surface rights legislation, including insisting on changes to the draft legislation which NTI feels are necessary to reflect accurately the

letter, spirit and intent of the Agreement.

NTI has persisted in its vigilant monitoring and defence of the rights of Inuit under the Agreement. In particular, NTI actively promoted the interests of Inuit with respect to the allocation of turbot by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and has protested the decision to prosecute Igloodik hunters in the striking of a bow-head whale.

NTI participated in the planning for the municipal lands referendum and advo-

cated successfully for changes in the way in which the vote was to be conducted so as to ensure against any perceived bias.

NTI brought a court application in September 1994 to have the territorial Supreme Court make appointments to the Arbitration Board, pursuant to Article 38.1.5 of the Agreement.

NTI continued to participate with TG officials to develop a position for negotiating a northern energy and minerals accord with the Government of Canada.

6. Summary of Activities: Territorial Government

ᓄᐃᑦᑎᑦᑭᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᐃᑦᑭᑦ: ᓄᓇᑦᑎᐃᑦ ᑭᓄᓄᑦ ᑎᑦᑭᑦ

Résumé des activités : gouvernement territorial

During 1994-95, Territorial Government departments continued to make significant progress in implementing activities set out in the Agreement and Implementation Contract. In general terms, there was an increased awareness of Territorial Government (TG) obligations and responsibilities related to the Agreement. Staff in various departments worked closely with one another, as well as with the implementing bodies, to ensure implementation activities were carried out in an effective manner.

MINISTRY OF INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AND ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS

During the reporting period, the Ministry of Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs co-ordinated TG implementation activities, and ensured effective liaison was maintained with officials of NTI and the federal government. In particular, senior ministry officials actively participated in the six meetings of the Nunavut Implementation Panel.

Assistance was provided in securing additional funding for the Community Land Administrator Certificate Program through internal reallocation of TG funding and a one-time transfer from the Nunavut Water Board Transition Team and the Nunavut Impact Review Board Transition Team. The Ministry assisted in nominating and appointing members to transition teams and boards in a timely manner. Staff also helped to facilitate the Transition Team orientation workshop held in Cambridge Bay from January 7 to 10, 1995.

Advice and assistance were provided to other TG departments involved in devel-

oping Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreements (IIBAs), implementing contract and procurement provisions, and planning for the municipal lands referendum. The Ministry directed comments related to the Inuit labour force analysis to officials preparing the report, and completed a thorough review of the Nunavut Implementation Training Study developed by the Nunavut Implementation Training Committee. Staff coordinated the development of the first annual report, budget and carry-over approval documents on behalf of all departments. Considerable work was also done to review and provide input to the proposed Nunavut surface rights legislation.

A significant highlight of the reporting period was a departmental land claims implementation co-ordinators' workshop hosted by the Ministry in September 1994. TG officials directly involved in implementing the Agreement met for three days to share information, and to gain a better understanding of the Agreement and the accompanying Implementation Contract. This group continues to meet quarterly, resulting in a more co-ordinated approach to implementation activities by TG departments.

DEPARTMENT OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES

The Department of Renewable Resources performed an active advisory and support role for the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board. Several research projects were jointly funded including a population survey of Qamanirjuaq and Beverly caribou herds, and community consultations related to polar bear harvesting. Development of the Thelon Game Sanctuary Management



Plan progressed throughout 1994-95 with the active participation of the Akiliniq Committee. The Department initiated a review of the Wildlife Management Units-Zones-Areas to conform with the Nunavut Settlement Area and community hunting areas, and a proposal for review is expected to be complete by fall 1995. The Department is also continuing an internal review of conservation areas.

All appointments and nominations to implementing bodies, including transition teams, were completed in a timely fashion. Departmental regional land claim co-ordinators have been actively assisting both Hunters and Trappers Organizations and Regional Wildlife Organizations in registering their by-laws, and by attending workshops.

The Department provided administrative and other support to officials implementing the Nunavut Harvester Support Program. It also assisted in developing a system for remote sensing, prepared polar bear management agreements and participated in a land use planning workshop.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

In accordance with the Agreement, all information regarding the business programs and related application forms were translated into Inuktitut.

To support the development of a traditional economy and to provide employment opportunities for residents of the Nunavut Settlement Area, departmental staff helped to prepare proposals for funding under economic development agreements. Several of these proposals were approved and implemented, including projects that encouraged the growth and development of the arts and crafts industry and business infrastructure in communities.

Discussions were undertaken related to IIBAs for federal and territorial parks.

With the recent identification of the Baffin Regional Inuit Association as the DIO for parks in the Baffin region, negotiations and implementation regarding these agreements should proceed in 1995-96.

DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

The Department of Municipal and Community Affairs undertook a number of major initiatives during 1994-95 with respect to the conveyance of municipal lands to Nunavut municipalities.

Most notably, the Department prepared for the referendum in each community to decide whether municipal lands should be available for sale or lease. Extensive public consultation related to this referendum was undertaken through public meetings in each community, meetings with municipal councils, informational materials, television and radio advertising, and phone-in shows.

A training program for municipal land staff was developed in conjunction with Nunavut Arctic College. The Community Land Administrator Certificate Program began in January 1995 and runs until November 1995. There are 20 students enrolled in the 1994-95 program at Iqaluit.

With the turnover of municipal lands, there were 180 surveyed municipal infrastructure lots titled to municipalities, with another 195 similar parcels legally surveyed for turnover in 1995-96. Work has also begun on the turnover of surveyed and leased lots. Any unsurveyed vacant and leased lots are planned to be surveyed in the summer of 1995.

In the summer of 1994, the Department also co-ordinated the survey of almost all Inuit-owned lands within municipal boundaries. The remaining surveys, in three Baffin communities, will be finished in 1995-96. Descriptive map plans were also finalized for those Inuit-owned lands that did not require a survey.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Constitutional Law Division provided legal advice to a number of departments regarding the implementation of the Agreement. Some of the matters on which the division provided legal advice were the municipal lands referendum process; the implications of the Makivik land claim, which overlaps the Nunavut Settlement Area; appointments to implementing bodies and the establishment of transition teams; the review of the territorial government business incentive policy and the proposed Nunavut surface rights legislation.

The Legal Division provided ongoing advice with regard to the development of the proposed Nunavut surface rights legislation and the establishment and operation of various implementing bodies. The Division also provided advice to the departments of Renewable Resources, Economic Development and Tourism, and Municipal and Community Affairs with regard to matters related to wildlife management, IIBAs and the tenure of municipal lands.

The Legislation Division provided draft wildlife regulations relating to commercial hunting within the Nunavut Settlement Area. It also drafted guidelines for the municipal lands referendum.

The Land Titles Office continued to work with the parties to the Agreement to identify and resolve any problems associated with the vesting and initial issuance of title to Inuit-owned lands. In consultation with interested parties, the Land Titles Office initiated legislative amendments to the Land Titles Act to facilitate the conveyance of land within the built-up area of municipalities to the municipal government.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

The Department of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources received implemen-

tation funding for consultation leading to the development of a Northern Accord. Implementation resources enabled the Inuit and the TG to meet at both the technical-working level, with technical and professional staff, lawyers and consultants and the co-ordinating committee level, with professional staff and political leaders.

Implementation resources were substantially supplemented by territorial "A" Base funding. These additional resources were used to carry out the consultation required to accommodate Aboriginal interests in the development of the Northern Accord.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CULTURE AND EMPLOYMENT

The Department of Education, Culture and Employment actively consulted with Inuit on matters related to heritage and culture. A legislative action paper proposing new heritage legislation was developed and reviewed by the Standing Committee on Legislation following consultation with various Inuit authorities, including the Inuit Heritage Trust (IHT). The Department is working closely with the IHT to review archaeological permit applications. Procedures related to the disposition of all specimens found in the Nunavut Settlement Area, other than on Inuit-owned lands, have also been established. A summary report on archaeological work carried out in 1994 is in progress for 1995-96.

Departmental officials provided advice and information for the development of the Inuit labour force analysis report. The Department is also assisting in the initial preparation and planning of Inuit employment plans, and hired a term employee to assist departments in this task.

been identified co-operatively with Hunters and Trappers Organizations through the NWMB. In 1994-95, stock assessment focused on Arctic charr in the Kitikmeot and Keewatin regions, and on Arctic charr, Greenland halibut (turbot), and beluga and bowhead whales in the Baffin Region.

DFO participated in a market analysis study for Arctic seal products, and on the steering committee for the planned wildlife harvest study. The Department co-ordinated NWMB's participation at the Canada-Greenland Joint Commission on Beluga and Narwhal, in Pond Inlet, and the Fisheries Resource Conservation Council, held in Iqaluit. Throughout 1994-95, DFO advised the NWMB on an ongoing basis on international matters, such as the activities of the International Whaling Commission, the North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission, and the North Atlantic Fisheries Organization, and activities related to the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species.

The Department established interim experimental and scientific licensing procedures, and provided the NWMB with background information on walrus, beluga and narwhal which the Board may use for establishing basic needs levels. A co-management plan was completed for south-eastern Baffin beluga, and the department also initiated the development of a co-management plan for walrus in Foxe Basin.

