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Sarvarjuaq Marine Protected Area by Ministerial Order

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Period of operation:	from 2025-06-24 to 2030-06-23
ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕈᒪᔪᖅ:	Jesslene Jawanda Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) 3B-630 Queen Elizabeth Way Iqaluit NU X0A 0H0 Canada ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑏᑦ: 8672220809, ᓱᑲᔪᒃᑯᑦ:

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ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᕆᐊᖑᓐᓂᒃ

ᖃᑦᑐᓈᑎᑐᑦ: Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), along with the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) are proposing a short-term marine protection measure in the Sarvarjuaq Study Area as a first step towards establishing long-term protection. The protection measure being proposed is a MPA by Ministerial Order (or "Order") under the Oceans Act, s35.1(2), which would freeze the footprint of ongoing activities in the Sarvarjuaq Study Area for a period of up to five years. While the Order is in place, the Government of Canada will work collaboratively with Inuit and northern partners to consider long term protection priorities, including supporting an Inuit Protected and Conserved Area (IPCA). This proposal was developed in collaboration with Inuit and northern partners and aligns with the conservation priorities of the Government of Canada and QIA, as outlined in their 2022 Prospectus, which focuses on a regional approach to conservation in the Qikiqtani Region. This proposal for a Ministerial Order MPA in Sarvarjuaq requires the negotiation of an Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA) within the Nunavut Settlement Area. An IIBA between the Government of Canada and QIA is currently being negotiated and will be completed prior to establishment in 2025. The Sarvarjuaq Study Area is an Ecologically and Biologically Significant Area (DFO, 2011) located in the Canadian waters between Canada's Arctic Archipelago and Greenland, and encompasses part of the North Water Polynya. The significance of the North Water Polynya and the need for marine protection in this area has been recognized for many years, most recently (from 2013 to 2017) with Greenlandic and Canadian communities adjacent to the North Water Polynya working with the Inuit Circumpolar Council to identify and publish joint priorities on Inuit-led conservation and monitoring of the region (ICCC, 2017). The Sarvarjuaq Study Area was also identified in the Qikiqtani Inuit Association's (QIA) 2022 Prospectus on regional conservation as contributing to a network of protected areas planned across the Qikiqtani Region. The North Water Polynya, one of the largest recurring polynyas in the Arctic, heavily influences the region and promotes ecologically significant features such as; seasonally early and reliable productivity, high biodiversity, critical habitat for migratory species, and important feeding and breeding grounds for a wide range of Arctic marine animals. Under the Order, any activity that has occurred in the Sarvarjuaq Study Area over the 12 months prior to designation, or that is authorized to occur, would be allowed to continue, and new activities would be prohibited, with some exceptions. Activities that would be permitted in the Sarvarjuaq MPA by Ministerial Order include: hunting and trapping, fishing, harvesting of marine plants, marine navigation, activities carried out by the department of National Defense and Canadian Coast Guard, tourism, recreational and educational activities, travel over sea ice (motorized and non-motorized methods of travel), Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and community-based research activities, scientific research and filming. The Order would not apply with respect to the rights of Inuit in the Nunavut Settlement Area, as provided for in the Nunavut Agreement. In 2023/24, the Qikiqtait and Sarvarjuaq Working Group identified a preliminary list of activities occurring in the Sarvarjuaq Study Area, including annual sealift operations, icebreaking activities, marine research vessel activity, subsistence and traditional wildlife harvesting, recreational activities, and tourism. Additional activities were informed through community consultations and stakeholder engagement, including vessel transportation of materials from the Mary River iron ore mine, commercial fishing activities, cruise ship activities, and media and filming activities. Partner input, community consultations, and industry and stakeholder engagement informed the list of ongoing activities in this area. Between October 2023 and June 2024, DFO and QIA conducted community consultations with each of the each of the six communities adjacent to the Sarvarjuaq Study Area (Clyde River, Qikiqtarjuaq, Pond Inlet, Arctic Bay, Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord). These consultations were to present information about the Ministerial Order MPA process, to seek input on the regulatory intent, and to seek information about the uses of the area. The joint community consultation also included presentations from QIA on their vision for the area. The Government of Nunavut was present as observers for all community consultations. In each of the six communities, two rounds of meetings were held with the Hunters and Trappers Associations (HTAs), hamlet councils and open-house meetings for members of the broader community. All six communities expressed their support for advancing marine protection in the proposed Sarvarjuaq MPA and for the objectives developed for the area. Communities further voiced their support of continued coordination and collaboration across the Qikiqtani communities and with Greenlandic communities for long-term protection and management of the North Water Polynya as a whole. In September 2024, the Working Group sought community input on a "What We Heard" report,

summarizing the feedback provided by the six communities during these consultation processes. In September and October 2024, letters in support of the proposed regulation were received from the six community HTAs and Hamlet Councils as well as from the Government of Nunavut. In July 2024, letters were distributed to industry and other stakeholders requesting information about the ongoing activities conducted within the proposed boundaries of Sarvarjuaq. A second set of letters were distributed in October 2024 seeking input on the regulatory intent for the proposed Sarvarjuaq MPA.

