

INUIT GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

TO: Nunavut Impact Review Board
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Hearing. The challenges of having access to factual information prevent us from providing a complete statement.

When Elders were making their statements they were expressing Inuit Laws but these laws are being mistakenly interpreted as traditional knowledge. The Elders Statements must be interpreted as Inuit Laws for procedural fairness to be realized.

**SAIMATAT
INNARNUT PIQUJAT TISIJUALUUMATA
FOR ELDERS GOVERNANCE KNOWLEDGE IS STRONG**

The Elders Governance Knowledge is strong, it is our life of 'fostering goodness'. For those not party to the Oral Decisions, Oral Inuit Communication and decision making since time immemorial, will find the Knowledge inspiring and same time difficult to believe it is part of the Implementation Responsibility's and not adequate or not modern enough.

When identifying as Inuit, we should not be dismissed as per the Nunavut Agreement Articles when implementing the regional and local decisions. Since seventy-nine 79 years is short time of the Inuit Governance Implementation Plan. Monitoring wildlife and monitoring the activity's surrounding Phase I of the Project Activity have proven to be inattentive to core value of keeping the two as the main management plan.

Jetaloo Kakee , Meeka Mike

AHTA Project Activity Assessment Committee

Members Sworn-in

Jetaloo Kakee

jimmy Akavak

Lodie Ipeelie

Kevin Akpalialuk

Meeka Mike

SAIMATAT Inuit Governance Statement from the Amaruq Hunters And Trappers Association

Amaruq Hunters and Trappers Association (AHTA), Designated Inuit Organization plan to continue to assess and monitor wildlife and the progressions surrounding the ecological nature of the animals both from land and sea on behalf of Inuit Members.

The assessment and the monitoring is the main implementation concern by AHTA Board for the shipping route, migration routes for caribou, whales, marine mammals,

and 28 species of migratory and non migratory birds within the Project Activity, Nunavut Settlement Areas.

The Proposal of Phase 2 have shown us it is going onto phase 3, after having had a phase 1, that only contradicts the NLCA Nunavut Agreement on part of lack of consultation with the Inuit Members of QIA since to the point, a side agreement, again developed without input or plebiscite. An economic future of 100 years and a surmountable value, that only seeks to increase the tonnage, when Phase 1 have yet to be realized. The merit of who is gaining here, with a long term vested consultation as per Inuit Governance, Piquajjuat is due. Who is going to inform Inuit at national, territorial and within our Rights? NTI or ITK?

The compounding effects on many Arctic Species and many Arctic Community's coping with rapid social and economic opportunity's that continue to impact health and well being of it's residents, in the face of these challenges, Inuit have shown incredible patience and resilience as greater autonomy and self-determination over the direction of our future, where new company's access to natural resources and shipping routes have led to an increasing number of nation-states, territorial governments, and multinational companies showing an active development interest in the region.

The Socio Economic Impact Plans is required in order to identify and activate the Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement according to the intent of the Nunavut Agreement and the Constitution.

Amaruq Hunters & Trappers Association Board of Directors

Jimmy Akavak, Chairperson

David Alexander, Vice Chairperson

Adamee Itorcheak, Secretary Treasurer

Jetaloo Kakee, Elder Hunter

Noah Alookie

Kathleen Hanson

Archie Angnakak

Nash Nowdluk Sagiatook

IMPLEMENTATION AND ASSESSMENT

The Amaruq Hunters and Trappers Association was formed and created by the sanction of the Inuit Governance of Elders stemming back from 1890 to 1970. The Uqqurmiut decision to allow the beginning to form two entity's to respect the Implementation Duty; one to be responsible for all creation, and two, to have a community based governing body to ensure Inuit Knowledge continues to thrive for next generations in unison of being Designated Inuit Organization.

Those dates are connected to the original Inuit Land Use Plan which is the Community Land And Resources Council (CLARC) main responsibility: given the power of attorney to manage, direct, monitor, and plan the resources of all nature to impact of Inuit in the Arctic. Created for the mandate to represent Inuit Members and Beneficiary's under

the Uqqurmiut Governance and the Inuit Constitution; dated 970A.D. Protection of Land with Activity's respecting nature and Inuit.

HUNTERS

Hunters are deemed to implement the Inuit Rights by the main five tasks established as a policy that individual Hunter does the assignment of five government departments: Observation, Monitoring, Protection, Consultation, and Providing livelihood (Basic Needs).

IMPLEMENTATION DUTY UNDER THE PLAN

A Resource Royalty Plan was also created and established by the Inuit Governance and passed down to the CLARC's to ensure the proper Inuit Rights are implemented. The three major Saimatat:

1. Royalty Formula based on Inuit Practices of gathering duck eggs. In that to celebrate the last Qaggiviqjuaq, that every beneficiary member receive and equal amount at the signing of a project activity. This have been implemented by Makivik as per the Uqqurmiut Directive. (Before adopting provincial and territorial boundaries)
2. Establish and Build Cultural Schools – Each new community would decide to have it within the municipality or on ancestral lands.
3. Hunters Policy – The Hunters be provided the means as an employed Hunter Provider for their family or the community. This designation to be identified through the CLARCS and the HTA'S for benefits or programs within the respective community's.

The current Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement is presumptive only to be developed in accordance of the Canadian Acts on Society's and is questionable in that the spirit and the intent of what IIBA were intended to be. This is causing the Conflict Resolution Practices of Inuit to prolong as it has to date because the Nunavut Agreement and the Inuit Constitution and Governance process have yet to be integrated fully. This is having a socio economic impact in the administration of the Nunavut Agreement.

Laws In Relation to Land, Ocean & Water

Greater Moss lyju

Wildlife Main Breeding Grounds/Transitional Breeding Grounds

Wildlife Habitat

Main Migration Route (Aqqusinirjuaq)

Greater Moss lyju

The greater moss is our traditional main indicator for the abundance of plant life and caribou. The last couple of years the greater moss have sprouted and grown before the grass: the tundra life will flourish more than other years and the Elders expect a good healthy population of caribou soon after, for all living beings.

Wildlife Main Breeding Grounds/Transitional Breeding Grounds

Laws pertaining to the environment are the responsibility of a hunter, family, and/or the people. Inuit traditional activities, in procuring and preparing food, for example, included