The Agreement provides that government, in consultation with Inuit, shall conduct a study to determine the need for new legislation or amendments to existing legislation to designate and manage conservation areas in terrestrial and marine environments in the Nunavut Settlement Area. In 1994-95, the Canadian Wildlife Service began consultations with Inuit to develop terms of reference for this study.

The Agreement also provides for Conservation Areas to be co-managed by

government and the DIO. In 1994-95, the Canadian Wildlife Service began to form co-management committees for the Nirjutiqavvik and Igalirtuuq National Wildlife Areas. The committees are writing co-management plans for these areas, and a multi-party agreement for the co-operative management of the Igalirtuuq National Wildlife Area is being drafted. Natural resource descriptions are also being written for Nunavut bird sanctuary plans, and community consultations regarding policies contained in these plans will begin in 1995-96.

During the creation of the co-management plan for the Igalirtuuq National Wildlife Area, all materials were available in both English and Inuktitut. Similarly, the brochures planned to be developed in 1995-96 for the Igalirtuuq and Nirjutiqavvik National Wildlife Areas will be published in both English and Inuktitut, and will use information supplied by Inuit co-management committee members to feature Inuit cultural and historical perspectives.

HERITAGE

The Agreement provides for the establishment of three national parks, Auyuittuq, Ellesmere and North Baffin entirely or partly in the Nunavut Settlement Area. National parks are also proposed at Wager Bay and on northern Bathurst Island.

In 1994-95, Parks Canada continued working toward the establishment of the Auyuittuq, Ellesmere and North Baffin national parks. Social and economic bibliographies were prepared for the proposed Auyuittuq and Ellesmere national parks, and Parks Canada prepared for the negotiations on IIBAs through internal information collection, issue analysis and position development, and through contact with the Baffin Regional Inuit Association (BRIA). Parks Canada also met with the North Baffin Park Committee to discuss IIBA issues, and undertook community

consultation regarding the establishment of the proposed North Baffin and Wager Bay national parks.

In addition to these activities, Parks Canada also:

- continued to work with the community of Pond Inlet on a local oral history project;
- prepared and submitted a conservation proposal for the Auyuittuq Advisory Committee on restoration of the Kitivoo archaeological site;
- completed the second phase of a carving stone study in Auyuittuq National Park reserve, involving community consultation and the preparation and distribution of technical and plain language versions of a report on the study findings;
- continued the second phase of a carving stone study for North Baffin National Park Reserve, including community consultation, geological fieldwork and the assessment of samples by local carvers;
- began a tourism potential study of North Baffin National Park reserve;
- worked with the Territorial Government (TG) and the community of Pond Inlet to establish an interpretive centre;
- met with the West Kitikmeot Planning Team to discuss the establishment of a park for the Bluenose Lake area, and
- attended meetings in Coral Harbour to discuss national parks in the context of a Canadian Wildlife Service proposal for a national wildlife area on Coates Island.

Parks Canada worked with the NWMB on a number of very positive initiatives, including:

- the continuation of polar bear distribution and population studies in the Auyuittuq region to provide information for harvest data and for outpost camps;
- the formation of an advisory committee for the proposed Ellesmere Island national park;

- the commencement of an oral history project to determine historical wildlife populations and place names of Ellesmere Island; and
- the production of information videos on the Auyuittuq and Ellesmere Island national park reserves and on the Agreement.

LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

The Agreement provides that the Legal Surveys Division of Natural Resources Canada is responsible for the preparation of descriptive map plans for all Inuit-owned lands not within municipal boundaries. This task, which involves the preparation of 278 descriptive map plans, was on schedule at the end of March 1995.

Natural Resources Canada is also responsible for surveying Inuit-owned land parcels. This task involves the survey and demarcation of approximately 1,155 parcels of Inuit-owned land, and all Crown land areas excluded from these parcels, and the preparation of plans. In 1994-95, the approximate value of this survey program was \$3.2 million. Activities included the preparation of a topographical overprint of National Topographic Scale maps to show Inuit-owned land parcels; aerial photography of a test area in North Baffin for natural boundaries; the implementation of Inuit involvement requirements for survey contracts in consultation with the DIO; contracting for seven surveys of Inuit-owned land parcels, including Crown land areas excluded from these parcels; and contracting for two partial boundary surveys of Inuit-owned land parcels and intersections with mineral claims surveys. The Agreement provides for government owners of lands in the Nunavut Settlement Area to make land available for establishing outpost camps, on request by potential occupiers of these camps or by a DIO on their behalf. In 1994-95, the

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) received one inquiry and one application for land for an outpost camp, and the Department began seeking the most appropriate mechanism for making land available.

