



Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association • Hunters' & Trappers' Organization

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TOGHIKTUTAIT TATVUNGA NUNAVUMI ANGUTIGHANIK MUNAGHIYUVLUTIK KATIMAYIITNUN

TAHAMNA

Tuhagaghak:

Ihumaliugutighak: XXX

**Pitjutaoyok: Toghiktutaoyok amigaikpaligotighaitnik hapkua ataataghat tatvalu
ahivaaklogit hapkua kiklikaktunik amigaitilangit tuktutaghanik hapkuninga
Tahikjuaq-Kivatani tuktuitnik tahamani Nunavumi**

Hivunighitjutaat:

Tatvani ukkiumi 2017-mi, hadjakaffukguuk Tuktuit Ataataghaitnik Anguniakutighat (TAH) tahapkuninga Tahikjuakmiut tuktuitnik aullagotighimayaat, tatva pitailitjutaoyok Nunavumiut angunahuaktitnik taima kihiani Nunavumiut 340-nik tuktutaghakaktot aipagutoaganga. tatvani 2020-mi, huli taitai pitailitjutikamiyut ikkitunik tuktutaghaitnik ayoliktitaohimayut, ikkilivalighimavlugit tahapkua Tuktuit Ataataghait Angutighanut imma 170-nik tuktunik tatvalu pivalighutjuk tahamna atulikuvlutjuk Aknalutnik Anguhalukniklu Attauhiaktaotikuvlugit Anguniaktut Ikkilivaliataohimayot (NQL). Tahapkua pitailitjutaoyot aghutaffalaak tatvalu ihuilotaoloaktot ikpingnakpiaktunik Inuinaitnut Kugluktumi, tahapkuatuanguyok nunaliitnin iluani Nunavut angunahuakattaktut tahapkuninga Tahikjuakmiut tuktuitnik.

Tahamna angunahuaktut pitailitjutat anguniaknikmik atulikoyaohimayok kiotjutaohimavluni ikkilivaliyogiyaongmata tahapkua amigaitilangit tahapkua Tahikjuakmiut tuktuit. Kugluktumiut Inuinait malikatiakpaghait tahapkua Tuktuit Ataataghaitnik Anguniakutighat (TAH) tatvalu tahamna Aknalutnik Anguhalukniklu Attauhiaktaotikuvlugit Anguniaktut Ikkilivaliataohimayot (NQL) attoliktoyaongmata tahapkunga Tahikjuakmiut tuktuit kihianiungmat angighimangitaat tahamna angunahuaktut angutighait attuni aknalutnik anguhaloitnik tuktutagiakakmata.

Kangahaak tuhaktitjutaohimayok tahamna naunaipkutaovluni tahapkua tuktuit amigaikpaliagaliktogaluit, tatva taimatot tahapkua angunahuaktot pitailitjutat hadja ihuaghaktaokungnaktok.

Pitjutaoyok:

Tahapkua Tahikjuakmiut tuktuit taimangagallok nogiokvigivagaat tahamaniitok oatani Kugluktup; tahapkua tuktuit aipagutoagangat ingilgalikpaktot atoghugo tahamna ingilgayagiyatik taununga Nunatiamut (NWT), hivuganut tatvalo kivatanut Takhikjuap. Illaliutilugo tatvunga nunaliitnun Kugluktumiut, kittitlugit tahapkua 9-gungmiyut nunaliit Nunatiami NWT anguniakatakmiyait tahapkua Tahikjuakmiut tuktuit—kihianiungmiyok hatkiumaningit tahapkua tuktuit

ikkilivaliyogiyaongmiyot. Ihuaghailiktinagit tahapkuninga tuktuut ataataghaitnik angunahuakutit TAH tahapkuninga Tahikjuakmiut tuktuutitnik, Inuinait taimani angunahuakpaktot tuktuutpaghutik kaningani nahautait 600-nik tuktuunik (illaliutilugit tahapkua Keelinikmiut tatvalu Killuhiktokmiut tuktuutaitnik anguvakivlutik) aipagotoangangat. Ingilgakniitani taimanigaaluk, 1500-nik akungani -1600-nik tuktuutaovaghimayot aipagotoangangat.

Tuktuut nikkigiyaongitaktot Kugluktukmiuniit Inuinaitnit. Illaliutilugit hapkua nikkainaktotigivlugit, tuktuut angutaogangata pimagiuyot iliitkuhiktotaovaghutik taima huli atoktaohimaaghutik tatvalu kaoyimayamingnik ilihaotigivlugit kinguvaghamingnot ilihimayaghait. Ukkua Kugluktuk Angoniatit Katuyikatigit (KHTO) munagivaghait tahapkua tuktuut angunaguaktaghait Kugluktukmiut Inuinait, malikavlugit tahapkua *Nunavut Angikutat*. Ukkua KHTO-kut ataniktoktait hapkua maligat anguniakutaovaktot atoktaoyoghanik nunaliitni nunatakataohimayot illaliutilugo una ataniktoklutik atoktaoyoghanik ihoaghailotik Inuinait atokpaghaitnik anguniaktikut munaghitjutighanik, uktutigilugo hamna nunaliitni-atoktaoyoghanik munaghitjutighaitnik paknaiyaotighait Tahikjuakmiut tuktuut.

Pitjutigilugo tahamna TAH-nik, uvani *Nunavut Angikutatni naunaitiaghimayok titigaghimangmat tatva Inuinait angunahuakutighait* pitailiyagiakaktot uvalunin ikkilihimalogit kihiani piyagiakaknikata pitjutaoluni naunaitiaktonik angutighanik munaghitjutighaitnik atoktaoyagiakaknikata (uktutigilugo, munaghitjutighaitnik angutighat) tatvalo, taimaitkaloaktitlugo, "kihianioyagiakakmat piyagiakangmagikpat" (s. 5.3.3). Taimatotait ajikuhiokmilugo, tahamna NQL-gitnik pitjutaolaitot "aghuvalaak uvalunin pitjuaoyagiakangitok Inuinait anguniakutaitnik (s. 5.6.50). Ukkua KHTO-kut kaoyimaliktat tatva tahamna tukikaktuyaaktok tahapkua ayoghaghaoyut kihiani kingulikpagilugit ahianik ayoktaonikata, ihomagiyaoyagiakaktok atoktaokatalaitok pitailiyaovalangitkomiklo (uktutigilugo, HTO-kut ataniktoktait munaghitjutighat angutighanik) atoktait takkunakata ihoakutaongitot atoklogit.

Ikpigiyaakningit tahapkua Tuktuut Ataataghait Anguniakutighaitnun TAH Ikkitunuanik Angutighait NQL hapkua Kugluktumiut Inuinait:

tatvani 2020-mi ihomalioghimangmata, ukkua NWMB-kut ihomalioktoyaaktot hapkuninga ikpigiyaoniaktogivlugo tahamna ikkitpalaaktitlugo Tuktuut Ataataghaitnik Anuniakutighat TAH pitjutaoniaktuginiaghugivlutjuk Inuinait nikkailiokutigilutjuk tatvalu iliitkuhiktotigiyaitnutlo, tatvalu kanok namagiyaoniakmangata Kugluktukmiutnun Inuinaitnun Nunavumi tahapkuninga angutighanik ikkayokatigighutik-munaghiyuyut ataniktioyonik. Taimailioniaknighutik, tahamna ikkilivalakninga tatvanga Tuktuut Ataataghaitnik Anguniakutighat TAH imma 170-nik tuktuutitnik pitjutaoloaghimayok ihoigiyaokpiaghuni atoktaohimayok Kugluktukmiut Inuinaitniit – taimaitkaloaktitlupg tahamna TAH-gitnik 340-nik tuktuutaghakaligaloaktitlugit.

Tatva tahamna angunahuaknik tuktuunik tahamani Kugluktukmiut Inuinait atokataktat alangukataktok aipagotoangangat, nalliagugaloaktitlogit aknakluit anguhallitlo tuktuut piyomayamingnik kanok atogomaniaktamingnik ihomagivlutjuk (uktutigilugit, nikkainaktotighanik, kaaghanik, annugaghanik). Angunahuagungnakata tuktuunik pangniitnik tatvalu/uvalunin kulavaknik pimagiungmat ukkiugaalok nikkainaktotigivlutjuk tatvalu tahapkua iliitkuhiktotigivlutjuk. Tahapkua atoktaolikmata kangahaak TAH tatvalo NQL, kihianiitaok, Kugluktumiut Inuinait atogiokpalialiktait tahapkua iliitkohitokatik

angunahuaknikut atoktaovaghimayot. Taimatotaok auyami anguniagangamik ikkitpallaakatakmiyut hapkua tuktutaghait, tatvatoanguliktok angunahoakutighaat (tatvani 2023-mi, uktutigilugo, tahapkua ataataghat hatkitaohimayot July 1-mi; ubluani July 3-mi, tamaita hapkua 170-gut ataataghat attilioktaohimaliktot kihianiogaloaktitlugit tahapkua tuktuit auyangulihaaktitlugit July-mi kakualugoiktiitlugit tatvalo ammiit haakpalaaktitlugit atogaokatangitmata). Tahamna ikkilihimanginga TAH atotigivalialiktaat angunahuaktiit (aipagotoagangat avatoyoitok imma 170.7 tuktukataghutik tatvunga pingahut hivuliit ukkiut atoliktitlugit 170-nik tuktuit ataataghaitnik TAH akungani aipagutoagangat tuktutaghat 156.8 tuktutaghat akunni hitamat ukkiuni tahapkua 340-nik tuktuit ataataghat TAH tamaatkiyotait). taimaititlugot, tahamna ikkitpalaaktugiyaotitlugit tahapkua tuktutaghat tatva hapkua Kugluktukmiut namagingitkaloaghutjuk atokpaliktaat nikkainaktogomanakmat tuktunik.

Tahamna TAH 170-nik Tahikjuakmiut tuktuitnik tuktutaghait ihuiyaotaovaliktok tatva nunaliitni innuhigingitamingnik atokpalighutik. Inuinait kangagalok avakukataghutik angutamingnik katangutimingnut tatvalu nunakatingmingnot iliitkuhikakpakaluakmata. Tahamna atoktaovalikmat tuktuit ataataghaitnik anguniakutighat TAH tatvalu tahamna NQL allangutaovallaaghimaliktok Inuinait pitkuhitokaitnik tatvalu iliitkuhiktotaitnik Tuktuit tatvalu omingmait taataghaitnik angunahuaktutighat ihoilotaovaliktot aivatjutaovalighutik tatvalu hapkua Inuinait katangutigiit tatvalu iglumiokatigiiktot naguuhutigivaliktait amiahutaovalighutik. Kugluktukmiut Inuinait tatvalu ukkua KHTO=kut piyomayot—tatvalu ihagiatiliktot —atogomahoigaloaghutjuk tahamna ihoakutaongitpiakmat atogaoliktot tatva hapkua iliitkuhiktotaovaghimayot attoffagomavlugit.

Ublumiuyok tahapkua tuktuit iliitkuhigiliktait:

Ukkua KHTO-kut tughiktotigiyaat tatvunga NWMB-kunut tatvani ukkiuni 2020-mi Tahikjuakmiut tuktuit nallaktaotitlugit katimatjutaohimangmata kangahaanuak okaotaovaliktok tatva Kugluktutmiut Inuinait iliitugivalialiktait attaohiaghimaitomik takkunakataliktot hapkua tuktuit amigaikpalialiktiitlugit, hapkuavalaat tukkunakatalikhutjuk amigaikpalianingit nogait- tatvalu migaiyagiit – tatvalo kakualuktunik ukkiighami tuktutpalighutik. Nunakatigit hapkua takkuvaliktait naunaitot avatiit gapkua piyominakpalialikmata tuktuit amigaikpalialitjutaonmiyot, tatvaongmata hila niklaomaninga, kinnipaohialo, tatvalo annuhikatakninganik tatvaongmingmat kiktogiakakpalangininganik nakkugotaovalikmata.

KHTO-kuni illaokataoyot huli takkukataktot amihuakjuknik tuktuit nukkatugaitnik tatvalu hapkua kulavait migaiyaknik nogiokpaliktonik. Taimaitkaloaktotlugo hila pannikpalaakatakninganik tatvalu unnakpallaakatakninganik auyami, tahapkua Tahikjuakmiut tuktuit huli kakkualuktoinaovaliktot (taimaitkaloaghuni tatvatuanguvluni uvani Saptaiipa atoktitlugo 2023-mi kummakniit anniakutikakpakaluakmata) tatvalu hapkua amigaitilangit naovaliagalikpaktot. Tuktuit nigginiakvigiyait naovalianganiktot (uktutigilugo, tahapkua paunngait atkunaotaohimayot aipangani) taimaitkaloaktitlugo tahamna Nunatiami nappaaktoit ikkullahimatitlugit uvalunin unnakpallaakninga tatvalu pannikpallaakninga manikami kanganguliktot auyait atoktitlugit. Ukkua KHTO-kut ukpiknikaktot tatva manikami takkukatakninganik hapkunanga Kugluktukmiut Inuinaitniit, inmikniklu takkugivlutjuk atokataghutjuk, tatva tahapkua naonaipkutaoyot tatva tahapkua Tahikjuakmiut tuktuit

naovallialikpaliktot. Ukkua KHTO-kut ikpigiyait huli ikkayoktaovaliyot tahapkunanga havagiyaoyoniit tahamani Nunatiami NWT.

Hapkua amihuyot amigaitilangitnik naonaipkutaoyot kittitaohimayonik (Naonaipkut 1) hatkighimayat ukkua Nunatiami Kavamatkut (GNWT) taimaataok huli ihomagiyaoyot tatva tahapkua Tahikjuakmiut tuktuit amigaikpalliinginaaktot hapkua nahaotait akungani 2021-mi tatvalu 2023-mi (tatvanganin nahaotait 23,000 akungani 40,000 tuktuit, kittiitaohimayot); taimavalaak avatkohimaliktot malgoiktaghugit nahaotait tatvanganin 2018-min. tatvanganin 2018-akungani 2020, huli naunaiyaktaohimatitlugit (uktutiglugo, auyami nogait tatvalu hapkua kolavait kunguhikmiktaohimayot annakhimayot nahaotait, ikniughimayotlo kulavait, nogaitlo nahaotait) huli ikkayotaongmiyut amigaikpalianinganik hapkua tuktuit amigaitilangitnik.

