

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

- [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

ഗവൺമെന്റ് (GN)

- [illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

ᐊᓚᑎᑭᐅᐱᐸ. ምናብሩ ጠባቢኛ፡፡ ልዕልᐸ ᐊᖃጫሮም፡፡

[illegible]

▷Γ◁⁹Γ ▷Γ◁⁹Γ[◦]σ^c >ℓℓ^{9b}▷Γℓσ^{9b}

- [illegible]

$$\Delta^c C^a \sigma^b \Gamma \sigma^c b C^c$$

- [illegible]

▷ ԳՆՐԸ

- [illegible]

ፆላሳ ልረጋጋብ ለሥራ ላይ ሲመለሱ ጋናጋና ምክር ቤቱ ለሥራ ላይ ሲመለሱ፣ ወደፊት ለሚመጡት ስራዎች ለጋናጋና ምክር ቤቱ ማስተላለፍ ይቻላል፡፡

[illegible]

- [illegible]

$\dot{D}L^c \triangleleft^c C_n \triangleright^c L^c$

- [illegible]

በኢፍሬፍ ሙያ ጋራ ሲገኙ

- [illegible]

ለፋርስኛ

[illegible]

Dated _____ April 31, 2023 _____, Mayor.

M. Kaung Kalung

$$b\Delta^{\epsilon_b} \ b\gamma^{\epsilon_b}, \ \Delta^{\epsilon_b} \gamma^{\epsilon_b} \triangleright C \triangleright b\Delta^{\epsilon_b} \ \underline{a}^{\epsilon_b} \gamma^{\epsilon_b}$$
[illegible]

መልካም ጥበቃ ስራዎች	ከግብርና ሚኒስቴር ጋር በተቃራኒ የሆኑ ስራዎች	የአካባቢ ጥበቃ ሚኒስቴር ጋር በተቃራኒ የሆኑ ስራዎች (SARA)	ሌሎች የጥበቃ ስራዎች
ጥቃት የሚደርሰው ግብርና (Rusty Blackbird)	አገልግሎት ስራዎች	አካባቢ 1	የጥበቃ ስራዎች ለሌሎች ጥበቃ ስራዎች
ጥቃት የሚደርሰው ግብርና (Short-eared Owl)	አገልግሎት ስራዎች	አካባቢ 1	የጥበቃ ስራዎች ለሌሎች ጥበቃ ስራዎች
አገልግሎት ስራዎች			
ጥቃት የሚደርሰው ግብርና (Porsild's Bryum)	አገልግሎት ስራዎች	አካባቢ 1	መግቢያ ስራዎች
የጥበቃ ስራዎች			
ጥቃት የሚደርሰው ግብርና (Transverse Lady Beetle)	አገልግሎት ስራዎች	አካባቢ ስራዎች	መግቢያ ስራዎች
መግቢያ ስራዎች			
ጥቃት (ጥቃት ስራዎች)	አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ 1	መግቢያ ስራዎች
ጥቃት (አካባቢ ስራዎች)	አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ ስራዎች	መግቢያ ስራዎች
ጥቃት (አካባቢ ስራዎች)	አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ ስራዎች	መግቢያ ስራዎች
ጥቃት (አካባቢ ስራዎች)	አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ 1	የጥበቃ ስራዎች ለሌሎች ጥበቃ ስራዎች
አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ 1	መግቢያ ስራዎች
አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ 1	የጥበቃ ስራዎች ለሌሎች ጥበቃ ስራዎች
አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ 1	መግቢያ ስራዎች
አካባቢ ስራዎች			
አካባቢ ስራዎች (አካባቢ ስራዎች)	አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ ስራዎች ለሌሎች ጥበቃ ስራዎች
አካባቢ ስራዎች (አካባቢ ስራዎች)	አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ ስራዎች ለሌሎች ጥበቃ ስራዎች
አካባቢ ስራዎች (አካባቢ ስራዎች)	አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ 1	አካባቢ ስራዎች ለሌሎች ጥበቃ ስራዎች
አካባቢ ስራዎች (አካባቢ ስራዎች)	አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ ስራዎች ለሌሎች ጥበቃ ስራዎች
አካባቢ ስራዎች (አካባቢ ስራዎች)	አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ ስራዎች ለሌሎች ጥበቃ ስራዎች
አካባቢ ስራዎች (አካባቢ ስራዎች)	አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ ስራዎች ለሌሎች ጥበቃ ስራዎች
አካባቢ ስራዎች			
አካባቢ ስራዎች (አካባቢ ስራዎች)	አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ ስራዎች ለሌሎች ጥበቃ ስራዎች
አካባቢ ስራዎች (አካባቢ ስራዎች)	አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ 3	አካባቢ ስራዎች ለሌሎች ጥበቃ ስራዎች
አካባቢ ስራዎች (አካባቢ ስራዎች)	አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ ስራዎች ለሌሎች ጥበቃ ስራዎች
አካባቢ ስራዎች (አካባቢ ስራዎች)	አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ ስራዎች	አካባቢ ስራዎች ለሌሎች ጥበቃ ስራዎች