Under the Agreement government, in co-operation with the Nunavut Planning Commission, is responsible for developing a general monitoring plan for collecting and analyzing information on the long-term state and health of the ecosystem and the socio-economic environment in the Nunavut Settlement Area. In 1994-95, DIAND prepared a report on the present state of the environment in co-operation with the Nunavut Planning Commission Transition Team. The report gives a broad overview of existing information. In 1994-95, DIAND undertook several activities to enhance water quality and quantity studies respecting Inuit water rights which included the provision of ongoing support for 47 environmental monitoring stations; the investigation of contaminant levels in fish and water at Peter Lake; the publication and distribution of an information brochure; and the establishment of a data base on water quality. DIAND also carried out several projects related to Inuit-owned lands. On the initiative of NTI and the Kivalliq Inuit Association, the parties negotiated the Agreement for Exclusive Possession of Marble and Quartzite Islands. DIAND entered into discussions with NTI and the NTI Land Administration Department on existing third-party interests on Inuit-owned lands. Finally, discussions continued with NTI respecting the transfer of fee simple title of Contwoyto Lake lands, as provided by Article 41 of the Agreement.

DEFENCE

In early 1995, the Department of National Defence (DND) established the position of Director General, Aboriginal Affairs to act

as a departmental focal point on Aboriginal issues. An implementation working group will assist the Director General in ensuring that all departmental obligations under comprehensive land claims agreements are identified and that DND implementation plans are developed accordingly. The DND implementation strategy for the Nunavut Agreement was drafted by March 31, 1995, and is to be reviewed by departmental authorities prior to planned publication in 1995-96.

DND provided information to NTI on project training and exercises by Canadian Ranger patrols, cadets and southern-based Canadian military units in the Nunavut Settlement Area. In 1994-95, over 20 Canadian Ranger patrols participated in various exercises, some in conjunction with three sovereignty exercises conducted with southern-based military units, and some to conduct security checks of North Warning System installations. NTI has been involved in two DND projects in the Nunavut Settlement Area, the High Arctic Data Communication System and the Distant Early Warning Line clean-up. Discussions, initiated in 1994-95, to ensure Nunavut Inuit participation in the development of plans for each project will continue.

LEGISLATION

In 1994-95, proposed Nunavut surface rights legislation was drafted. In 1995-96, DIAND will complete consultations on the legislation with NTI and, with respect to overlap areas, will consult with the Makivik Corporation. Introduction of the bill is expected in winter 1995-96. Plans for drafting a Nunavut resource management bill are also being put in place.

FEDERAL CO-ORDINATION OF IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

The Claims Implementation Branch of DIAND has responsibility for co-ordinating

federal government activities to ensure that Canada meets its obligations under the Agreement. The Branch is also responsible for funding arrangements with the territorial government, NTI and all implementing bodies established by the Agreement.

During 1994-95, the Branch actively participated in Implementation Panel meetings including providing secretariat services to the Panel; directed the organization of the inaugural meetings of the transition teams and the Arbitration Board; obtained order-in-council approval for amendments to the Final Agreement as well as to the Implementation Contract; and, participated in a number of transition team meetings held throughout the Nunavut Settlement Area.

Implementation funding was provided during the reporting period as follows:

Nunavut Trust

- capital transfer payment \$ 50,895,504*
- resource royalties \$ 55,060

Government of the Northwest Territories

- to fulfil its responsibilities under the Implementation Contract \$ 1,455,599*
- development and implementation of a land administration training module \$ 65,699
- Municipal and Community Affairs - Training of land administrators \$ 95,000

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated

- Inuktitut translation of the Nunavut Final Agreement \$ 51,722
- land use planning in the West Kitikmeot \$ 579,000 (from Nunavut Planning Commission Transition Team budget)
- Interim Enrolment Committees \$ 595,552

Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

- to fulfil its responsibilities under the Implementation Contract \$ 2,955,000
- wildlife harvest study \$117,000

Nunavut Water Board Transition Team

- to fulfil its responsibilities under the Implementation Contract \$107,050

Nunavut Impact Review Board Transition Team

- to fulfil its responsibilities under the Implementation Contract \$114,190

Nunavut Planning Commission Transition Team

- to fulfil its responsibilities under the Implementation Contract \$ 564,000

Nunavut Arbitration Board

- funding for its inaugural meeting \$ 22,575
- Reference amounts were adjusted to fiscal year and current dollars

contracted to carry out the study.