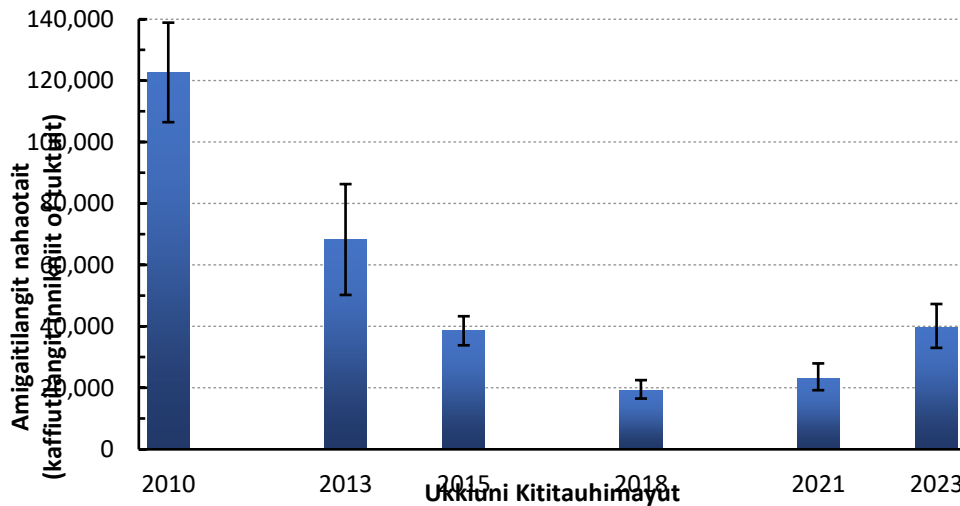


Figure 1. Naunaiyaktaohimangitiaktot tahapkua nahaotaitnik Tahikjuakmiut tuktuit, ihuinaghimayot naunaitot hapkua napayut naonaipkutit naonaipkutaoyot ima 95% naunaitot tahapkua aviktoghimayot (Source: GNWT-kut uniokangit)

Tatvaotitlugo huli taimaataok, ukkua Ihomaliotivlutik Ukkaotjiiyoyot Katimaigalaat pitjutigivlujuk tahapkua Katimayagalaat Ikkayokatigiklotik Angutighanik Munagitjutighaitnik (ACCWM-kut) makpigalioghimaliktot tainikaktok una *Munagitiagotighait tahapkua tuktuit*, Una munagitjutaonikut paknaiyaotigiyat tahapkununga Killuhiktokmiut, Tahikjuakmiut-Oatani tatvalo tahapkua Tahikjuakmiut tuktuit amihuakjuut. Tahamna ACCWM-kut paknaiyaotani, makpigalioghimayaat tatvani 2014-mi, illaliutihimayait hapkua hitamat kaalakaktonik allatkinik kulligiiktonik tuktuit naonaiyaotaitnik tatvalu hapkuninga munagitjutighanik havagiyaotkuvlutjuk. Tatvani Novaipa 2023-mi, ukkua Nunatiami NWT Angutighalikinikut Ihomaliotiovlutik Ukkaotjiiyoyot Katimayiit anghimayaat tapkua ACCWM-kut tughiktotigihimayaat taghivalikuvlutjuk tahapkua naonaipkutait Tahikjuakmiut tuktuit amihuakjuait imma "Kukhuktakmik" (akuninganliktot nahaotait amigaikpaliavlutiklu).

KHTO-kut illaovaliatjutait pikataovlutik:

Ukkua KHTO-kut pitjutikaghutik amihunik allatkinik inmikut munagitjutighamingnik havaghanik ikkayotigiyomavlugit tahapkununga Tahikjuakmiut tuktuut amihuakjuut aullainakuvlugit aullagitonik anniakutikangitonik angutighat amigaitilangit pitjutaovakuvlugit innuhiitnun hapkua Inuinait angutiakutighait nikkainaktutimingnik, malikalugit tahapkua ihomagiyaoalaghimayot munagitjutighanik angutighanot angikutaohimayonik tatvani *Nunavumi Angikutani*.

Angutighanik Munagitjutighait

Kinguani tatvani 2016-mi, ukkua KHTO-kut ihuaghaimayot innikpiaghimayonik nunaliitni-ayoktaoyughanik munagitjutighaita paknaiyaotighaitnik tahapkununga Tahikjuakmiut tuktuut pitjutigivaliyomavlutjuk munagitjutighaitnik tahapkua tuktuut amihuakjuut. Kihianitaongunmiyok tahapkua nutanguktighimayaat unipkak tatvani 2019-mi paknaiyaotini tonihaohimangitot huli tatvunga NWMB-kut angigiakataat, tatva KHTO-kut kihianiogaloaktitlugo tatva inmikut ihumaghuhutik ihoaghaimaliktot tahapkununga atogaoyughanik paknaiyaotinik:

- Maniliokutaolaitot angutaohimayot uvalunin kablunaatnik aolagutjiyut angunialaitot;
- Ihoaghaimayonik nunaliitni ikkayotigilutik taktuitnik angunialaitot;
- Nioviktilaitot/niovgotaolaitot tahapkununga tuktuut nikkainaktotitnik ikkayohiakutaoyot havagiyaitnik;
- Pikataonginakuvlugit tahapkunani tuktuut takkugiyut tatvalu tuktuut timigiyaitnik naunaiyaiyut havagiyaitnik;
- Uktokpaliakuivlutik angutighanik allatkinik nikkainaktotighanik;
- Pivalikuvlugit Inuit tuhaomatkuvlugit tatvalu iliitpalikutighaitnik tuktuutnik angunahuakutinik kaoyimavaliutighaitnik; tatvalu
- Ihoaghailutik nunanik manikami anguniagiakangitot atoktaotkovlugo tahamani oatani-hivugani oatata tahaffuma nunaliitnin.

Kugluktukmiut Inuinait malikatiaktot ukkua KHTO-kut nunaliitni-ayoktaoyughanik uktotighaitnik. Taimavallaak, Hapkua anguniaktiuyut malikatiaghutik pitiaktot kanguvalaak ayogiakangitkaluaghutjuk tatvaningitot paknaiyaotini (taimavallaak, ukkua KHTO-kut tunniyaokataliktot innikmiaghimayonik naunaiputinik nahaotit titigaghimayonik tuktuvaitnik tahapkua naunaiyaotit piyagiakangitaloaktitlugit).

Nikkainaktotunik Angutighanik Ikkilivaliotighat

Ukkua KHTO kanganguktot kaffiiktaghutik aghukutikaghimayot hapkununga nikkainaktotunik angutighanik ikkilivaliotighanik havaghanik, takkunakmata tahapkua Kugluktukmiut Inuinait kaoyimakpiakmata kanok ikpiknakpiaktonik hapkua amihuakjuut amakut tatvalu aghait amigaikpalagangata ikkilivaliatjutaokpaikmata hapkununga tuktuut amihuakjuutitnik. Ukkua KHTO-kut taimatovallaak koanaakpiaghimayait tahapkua Nunatiami Kavamatkut GNWT-kut amakunik anguniaktot ikkilivalikutihanik ikkayotikalikmata havagiyavlotik, tahamna ukkiunga kingulikpagilikhutjuk havagiyaooyot, tatvalu tuhaktutikamiyot tahapkunaniit ikkayokatigighutik-

munaghiyuyut huli tahamna amakunik ikkilivalioktiit angunahuaklugit havagiyaohimakovlutjuk tahamani Nunavunmi. Ukkua KHTO-kut ihomagiyaat tahamna, atkunaotaokataktitlugit hapkua amakunik ikkilivaliatjutit havagiyaovlutik anguniaktot maniliokutigivlugitlu pitjutaovaliyokli naovaliatjutaitnik hapkua amigaikpalianinganik Tahikjuakmiut tuktuut amigailiangit.

Ikkayokatigiiknik Uktutighait

Ukkua KHTO-kut iliitagiaghimayaat tatva Kugluktukmiut Inuinait avalingangitot ikpigiyakaktot tahapkua ikkilivaliatjutaitnik amihuakjuit Tahikjuakmiut tuktuut. Kingulikmi tahamna TAH atoktaovalialikmat, ukkua KHTO-kut tughiktotikaghimangmiyot tatva tahamna nuttikutaohimayok ilanga tahaffuma anguniakutighaitnik hapkua Kugluktukmiut ikkiliviyakuvlutjuk taimatot tahapkunani Nunatiami NWT nunaliitni avagikatigiyomalugit anguniakutighanik. Ukkiuni atoktuni, ukkua KHTO-kut havakatigitiaghimayait tahapkua Aviktughimayomi Angutighalikiyit Katimayiit tatvalu ukkua Kitikmeot Inuit Katuyikatigit, pitjutigivalaaghutjuk tahamna nunaliitni-ayoghaoyughak paknaiyaotaat, tatvalu ihoaghaimayot ikkayokatigiitighutik tahapkua Nunavut Kavamatkut (GN-kuni) Angulikiyit pitjutigivlugit tahapkua tuktuut ihomagiloaghugit, tatvalu pitjutigivlugit hapkua angutighanik munagitjutighat tatvalu paalihimat havagiyait ayoklugit ihoingaimayut.

Ukkua KHTO-kut koanaakhimayaitaot ilangit hapkua Nunakakaktut angunahuaktiit ahini aviktughimayuni ihumaghukhutik, unipkaghimangmata, tahamnaguuk naulangitkumi hadja namagiyaat. Ukkua KHTO-kut pitiaghutik namagiyaat tahamna ihumaghutigiyaat, ihumagivlutjuk tahamna 2020-mi ukkua NWMB-kut ihumaliutaat okakhutik tatvaguuk "aviktughimayumingaaghimayut avatingniit tahamna angutighanik munagitjutait namainaaktok aivatjutikagalluaktiitlugit illani piyumayamingnik angutighanik, taimaitpalaaktok tamaita hapkua havakatigiitigumik munagitjutighaitnik hapkua angutighat " (makpigaak 5).

Taimavalaak tatva tahamna ikkayokatigiiknik tatvalu igaaktoghimaitomik ihumagivlutjuk ukkua KHTO-kut uppaotihimayaat hapkua Nunakakaktot angunahuaktiuyut hapkuninga Takhikjuakmiut tuktuutnik tahamani Nunatiami tatvanganin katimakatigiyumagamitku katighuklugit hapkua Nunatiamiit tatvalu Nunavumiut ikkayukatigighutik munagiyuyut taimailiugiakangitkalliuaghutik. Ukkua KHTO-kut unighiugumayut tatva hapkua tamaita ikkayukatigiikhutik munaghiyuyut tuhaktiitauhimayut. KHTO-kut nallaghimayait hapkua qanuq ihumagiyaitnik tatvalu ihumalutigiyaitnik ikkayukatigiikhutik munaghiyuyut tatvalu piyumayaitnik ihumaghuktot nannaiyaghutjuk tahamna tughiktutigiyaitnik tatvunga NWMB-kutnun. Ukkua KHTO-kut tunniyauhimgitut huli ihoigiyaoyunik hapkuninga tughiktutigiyaitnik amigaikpaligumavlutjuk tahapkua tuktuut ataataghaitnik anguniakutighat tatvalu ahivagomavlutjuk tahamna Kiklikaohiat Kaffinnik Tuktutaghanik ataataghat ublumimut.

Nuttigiakuyait Piyumayamingnik:

- Ukkua Kugluktuk Angoniatit Katuyikatigit (KHTO-kut) nuttigiakuiyut piyumayamingnik tatva hamna amigaikpaligumavlutjuk tahapkua Tuktuut Ataataghaitnik Anguniakutighat (TAH) hapkuninga Tahikjuakmiut tuktuutnik tahamani Nunavumi (Kugluktuk) amigaikpallikuvlutjuk imma 450-nik tuktuutnik.

- Ukkua KHTO-kut huli nuttigiakuyat tatva huli amigaikpallikuvlutjuk imatot 1:1 aknatlungnik-akunni-anguhakluit tuktuinik angunahuagumavlutik Kiklikaohiat Kaffinnik Tuktutaghanik ataataghat (NQL) piiktitkuvlutjuk.

Huuk Taima Piyumayaat:

Tahamna Tuktuut Ataataghaitnik Anguniakutighat TAH imma 170-nik tuktuinik attokuyaohimayok ihumagivlutjuk tahamna tuktuut ikkilivaliyogiyaohimangmata tatva amigaikpallikuvlutjuk anguniaktaongitomik. Taimavalaak anguniakutighanik piitailiyaohimatiitlugit pitjutaovalaaktok huli ayughaotaokpiaghuni Kugluktukmiunnut Inuinaknik. Takkukataghutik hapkua iliitogivaliyait KHTO=kuni illaoyut, ikkayoghiutihimayaat amigaitilangit hapkua nahaotait tatvalu allaat naunaiyaotaohimayut nallunaipkutigivlugit, taimavalaak ihomagiyaooyut tatva hapkua Tahikjuakmiut tuktuut amigaikpalliinginnaktot. Tahamna tuktuut munagitjutaoyok attulikoyaohimayok Tuktuut Ataataghaitnik Angunahuakutighat imma 170-nik taimatovallak attoghutjuk attogiakagoiktok. Taimaitmat tahamna Tuktuut Ataataghait Angunahuakutighat TAH imma 170nik tuktuut attogiakahoiktok pitjutigivlugo tahamna munagitjutighaat tuktuut amigaitilangitnik, taima pitjutaotiitlugit pittailitjutaoliktok Inuinait anguniakutighaitnik taimaitagiakahoiktugaloak. Tatva huli, tatvuna 2020-mi ihomalioktaohimatiitlugo, tahapkua tuktuut ihomagiyaoitiitugit ikkilivalaaktogiyangmata amigaitilangit, ukkua NWMB-kut ihomagiyagaloangat tatva hapkua naonaiyaktaohimangitot tatvaguuk "ikkikiyaoyonik angunahoakutighanik (atanni 950-nik tuktuinik atauhikmi ukkiumi) ayoghaotaovallalaitok hapkununga tuktuutnun amigaikpaliutighaitnun " (makpigak 5). Amigaikpaliknikata tahapkua Tuktuut Ataataghait Angunahuakutighat TAH Tahikjuakmiut tuktuinik pitjutaoniakmingmat tatva angunahuakatangitkumik tahapkuninga Keelinikmiut tuktuinik, tahapkuataok ihomalotaongmingmata ikkilivaliyogiyaotiitlogit.

- Tahamna 1:1 aknatlungnik-akunni-anguhakluit tuktuinik angunahuagumavlutik Kiklikaohiat
- NQL taimavalaak atokoyaohimayok tahapkua tuktuut ikkilivallaktogiyaooyot amigaikpalikoyaovlotik, ihomagivalaakhutjuk tahapkua aknalluit kullavait ikniukatakovlogit amigaikpaligiangita hapkua tuktuut. Tahapkua tuktuut anguyaokataktot angunahoaktuniit Kugluktukmiutniit kangagalluk taimanganin anguhalluknik pangniitniklu tuktuutpakmata; kihianitaok hapkua aknalluit tuktuut piyomayaokataktot angunahuaktuniit nikkinagiyaogamik tatvalu kakugungugangataok ukkiuaghami, tahapkualu anguhalluit pangnigit taimanganin amigaitkiyaokataktot anguyaovaghutik tahamani nunaliitnin. Taimaitutokaoyot pikaliktinagit tahapkuninga Tuktuut Ataataghanik Angunahuakutighanik TAH attolikaotinagit, attulihaaktitlugit tahapkua Tuktuut Ataataghait Angunahuakutighat TAH pikangititlugit hapkuninga1:1 Kiklikaohiat Kaffinnik Tuktutaghanik ataataghat (NQL). Taima pitjutigivlugit ukkua KHTO-kut pitkuyaohimatiitlugit Inuinait inmingnik maligaliukhutjuk tahapkuninga Tahikjuakmiut tuktuinik angunahuakutait ihumagivlutjuk, tahamna attolikuyaohimayok alliaknik aknalluitnik anguhalluknik tuktuinik angunahuakuinik nakkugutaongitok. taimaititlugo, tahamna Kiklikaohiat Kaffinnik Tuktutaghanik ataataghat (NQL) pitjutaotitlugo nakkugutaongitpiaktok angunahuaktunot tahamani Kugluktukmiut Inuinaaknun.