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ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ: ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (DFO), ᐊᐃᑉᐸᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓂᒃ (QIA) ᐅᒃᑑᑎᖃᓕᖅᑑᒃ ᓴᖅᑮᔪᒪᓂᒻᒥᒃ ᖃᓂᑦᑐᒃᑯᖕᒐᔪᒥᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᒻᒥᒃ ᓴᐳᒻᔭᐅᔪᒃᓴᒥᒃ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᖃᖅᑕᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᓴᕝᕙᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖑᔫᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᖑᓂᓂ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᐅᑎᒃᓴᖅ ᓴᖅᑮᓇᓱᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᑕ ᓯᕗᓂᑐᖃᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔭᐅᔪᒃᓴᒥᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᒍᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔾᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔭᐅᑎᖓ ᐅᒃᑑᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔭᖅ MPA ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᒥᓂᔅᑑᐃ ᑎᓕᐅᕈᑖ (ᐅᕝᕙᓗ "ᑎᓕᓯᔾᔪᑦ") ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᑕ ᑕᕆᐅᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖅ, s35.1(2), ᑖᓐᓇ ᓴᖅᑮᒐᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑐᓕᒫᑦ ᓱᕐᓗ ᕐᑯᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᕝᕙᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖑᔫᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᑎᓕᓯᔾᔪᑦ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᖓᓂᖓᓂᒃ, ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᑯᖏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᓇᖃᑎᖃᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒋᓱᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖃᕋᓱᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᓴᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔭᓴᓄᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᐅᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᓂᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ–ᓯᕗᓕᐅᕆᔭᒥᒃ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᕆᔭᒥᓪᓗ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᖅ ᐃᓂᖓᓂᒃ (IPCA). ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᒃᑑᑎᓕᐊᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᓂᑰᔪᖅ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᕗᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᖅᓯᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᓐᓂᐅᑉ ᓯᕗᓕᐅᕆᔭᐅᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᑯᖏᑕ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂᒃᑯᓪᓗ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓱᒍ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑖᔅᓱᒪ 2022 ᑕᑯᒥᓇᖅᑐᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ᑐᕌᖃᖅᓱᓂ ᐊᒡᒍᖅᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔭᐃᓂᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᕆᔭᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐊᒡᒍᖅᓯᒪᓂᐊᒍᑦ. ᐅᒃᑑᑎᓕᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᑖᔅᓱᒧᖓ ᒥᓂᔅᑑᑉ ᑎᓕᐅᕈᑖᑕ MPA ᕿᑭᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᓇᐊᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᒋᓪᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑎᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒥᒃ (IIBA) ᓄᓇᕗᑉ ᓄᓇᑖᕝᕕᒋᔭᖏᑕ ᐊᕕᒃᓯᒪᓂᐊᓂᒃ. ᐊᖏᕈᒻᒥᒃ IIBA ᐊᑯᓐᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᑯᖏᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ QIA ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐋᔨᕈᑕᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᓱᓂ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᑕ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᒋᐊᓐᓂᐊᑕ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐊᒍᑦ 2025. ᓴᕝᕙᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖑᔫᑉ ᐃᒪᖓ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖃᕝᕕᒋᔭ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᓪᓚᕆᑉᑑᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᑯᑎᖓ (DFO, 2011) ᐃᓂᓪᓚᖓᔪᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᐊᑕ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᑯᑎᖏᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓛᓕᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᖓ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᒃᑭᓪᓗᓂ ᑖᔅᓱᒪ ᐅᐊᖕᓈᑕ ᐃᒪᖓ ᓯᑯᓱᐃᑦᑑᑉ. ᐱᔾᔪᐊᖑᔾᔪᑎᒋᔭᖓᑕ ᑖᔅᓱᒪ ᐅᐊᖕᓈᑕ ᐃᒪᖓ ᓯᑯᓱᐃᑦᑑᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᓇᐊᖃᕈᑖ ᑕᓇᐅᑉᑯᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔭᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᖓ ᐃᓕᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑐᖃᓗᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓴᓗᓐᓄᑦ, ᖃᓂᓛᖑᔪᒃᑯᑦ (ᐊᑯᓐᓂᐊᑕ 2013-2017) ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑑᑉ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᕙᑖᓐᓂᑦᑐᑦ ᑖᔅᓱᒪ ᐅᐊᖕᓈᑕ ᐃᒪᖓ ᓯᑯᓱᐃᑦᑑᑉ ᓴᓇᖃᑎᖃᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᔾᔪᐊᑉ ᑲᔾᔨᐊᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᔾᔪᐊᖏᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᓇᓪᓗᒍ ᑎᑎᕋᐅᓯᓇᓪᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᑲᑐᔾᔭᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᐅᕆᔭᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ–ᓯᕗᓕᐅᖅᑕᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᖑᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖃᕈᑎᖃᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᑯᑎᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ (ICCC, 2017). ᓴᕝᕙᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖑᔫᑉ ᐃᒪᖓ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᓄᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑕ (QIA) 2022 ᑕᑯᒃᓴᕈᕈᒥᓇᖅᑐᕐᑯᑎᖏᓄᑦ ᐊᒡᒍᖅᓯᒪᔭᖓᒍᑦ ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴ ᓂᒃᓯᒃᓯᒪᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᔪᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒃᓯᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐊᒡᒍᖅᓯᒪᓂᐊᑕ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᐊᖕᓈᑕ ᐃᒪᖓ ᓯᑯᓱᐃᑦᑑᖓ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᖅ ᐊᖏᓛᖑᖃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᑏᓐᓇᓱᓄᑦ ᓯᑯᓱᐃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ, ᐊᖏᔪᓪᓚᕆᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓱᖅ ᐊᕙᑖᑕ ᓄᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔭᐅᖅᑐᐃᓪᓚᕆᒃᓱᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᒃᓯᒪᔪᐊᖏᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕆᓪᓗᒍ ᑎᑎᕋᐅᓯᕆᓪᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᑲᑐᔾᔭᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᐅᕆᔭᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ–ᓯᕗᓕᐅᖅᑕᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᖑᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖃᕈᑎᖃᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᑯᑎᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ (ICCC, 2017). ᓴᕝᕙᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖑᔫᑉ ᐃᒪᖓ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᓄᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑕ (QIA) 2022 ᑕᑯᒃᓴᕈᕈᒥᓇᖅᑐᕐᑯᑎᖏᓄᑦ ᐊᒡᒍᖅᓯᒪᔭᖓᒍᑦ ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴ ᓂᒃᓯᒃᓯᒪᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᔪᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒃᓯᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐊᒡᒍᖅᓯᒪᓂᐊᑕ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᐊᖕᓈᑕ ᐃᒪᖓ ᓯᑯᓱᐃᑦᑑᖓ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᖅ ᐊᖏᓛᖑᖃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᑏᓐᓇᓱᓄᑦ ᓯᑯᓱᐃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ, ᐊᖏᔪᓪᓚᕆᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓱᖅ ᐊᕙᑖᑕ ᓄᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔭᐅᖅᑐᐃᓪᓚᕆᒃᓱᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕆᓱᖏᒍᑦ ᐊᖏᓛᖑᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᓴᖅᑮᔭᖃᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᓂᒃ ᓱᕐᓗ; ᑕᖅᑭᖏᒍᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᕈᐃᓐᓇᓱᒥᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᓐᓂᖓ, ᐊᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑑᑎᖃᓐᓂᖓ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ, ᐊᓯᖃᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᓇᔪᖓᖅ ᐃᒪᖓ ᑎᑭᑦᑕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ, ᐊᑑᑎᓪᓚᕆᑐᓪᓗ ᓂᕿᖃᕝᕕᖓᑦ ᕿᑐᙱᐅᕝᕕᖓᓪᓗ ᐃᒪᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᑉ ᐳᐃᔨᖏᓄᑦ. ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᑖᔅᓱᒪ ᑎᓕᓯᔾᔪᑎᐅᑉ, ᑭᓱᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᓴᕝᕙᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖑᔫᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᑕ ᑕᑯᓗᒍ 12 ᑕᖅᑮᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᑕ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᑕ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ, ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓚᔭᖅᑐᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ, ᓄᑖᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐋᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ, ᖃᓯᓚᓛᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᖅᑯᐃᔪᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ. ᐱᓕᕆᐋᖑᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓐ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᒍᑦ ᓴᕝᕙᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ MPA ᒥᓂᔅᑑᐃ ᑎᓕᐅᕈᑖ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑐᓐ: ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᓐᓂᓪᓗ, ᐃᖃᓗᓚᓱᓐᓂᖅ, ᑕᓇᐅᑉ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᖏᓂᒃ ᒥᓇᕆᔭᖃᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᕝᕙᓐᓂᓪᓗ, ᑕᓇᐅᑉᑯᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᖃᑦᑕᓐᓂᖅ, ᐱᓕᕆᐋᖑᓱᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᐊᓄᑦ ᐅᓇᑕᖅᑐᒃᓴᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᓪᓗ ᓯᒡᔭᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᓄᑦ, ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ, ᑲᔾᔭᐅᓴᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᑐᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐋᕆᖏᓄᑦ, ᓯᑯᒃᑯᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ (ᐊᐅᓚᑎᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᖃᖏᑦᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᓇᕈᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ), ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ–ᑐᙱᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᒻᒪᕆᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖑᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐋᖑᓱᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᑎᓕᓯᔾᔪᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᔾᔭᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᔾᔭᖏᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑉ ᓄᓇᑖᕝᕕᒋᔭᖏᑕ ᐊᕕᒃᓯᒪᓂᐊᓂᒃ, ᒪᓕᒃᓱᐊ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑐᓐ ᓄᓇᕗᑉ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒻᒪᕆᐋ. ᐃᓗᐊᓂ 2023/24, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᓴᕝᕙᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐋᕆᔭᐅᓱᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᓴᕝᕙᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖑᔫᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᑕ, ᐃᓚᖃᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᖅ ᑕᕆᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᔾᔪᐋᑦ ᐅᓯᖏᐊᓐᓂᕆᓱᖏᑦ, ᓯᑯᓱᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᐅᓱᑦ, ᑕᕆᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑏᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᔾᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐋᖏᑦ, ᓂᕿᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᑐᖃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᑦ, ᑭᐱᙱᐃᔭᐃᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᑦ. ᖃᒃᑲᓐᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐋᖑᓱᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑐᓴᕆᐊᓐᓂᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᓕᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕗᑦ, ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᔪᖅ ᐅᒥᐊᔾᔪᐊᒃᑯ ᐅᓯᑲᖅᑕᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓄᑦ ᓄᓘᔾᔭᑉ ᓴᕕᕋᔭᒃᓴᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ, ᑮᓇᐅᔾᔭᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᓂᕋᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓄᑦ ᓄᓘᔾᔭᑉ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕗᑦ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᔪᖅ ᐅᒥᐊᔾᔪᐋᑦ ᐅᓯᖏᐊᓐᓂᕆᓱᖏᑦ, ᑕᕆᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑏᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᔾᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐋᖏᑦ, ᓂᕿᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᑐᖃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᑦ, ᑭᐱᙱᐅᔭᐃᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᑦ. ᖃᒃᑲᓐᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐋᖑᓱᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑐᓴᕆᐊᓐᓂᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᓕᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕗᑦ, ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᔪᖅ ᐅᒥᐊᔾᔪᐊᒃᑯ ᐅᓯᖃᖅᑕᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓄᑦ ᓄᓘᔾᔭᑉ ᓴᕕᕋᔭᒃᓴᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕋᓱᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓚᓱᒃᑏᑦ, ᐳᓚᕋᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᔾᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᑕᕐᕆᔭᐅᓯᐊᑦ ᑕᓚᕕᓴᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᒐᒃᓴᓕᐊᖑᓱᖑᔪᓂᒃ. ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᕗᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᔪᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕗᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᔭᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐋᖑᓱᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐃᒪᖏᒍᑦ. ᐊᑯᓐᓂᐊᑕ ᐅᒃᑐᐱᕆ 2023 ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓚ 2024, DFO ᐊᒻᒪᓗ QIA ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᓚᐅᖅᑑᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑐᓴᕆᐊᕈᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᕐᕕᓂᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᕙᑖᓖᑦᑐᑦ ᑖᔅᓱᒪ ᓴᕝᕙᕐᔪᐊᖅ

