

ክልሉ ከፍተኛ ብቃት እና ልምድ ያላቸው ሰው ለማግኘት ጥረት ያደረገ።
በሌሎች ጉዞዎችም በአካላት ለማግኘት ጥረት ያደረገ።

- በደንበኞች ምዕራብ ክፍል ለማግኘት የሚችሉ ልማት ስራዎችን ለማግኘት ጥረት ያደረገ። በአካላት ለማግኘት ጥረት ያደረገ።
- ከፍተኛ ልምድ ያላቸው ሰው ለማግኘት ጥረት ያደረገ። በሌሎች ጉዞዎችም በአካላት ለማግኘት ጥረት ያደረገ።
- ከፍተኛ ልምድ ያላቸው ሰው ለማግኘት ጥረት ያደረገ። በሌሎች ጉዞዎችም በአካላት ለማግኘት ጥረት ያደረገ።

የገቢዎች ማረጋገጫ ለማግኘት ጥረት ያደረገ። በሌሎች ጉዞዎችም በአካላት ለማግኘት ጥረት ያደረገ።

በደንበኞች ምዕራብ ክፍል ለማግኘት የሚችሉ ልማት ስራዎችን ለማግኘት ጥረት ያደረገ። በሌሎች ጉዞዎችም በአካላት ለማግኘት ጥረት ያደረገ።

ለገቢዎች ማረጋገጫ ለማግኘት ጥረት ያደረገ። በሌሎች ጉዞዎችም በአካላት ለማግኘት ጥረት ያደረገ።

ለገቢዎች ማረጋገጫ ለማግኘት ጥረት ያደረገ። በሌሎች ጉዞዎችም በአካላት ለማግኘት ጥረት ያደረገ።	በሌሎች ጉዞዎችም በአካላት ለማግኘት ጥረት ያደረገ።
<p>በደንበኞች ምዕራብ ክፍል ለማግኘት የሚችሉ ልማት ስራዎችን ለማግኘት ጥረት ያደረገ። በሌሎች ጉዞዎችም በአካላት ለማግኘት ጥረት ያደረገ።</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• በገቢዎች ማረጋገጫ ለማግኘት ጥረት ያደረገ። በሌሎች ጉዞዎችም በአካላት ለማግኘት ጥረት ያደረገ።• ከፍተኛ ልምድ ያላቸው ሰው ለማግኘት ጥረት ያደረገ። በሌሎች ጉዞዎችም በአካላት ለማግኘት ጥረት ያደረገ።

ለኦህድሜት ምክርቤት ማህበራት	ጥያቄዎች
	<p>ሀገር ውስጥ ለሥራ ለማድረግ ለሚችሉ ሰው ማህበራት ለመሰጠት ማብረቃት ማድረግ አለባቸው።</p>
<p>ማህበራት ለሥራ ለማድረግ ለሚችሉ ሰው ማህበራት ለመሰጠት ማብረቃት ማድረግ አለባቸው።</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ለሥራ ለማድረግ ለሚችሉ ሰው ማህበራት ለመሰጠት ማብረቃት ማድረግ አለባቸው። ▪ ለሥራ ለማድረግ ለሚችሉ ሰው ማህበራት ለመሰጠት ማብረቃት ማድረግ አለባቸው። ▪ ለሥራ ለማድረግ ለሚችሉ ሰው ማህበራት ለመሰጠት ማብረቃት ማድረግ አለባቸው።

የሥራ ለማድረግ ለሚችሉ ሰው ማህበራት

ርዕስ ስር ለሥራ ለማድረግ ለሚችሉ ሰው ማህበራት ለመሰጠት ማብረቃት ማድረግ አለባቸው።

የሥራ ለማድረግ ለሚችሉ ሰው ማህበራት

1. ለሥራ ለማድረግ ለሚችሉ ሰው ማህበራት ለመሰጠት ማብረቃት ማድረግ አለባቸው። (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/F-14/index.html>)
2. ለሥራ ለማድረግ ለሚችሉ ሰው ማህበራት ለመሰጠት ማብረቃት ማድረግ አለባቸው። (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/n-28.8/>)
3. ለሥራ ለማድረግ ለሚችሉ ሰው ማህበራት ለመሰጠት ማብረቃት ማድረግ አለባቸው። (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/M-7.01/>), ለሥራ ለማድረግ ለሚችሉ ሰው ማህበራት ለመሰጠት ማብረቃት ማድረግ አለባቸው። (https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._1035/index.html) ለሥራ ለማድረግ ለሚችሉ ሰው ማህበራት ለመሰጠት ማብረቃት ማድረግ አለባቸው። (https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._1036/index.html)
4. ለሥራ ለማድረግ ለሚችሉ ሰው ማህበራት ለመሰጠት ማብረቃት ማድረግ አለባቸው። (<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/s-15.3/>). ለሥራ ለማድረግ ለሚችሉ ሰው ማህበራት ለመሰጠት ማብረቃት ማድረግ አለባቸው።
5. ለሥራ ለማድረግ ለሚችሉ ሰው ማህበራት ለመሰጠት ማብረቃት ማድረግ አለባቸው። (<http://www.canlii.org/en/nu/laws/stat/snu-2003-c-26/latest/snu-2003-c-26.html>)