Prepared by Amanda Dumond; Phillippe Lavallée; David Lee
Tiitigahimavlugo kiutjutigihimaya umma Amanda Dumond



Tłı̄chǫ Government

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Iqaluit, Nunavut. X0A 0H0
email: jakearok@nwmb.com

March 20, 2024

Re: Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association's (KHTO) request to increase the total allowable harvest (TAH) and to remove the non-quota limitation (NQL) for Bluenose-East (BNE) caribou in Nunavut, being agenda Item #4 on NWMB meeting agenda for March 26, 2024

WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS OF TŁĪCHǪ GOVERNMENT

Introduction and Acknowledgement

Tłı̄chǫ Government acknowledges KHTO's rationale and recommendation to increase the TAH of BNE caribou to 450 caribou and remove the non-quota limitation (NQL) of up to a 1:1 female-to-male harvest sex ratio, as well as the authority of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB) to determine the total allowable harvest for Nunavut and consider the request to remove the NQL for BNE caribou in Nunavut, both as considered in the *Nunavut Agreement*. Tłı̄chǫ Government appreciates the opportunity to provide its views concerning the request to increase the TAH and to remove the NQL for BNE caribou in Nunavut.

In this submission, Tłı̄chǫ Government outlines our perspective and rationale for a precautionary strategy for managing the BNE caribou within Wek'èezhì and our encouragement of a coordinated herd-wide perspective for developing, implementing and monitoring management actions.

The Sahtì Ekwò (BNE) is a migratory herd of barren-ground caribou whose annual range occurs across Nunavut (Kitikmeot Region) and the Northwest Territories (Sahtu Region and Wek'èezhì regions).

Across the transboundary range of the BNE herd, co-management authorities share a common goal - to ensure long-term health and conservation of caribou so that the keystone relationship

between caribou and Inuit, Dene, and Métis people that has occurred since time immemorial is respected and sustained for our current and future generations.

Summary – Tłıchǰ Government Request of NWMB

Tłıchǰ Government respectfully asks that the NWMB consider the following:

- a) use a herd-wide approach in its review of the KHTO’s request to increase the TAH and remove the NQL for BNE caribou in Nunavut;
- b) request KHTO to update and publicly share its community-based caribou management plan that was developed in 2019¹; and
- c) request the KHTO to continue providing annual updates on its community-based monitoring of harvest and health of the BNE herd through its participation in the Advisory Committee for Cooperation on Wildlife Management (ACCWM).

What follows is the Tłıchǰ Government background and rationale for the consideration asked of the NWMB.

Management of Bluenose East caribou in Wek’èezhìi, Northwest Territories

The Tłıchǰ Land Claims and Self-Government Agreement (Tłıchǰ Agreement) came into effect on August 4, 2005, and is the first comprehensive land claim and self-government agreement in the Northwest Territories. The Tłıchǰ Agreement established the Tłıchǰ Government as the governing authority to manage 39,000 km² of Tłıchǰ lands, and to implement laws and programs related to their governing structures, membership, culture, language and communities.

The Tłıchǰ Agreement established the Wek’èezhìi Renewable Resources Board (WRRB) as an institution of public government, which performs the functions of wildlife management in Wek’èezhìi as set out in the Tłıchǰ Agreement.

Tłıchǰ Government has been working to conserve and recover barren-ground caribou over the past 14 years:

- In 2010, Tłıchǰ Government submitted a revised joint proposal on caribou management actions in Wek’èezhìi with the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) to address the steep decline of Kǫk’èetì Ekwò (Bathurst caribou) and to help stabilize the BNE herd. The 2010 joint management proposal and a subsequent public hearing held by the WRRB reflected Tłıchǰ Government’s leadership and commitment to implement co-management responsibilities under Chapter 12 of the Tłıchǰ Agreement because a key

¹ Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association (KHTO). 2019. Bluenose East community caribou management plan. Kugluktuk Hunters' and Trappers' Organization, Unpublished Report. Kugluktuk, NU.

recommendation was to manage and reduce the harvest of Ekwò (caribou) by Ṯchq̱ citizens and other Indigenous harvesters.

- Ṯchq̱ Government has worked closely with GNWT and submitted several joint management proposals to the WRRB (in 2010, 2016, 2019 and 2021) on management and monitoring actions for Bathurst and BNE caribou; a proposal to undertake diga (wolf) management actions over a five-year period was submitted to the WRRB in 2020.

In 2019, the WRRB² determined a TAH of 193 bulls/year for BNE caribou in Wek'èezhì (based on 1% of the 2018 population estimate as per WRRB determination #1-2019) and the proportional allocation of 39% for Ṯchq̱ citizens (76 bulls as per WRRB determination #2-2019).

Ṯchq̱ Government and GNWT staff are working to update joint management proposals for the two caribou herds and for wolves as they are all expiring this year. Ṯchq̱ Government and GNWT will be submitting an updated joint management proposal on BNE caribou in August 2024 to the WRRB.

Current Status of Bluenose-East Caribou

GNWT completed a BNE caribou calving ground survey in June 2023 and a BNE caribou fall composition survey in October 2023. Based on these surveys is work, GNWT estimated the BNE herd at 39,525 caribou with a 95% confidence interval (CI) between 33,021 – 47,310 based on these surveys. The BNE herd has increased significantly compared to the last calving ground survey in June 2021, which was estimated to be at 23,202 caribou (95% CI: 19,247 – 27,971). The results indicate the BNE herd is showing an upward trend from the previous year's results: 23,200 in 2021 and 19,000 in 2018.

Ṯchq̱ Government received the monitoring information from GNWT in Nov 2023 on BNE herd size, trend, and demography and has discussed these results with Ṯchq̱ communities and Ṯchq̱ Government leadership (Chief's Executive Council- CEC).

In November 2023, the Advisory Committee for Cooperation on Wildlife Management³ (ACCWM) determined that the BNE herd status continues to be Yellow (intermediate and increasing) based on the June 2023 population survey results and subsequent discussions of its members. The ACCWM's decision recognized that despite some very positive community and

² Wek'èezhì Renewable Resources Board (WRRB). 2019. Reasons for Decisions Related to a Joint Proposal for the Management of the Sahti Ekwò (Bluenose-East Caribou) Herd. Wek'èezhì Renewable Resources Board Unpublished Report, Yellowknife, NT.

³ Advisory Committee for Cooperation on Wildlife Management (ACCWM). 2024. Action Plan for the Bluenose East caribou herd 2024/2025 - Yellow status. Yellowknife, NT.

scientific observations, the observed population level has not yet reached above the ~60,000 threshold to warrant the change to a green status.

In Wek'èezhìi, the current TAH of 193 bulls/year for BNE caribou was based on 1% of the 2018 population estimate per WRRB Determination #1-2019. As per WRRB Determination #2-2019, the proportional allocation (39.3%) for Tłıchǰ citizens was 76 bulls. Tłıchǰ Government has maintained this harvest level since 2019. It should be noted that the WRRB's Determination (#2-2019) for allocating the BNE caribou harvest in Wek'èezhìi also included Nunavut for 69 bulls or 35.7% of the TAH; and to date this allocation has not been utilized.

Tłıchǰ Government's Current Response Strategy and Managing Harvest of Bluenose-East Caribou

The Tłıchǰ Chief's Executive Council (CEC) has decided to encourage and support the continuation of the WRRB determination off the TAH of 193 bulls for the foreseeable future. This decision also reflected recommendations made by Tłıchǰ elders and harvesters that came from a 2-day workshop with Tłıchǰ Government staff in November 2023. The CEC is taking a precautionary approach to harvest management. Despite the recent 2023 population survey, which, for the first time in over a decade, contained encouraging data, Tłıchǰ remains committed to our cautious approach, and we would prefer, in considering an increased TAH in Wek'èezhìi, to have additional data from both scientific and traditional knowledge sources that show herd recovery.

Tłıchǰ are doing their best to protect BNE caribou during this era of scarcity. Our decision to be cautious has been made with the knowledge that we continue to sacrifice hunting opportunities to fully support herd recovery, which in turn keeps our relationship with the caribou strong and conserves our right to harvest caribou for food and to sustain our way of life – something that goes back further than anyone can remember. We encourage decision-makers across the BNE herd range to also take a precautionary approach when it comes to harvesting the BNE herd, including a selection of bulls over cows.

Closing

As Tłıchǰ Government asks the NWMB to consider our submission, we do want to stress that Tłıchǰ Government recognizes the deep relationship of BNE caribou to Inuit in the western Kitikmeot Region, and in particular, the community of Kugluktuk as represented by the KHTO.

Tłıchǰ Government acknowledges and appreciates KHTO's collaborative vision and initiative to discuss and share perspectives and management strategies for BNE caribou, as most recently evidenced by the KHTO organized meeting in January, 2024. Tłıchǰ Government respect Inuit as a wildlife co-management partner and recognizes the previous and ongoing collaboration with KHTO on wolf management across the BNE and Bathurst caribou ranges as a key example of this important work.

Tłchq Government appreciates the opportunity to provide this submission and looks forward to its consideration.

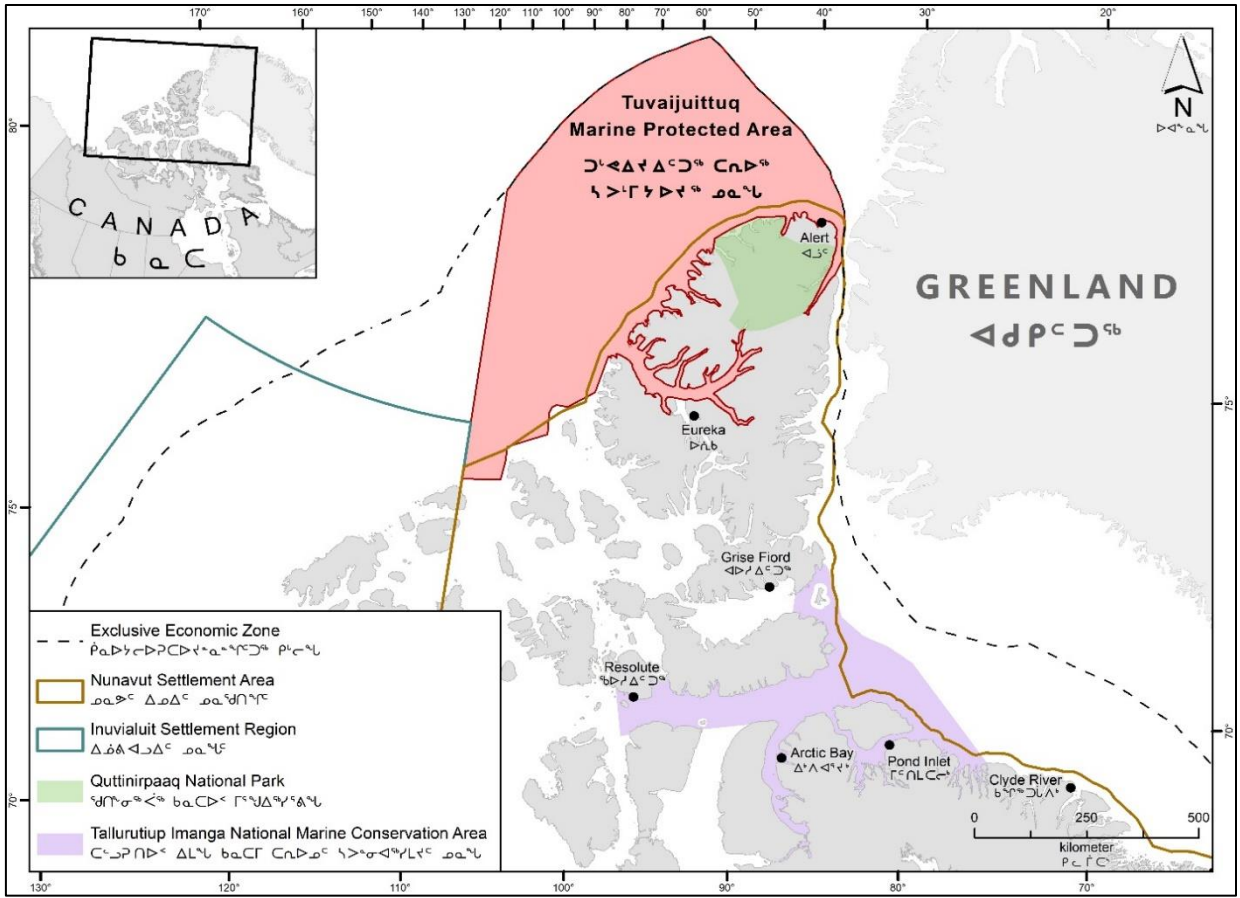
In Tłchq Unity,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tammy" followed by a stylized flourish.