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖑᔫᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᑕ (ᑲᖏᖅᑐᒫᐱᒃ, ᕿᑭᖅᑕᔾᔪᑯᖅ, ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ, ᐃᒃᐱᐊᔾᔪᒃ, ᖃᐅᓯᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑦᑐᖅ). ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᓴᕋᓱᐊᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᕆᕝᕕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔭᐅᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᐊᑕ ᒥᓂᔅᑑᑉ ᑎᓕᐅᕈᑖᒍᑦ MPA ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕆᔭᖓᓄᑦ, ᑐᓴᕋᓱᐊᓐᓂᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᒪᓕᒐᕋᓛᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᕆᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᓄᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓲᖑᒻᒪᖔᑦ ᐃᒪᖓ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑑᑉ. ᑲᑐᔾᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑐᓴᕋᓱᐊᓐᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖏᓄᑦ ᑖᔅᓱᒧᖓ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂᒃᑯᓐᓂ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᖁᙱᐊᕆᐊᖅᓱᒪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑐᓴᕆᐊᖅᑐᖅᓱᒪᓂᖏᓄᑦ. ᐊᑐᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕐᕕᓂᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓂᒃ, ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓃᒃ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑎᒥᕐᑯᑎᖏᓄᑦ (HTA/O), ᐄᐊᒻᒪᓚᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᒪᑐᐃᖓᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᑎᓃᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᕐᑯᑎᖏᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕕᓂᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᕗᒧᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᒻᒥᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᒻᒥ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔭᖃᓂᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᒍᑦ ᐅᒃᑑᑕᐅᔫᑉ ᓴᕐᕙᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ MPA ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᕈᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᖓᑕ. ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᖀᒃᑲᓐᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᓂᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑮᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕆᔭᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᑦᑎᐊᓐᓂᕐᒋᑕᓗ ᐃᓗᐊᒍᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᑕ ᑲᓛᓐᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᑕ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓴᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔭᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍᓗ ᑲᒪᖏᔭᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍᓗ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᐊᖕᓈᑕ ᐃᒪᖓ ᓯᑯᓱᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓗᐃᑦᑑᓗᒍ. ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᓱᑎᐱᕆ 2024, ᑲᑐᔾᔨᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᓱᐊᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖃᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᒐᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ "ᑭᓲᕙᑦ ᑐᓴᓚᐅᖅᑕᕗᑦ" ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᖑᔪᒥᒃ, ᓇᐃᒡᓕᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᐅᐸᒍᑎᑎᓪᓗᑕ ᐊᕐᕕᓂᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᕆᐊᕈᑎᑦᑎᒍᑦ. ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᓱᑎᐱᕆ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᒃᑐᐱᕆ 2024, ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᔪᑦ ᑖᔅᓱᒥᖓ ᐅᒃᑑᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᕋᓛᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐄᐊᒻᒪᓚᖏᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᓱᐃᓂᒻᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑉ ᓴᕙᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᔪᓚᐃ 2024, ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑦ ᓇᒃᓯᐅᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓇᔪᓕᕆᔨᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᓪᓗᑕ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐅᓲᓄᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᒍᑦ ᑖᔅᓱᒪ ᐅᒃᑑᑕᐅᔫᑉ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔭᒃᓴᐅᑉ ᑭᒡᓕᓯᓂᐊᒐᖏᑕ ᐃᓂᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᕙᕐᔪᐊᑉ. ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᑐᓐᓂᖅᓴᐃᒋᓪᓗᑕ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒃᑯᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᒃᑐᐱᕆ 2024 ᑐᓴᕈᒪᓪᓗᑕ ᒪᓕᒐᕋᓛᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᒪᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᕋᖓᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᕙᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ MPA.