Bowhead Knowledge Study

The NWMB is required under Article 5.5.2 of the Agreement to carry out an Inuit knowledge study to record sightings, location and concentrations of Bowhead whales within the Nunavut Settlement Area. A Bowhead knowledge study biologist, Keith Hay, was hired in 1994-95.

Under the guidance of the Bowhead Knowledge Study Committee, established and supervised by the NWMB, the planning and design phase of the study has been completed. Interviewers have been selected and trained, and the study is in progress in 10 communities. The first interviews will be transcribed, translated and analyzed, and an interim report available by November 1995. The Board will use these initial results, along with other scientific studies, to establish a total allowable harvest for bowheads as required under Article 5.6.18 of the Agreement.

Southeast Baffin Beluga Co-management Plan

The Southeast Baffin Beluga Co-management plan was presented to the NWMB at its May-June meeting in Taloyoak. It was endorsed by the Board, and implementation continues. The recommended quota structure for Pangnirtung, Iqaluit and Lake Harbour will continue until 1999, at which

time it will be reviewed. The Board is planning to form a standing committee to deal with the issue of quota structures.

Walrus Management Planning Initiative

In response to requests from communities that they be allowed to conduct sports hunts of walrus as economic ventures, the board approved a pilot project to conduct a sport hunt in the summer of 1995 in Igloodik. The Board also convened a planning workshop in March 1995 to begin developing a management plan for walrus.

Basic Needs Levels

Under Article 5.6.25 of the Agreement, the NWMB is required to establish basic needs levels for beluga, narwhal and walrus within one year of the establishment of the Board. Given delays in establishing the NWMB, the Board requested and received a one-year extension. The Board has requested that the Department of Fisheries and Oceans assist it in devising a process for establishing basic needs levels for these species.

NWMB Funded Research

The Board has a Wildlife Research Trust Fund with which to fund research by government departments. Application procedures and evaluation criteria are being devised. The following projects were funded in 1994-95:

DESCRIPTION	FUNDING (\$000)	AGENCY
South Baffin Caribou Survey <i>Aerial survey</i>	50.0	Department of Renewable Resources (TG)
Southeast Baffin Beluga Committee <i>Completion of a comanagement plan</i>	23.5	Department of Fisheries and Oceans (Canada)
Victoria Island Caribou Survey <i>Aerial survey</i>	70.0	Department of Renewable Resources (TG)
Beverly Caribou Survey <i>Aerial survey</i>	15.0	Department of Renewable Resources (TG)
South Hudson Bay Polar Bear <i>Polar bear surveying and tracking</i>	54.7	Canadian Wildlife Service (Canada)
Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Management Systems Study <i>Collection of traditional environmental knowledge in Hudson Bay</i>	75.0	Traditional Environmental Knowledge and Management Systems, Sanikiluaq
Birds of Nunavut <i>Completion and publication of a guidebook</i>	40.0	Baffin Divisional Board of Education (TG)

development and delivery of the Inuit Resource Management Certificate Program. As a professional level accredited program of the College, this Program is designed to enable participants to develop skills and gain knowledge in specialized areas such as field inspection and lands

management. The Program is scheduled to begin in August 1995, and the delivery of classes and related learning activities will be rotated throughout Nunavut using the campuses of Nunavut Arctic College. Participation is open to any individual working in the lands and resources area.

8.6 Nunavut Water Board Transition Team

ᓄᓇᓂᓪᓰ ᐃᐱᓕᓂᓪᓰᓴᓪᓰ ᓅᓂᐱᓂᓪᓰᓴᓪᓰ ᐃᓄᓂᓂᓂᓄᓪᓰᓂᓂᓂᓪᓰᓴᓪᓰ

Équipe de transition de l'office des eaux de Nunavut

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 members of the NWB Transition Team spent their first few months learning and preparing for the success of the team. Progress to date has been slow but steady, and with the establishment of a head office in Gjoa Haven should continue as planned.

The Transition Team is composed of Thomas Kudloo of Baker Lake (acting chairperson), Rosie Okpik of Pangnirtung (vice-chairperson), Joseph Aglukkaq of

Gjoa Haven (treasurer), Peter Kattuk of Sanikiluaq, Frank Ipakohak of Coppermine, George Porter of Gjoa Haven, and Kono Tattunee of Arviat. Thomas Kudloo, the acting chairperson, is also represented on the Land and Resource Transition Team. Chairpersons¹ Study Team.

The Transition Team held its first meeting in January 1995 in Cambridge Bay, at which time the executive was chosen. Additional meetings and workshops were held in Yellowknife in February and in Rankin Inlet in March 1995. An office manager, Ben Kogvik was hired for the Gjoa Haven office as well as a consultant, Wayne Bryant, who is working out of Yellowknife.