Tammy Steinwand-Deschambault
Director, DCLP
Tłchq Government

Cc:

Larry Adjun, Chairman, Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association
Jody Pellisey, Executive Director, Wek'èezhii Renewable Resources Board
Heather Sayine-Crawford, Director, Wildlife and Fish, Government of the Northwest Territories



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ከኃይል አቅርቦት ለማረጋገጥ ለሚያስፈልጉ ስራዎች ላይ ለማስተካከል ማድረግ ይቻላል። ለአድራሻው ለመረጃ ማግኘት ይዘጋጃል።

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የዓለም አቀፍ የጥንቃቄና የጥበቃ (WWF-ጠፍሮ), ልዩ ልዩ ስራ ሲሆን, የሆሊዮን ልዩ ልዩ ጥናት ለማድረግ ጥረት ማድረግና የጥንቃቄና የጥበቃ ጥናት ማድረግ ይቻላል። የጥንቃቄና የጥበቃ ጥናት ለማድረግ ለሆሊዮን ልዩ ልዩ ጥናት ማድረግ ይቻላል።

ሰባሉ 2023, DFO-ደ ጠባብ ጥናት ማድረግ ለማድረግ ለሆሊዮን ልዩ ልዩ ጥናት ማድረግ ይቻላል። የጥንቃቄና የጥበቃ ጥናት ለማድረግ ለሆሊዮን ልዩ ልዩ ጥናት ማድረግ ይቻላል። የጥንቃቄና የጥበቃ ጥናት ለማድረግ ለሆሊዮን ልዩ ልዩ ጥናት ማድረግ ይቻላል።

ከሆሊዮን ልዩ ልዩ ጥናት ማድረግ ለማድረግ ለሆሊዮን ልዩ ልዩ ጥናት ማድረግ ይቻላል። የጥንቃቄና የጥበቃ ጥናት ለማድረግ ለሆሊዮን ልዩ ልዩ ጥናት ማድረግ ይቻላል። የጥንቃቄና የጥበቃ ጥናት ለማድረግ ለሆሊዮን ልዩ ልዩ ጥናት ማድረግ ይቻላል።

ጥራት 29, 2023, DFO የጥንቃቄና የጥበቃ ጥናት ለማድረግ ለሆሊዮን ልዩ ልዩ ጥናት ማድረግ ይቻላል። የጥንቃቄና የጥበቃ ጥናት ለማድረግ ለሆሊዮን ልዩ ልዩ ጥናት ማድረግ ይቻላል። የጥንቃቄና የጥበቃ ጥናት ለማድረግ ለሆሊዮን ልዩ ልዩ ጥናት ማድረግ ይቻላል።

ሰባሉ 14 2023, DFO የጥንቃቄና የጥበቃ ጥናት ለማድረግ ለሆሊዮን ልዩ ልዩ ጥናት ማድረግ ይቻላል። የጥንቃቄና የጥበቃ ጥናት ለማድረግ ለሆሊዮን ልዩ ልዩ ጥናት ማድረግ ይቻላል። የጥንቃቄና የጥበቃ ጥናት ለማድረግ ለሆሊዮን ልዩ ልዩ ጥናት ማድረግ ይቻላል።

ክፍል ለማሰብ የሚችሉ ሰነድ ለማግኘት 2024-ገ የሚገኝበት ገደብ ሆኖ ለሌሎች ለማሰብ የሚችሉ ሰነድ ለማግኘት ሊሆኑ ይችላሉ።

ሰኔ 14 2023-ገ, ለሌሎች ለማሰብ የሚችሉ ሰነድ ለማግኘት የሚገኝበት ገደብ ሆኖ ለሌሎች ለማሰብ የሚችሉ ሰነድ ለማግኘት ሊሆኑ ይችላሉ። ሰኔ 23, 2023-ገ. ለሌሎች ለማሰብ የሚችሉ ሰነድ ለማግኘት ገደብ ሆኖ ለሌሎች ለማሰብ የሚችሉ ሰነድ ለማግኘት ሊሆኑ ይችላሉ። ሰኔ 22, 2024-ገ. ለሌሎች ለማሰብ የሚችሉ ሰነድ ለማግኘት ገደብ ሆኖ ለሌሎች ለማሰብ የሚችሉ ሰነድ ለማግኘት ሊሆኑ ይችላሉ።

ሁሉንም የሰጠውን ልዩ ልዩ ስልጠናዎችን ለማድረግ ለሚችሉ ሰራተኞች ለሚሰጡት ስልጠናዎች ይገባል። ይህም የሰጠውን ልዩ ልዩ ስልጠናዎችን ለማድረግ ለሚችሉ ሰራተኞች ለሚሰጡት ስልጠናዎች ይገባል። ይህም የሰጠውን ልዩ ልዩ ስልጠናዎችን ለማድረግ ለሚችሉ ሰራተኞች ለሚሰጡት ስልጠናዎች ይገባል።

ጥናታዊ ስራዎችን ለማድረግ

DFO የሰጠውን ልዩ ልዩ ስልጠናዎችን ለማድረግ ለሚችሉ ሰራተኞች ለሚሰጡት ስልጠናዎች ይገባል። ይህም የሰጠውን ልዩ ልዩ ስልጠናዎችን ለማድረግ ለሚችሉ ሰራተኞች ለሚሰጡት ስልጠናዎች ይገባል።

የሰጠውን ልዩ ልዩ ስልጠናዎችን ለማድረግ ለሚችሉ ሰራተኞች ለሚሰጡት ስልጠናዎች ይገባል። ይህም የሰጠውን ልዩ ልዩ ስልጠናዎችን ለማድረግ ለሚችሉ ሰራተኞች ለሚሰጡት ስልጠናዎች ይገባል።

ለሰጠውን ልዩ ልዩ ስልጠናዎችን ለማድረግ ለሚችሉ ሰራተኞች ለሚሰጡት ስልጠናዎች ይገባል። ይህም የሰጠውን ልዩ ልዩ ስልጠናዎችን ለማድረግ ለሚችሉ ሰራተኞች ለሚሰጡት ስልጠናዎች ይገባል።

² የሰጠውን ልዩ ልዩ ስልጠናዎችን ለማድረግ ለሚችሉ ሰራተኞች ለሚሰጡት ስልጠናዎች ይገባል።

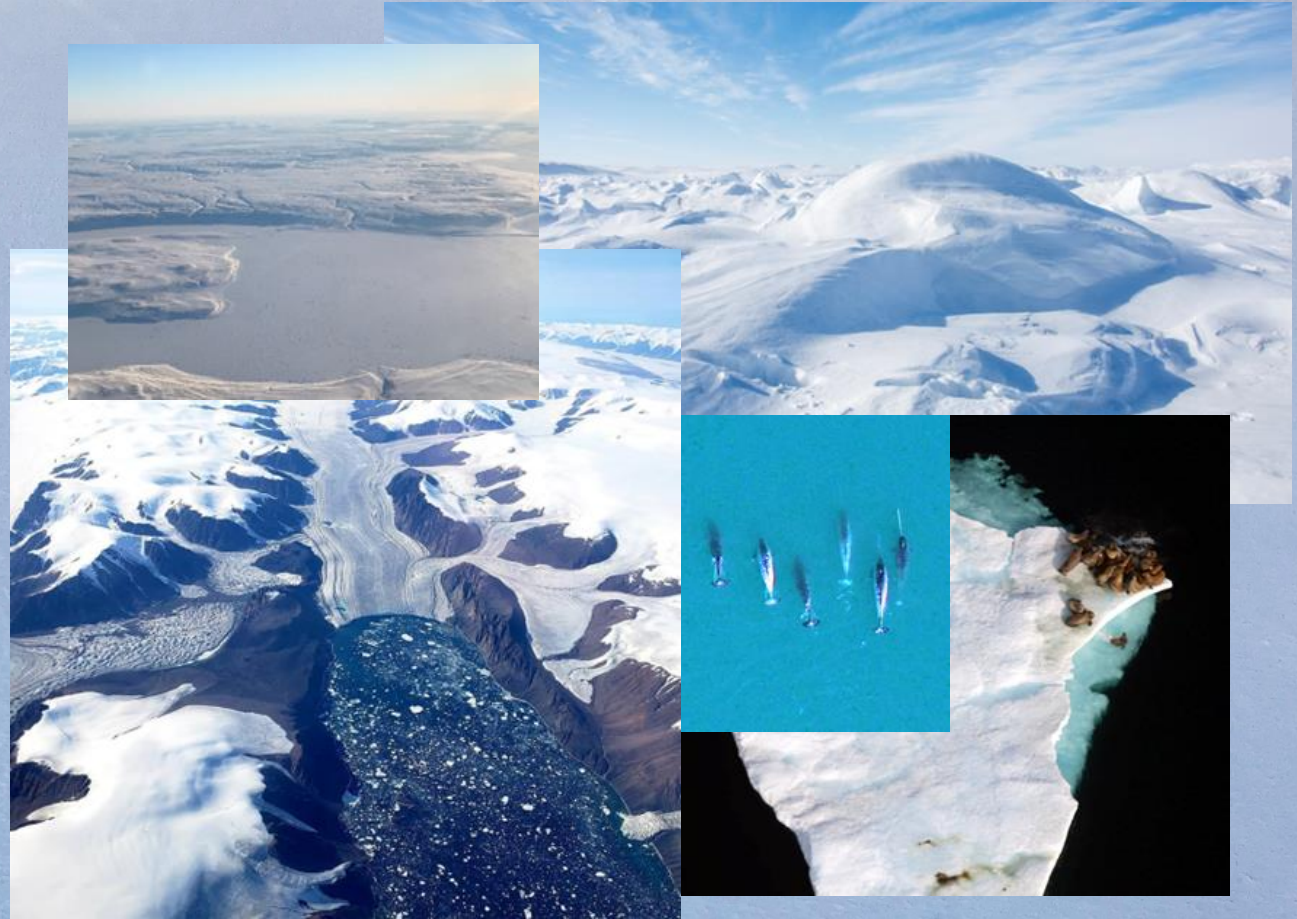
ለክልሉ ዲፕሎማሲያዊ ስልጠና
የሥነ-ምግባር ልማትና የኢኮኖሚ
ደግሞ ማረጋገጫ

የሥራ ልማት ለፍትህ ልማት ስልጠና ለሥልጣን
ጉልታ, 2024



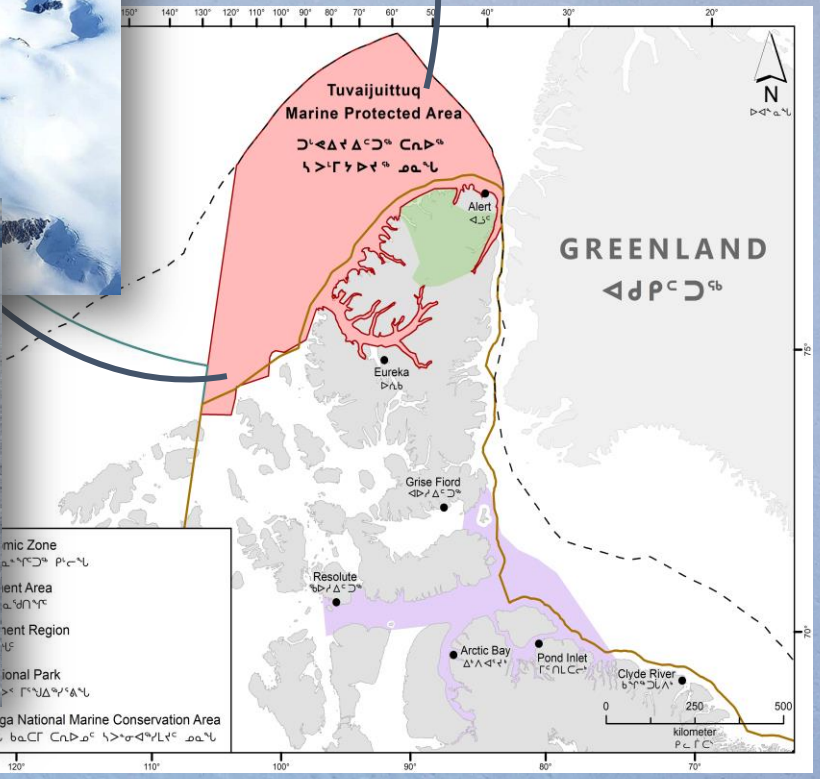
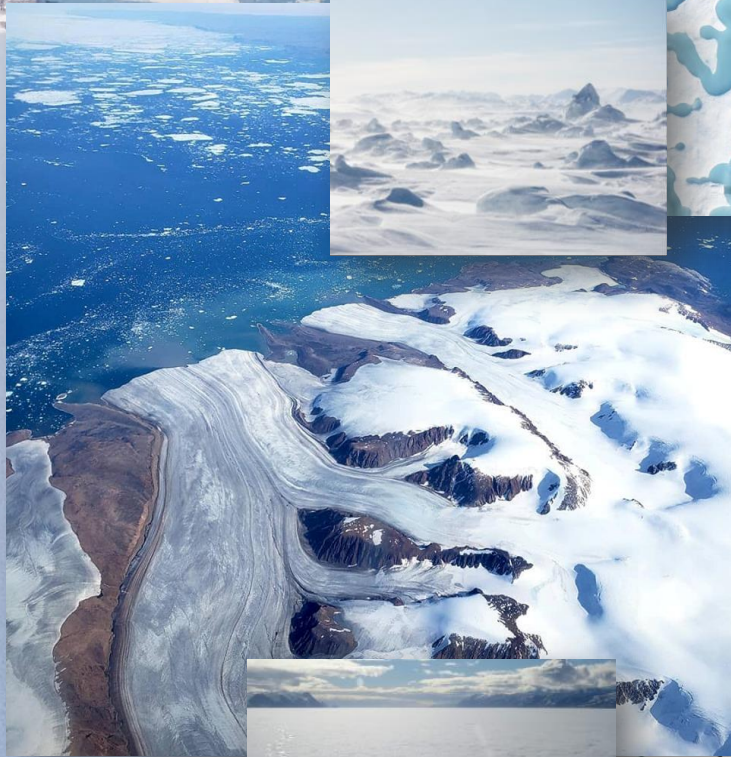
ጋዴልገልጋጅፍ - ለገረገረገ ጠጅፍ ገጽር ለገገገፍ ልገገ ለገገገገ ልገገ (MPA)

- ለገረገገፍ
- ልገገገፍ
- ለገገገ ለገገገገፍ
- ልገገገገፍ ልገገገገገፍ
- ልገገገገፍ
- ለገረገረገ ገገገገፍ ገገገገ ለገገገፍ MPA ጋዴልገልጋጅፍ
- ልገገገገፍ ልገገገገገፍ
- ገገገገፍ ልገገገገገፍ



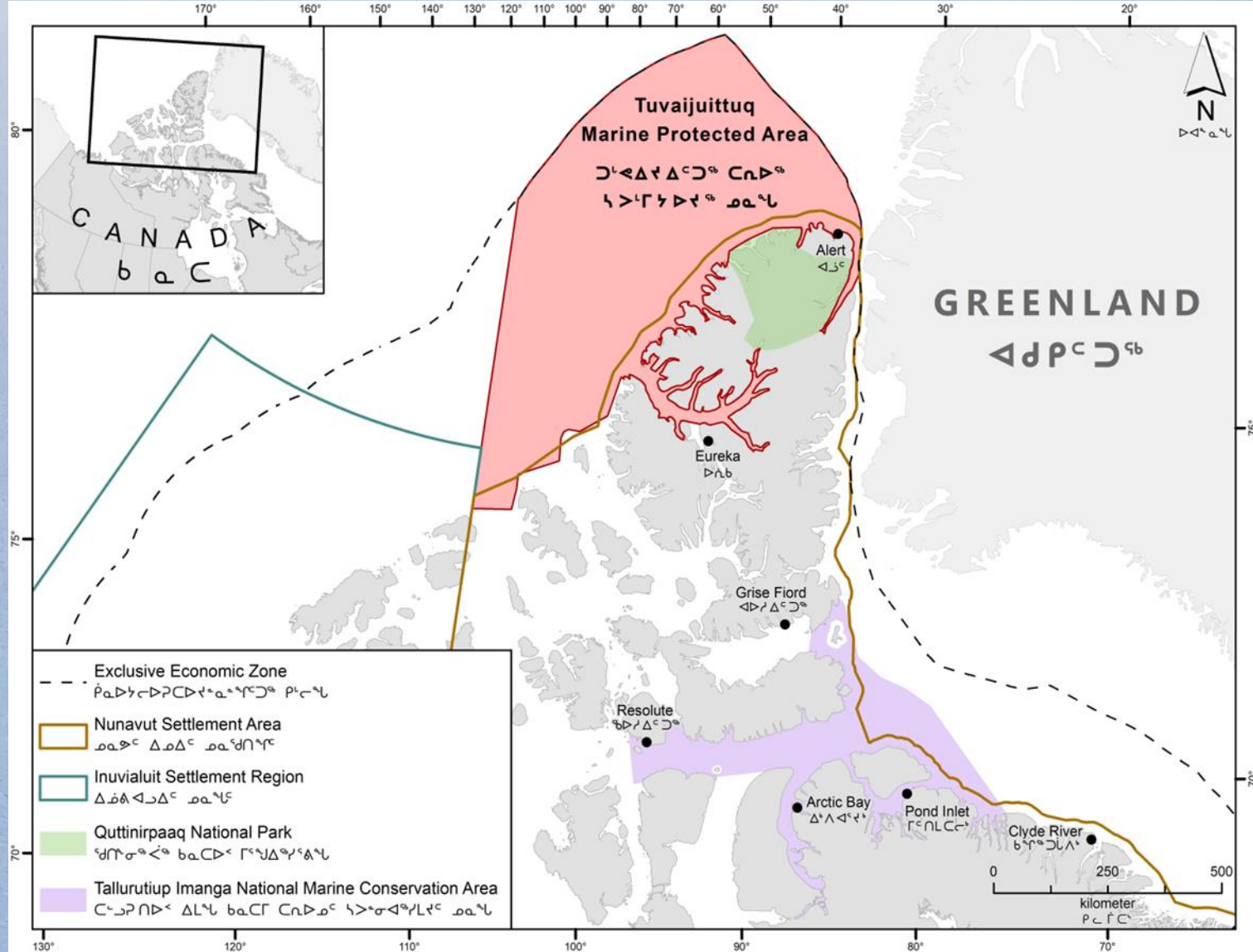
ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓯᓄᓂ

- ᐃᓕᓴᓂᓴᓂᓴᓂ ᐅᐃᓄᓄᓂᓴᓴᐅᓴᓴ ᓴᓴᓄᓴᐅᓴᓴᓴᓴ
- ᐃᓴᓴᓂᓴᐅᓴᓴ ᐱᓴᓴᓴᐅᓕᓴᓂᓴᓂᓴᓂ ᐃᓄᓄᓄᓴᓴ ᐃᐅᓴᓴᓄᓂᓴᓂ ᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴ ᐃᓄᓂᓴᓴᓂᓴᓂ ᓂᓴᓴ ᐃᓴᓴᓴ ᓂᓴᓴᓴᓴ
- ᐃᓕᓴᓂᓴᓂᓴᓂ ᓴᓴᓂ ᓴᐅᓄᓄᓴᐅᓴᓴ ᐱᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴ ᐃᓴᓴᓴᓴ ᐅᓴᓴᓴᓴ ᐱᓴᓴᓴᐅᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴ (EBSAs)
- ᓂᓴᐅᓴᓴᓂᓴᓂᓴᓂᓴᓂᓴᓂ PCA-ᓄᓂ ᓂᓴᓴᓴ ᐃᓴᓴᓴ ᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴ ᐃᓂ (NMCA)
- ᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴ ᐃᓴᓴᓴ ᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴ ᐃᓂ (MPA) ᓴᓴᓴᓴ ᐱᓴᓴᓴᓴ ᐃᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴ ᐃᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴ 2019-ᓴ



ᐃᓕᓴᐃᓴᓂ

- ᐃᓕᓴᓂᓴᐃᓴᓂ ᐃᐃᓴᐃᓴᐅ 2019 ᐃᓴᐃᓴᐃᓴᐅ ᐃᓕᓴᓂ ᓂᓴᐅᓴ ᐃᓕᓴᓂᓴᐃᓴᐅ ᓴᓴᓴᓴᐃᓴᐅ ᐃᓴᐃᓴᐅ ᐃᓴᐃᓴᐅ ᐃᓴᐃᓴᐅ ᐃᓴᐃᓴᐅ ᐃᓴᐃᓴᐅ (IIBA)
- ᐃᓴᐃᓴᐅᐃᓴᐅᐃᓴᐅ ᐃᓴᐃᓴᐅ-ᓕᓴᐃᓴᐅ ᓂᓴᐅᓴ ᐃᐅᓕᓴᐃᓴᓂᓴᐅ ᓂᓴᐃᓴᐅ
- ᐃᓕᓴᓂᓴᐅᐃᓴᐅ ᓴᓴᓴᓴᐅ ᐃᓴᐃᓴᐅᓴᓴᓴᐅ, ᐃᓴᐃᓴᐅᓴᓴᓴᐅᓴᓴᓴᐅ ᓕᓴᐃᓴᐅ ᓂᓴᐅᓴ, ᓴᓴᓴᓴᐅᓴᓴᓴᐅ ᐃᓴᐃᓴᐅ ᓂᐃᓴᓴᓴᐅᓴᓴᓴᐅ (QIA) ᐃᓴᐃᓴᐅ ᓕᓴᐃᓴᐅ ᓂᓴᐅᓴ



ᐱᓗᐅᓕᓕᓕᓗᓐ ᓄᐅᓐ ᓂᓕᓐ ᐱᓕᓗᓐ MPA

- ᓄᐅᓐ ᓂᓕᓐ ᐱᓕᓗᓐ MPA ᓕᓄᓐᓗᓐᓗᓐ ᐅᓂᓕᓂᓗᓐ ᓂᓕᓐ ᐱᓕᓗᓐ
 - ᐱᓕᓗᓐ ᐅᓂᓕᓂᓗᓐ ᐅᓂᓕᓂᓗᓐ 5-ᓂᓕᓐ ᐅᓂᓕᓂᓗᓐ ᓂᓕᓐ-ᐅᓂᓕᓂᓗᓐ ᓂᓕᓐᓗᓐ
- ᓂᓕᓐ ᐱᓕᓗᓐ MPA ᓂᓕᓐᓗᓐ ᓄᓂᓐ ᐅᓂᓕᓂᓗᓐ
- ᓂᓕᓐ ᐅᓂᓕᓂᓗᓐ ᓂᓕᓐᓗᓐ ᐅᓂᓕᓂᓗᓐ Tuvaijuittuq (<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2019-282/page-1.html>)
- ᓄᐅᓐ ᓂᓕᓐ ᐱᓕᓗᓐ MPA ᓂᓕᓐᓗᓐ ᐅᓂᓕᓂᓗᓐ ᓂᓕᓐ ᓂᓕᓐ ᓂᓕᓐ ᓂᓕᓐ ᓂᓕᓐ ᓂᓕᓐ ᓂᓕᓐ
- ᐱᓗᐅᓕᓕᓕᓗᓐ ᓂᓕᓐ ᐅᓂᓕᓂᓗᓐ ᓂᓕᓐᓗᓐ ᓂᓕᓐᓗᓐ
 - ᐅᓂᓕᓂᓗᓐ ᓂᓕᓐᓗᓐ ᓂᓕᓐᓗᓐ ᓂᓕᓐᓗᓐ ᓂᓕᓐᓗᓐ ᓂᓕᓐᓗᓐ

መደግ <ኛዉልዎ ትበለኢዮ(NPC) & መደግ ናዖፒኦ ትበለኢዮ (NIRB) ኃሪቲዳ

- DFO ኃሪቲዳ <ኛዉልዎ ለቲይረፕቲኦ NPC-d ሰዉ ሰዉኢክኛሪኛ ለቲይረፕቲኦ ረኅፎፒኦ ረፕፕኛኒኖ መደግሪ ረኅፎፒኦ <ኛዉልዎ, ረኅፎፒኦ መደግ <ኛዉልዎ ረፒፒ ለረኢፒክፊ ስፔሪኦኒኦ ሪሪ (NUPPAA)
- ረፕፕኛኒኖ ለቲይረፕቲኦ ረኅፎፒኦ 2019-ፒ ሪኅፎፒኦ ፒሪ ለፕረፕኦ MPA, NPC-d ሰዉ ሰዉኢክኛ ለቲይረፕቲኦ ረፒፒ ስፔሪኦኒኦ ረኅፎፒኦ ረፕፕኛኒኖ ረኅፎፒኦ ረኅፎፒኦ ሰዉ ሰዉኢክኛ ናዖፒኦ ትበለኢዮ ረኅፎፒኦ ሰዉ ሰዉኢክኛ ረኅፎፒኦ ረፕፕኛኒኖ

ካዮሮፕላንግ ቤር ኮሮ ልረዲ |

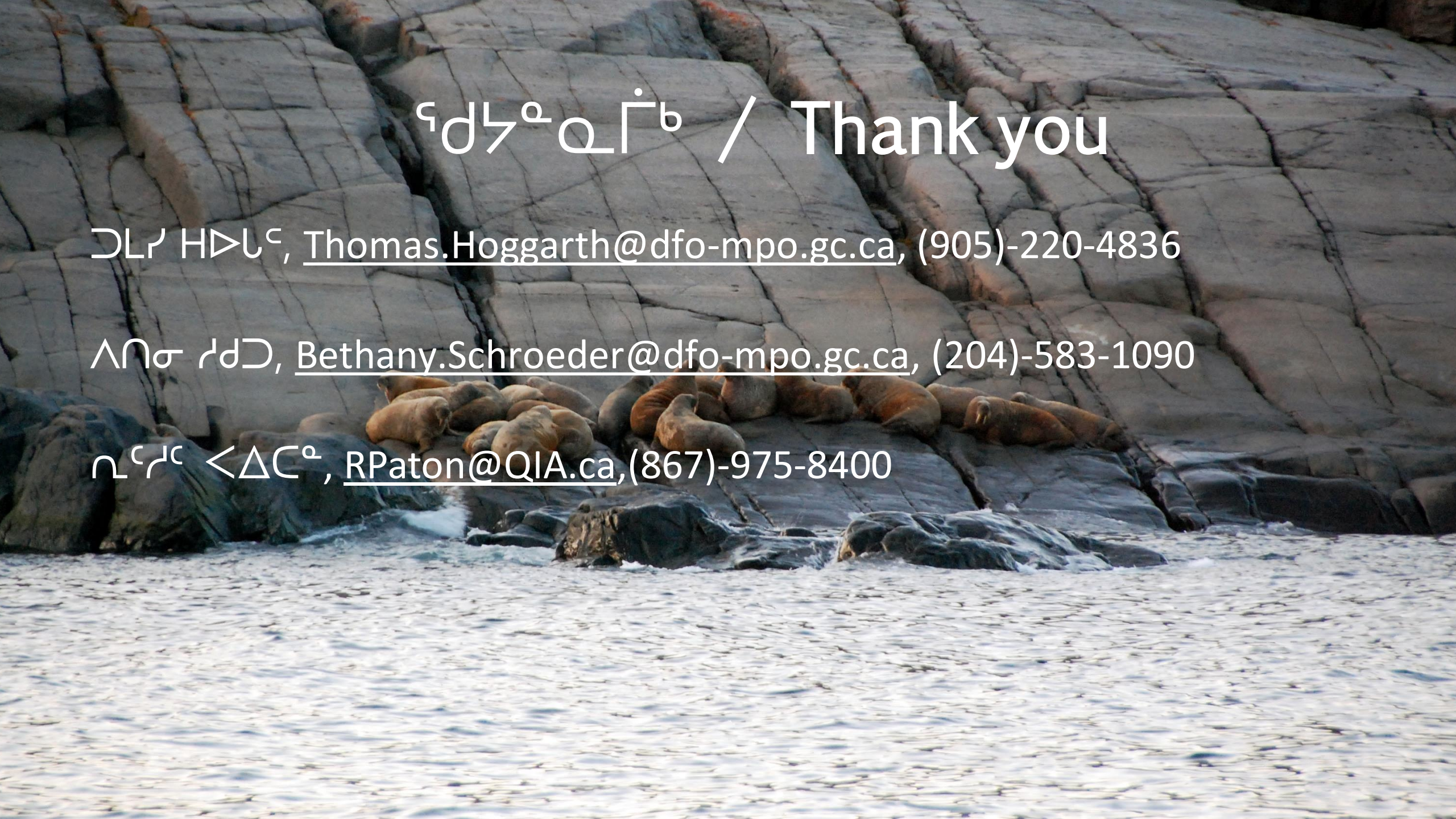
- በሰላሳ 2023, DFO ካዮሮሰራፕላንግ ለካዮሮሰራፕላንግ ካዮሮሰራፕላንግ ስርዓት ገሰገሶ ለፍጥነት MPA ጋዴልጋልጋ
- የኮሮሰራፕላንግ ስርዓት ለካዮሮሰራፕላንግ ስርዓት ከሰላሳ 2024
- ለካዮሮሰራፕላንግ ስርዓት ለካዮሮሰራፕላንግ ስርዓት ለካዮሮሰራፕላንግ ስርዓት ለካዮሮሰራፕላንግ ስርዓት

ᓴᓃᓄᓇᓂᓄᓄ / Thank you

ᓃᓂᓂ ᓂᓃᓂᓄ, Thomas.Hoggarth@dfo-mpo.gc.ca, (905)-220-4836

ᓂᓂᓂ ᓂᓃᓂᓄ, Bethany.Schroeder@dfo-mpo.gc.ca, (204)-583-1090

ᓂᓂᓂ ᓂᓃᓂᓄ, RPaton@QIA.ca, (867)-975-8400



ΔC^or ɔh^{9b}CD↳h²↳C^c

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᑦᑲᑦ ᐊᑦᐱᑦ ᓅᐱᑦ

- ᑕᑦᑭᑭᑦ ᐃᑦᑲᑦ ᓅᓇᑕᑦ ᐊᑦᐱᑦ ᑦᑭᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᓄ ᐱᑲᐱ
- ᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᓅᓇᑕᑦ ᑭᓂᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᓅᑦᑲᑦ ᑦᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐊᑦᐱᑦ ᐃᖃᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑕᐃᓅᓄ ᓇᐃᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ
- ᐃᓄᓄ ᐱᑕᑲᑦᑲᑦ
 - ᐱᑕᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᓅᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᖃᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓅᑭᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ
 - ᑭᓂᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᓄᓄ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᑦᑲᑦ ᑦᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᓅᐱᑦ ᐊᑦᐱᑦ ᐊᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ
 - ᑭᓂᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ, ᐱᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ, ᐊᑦᐱᑦ ᐃᖃᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑦᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ
 - ᑲᓄᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᖃᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᓅᑦᑲᑦ 2018-ᑦ, ᐊᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᖃᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᓅᐱᑦ ᓅᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ, ᐊᐃᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ, ᑦᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐊᑦᐱᑦ ᖃᓅᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ
- ᐃᓅᑦᑲᑦ ᑭᓂᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑭᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᖃᓅᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐊᑦᐱᑦ ᐃᖃᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑕᐃᓄᓄ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᓅᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐊᑦᐱᑦ ᐃᖃᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ
- ᑭᓂᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᓅᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᓅᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᖃᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᖃᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ, ᐊᑦᐱᑦ ᓅᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐊᑦᐱᑦ ᐊᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑭᓂᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑲᑦ ᓅᓇᑕᑦ ᐊᑦᐱᑦ ᐊᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑭᓂᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᓄ
- ᑭᓂᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᓅᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᓅᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᓂᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᖃᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑭᓂᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐊᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᖃᓅᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ
- ᐊᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑲᑦ ᓄᓇᑕᑦ ᐊᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᓅᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᖃᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑭᓂᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ, ᐃᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑭᓂᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᓅᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᖃᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ
- ᓄᓇᑕᑦ ᖃᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᖃᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ 2018, 2019, 2021 ᐊᑦᐱᑦ 2021 (ᖃᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ 2022 ᐱᑕᑦᑲᑦ ᓄᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ-19)
- ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐊᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑭᓂᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ

ᐅᓪᓗ ᐱᐅᓴᑲᑕᐅᓪᓰ

- ᓱᑎᐱᑎ 2022: QIA ᓄᓗᓄᓴᑲᓱᓂ ᐱᓪᓴᓴᓂᓴᑦ ᐱᓴᑦᑲᓱᓗᑎ ᓄᓄᓴᑲᓴᑲᓴᑲᓴᑲᓱᓴᓴᓄ ᓴᓗᓱᓂ ᐱᓴᓴᓗ ᐱᐅᓴᑲᓱᐱᓴᓴᓴᓂᓴᑲ ᐃᓂᑦᑦ (IPCA) ᓗᑲᑲᓴᓴᑕᓗᑦ
- ᓴᓄᐱᑎ 2023: QIA ᐱᓪᓴᓴᓂᓴᑲᑕᐅᓴᑲᓗ ᓱᓴᑲᓴᓴᓂᓴᑲ ᑦᓂᓴᑕ ᐱᓴᑦᑲᓴᑲᓴᑲ MPA ᐱᐅᓴᓴᓗᑕ ᐱᐅᑕᐅᓴᑲᓱᑕᓗᑲᓴᑲ ᐱᓴᓪᓴᑎᑕ ᓄᑲᓄᓴᓪᓴᐱᓴᑲ ᐱᓪᓴᑲᓱᑎ, ᐱᓪᓴᓄᓴᑦᑲᓴᓗᑕ ᓴᓱᑦᑲᓱᓂᓴᑲ IPCA, ᐱᓴᓴᓗ ᐃᑲᐱᑕᓱᓴᓂᓄᓄ ᓗᓴᓴᑲᑎᑎᓂ ᓄᓄᑕᓴᓂ.
- ᐱᓱ 2023: DFO-d ᑦᓂᓴᑕᓴᓴᓴ ᐱᓴᓱᑕᐅᓴᑲᓗᑲᓴᑲ ᐱᓪᓴᓴᓴᑲᐱᓴᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓴᓴᓴ QIA ᐱᓴᑦᑲᓴᓗᑕ ᓴᓴᓱᑕᑎᓂ ᓱᓴᑲᓴᓴᓂᓴᑲ ᑦᓂᓴᑕ ᐱᓴᑦᑲᓴᑲᓴᑲ ᓗᑲᑲᓴᓴᑕᓗᑲᓴᑦ
- ᐱᐃᑎᑕ 2023: ᓄᓄᑕ ᐱᓴᓴᓗ ᓄᓴᑦᑲᓴᓴᑲᓴᑲᑲᓴᓪᓴᐱᓴᑲ ᓗᓴᓴᑲᑕᐅᓪᓰᑎᓴᓱᑦ ᐱᑦᐱᐱᑕᐅᓴᑲᓗ
- ᓱᑎᐱᑎ 2023: ᑎᑎᓴᑲ ᐃᑲᓪᓴᑲᓗᑲᓴᓂᓴᑲᐃᓪᓴᑲ ᓄᑕᓴᑲ ᐱᓴᑦᑲᓴᑲᓴᑲ ᐱᓴᑲᑕᐅᓴᑲᓗ ᐱᓴᑲᓄᓴᓴᑲᓗᑕᑎᓴᓱᓂ ᐱᓴᓴᓗ ᓴᐱᓴᓴᑕᑲᓴᓱᑦ ᐃᑲᐱᐱᓪᓴᓲᓴᑲ, ᑲᓴᓱᑕᓗᑲᓴᑲ, ᐱᐅᓪᓴᓴᑕᓗᑲᓴᑲ, ᑦᑕᑎᓴᑕᑕᑲ ᐱᓴᓴᓗ ᓴᑲᐅᓱᐃᑕᓗᑲᓴᑲ
- ᐅᓗᐱᑎ 2023: DFO ᓗᓂᓱᑕᐅᓴᑲᓗ ᐱᓴᑲᓲᓴᓴᑲᑦ NPC-dᓄᓄ ᓄᓴᓴᑲᓴᓴᑲᓗ ᐱᓪᓴᓴᓂᓴᑲ
- ᑎᓱᐱᑎ 2023: ᑲᓄᑕ ᑲᓱᑕ, ᐃᑕᓴᓴᓴ I (ᓱᑲᑲᑕᐱᓴᑲᓗ ᐅᓴᑲᐅᓱᓴᓴᓄ)
- ᐱᓱ 2024: ᓴᓱᓂᓴᑲᓗ NWMB ᐱᓴᓱᓴᑲᑕᐅᓪᓰᑎ
- ᐱᐅᓴᓗ 2024: ᑲᓄᑕ ᑲᓱᑕ, ᐃᑕᓴᓴᓴ II (ᑦᓂᓴᑕ ᐱᓴᑦᑲᓴᑲᓴᑲ MPA ᓴᓴᓱᑕᐅᓪᓰᑲᓴᑲ)

የፆጽፍ ግጥም ደረጃ

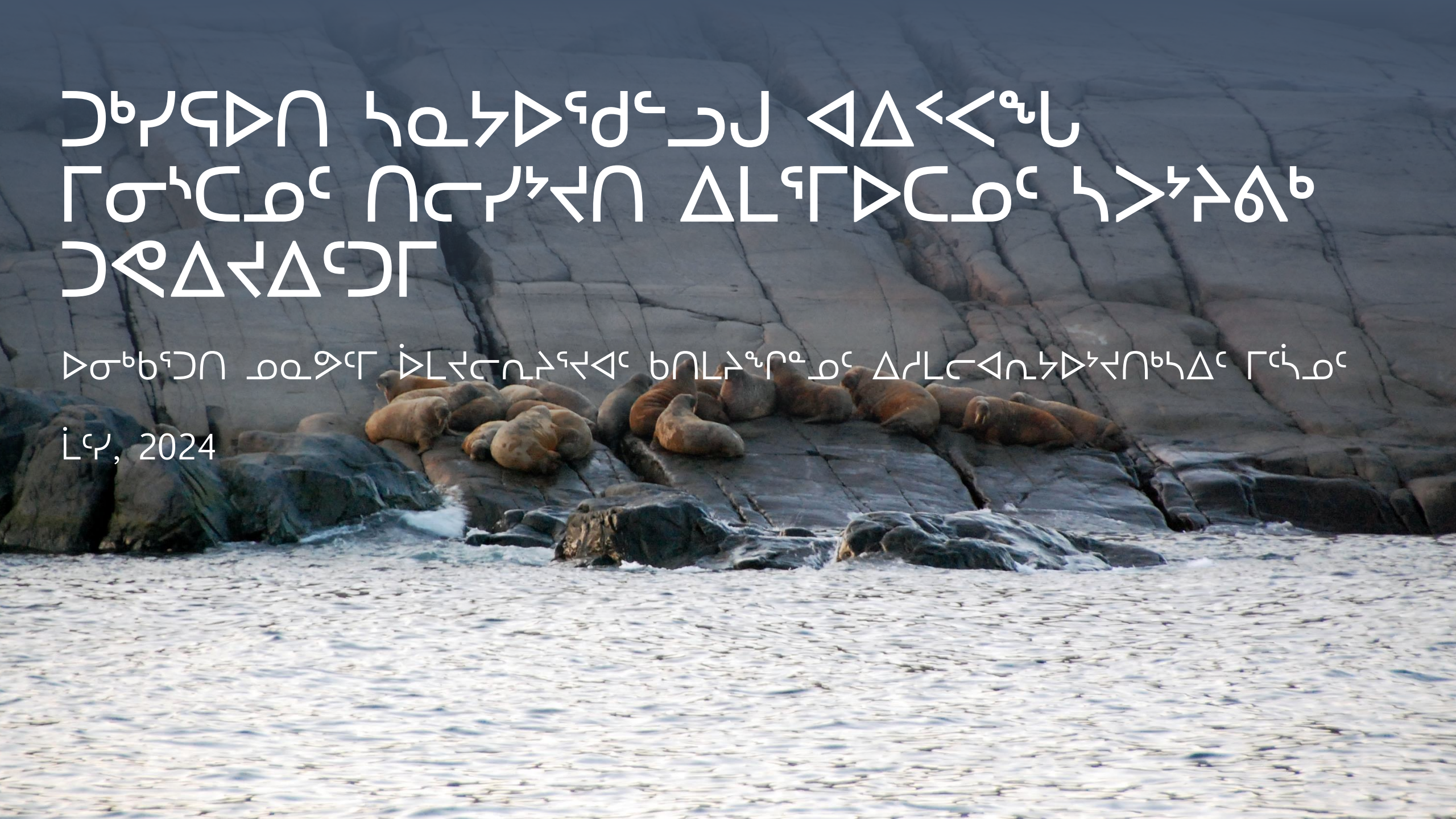
- ወይንስ ግጥም ለግጥም ግጥም ግጥም ግጥም ግጥም
 - የግጥም ግጥም ግጥም
 - ግጥም ግጥም ግጥም
 - ግጥም ግጥም ግጥም
 - ግጥም ግጥም ግጥም
 - ግጥም ግጥም ግጥም
- ግጥም ግጥም ግጥም ግጥም ግጥም
 - ግጥም ግጥም ግጥም ግጥም ግጥም
 - ግጥም ግጥም ግጥም ግጥም ግጥም
- ግጥም ግጥም ግጥም ግጥም ግጥም
 - ግጥም ግጥም ግጥም ግጥም ግጥም



כּבֵּשׁוּן הַיָּם הַזֶּה הַיּוֹם רִשְׁמוּ בְּכַתְבְּכֶם אֶת הַשְּׂמֵחָה

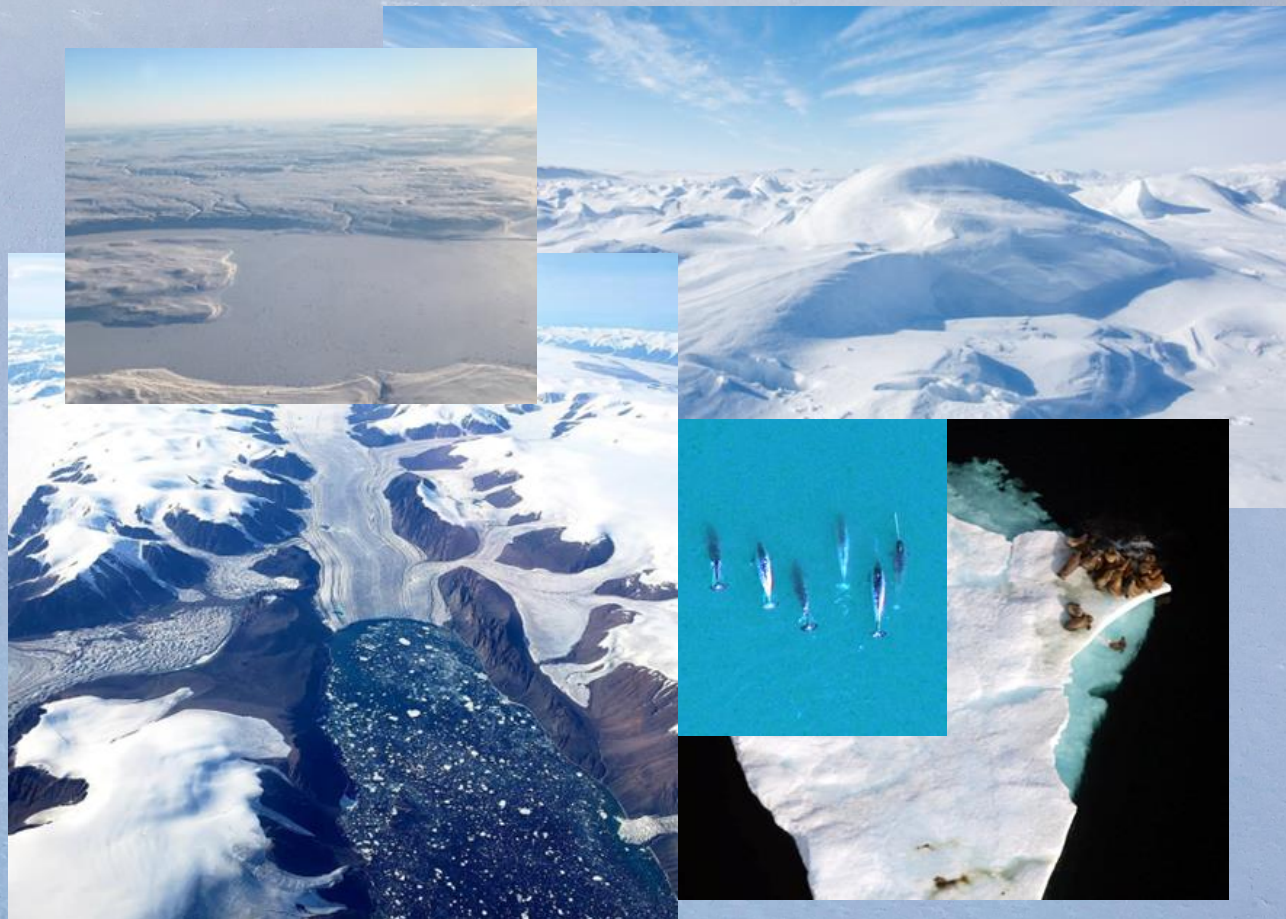
בְּשֵׁם הַיָּם הַזֶּה הַיּוֹם בְּכַתְבְּכֶם אֶת הַשְּׂמֵחָה