Inuinnaqtun: N/A

Personnel

Personnel on site: 0

Days on site: 0

Total Person days: 0

Operations Phase: from 2025-06-24 to 2030-06-23

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ

ᓇᒥ	ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᐸ	ᑭᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑰᑖᓂ	ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᒃᓴᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᕆᐊᖕᒐᓐᓂᒃ	ᐃᑦᓴᕐᓂᑕᖃᕐᕕᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᐸ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑰᕙᓗ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂᑐᖃᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ	ᖃᓂᓐᓂᖅᐹᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᒃᓲᕕᐅᕙᓗ ᓱᓇᓄᑦ
Sarvarjuaq MPA Boundary	Other	Marine	The proposed Sarvarjuaq Marine Protected Area (MPA) is a significant ecological area for many Arctic marine species and has unique physical features such as the North Water Polynya. The proposed MPA would be established in the marine environment only, starting at the low water mark.	Inuit have travelled to this area for generations. There are important harvesting areas, and cultural significance as a connection between Inuit in Canada and Greenland.	Grise Fiord is the nearest community to the proposed Sarvarjuaq Marine Protected Area. Other communities involved in the consultation process also include Arctic Bay, Resolute Bay, Pond Inlet, Clyde River and Qikiqtarjuaq. All six Hunters and Trappers Association and the Hamlet Councils have provided letters of support for the establishment of the proposed Sarvarjuaq MPA.

ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᓖᓪᓗ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᐅᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ

ᓄᓇᓕᒋᔭᖅ	ᐊᑏᑦ	ᑲᑐᔾᔨᐊᖃᑎᒌᒋᔭᖅ	ᖃᖓᓗ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕆᐊᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ
ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ	Organization Respresentatives	Pond Inlet Hamlet Council	2023-10-24
ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ	Organization Representatives	Mittimatalik Hunters and Trappers Association	2023-10-24
ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ	Community Members	Pond Inlet Community	2023-10-24
ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ	Organization Representatives	Mittimatalik Hunters and Trappers Association	2024-05-13
ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ	Organization Representatives	Pond Inlet Hamlet Council	2024-05-13
ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ	Community Members	Pond Inlet Community	2024-05-13
Clyde River	Organization Representatives	Nangmautaq Hunters and Trappers Association	2023-10-25

Clyde River	Organization Representatives	Clyde River Hamlet Council	2023-10-25
Clyde River	Community Members	Clyde River Community	2024-10-25
Clyde River	Organization Representatives	Nangmautaq Hunters and Trappers Association	2024-05-15
Clyde River	Organization Representatives	Clyde River Hamlet Council	2024-05-15
Clyde River	Community Members	Clyde River Community	2024-05-15
ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᔪᐊᖅ	Organization Representatives	Nattivak Hunters and Trappers Association	2023-10-26
ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᔪᐊᖅ	Organization Representatives	Qikiqtarjuaq Hamlet Council	2023-10-26
ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᔪᐊᖅ	Community Members	Qikiqtarjuaq Community	2023-10-26
ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᔪᐊᖅ	Organization Representatives	Nattivak Hunters and Trappers Association	2024-05-16
ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᔪᐊᖅ	Organization Representatives	Qikiqtarjuaq Hamlet Council	2024-05-16
ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᔪᐊᖅ	Community Members	Qikiqtarjuaq Community	2024-05-16
ᐃᒃᐱᐊᕐᔪᒃ	Organization Representatives	Ikajutit Hunters and Trappers Association	2024-01-17
ᐃᒃᐱᐊᕐᔪᒃ	Organization Representatives	Arctic Bay Hamlet Council	2024-01-17
ᐃᒃᐱᐊᕐᔪᒃ	Community Members	Arctic Bay Community Members	2024-01-17
ᐃᒃᐱᐊᕐᔪᒃ	Organization Representatives	Ikajutit Hunters and Trappers Association	2024-06-04
ᐃᒃᐱᐊᕐᔪᒃ	Organization Representatives	Arctic Bay Hamlet Council	2024-06-04
ᐃᒃᐱᐊᕐᔪᒃ	Community Members	Arctic Bay Community	2024-06-04
ᖃᐅᔨᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᑖᓴᓗᑦ	Organization Representatives	Resolute Bay Hunters and Trappers Association	2024-01-14
ᖃᐅᔨᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᑖᓴᓗᑦ	Organization Representatives	Resolute Bay Hamlet Council	2024-01-14
ᖃᐅᔨᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᑖᓴᓗᑦ	Community Members	Resolute Bay Community	2024-01-14
ᖃᐅᔨᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᑖᓴᓗᑦ	Organization Representatives	Resolute Bay Hunters and Trappers Assocation	2024-06-05
ᖃᐅᔨᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᑖᓴᓗᑦ	Organization Representatives	Resolute Bay Hamlet Council	2024-06-05
ᖃᐅᔨᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᑖᓴᓗᑦ	Community Members	Resolute Bay Community	2024-06-05
ᐊᐅᔨᐃᑦᑐᖅ	Organization Representatives	Iviq Hunters and Trappers Association	2024-01-18
ᐊᐅᔨᐃᑦᑐᖅ	Organization Representatives	Grise Fiord Hamlet Council	2024-01-18
ᐊᐅᔨᐃᑦᑐᖅ	Community Members	Grise Fiord Community	2024-01-18
ᐊᐅᔨᐃᑦᑐᖅ	Organization Representatives	Iviq Hunters and Trappers Association	2024-06-06
ᐊᐅᔨᐃᑦᑐᖅ	Organization Representatives	Grise Fiord Hamlet Council	2024-06-06
ᐊᐅᔨᐃᑦᑐᖅ	Community Members	Grise Fiord Community	2024-06-06

ᓚᐃᓴᓐᓲᑦ ᐱᒧᓐᓇᐅᑏ ᐊᓐᒋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ

ᓇᒦᒋᐊᓐᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᕝᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓗᒋᑦ:

ᓚᐃᓴᓐᓲᑦ ᐱᒧᓐᓇᐅᑏ ᐊᓐᒋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ

ᒐᕙᒪᒋᔭᐅᔫᑉ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᐅᕐᓂᖕᒐᓐᓂ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓅᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᕐᓅᖕᒐᔪᓂᒡᓗ ᑲᒪᔨᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᓚᐃᓴᓐᓯᓄᓪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᒃᑲᐃᔨᑦ	ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓪᓚᕆᐅᕙ ᓚᐃᓴᓐᓯᑖᕈᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕈᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᓐᒋᖅᑕᐅᔪᕐᓘᓐᓃᑦ	ᒫᓐᓇ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᕙ	ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᑐᓂᔭᖅ/ ᑐᒃᓯᖅᑑᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ	ᑭᒡᓕᖃᕐᕕᖕᒐ
ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᓕᕆᔨᓪᓗ	A Marine Protected Area by Ministerial Order would be established under the Oceans Act. Marine activities would continue to be regulated under the applicable provisions of the Fisheries Act, the Species at Risk Act, the Canada Shipping Act, 2001, and other federal legislation.	Applied, Decision Pending		

Project transportation types

Transportation Type	ᓱᓇᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓂᐊᖅᐸ	Length of Use
Water	N/A	

Project accomodation types

ᐊᓯᖕᒐ,

ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ

ᐱᕐᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐅᓴᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᖃᓯᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑰᑕᐃᑦ, ᒥᓪᓗᐊᕈᑏᑦ, ᖃᖓᑕᓲᖅ, ᓄᓇᓯᐅᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ

ᐊᖏᔪᖅ ᐱᕐᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖓ	ᖃᑦᓯᐅᕙᑦ	ᐊᖏᓂᖏᑦ - ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖏᑦ	ᓱᓇᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓂᐊᖅᐸ
Information is not available			

ᑎᑎᕋᐅᓯᕆᓗᒍ ᐅᖅᓱᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᖅᑕᓖᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ

ᓱᓇᒧᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᒃᓴᒡᒋᐊᖅ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓂᐊᖅᐸ	ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓪᓚᕆᐅᕙ ᐅᖅᓱᒃᓴᒡᒋᐊᖅ	ᖃᑦᓯᐅᕙᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᒃᓴᖃᐅᑏᑦ	ᐆᒃᓴᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖃᖅᑎᒋᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓ	ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒍ	ᐆᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ	ᓱᓇᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓂᐊᖅᐸ
Information is not available						

ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔫᒫᖅᑐᖅ

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There are no negative environmental impacts anticipated as part of this proposed regulation. The proposed Sarvarjuaq Marine Protected Area (MPA) would prevent new activities in the area that may pose an ecological risk to its species and habitats. As such, no mitigation measures are required as a direct result of the proposal, rather the proposal is expected to have a positive impact to the environment.

Additional Information

SECTION A1: Project Info

SECTION A2: Allweather Road

SECTION A3: Winter Road

SECTION B1: Project Info

SECTION B2: Exploration Activity

SECTION B3: Geosciences

SECTION B4: Drilling

SECTION B5: Stripping

SECTION B6: Underground Activity

SECTION B7: Waste Rock

SECTION B8: Stockpiles

SECTION B9: Mine Development

SECTION B10: Geology

SECTION B11: Mine

SECTION B12: Mill

SECTION C1: Pits

SECTION D1: Facility

SECTION D2: Facility Construction

SECTION D3: Facility Operation

SECTION D4: Vessel Use

SECTION E1: Offshore Survey

SECTION E2: Nearshore Survey

SECTION E3: Vessel Use

SECTION F1: Site Cleanup

SECTION G1: Well Authorization

SECTION G2: Onland Exploration

SECTION G3: Offshore Exploration

SECTION G4: Rig

SECTION H1: Vessel Use

SECTION H2: Disposal At Sea

SECTION I1: Municipal Development

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Summary from attached document: Identification of Ecological Significance Knowledge Gaps and Stressors for the North Water and Adjacent Areas - English (pages 2-3 and 7-10 for more detail). The proposed Sarvarjuaq Marine Protected Area (MPA) is a distinctive geographic and oceanographic region in northern Baffin Bay, characterized by one of the largest recurring polynyas in the Arctic. The importance of the region is attributed to patterns of atmospheric and oceanic circulation producing dominant north winds and ocean currents pushing sea ice from the Arctic Ocean south through Baffin Bay. Narrow channels promote the formation of ice bridges in Nares Strait, Kane Basin, and Smith Sound, preventing the southward movement of sea ice, and leading to reduced sea ice cover south of Smith Sound. The area has nutrient rich waters that originate from both the Arctic and the North Atlantic. Ocean circulation patterns and winds encourage the upwelling or upward mixing of the nutrients from deeper waters that originate in the Pacific and Atlantic. There is also an extended ice-free (or reduced ice cover) season that promotes a long productive period. Glaciers are important features in the vicinity of Sarvarjuaq and meltwater from glaciers and ice caps likely comprise the greatest source of local freshwater runoff into the region. Sarvarjuaq functions as a natural component for climate change mitigation as the region is considered a sink for human produced carbon dioxide.

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Summary from attached document: Identification of Ecological Significance Knowledge Gaps and Stressors for the North Water and Adjacent Areas - English (pages 2-4 and 13-21). The North Water Polynya is one of the largest polynyas in the Arctic, and is well known for its seasonally early and reliable productivity, as well as its high biodiversity. The polynya provides critical habitat for a number of marine mammal species, such as Atlantic Walrus (Odobenus rosmarus rosmarus), Beluga (Delphinapterus leucas) and Bowhead Whale (Balaena mysticetus), Narwhal (Monodon monoceros), Ringed Seal (Pusa hispida), Bearded Seal (Erignathus barbatus), and Polar Bear (Ursus maritimus), as well as sea birds, fish and other marine life. Sarvarjuaq's biological importance can be attributed to the early and predictable phytoplankton (microscopic plants) blooms. This region supports a high diversity of Arctic species, from lower trophic feeders to fishes and marine mammals. The early phytoplankton blooms, which form the basis of the food web, are supported by reduced sea ice cover. These blooms are fundamental to the ecosystem by promoting zooplankton blooms that feed higher trophic levels. This cycle is fundamental to the health of the entire ecosystem. Sarvarjuaq and the surrounding area is a vital feeding site for millions of migratory seabirds. The North Water Polynya hosts the world's largest aggregation of Dovekie/Little Auk, and some of the largest colonies of Thick-billed Murres and Black-legged Kittiwakes. Other important colonies of birds include Common Eiders, King Eiders, and Sabine's Gull.

