

a. ዲፍረንሻሎችን ለመለየት ለሚያስፈልጉት ሁሉም ጉዳዮች ለሚገኙት ሁሉም ጉዳዮች ለሚገኙት ሁሉም ጉዳዮች

ይህ ዲፍረንሻሎችን ለመለየት ለሚያስፈልጉት ሁሉም ጉዳዮች ለሚገኙት ሁሉም ጉዳዮች ለሚገኙት ሁሉም ጉዳዮች

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b. ለሚገኙት ሁሉም ጉዳዮች ለሚገኙት ሁሉም ጉዳዮች ለሚገኙት ሁሉም ጉዳዮች

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ለሚገኙት ሁሉም ጉዳዮች	ይህ ዲፍረንሻሎችን ለመለየት ለሚያስፈልጉት ሁሉም ጉዳዮች ለሚገኙት ሁሉም ጉዳዮች ለሚገኙት ሁሉም ጉዳዮች
ይህ ዲፍረንሻሎችን ለመለየት ለሚያስፈልጉት ሁሉም ጉዳዮች ለሚገኙት ሁሉም ጉዳዮች ለሚገኙት ሁሉም ጉዳዮች	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ለሚገኙት ሁሉም ጉዳዮች ለሚገኙት ሁሉም ጉዳዮች ለሚገኙት ሁሉም ጉዳዮች ▪ ለሚገኙት ሁሉም ጉዳዮች ለሚገኙት ሁሉም ጉዳዮች ለሚገኙት ሁሉም ጉዳዮች

	<p>በኢፍላጎክ ስርዓት ለማሰባሰብ ያለው ሰነድ ለሥነ ምግባርና ለደብዳቤ ማስገባት - 10 ሐዘን 11</p> <p>ክፍያ ለማሰባሰብ ያለው ሰነድ ለሥነ ምግባርና ለደብዳቤ ማስገባት - 12 ፍታ 17</p> <p>ጋንታ ለማሰባሰብ ያለው ሰነድ ለሥነ ምግባርና ለደብዳቤ ማስገባት - 18 ፍታ 20</p> <p>ጋንታ ለማሰባሰብ ያለው ሰነድ ለሥነ ምግባርና ለደብዳቤ ማስገባት - 21 ሐዘን 22</p>
<p>ጋንታ ለማሰባሰብ ያለው ሰነድ ለሥነ ምግባርና ለደብዳቤ ማስገባት</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ስርዓት ለማሰባሰብ ያለው ሰነድ ለሥነ ምግባርና ለደብዳቤ ማስገባት (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/M-7.01/) 2. ስርዓት ለማሰባሰብ ያለው ሰነድ ለሥነ ምግባርና ለደብዳቤ ማስገባት (https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/s-15.3/). ስርዓት ለማሰባሰብ ያለው ሰነድ ለሥነ ምግባርና ለደብዳቤ ማስገባት ለማሰባሰብ ያለው ሰነድ ለሥነ ምግባርና ለደብዳቤ ማስገባት. 3. ስርዓት ለማሰባሰብ ያለው ሰነድ ለሥነ ምግባርና ለደብዳቤ ማስገባት (ጋንታ) ለማሰባሰብ ያለው ሰነድ ለሥነ ምግባርና ለደብዳቤ ማስገባት (http://www.canlii.org/en/nu/laws/stat/snu-2003-c-26/latest/snu-2003-c-26.html).

<p>ለሥነ ምግባርና ለደብዳቤ ማስገባት</p>	<p>ለማሰባሰብ ያለው ሰነድ ለሥነ ምግባርና ለደብዳቤ ማስገባት</p>
<p>ጋንታ ለማሰባሰብ ያለው ሰነድ ለሥነ ምግባርና ለደብዳቤ ማስገባት</p>	<p>ጋንታ ለማሰባሰብ ያለው ሰነድ ለሥነ ምግባርና ለደብዳቤ ማስገባት</p>
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<p>ጋንታ ለማሰባሰብ ያለው ሰነድ ለሥነ ምግባርና ለደብዳቤ ማስገባት</p>	<p>ጋንታ ለማሰባሰብ ያለው ሰነድ ለሥነ ምግባርና ለደብዳቤ ማስገባት</p>

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.