יָרֵךְ, 2024



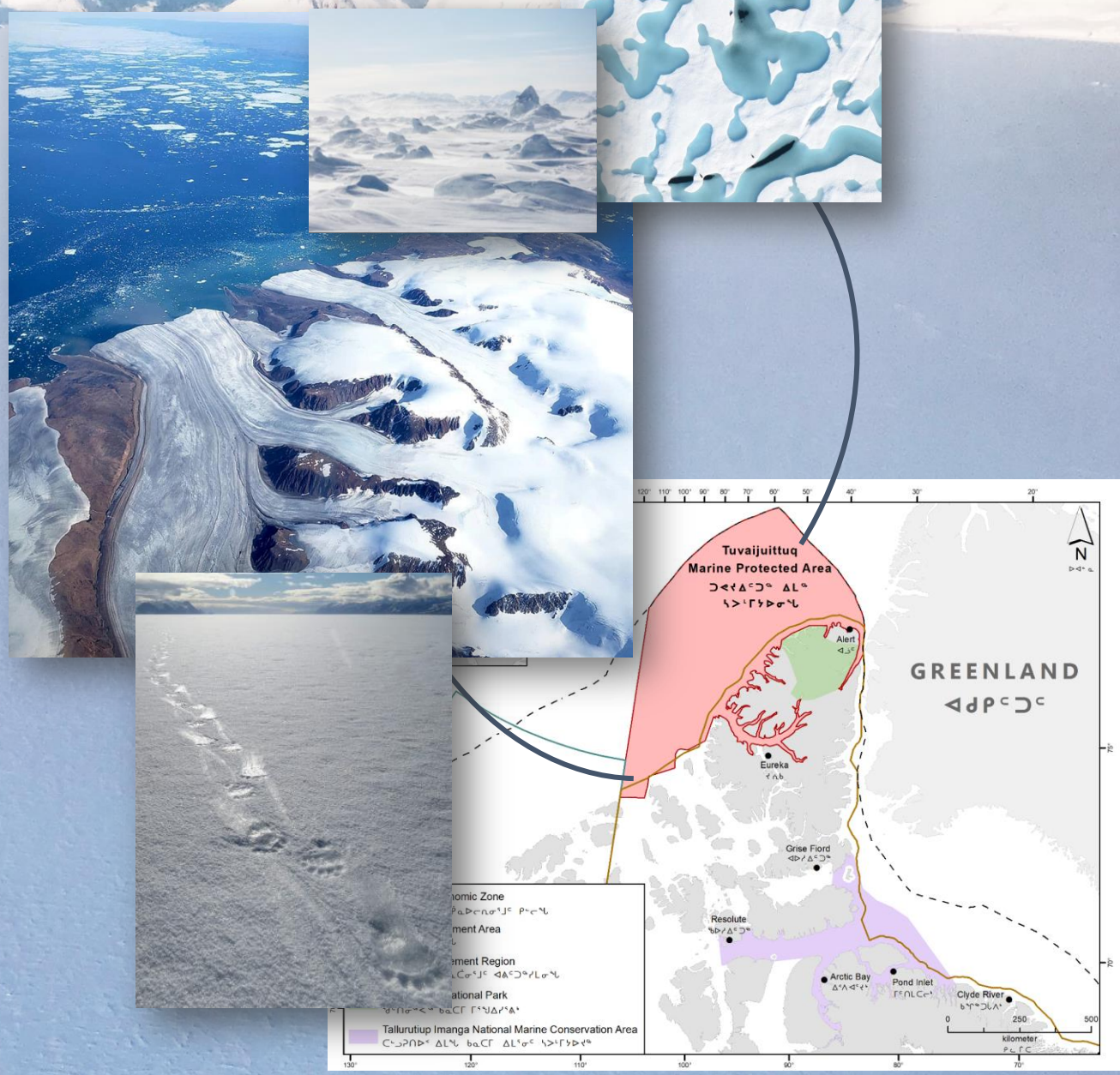
ጋዴልደልጋጎፍ - ጋጐፍጋጋ ጠርገ ፈጠራ በርጐጎጎ ልፍገጋጠፍ ካጎጎጎ (MPA)

- ለጎጎጎ
- ፍጠራጠጎጎጎጎ
- ጎጎጎጎ ጎጎጎጎ ለጎጎጎጎጎጎ
- ልጎጎጎጎ ለጎጎጎጎጎጎጎጎ
- ፍጠራጠጎጎጎጎጎጎጎ
- ጋጎጎጎጎ ጎጎጎጎጎ ፈጠራጠጎጎጎጎጎ
በርጐጎጎ ጋዴልደልጋጎጎ
- ጠጎጎጎጎጎጎጎጎጎጎ ጎጎጎጎጎጎጎጎ
- ጎጎጎጎጎጎ ለጎጎጎጎጎጎጎጎ



ፍጥነት ለማስፈጸም

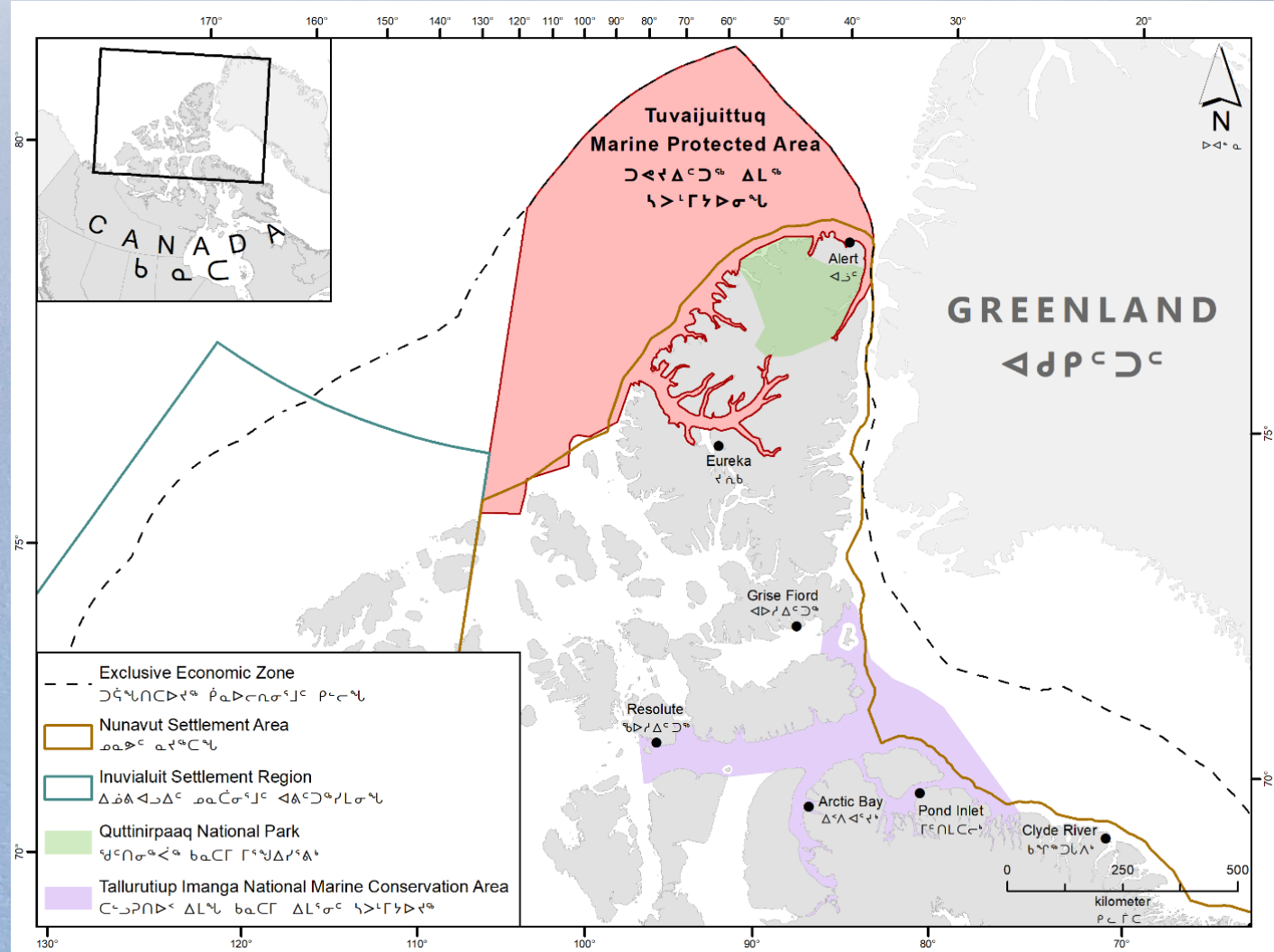
- ለጥንታዊ የግብርና ስራዎች ለማስፈጸም ለማድረግ
- ለጥንታዊ የግብርና ስራዎች ለማስፈጸም ለማድረግ
- ለጥንታዊ የግብርና ስራዎች ለማስፈጸም ለማድረግ
- ለጥንታዊ የግብርና ስራዎች ለማስፈጸም ለማድረግ
- ለጥንታዊ የግብርና ስራዎች ለማስፈጸም ለማድረግ
- ለጥንታዊ የግብርና ስራዎች ለማስፈጸም ለማድረግ



Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area
 ለጥንታዊ የግብርና ስራዎች ለማስፈጸም ለማድረግ

ኖታዎች

- ለጥቅም 2019 ርዕሰ ጉዳይ ለሆነው ግንባታ ለሚደረግ የግንባታ ስራ ለማስፈጸም ለሚችሉ ግንባታ ስራ ለማስፈጸም (IIIBA)
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- በግንባታ ስራ ለሚደረግ ግንባታ ስራ ለማስፈጸም ለሚችሉ ግንባታ ስራ ለማስፈጸም (QIA) ለሚደረግ ግንባታ ስራ ለማስፈጸም

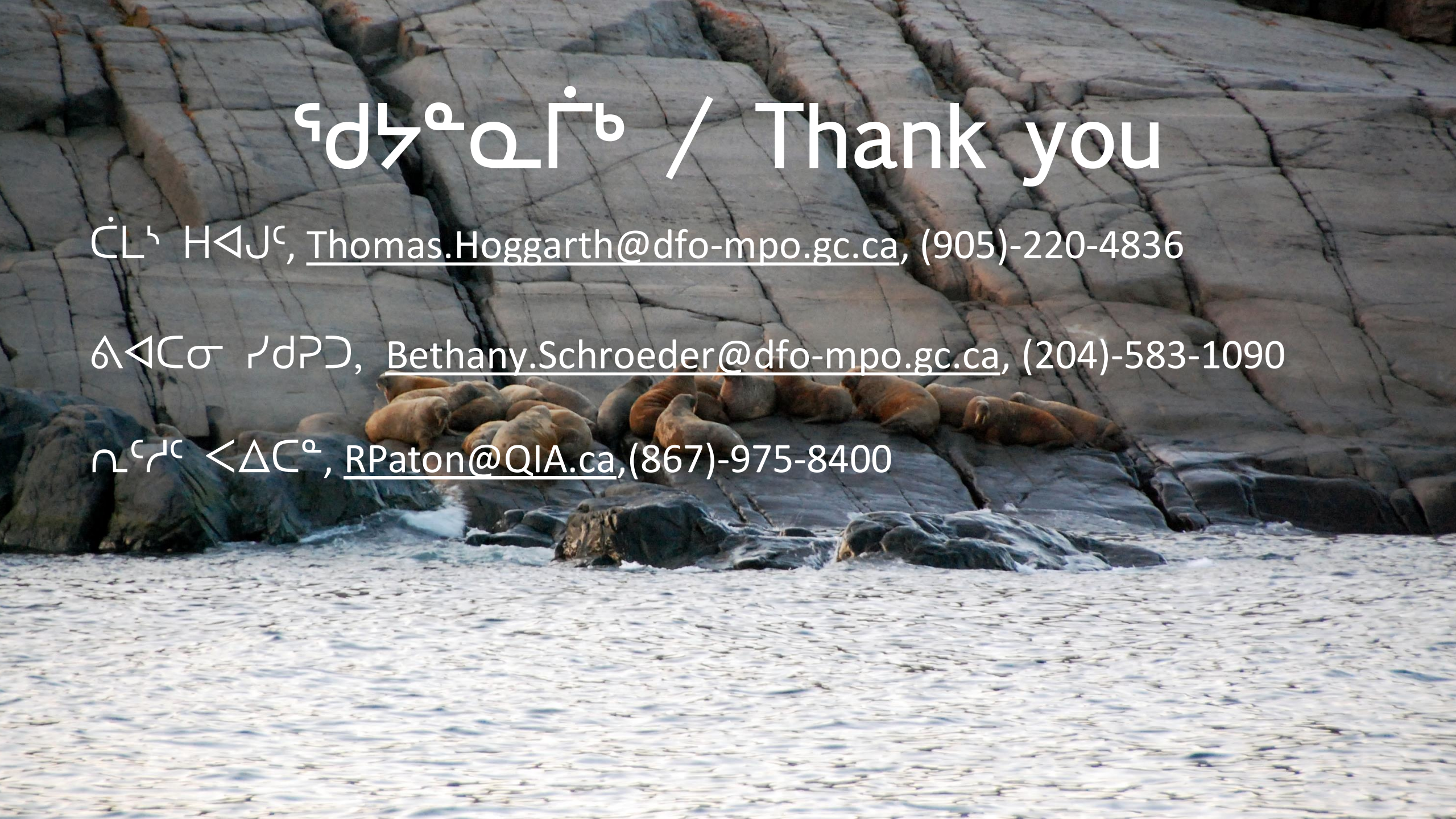


ᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ / Thank you

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- ጋንቲ 2022: የፖለቲካ ልማት ፍቃድ አሰጣጥ ለፍትህና ግብይት ሚኒስቴር ኃይለማርያም ሥርዓት ለብሔራዊ መጠኑ ድጋፍ (IPCA) ጋራ ልማት
- ክብረ 2023: የፖለቲካ ልማት ፍቃድ አሰጣጥ ጋንቲ ለሥራ ምርጫ ምክርቤት ለመክሰት ማሰብ፣ ለግብይት ሚኒስቴር ሥራ ፍቃድ አሰጣጥ ለፍትህና ግብይት ሚኒስቴር ኃይለማርያም ሥርዓት ለብሔራዊ መጠኑ ድጋፍ (IPCA)፣ ለብሔራዊ መጠኑ ድጋፍ ምክርቤት ለመክሰት ማሰብ
- ጋንቲ 2023: የፍትህና ግብይት ሚኒስቴር ሥራ ፍቃድ አሰጣጥ ለፍትህና ግብይት ሚኒስቴር ኃይለማርያም ሥርዓት ለብሔራዊ መጠኑ ድጋፍ (IPCA) ጋራ ልማት
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- ላይኛው ሰሜን ምሽት ምስራቅ ጋር ለምርመራ (MAP) - የጥናት ገጽ (2018-2022)
 - ለምርመራው ወሳኝ የሆኑ ጥናቶች
 - ገጽ (ገጽ, ልዩ ጥናቶች), ገጽ ልዩ ጥናት (የሲቪል ኢንጅነሪንግ ልዩ ልዩ ጥናቶች [ROV]/ ልዩ ልዩ ጥናቶች የሲቪል ኢንጅነሪንግ ልዩ ጥናት ልዩ ጥናት [AUV], ሙሉ ጥናት), የሲቪል ኢንጅነሪንግ (የሲቪል ኢንጅነሪንግ, የጥናት) ጥናት
 - የጥናት ስልጠና ለጥናቱ ወይንም 19 ሰዓታት
- ArcticCORE ለምርመራ (2023-ገጽ ገጽ ለምርመራ)
 - ለምርመራው የሆኑ ጥናቶች ገጽ
 - ለምርመራው, ገጽ ልዩ ጥናት የሆኑ ጥናቶች, ለምርመራው ጥናቶች, (ልዩ ጥናት, ጥናት, ሙሉ ጥናት-ጥናት ጥናት ጥናት ልዩ ጥናት)



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What We Heard: Community Consultations on a New Ministerial Order Marine Protected Area in Tuvaijuittuq

April 3-18, 2023



Arctic Bay – April 3, 2023



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Acknowledgements

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group would like to thank the communities of Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Clyde River, Resolute Bay, and Grise Fiord for their time and hospitality during our community visits. We would especially like to thank the Hunters and Trappers Associations (HTAs), Hamlet Councils, and Mayoral offices for their participation and knowledge-sharing. Finally, we would like to acknowledge the Qikiqtani Inuit Association for leading the coordination of these meetings.