- 2) The permittee/proponent shall not operate any vehicle over a known or suspected archaeological or palaeontological site.
- 3) The permittee/proponent shall not remove, disturb, or displace any archaeological artifact or site, or any fossil or palaeontological site.
- 4) The permittee/proponent shall immediately contact CH at (867) 934-2046 or (867) 975-5500 should an archaeological site or specimen, or a palaeontological site or fossil, be encountered or disturbed by any land use activity.
- 5) The permittee/proponent shall immediately cease any activity that disturbs an archaeological or palaeontological site encountered during the course of a land use operation until permitted to proceed with the authorization of CH.
- 6) The permittee/proponent shall follow the direction of CH in restoring disturbed archaeological or palaeontological sites to an acceptable condition. If these conditions are attached to either a Class A or B Permit under the Territorial Lands Act Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada directions will also be followed.
- 7) The permittee/proponent shall provide all information requested by CH concerning all archaeological sites or artifacts and all palaeontological sites and fossils encountered in the course of any land use activity.
- 8) The permittee/proponent shall make best efforts to ensure that all persons working under its authority are aware of these conditions concerning archaeological sites and artifacts and palaeontological sites and fossils.
- 9) If a list of recorded archaeological and/or palaeontological sites is provided to the permittee/proponent by CH as part of the review of the land use application the permittee/proponent shall avoid the archaeological and/or palaeontological sites listed.
- 10) Should a list of recorded sites be provided to the permittee/proponent, the information is provided solely for the purpose of the proponent's land use activities as described in the land use application, and must otherwise be treated confidentially by the proponent.

As stated in Article 33 of the *Agreement between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada* (Nunavut Agreement):

 (866) 233-3033
  (867) 983-2594
  info@nirb.ca
 www.nirb.ca
 [@NunavutImpactReviewBoard](https://www.facebook.com/NunavutImpactReviewBoard)

በሰነድ ማረጋገጫ 1360 ልዩ ስራ ማረጋገጫ ሙያ X0B 0C0
 ሆስፒታል 23 ፕላሲድ 28

Where an application is made for a land use permit in the Nunavut Settlement Area, and there are reasonable grounds to believe that there could be sites of archaeological importance on the lands affected, no land use permit shall be issued without written consent of the Designated Agency. Such consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

Each land use permit referred to in Section 33.5.12 shall specify the plans and methods of archeological site protection and restoration to be followed by the permit holder, and any other conditions the Designated Agency may deem fit. [33.5.13]

Palaeontology and Archaeology

Under the *Nunavut Act*⁷, the federal government can make regulations for the protection, care and preservation of palaeontological and archaeological sites and specimens in Nunavut. Under the *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations*⁸, it is illegal to alter or disturb any palaeontological or archaeological site in Nunavut unless permission is first granted through the permitting process.

Definitions

As defined in the *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations*, the following definitions apply:

“archaeological site” means a place where an archaeological artifact is found.

“archaeological artifact” means any tangible evidence of human activity that is more than 50 years old and in respect of which an unbroken chain of possession or regular pattern of usage cannot be demonstrated, and includes a Denesuline archaeological specimen referred to in section 40.4.9 of the Agreement between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (Nunavut Agreement).

“palaeontological site” means a site where a fossil is found.

“fossil” includes:

Fossil means the hardened or preserved remains or impression of previously living organisms or vegetation and includes:

- (a) *natural casts;*
(b) *preserved tracks, coprolites and plant remains; and*
(c) *the preserved shells and exoskeletons of invertebrates and the preserved eggs, teeth and bones of vertebrates.*

⁴ S. 51(1)

⁵ P.C. 2001-1111 14 June, 2001

(**Note:** Partial document only, complete document at: www.ch.gov.nu.ca/en/Archaeology.aspx)

Introduction

The following guidelines have been formulated to ensure that the impacts of proposed developments upon heritage resources are assessed and mitigated before ground surface altering activities occur. Heritage resources are defined as, but not limited to, archaeological and historical sites, burial grounds, palaeontological sites, historic buildings and cairns. Effective collaboration between the developer, the Department of Culture, and Heritage (CH), and the contract archaeologist(s) will ensure proper preservation of heritage resources in the Nunavut Territory. The roles of each are briefly described.