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A socio-economic analysis was completed by DFO's Policy and Economic Sector in 2024. The majority of economic activity for Sarvarjuaq falls within the categories of natural resource management and eco/cultural tourism. Activities identified through the socio-economic analysis include annual sealift operations, vessel transportation of materials from the Mary River iron ore mine, icebreaking activities, passenger and cruise ship traffic, marine research vessel activity, media and filming activities, subsistence and traditional wildlife harvesting, recreational activities, and tourism. The socio-economic analysis, community consultations, and industry and stakeholder engagement informed the proposed regulations described in the attached Qikiqtait Project Description document. The following is a short summary from the attached document: Sarvarjuaq Socio-Economic Report. Inuit Culture (page 29): Inuit recognize Sarvarjuaq and its surrounding area as a critical habitat and ecological feature that supports the region's biodiversity and, in turn, their livelihoods. For at least 4500 years, the Sarvarjuaq region and the larger international Pikialasorsuaq region (encompassing Greenlandic waters) has been an important hunting ground, providing Inuit with resources such as cultural and spiritual well-being, food, clothing and tools. Commercial fishing (page 13): The proposed Sarvarjuaq boundaries overlaps with the boundaries of the North Atlantic Fishing Organization fishing division 0A (the northern area off the coast of Baffin Island), which includes management units for Greenland Halibut. Commercial shrimp fishing is authorized in fishing zone SFA0 which overlaps with the Sarvarjuaq boundaries; however, quantities fished are not known at this time. Based on a scan of DFO fishing logbook data, it appears that very limited commercial fishing activities have taken place to date within Sarvarjuaq, and no known commercial fishing activities have taken place since 2007. Subsistence Harvesting (pages 13 and 14): Inuit communities have historically relied on the wealth of marine life around the Sarvarjuaq area for their food, clothing, shelter, and essential cultural and economic well-being. Community members engage in subsistence harvesting for marine fishes, sea birds, and marine mammals in the area. Some of the stocks of Narwhal, Beluga, Walrus and seals harvested are likely to migrate through (and spend some time within) Sarvarjuaq. Mining and Mineral Exploration (pages 15-16): There are no known active mineral claims or mineral leases in and around Sarvarjuaq. Natural Resources Canada conducted an assessment (document attached) and determined that the petroleum potential in the southern portion of Sarvarjuaq is low-medium, and low to very low in the northern portion of Sarvarjuaq. There is currently a moratorium on new oil and gas exploration licensing that applies to the Canadian areas in and around Sarvarjuaq. Shipping (pages 18-19): There are commercial shipping and other vessel activities in Sarvarjuaq such as Icebreaking vessels, passenger vessels, pleasure crafts, transit vessels, cargo and resupply. Recreation and tourism (page 21): Cruise ship landings include activities such as anchoring and the use of zodiacs to transfer crew and passengers from the cruise ship to land. Decreasing sea ice and a longer ice-free season have led to an increase in cruise vessel visits in Nunavut and the Qikiqtani region. Cruise ship traffic in Nunavut generally routes through the southern portion of Sarvarjuaq. Scientific research expeditions also take place within Sarvarjuaq.

Miscellaneous Project Information

1. The proposed Sarvarjuaq Marine Protected Area was developed in collaboration with Inuit and northern partners. Consultations focused on the six communities in closest proximity to the proposed Sarvarjuaq MPA: Grise Fiord, Resolute Bay, Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Clyde River, and Qikiqtarjuaq. A detailed description of the partnerships, consultations and engagements undertaken is provided in a separate "Consultation and Engagement Summary" document and in the "What We Heard" Report, both included in this submission. Please also see attached supporting document titled "Sarvarjuaq Support Letters" which contains letters of support from all six communities' Hunters and Trappers Organizations and Hamlet Councils. 2. It is difficult to see the details of the Sarvarjuaq boundary through the mapping program on the NIRB website. The proposed Sarvarjuaq Marine Protected Area only includes the marine environment, starting at the low water mark. A map of Sarvarjuaq is included in the attached Sarvarjuaq Project Description document showing additional details of the boundaries.

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There will be a positive net impact of the proposed conservation measures. The Government of Canada has committed to supporting Inuit leadership and collaboration on marine conservation initiatives to safeguard ecosystems, wildlife and Inuit culture, while supporting sustainable employment, economic diversification, building critical infrastructure and reinforcing financial stability that enable healthy communities. Protecting Sarvarjuaq will address Inuit conservation goals and advance Inuit leadership in the region. The objective of pursuing a Ministerial Order MPA is to conserve and protect this ecologically significant area while Fisheries and Oceans Canada and its Inuit and northern partners explore long-term protection options for the area, including an Inuit Protected and Conserved Area (IPCA). Marine protection through a Ministerial Order MPA under the Oceans Act will prevent new activities in the area that may pose an ecological risk to its species

and habitats. The proposed Order will also provide time for research to continue to collect information to support informed decision-making around long-term protection in Sarvarjuaq. This approach supports QIA's regional and integrated approach to conservation for the Qikiqtani Region and seeks to advance reconciliation and promote Inuit self-determination. A Marine Protected Area by Ministerial Order under the Oceans Act also aligns with Canada's Inuit Nunangat Policy, which was jointly developed with Inuit to ensure that all new federal policies, programs, services, and initiatives that apply in Inuit Nunangat and/or benefit Inuit are designed to support Inuit self-determination, prosperity and wellbeing (individual and community) throughout Inuit Nunangat with the goal of socio-economic and cultural equity between Inuit and other Canadians. The Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) and the Government of Canada have been negotiating a joint Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA) for the proposed Qikiqtait and Sarvarjuaq MPAs as well as the Qikiqtait Nunangit, a terrestrial Inuit Protected and Conserved Area (IPCA) to be established on Inuit Owned Lands by QIA. Fisheries and Oceans Canada has led the negotiations on behalf of the federal government, which also includes Environment and Climate Change Canada and Transport Canada. The IIBA negotiations are still ongoing. The Nunavut Agreement requires that an IIBA be negotiated and signed before areas can be conserved and protected. Negotiators have made significant progress on this IIBA and matters of Inuit-led governance and stewardship as they relate to these important areas. Inuit stewardship and governance will be grounded in Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, and aligned with a sustainable regional protected area model. This progress highlights Canada's journey toward reconciliation with Inuit and support for Inuit self-determination. Additional benefits will be seen through the Qikiqtani Project Finance for Permanence, also referred to as Sinaa. Sinaa is an innovative conservation financing model that leverages government and private funding to support the long-term protection of lands and waters including a shared commitment to working toward the Qikiqtani Regional Conservation Vision. In October 2023, QIA, the Government of Canada and Pew Charitable Trusts signed an Agreement in Principle to advance Sinaa. Sinaa aims to protect and conserve marine and terrestrial areas through the establishment of federal conservation tools and Inuit Protected and Conserved Areas. The Sinaa agreement names Sarvarjuaq as one of the conservation areas that will be designated by QIA as an Inuit Protected and Conserved Area in the future. The Government of Canada has committed $200 million to the agreement. Some of the benefits that will be seen by Inuit as a result of the agreement include the expansion of QIA's Nauttiqsuqtiit program into more Qikiqtani communities, which provides increased employment for Inuit in the region. Further information about this agreement can be found on QIA's website: https://www.qia.ca/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/2023-11-07-summary-of-aip-closing-condition_draft.pdf