	<p>ለርቢኒህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ</p> <p>ገሰሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ</p> <p>ገሰሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ</p>
ናክዳኔ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ	<p>ለህረሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ</p> <p>ከህረሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ</p> <p>ገሰሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ</p>
ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ	<p>ከህረሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ</p> <p>ገሰሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ</p> <p>ገሰሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ</p>
ለህረሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ናክዳኔ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ	<p>ገሰሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ</p> <p>ገሰሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ</p> <p>ገሰሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ</p>

ለህረሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ

ለህረሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ	ገሰሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ
ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ	ገሰሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ
ናክዳኔ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ	ገሰሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ
ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ	ገሰሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ ልብሎኑህረሎኑብርዳኤ

Terrestrial Species at Risk ³	COSEWIC Designation	Schedule of SARA	Government Organization with Primary Management Responsibility ⁴
Red Knot <i>Islandica</i> Subspecies	Special Concern	Schedule 1	ECCC
Red-necked Phalarope	Special Concern	Schedule 1	ECCC
Ross's Gull	Threatened	Schedule 1	ECCC
Rusty Blackbird	Special Concern	Schedule 1	ECCC
Short-eared Owl	Special Concern	Schedule 1	ECCC
Porsild's Bryum	Threatened	Schedule 1	Government of Nunavut (GN)
Transverse Lady Beetle	Special Concern	No Schedule	GN
Caribou (Dolphin and Union Population)	Endangered	Schedule 1	GN
Caribou (Barren-ground Population)	Threatened	No Schedule	GN
Caribou (Torngat Mountains Population)	Endangered	No Schedule	GN
Grizzly Bear (Western Population)	Special Concern	Schedule 1	ECCC
Peary Caribou	Endangered	Schedule 1	GN
Polar Bear	Special Concern	Schedule 1	ECCC
Wolverine	Special Concern	Schedule 1	GN
Atlantic Walrus (High Arctic Population)	Special Concern	No Schedule	Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)
Atlantic Walrus (Central/Low Arctic Population)	Special Concern	No Schedule	DFO
Beluga Whale (Cumberland Sound Population)	Threatened	Schedule 1	DFO
Beluga Whale (Eastern Hudson Bay Population)	Endangered	No Schedule	DFO
Beluga Whale (Eastern High Arctic-Baffin Bay Population)	Special Concern	No Schedule	DFO
Beluga Whale (Western Hudson Bay Population)	Special Concern	No Schedule	DFO
Atlantic Cod (Arctic Lakes Population)	Special Concern	No Schedule	DFO
Fourhorn Sculpin (Freshwater Form)	Data Deficient	Schedule 3	DFO



INTRODUCTION

The Department of Culture and Heritage (CH) routinely reviews land use applications sent to the Nunavut Water Board, Nunavut Impact Review Board and the Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada. These terms and conditions provide general direction to the permittee/proponent regarding the appropriate actions to be taken to ensure the permittee/proponent carries out its role in the protection of Nunavut’s archaeological and palaeontological resources.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

- 1) The permittee/proponent shall have a professional archaeologist and/or palaeontologist perform the following **Functions** associated with the **Types of Development** listed below or similar development activities:

	Types of Development (See Guidelines below)	Function (See Guidelines below)
a)	Large scale prospecting	Archaeological/Palaeontological Overview Assessment
b)	Diamond drilling for exploration or geotechnical purpose or planning of linear disturbances	Archaeological/Palaeontological Overview Assessment and/or Inventory and Documentation and/or Mitigation
c)	Construction of linear disturbances, Extractive disturbances, Impounding disturbances and other land disturbance activities	Archaeological/Palaeontological Overview Assessment and/or Inventory and Documentation and/or Mitigation

Note that the above-mentioned functions require either a Nunavut Archaeologist Permit or a Nunavut Palaeontologist Permit. CH is authorized by way of the *Nunavut and Archaeological and Palaeontological Site Regulations*⁵ to issue such permits.

⁵ P.C. 2001-1111 14 ᖅᑦ, 2001

Under the *Nunavut Act*⁶, 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*⁷, 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.*

Guidelines for Developers for the Protection of Archaeological Resources in the Nunavut Territory

(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.

⁶ s. 51(1)

⁷ P.C. 2001-1111 14th, 2001

- *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.*

Types of Studies Undertaken to Preserve 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.

Reconnaissance: This is done to provide a judgmental appraisal of a region sufficient to provide the developer, the consultant, and government managers with recommendations 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 in consultation with, and approved by, the Department of Culture and Heritage. It is important to note that mitigation activities should be initiated as far in advance of the construction of the development as possible.

Surveillance and monitoring: These may be required as part of the mitigation program.

Surveillance may be conducted during the construction phase of a project to ensure that the developer has complied with the recommendations.

Monitoring involves identification and inspection of residual and long-term impacts of a development (i.e. shoreline stability of a reservoir); or the use of impacts to disclose the presence of heritage resources, for example, the uncovering of buried sites during the construction of a pipeline.