CH is the Nunavut Government agency which oversees the protection and management of heritage resources in Nunavut, in partnership with land claim authorities, regulatory agencies, and the federal government. Its role in mitigating impacts of developments on heritage resources is as follows: to identify the need for an impact assessment and make recommendations to the appropriate regulatory agency; set the terms of reference for the study depending upon the scope of the development; suggest the names of qualified individuals prepared to undertake the study to the developer; issue an archaeologist or palaeontologist permit authorizing field work; assess the completeness of the study and its recommendations; and ensure that the developer complies with the recommendations.

The primary regulatory agencies that CH provides information and assistance to are the Nunavut Impact Review Board, for development activities proposed for Inuit Owned Lands (as defined in Section 1.1.1 of the *Agreement between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (Nunavut Agreement)*), and the Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, for development activities proposed for federal Crown Lands.

A developer is the initiator of a land use activity. It is the obligation of the developer to ensure that a qualified archaeologist or palaeontologist is hired to perform the required study and that provisions of the contract with the archaeologist or palaeontologist allow permit requirements to be met; i.e. fieldwork, collections management, artifact and specimen conservation, and report preparation. On the recommendation of the contract archaeologist or palaeontologist in the field and the Government of Nunavut, the developer shall implement avoidance or mitigative measures to protect heritage resources or to salvage the information they contain through excavation, analysis, and report writing. The developer assumes all costs associated with the study in its entirety.


Through his or her active participation and supervision of the study, the contract

Types of Development

- *Linear disturbances: including the construction of highways, roads, winter roads, transmission lines, and pipelines;*
- *Extractive disturbances: including mining, gravel removal, quarrying, and land filling;*
- *Impoundment disturbances: including dams, reservoirs, and tailings ponds;*
- *Intensive land use disturbances: including industrial, residential, commercial, recreational, and land reclamation work, and use of heritage resources as tourist developments.*
- *Mineral, oil and gas exploration: establishment of camps, temporary airstrips, access routes, well sites, or quarries all have potential for impacting heritage resources.*

Overview: An overview study of heritage resources should be conducted at the same time as the development project is being designed or its feasibility addressed. They usually lack specificity with regard to the exact location(s) and form(s) of impact and involve limited, if any, field surveys. Their main aim is to accumulate, evaluate, and synthesize the existing knowledge of the heritage of the known area of impact. The overview study provides managers with baseline data from which recommendations for future research and forecasts of potential impacts can be made. A Class I Permit is required for this type of study if field surveys are undertaken.

 (866) 233-3033

 (867) 983-2594

 info@nirb.ca

 www.nirb.ca

 @NunavutImpactReviewBoard

በጥቅምት 1360 ልክጋሪ በጥቅምት 1360 ዓ.ም. XOB OCO

$$L^b \wedge L^{sb} \quad 26 \quad \triangleright d \perp^a L^c \quad 28$$

for further development planning. This study may be implemented as a preliminary step to inventory and assessment investigations except in cases where a reconnaissance may indicate a very low or negligible heritage resource potential. Alternately, in the case of small-scale or linear developments, an inventory study may be recommended and obviate the need for a reconnaissance.

The main goal of a reconnaissance study is to provide baseline data for the verification of the presence of potential heritage resources, the determination of impacts to these resources, the generation of terms of reference for further studies and, if required, the advancement of preliminary mitigative and compensatory plans. The results of reconnaissance studies are primarily useful for the selection of alternatives and secondarily as a means of identifying impacts that must be mitigated after the final siting and design of the development project. Depending on the scope of the study, a Class 1 or Class 2 Permit is required for this type of investigation.

Inventory: A resource inventory is generally conducted at that stage in a project's development at which the geographical area(s) likely to sustain direct, indirect, and perceived impacts can be well defined. This requires systematic and intensive fieldwork to ascertain the effects of all possible and alternate construction components on heritage resources. All heritage sites must be recorded on Government of Nunavut Site Survey forms. Sufficient information must be amassed from field, library and archival components of the study to generate a predictive model of the heritage resource base that will:

- allow the identification of research and conservation opportunities;
- enable the developer to make planning decisions and recognize their likely effects on the known or predicted resources; and
- make the developer aware of the expenditures, which may be required for subsequent studies and mitigation. A Class 1 or 2 permit is required.

Assessment: At this stage, sufficient information concerning the numbers and locations of heritage resources will be available, as well as data to predict the forms and magnitude of impacts. Assessments provide information on the size, volume, complexity and content of a heritage resource, which is used to rank the values of different sites or site types given current archaeological knowledge. As this information will shape subsequent mitigation program(s), great care is necessary during this phase.

Mitigation: This refers to the amelioration of adverse impacts to heritage resources and involves the avoidance of impact through the redesign or relocation of a development or its components; the protection of the resource by constructing physical facilities; or, the scientific investigation and recovery of information from the resource by excavation or other method. The type(s) of appropriate mitigative measures are dictated by their viability in the context of the development project. Mitigation strategies must be developed