Cumulative Effects

The establishment of conservation areas in Canada are intended to mitigate the cumulative impacts of human activities and climate change. Establishment of the proposed Sarvarjuaq MPA will have no significant adverse effects on the ecosystem or Inuit harvesting activities. The proposed MPA will have no significant adverse socio-economic effects and will enhance and protect the existing and future well-being of Inuit. There will be an Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement that supports the Qikiqtani Inuit Association's vision for Inuit-led governance and stewardship for the proposed Sarvarjuaq MPA. Inuit stewardship and governance will be grounded in Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, and align with a sustainable regional protected area model.

Impacts

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	PHYSICAL	Designated environmental areas	Ground stability	Permafrost	Hydrology / Limnology	Water quality	Climate conditions	Eskers and other unique or fragile landscapes	Surface and bedrock geology	Sediment and soil quality	Tidal processes and bathymetry	Air quality	Noise levels	BIOLOGICAL	Vegetation	Wildlife, including habitat and migration patterns	Birds, including habitat and migration patterns	Aquatic species, incl. habitat and migration/spawning	Wildlife protected areas	SOCIO-ECONOMIC	Archaeological and cultural historic sites	Employment	Community wellness	Community infrastructure	Human health
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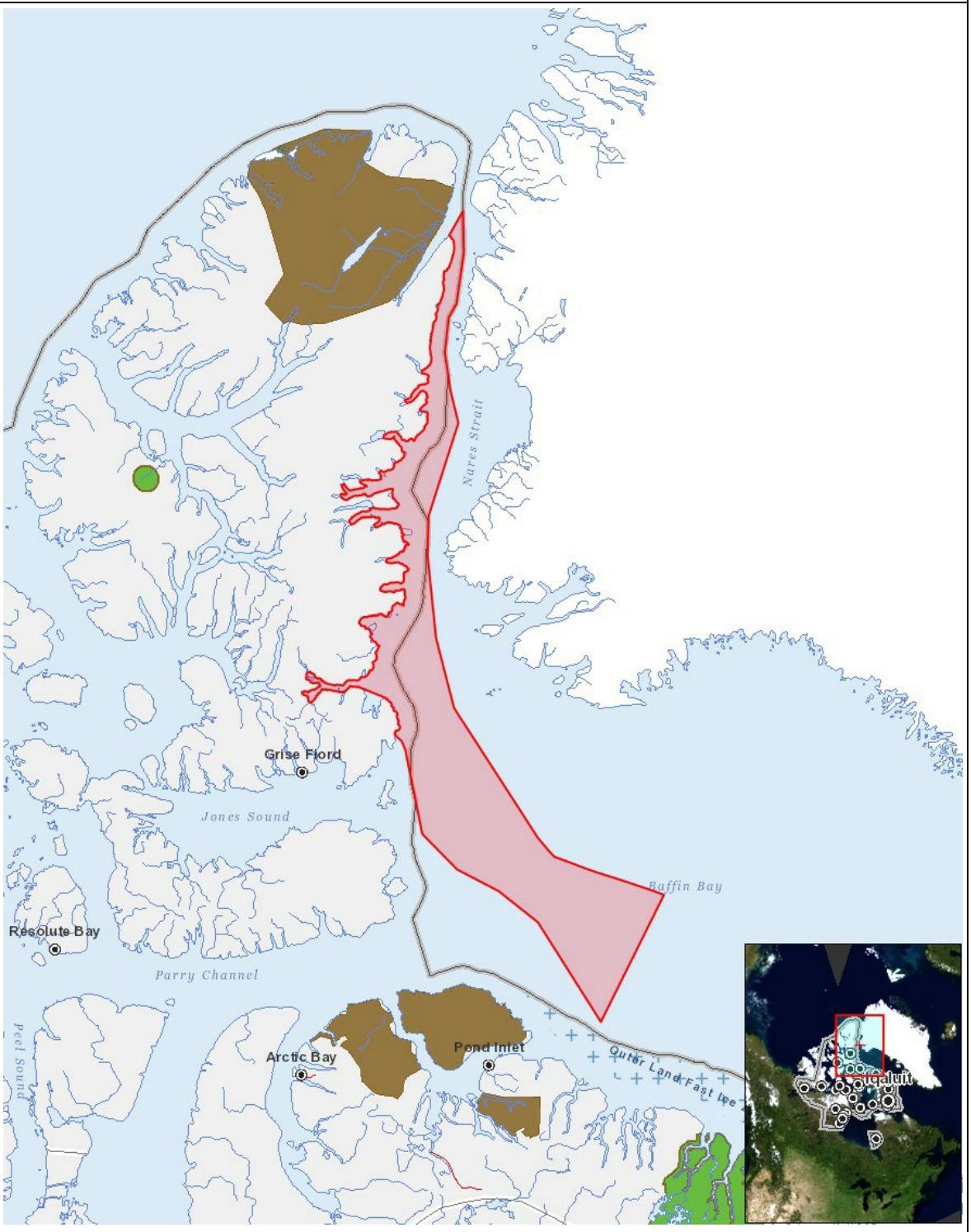

List of Project Geometries

1	polygon	Sarvarjuaq MPA Boundary