Our Team

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group has members from the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA), Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), Parks Canada Agency (PCA), and the Government of Nunavut (GN). Four participants included representatives from each organization involved in the Working Group.



Tuvaijuittuq Working Group members attending consultations in Clyde River, Arctic Bay and Pond Inlet (left photo) and in Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord (right photo). Left Photo, left to right: Syzula Ikkidluak (QIA), Delaney Ewing (DFO), Madelaine Kellett (DFO), Bernie MacIsaac (GN), and Justin Hack (GN). Right Photo, left to right: Sarah Kennedy (DFO), Bethany Schroeder (DFO), Iselena Natsiapik (QIA), Daniel Haney (GN), and Bernie MacIsaac (GN).



Executive Summary

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group, with members from QIA, DFO, PCA, and GN, conducted community consultations in Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Clyde River, Resolute Bay, and Grise Fiord between April 3 - 18, 2023. Arctic Bay consultations were held on April 3, 2023.

The purpose of these consultations was to discuss a request by QIA to establish a new Ministerial Order Marine Protected Area (MPA) to explore an Inuit-led Protected and Conserved Area (IPCA) for Tuvaijuittuq. The Working Group also shared information on our proposed approach to regulations for this new short-term MPA, and sought community feedback and support on the proposal. The purpose of this report is to summarize the feedback provided by community members who attended the meetings in Arctic Bay, to provide transparency in the process, to provide a record of the discussions and concerns shared by the community, and to provide additional information to questions raised during consultations. To ensure we have accurately captured what we heard, this report has been circulated to the Ikajutit HTA and Arctic Bay Hamlet Council for review. Individual reports were developed for each community and after HTAs and hamlet councils have had an opportunity to comment, these reports will be shared with all five communities.

There were no objections from the Ikajutit HTA and Arctic Bay Hamlet Council for pursuing a new Ministerial Order MPA in Tuvaijuittuq, which will protect the area for up to five years while partners explore an IPCA. There is interest in the community of Arctic Bay in protecting Tuvaijuittuq in the short-term as well as into the long-term, given the area's importance, concerns about climate change and shipping impacts, and to protect Tuvaijuittuq from the interests of other countries to the extent possible. Economic opportunities are also important for future generations of Inuit and there is concern that long-term protection might limit these. It will be important to consider these issues when exploring long-term options for the area. Tuvaijuittuq has been used by past generations of Inuit for hunting and has significance to Inuit. Nearshore areas of Tuvaijuittuq are particularly important for animals who depend on holes in the ice because multi-year ice is too thick. The community would like more information on the impacts of climate change in this area and across the Arctic, and supports continued research in Tuvaijuittuq. The community has noticed a shift in animals moving north while new animals are coming to Arctic Bay from the south.

What We Heard From Communities Overall

A common theme heard from communities was a desire to learn more about the MPA, including the animals and habitats that occur there, potential for future economic opportunities, and the types of research done in the area. There is interest from all five communities to protect Tuvaijuittuq in both the short-term and long-term, but also in balancing protection with economic opportunities for future generations. Interest in protecting the area is based on Tuvaijuittuq's ecological importance, its significance to Inuit, and interest in the area's resources by other countries.



Introduction and Approach

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group, conducted community consultations in Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Clyde River, Resolute Bay, and Grise Fiord between April 3 - 18, 2023. Arctic Bay consultations were held on April 3, 2023. The purpose of these consultations was to discuss a proposed new Ministerial Order MPA in Tuvaijuittuq, to share information on the proposed approach to regulations for this new short-term protection measure, and to seek community feedback and support on this proposal. In each community, two gatherings were held; an initial meeting with the HTA, hamlet council, Mayor, Nauttiqsuqtiit and other relevant community groups, and an evening community open house which was open to the public.

At both meetings, information was shared on the significance of Tuvaijuittuq, its boundaries, reasons why the area is being considered for protection, the steps involved in establishing a new Ministerial Order MPA and proposed regulations for this short-term protection measure. The presentation materials and relevant assessments, including a summary of Natural Resources Canada's resource and economic assessment for the area¹ and an ecological and biological overview, were made available to community members in both English and Inuktitut. Two-page summaries of what we heard during November consultations were also provided. Simultaneous interpretation was provided at each meeting.

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group committed to circulating a "What We Heard" report to each community for their review and approval summarizing their feedback during these consultations. If community members or organizations feel that their feedback was misinterpreted or misrepresented, the Working Group will revise the report as requested and re-circulate to the community. Please contact Chandra Chambers (chandra.chambers@dfo-mpo.gc.ca) if you have any questions or concerns. After communities have had a chance to review and approve their What We Heard reports, the Working Group will provide copies of all reports to each community.

DFO committed to following up with communities on outstanding questions that were asked during community meetings. Answers to these questions were circulated to each community HTA, hamlet council, and mayor in an email on June 28, 2023, and this information is included in Appendix 1 of this report. A copy of the MPA regulations that are being proposed for the new Ministerial Order MPA are also included in Appendix 2 of this report.

The HTAs and/or hamlet councils in some communities could not form quorum during the April meetings. The Working Group followed up with these HTAs and hamlet councils virtually and received permission from each to seek a formal letter of support for the new regulation.

¹ The full Natural Resources Canada resource assessment was also made available and can be accessed at: https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2022/rncan-nrcan/m183-2/M183-2-8897-eng.pdf

Hunters and Trappers Association (HTA) and Hamlet Council Meeting

The Working Group and local Nauttiqsuqtiit members met with the Ikajutit HTA and Arctic Bay Hamlet Council on April 3, 2023 at 2:00 pm at the Qaggivik Hall. Other community groups were also invited to attend. Approximately 13 people were present for this meeting. The attending members had no objections to the Working Group's proposal for a new Ministerial Order MPA in Tuvaijuittuq. The HTA and hamlet gave the Working Group permission to engage the larger community during an open-house meeting that evening.



Ikajutit HTA and Hamlet Council members meet with the Tuvaijuittuq Working Group members and Nauttiqsuqtiit, April 3, 2023.

What we heard:

Importance to Inuit

- Tuvaijuittuq is important to community members and Inuit feel a responsibility to support protection because the area occurs within their region.
- Tuvaijuittuq has been used by past generations of Inuit for hunting.
- There is interest in protecting Tuvaijuittuq in the short term as well as into the long term. One board member indicated support for protecting Tuvaijuittuq even when there is no more ice in the area.
- Establishing a protected area in Tuvaijuittuq is seen as important to protect the area from other countries' interests. An example provided by one board member was interest by other countries in exploring for oil and gas.
- The IIBA should be considered when discussing the feasibility of protecting Tuvaijuittuq. It was recommended that every possibility is considered for protecting Inuit when establishing a protected area.

Ecological Significance

- The thick multi-year ice in Tuvaijuittuq is difficult for animals to make holes in, and as a result they stay in the near-shore areas and have adapted to using both the ice in Tuvaijuittuq and the land beside it.

Response:

- Information related to animals, habitats and climate trends within Tuvaijuittuq is available at the following websites: <https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/csas->

sccs/Publications/ScR-RS/2020/2020_056-eng.html (DFO 2020; Inuktitut version available); https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2021/mpo-dfo/Fs97-6-3408-eng.pdf (Charette et al. 2020); and <http://wwwdev.ncr.dfo-mpo.ca/oceans/mpa-zpm/tuvaijuittuq/index-eng.html>.

- The information above is meant to build on presentations made to the community on November 15, 2022 in which information on the ecological significance and assessments of petroleum and economic potential of the area was shared.

Economic Opportunities and Activities

- The community would like to see research continue in Tuvaijuittuq, particularly on the impacts of climate change. There has been a noticeable shift in animals moving north, and new animals coming into the Arctic Bay area from the south. For example, a salmon was caught in nets around Arctic Bay.

Response:

- Please note that additional information related to research in Tuvaijuittuq is provided in Appendix 1.
- Economic opportunities are important for future generations of Inuit and there is concern that long-term protection would limit these. An example given by QIA's Vice President and resident of Arctic Bay was a clause or regulation that could allow for oil and gas or mining exploration. Some community members participated in Panarctic Oils Limited explorations on Ellesmere Island in the 1980s.
- There was a request for information about the clean-up of past military and oil exploration materials, such as toxic waste, that were left behind on Ellesmere Island. It was mentioned that Eureka was established due to the Cold War, and there was a lot of military presence in the area during that time. One board member indicated that they had worked for an oil exploration company in the area and had been responsible for cleaning up the area where explorations had taken place, but a lot of things were still left behind.

Response:

- Please note that information in response to this question is provided in Appendix 1.

Concerns

- Climate change is not the only thing causing changes in Tuvaijuittuq, but it is a concern and should be addressed collaboratively. More information should be gathered on the impacts of climate change.
- Shipping activities and their impacts to old ice in Tuvaijuittuq is a concern.

Community Open House

A community open house meeting was held on April 3, 2023 at 7:00 pm, at the Qaggivik Hall. Approximately 18 adults were in attendance. Children and youth were also welcomed.

What we heard:

- Tuvaijuittuq is very far from Inuit communities such as Arctic Bay. One community member had only heard about the area once previously in her 100 years of life.

Next Steps

The next steps to pursue establishment of a new Ministerial Order MPA will be to seek stakeholder input on the proposal, seek formal community support, complete assessments and other approvals needed under the Nunavut Agreement such as conformity determination by the Nunavut Planning Commission and Nunavut Wildlife Management Board approval, and complete DFO's regulatory process. Formal letters of support will be sought from community hamlets and HTAs. Community members are encouraged to communicate their feedback on the proposal to these organizations to inform their decision. DFO will notify communities and stakeholders prior to the proposal being published online for a 30-day public comment period – additional input can be provided at that time as well.



Qaggivik Hall, Arctic Bay, April 3, 2023.

It is important to us that we have summarized your input on this proposal correctly. If you feel that we have missed any input provided during our meetings or captured information incorrectly, please reach out to the email address provided above for correction.

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group would like to thank all of the community members who attended these meetings - your feedback is vital and appreciated.

Thank you.

Appendix 1. Follow-up questions and answers from the April 2023 consultations on a new Ministerial Order MPA in Tuvaijuittuq.

*Please note, an additional question and answer have been added (Question #8) and Question #15 has been expanded upon since it was sent to the HTA and hamlet.

1) What is the purpose of protecting Tuvaijuittuq?

Researchers agree that summer sea ice will remain the longest in Tuvaijuittuq (Figure 1) as it continues to decline in other areas of the Arctic due to climate change. Because of this, the area is expected to become an important refuge for ice-dependent species. The area has a very diverse ecosystem, and contains a number of unique communities of organisms, including communities on the ice, in the ice, and below the ice. Habitat in Tuvaijuittuq is important to marine mammals and sea birds. For all of these reasons, DFO and its partners believe that the area, its habitat, and the wildlife within it, would benefit from protection. The proposed Ministerial Order MPA is a short-term protection tool which will protect the area for up to five years. The purpose of this short-term protection tool is to prohibit new activities in the area that may cause negative impacts while additional information is collected to support a better understanding of the conservation and protection needs of the area before longer-term protection measures are considered.

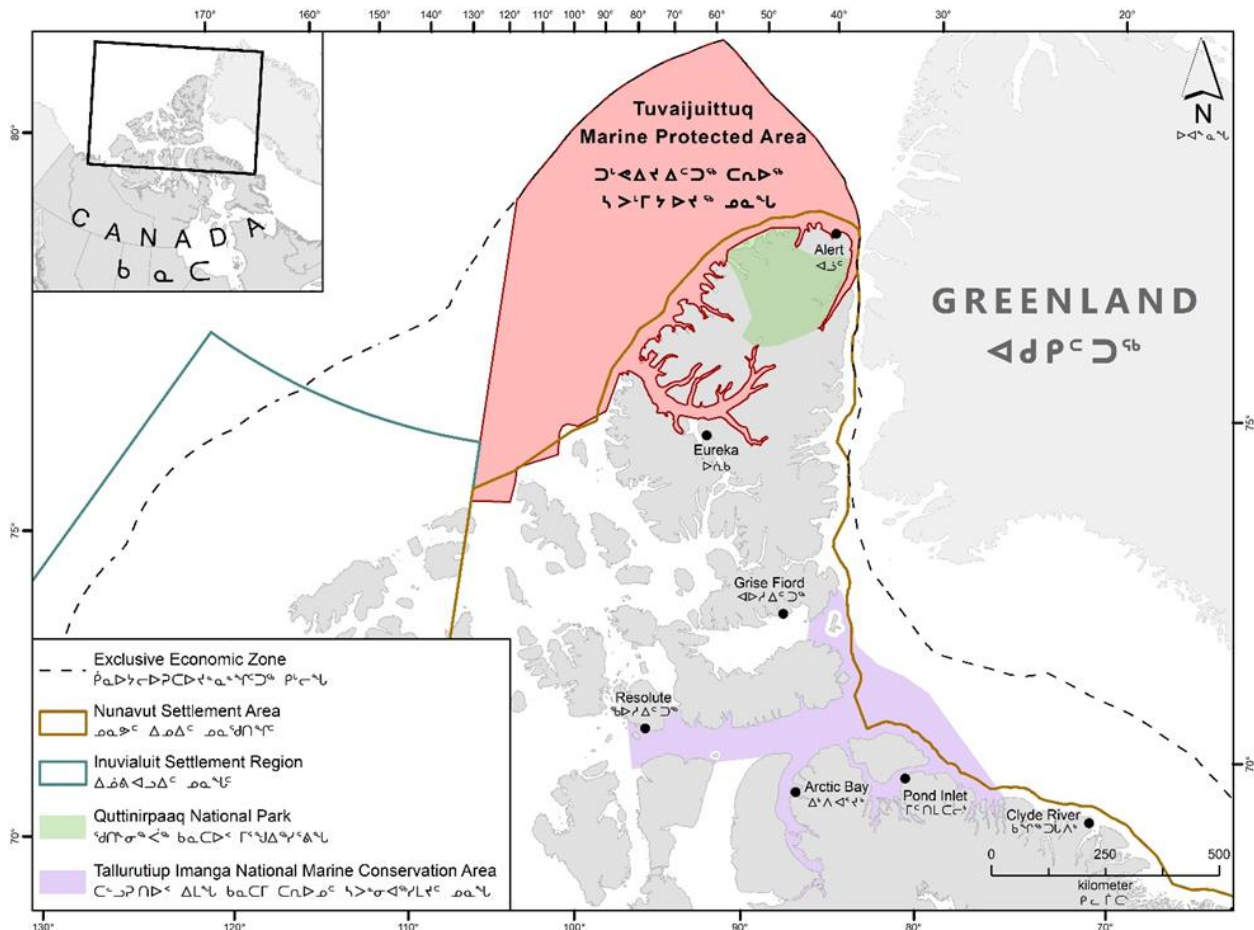


Figure 1. Map of Tuvaijuittuq MPA by Ministerial Order

2) How was the Tuvaijuittuq boundary determined? Why are the rest of the Queen Elizabeth Islands not included in the boundary?

The Tuvaijuittuq MPA includes the marine waters off northern Ellesmere Island, starting from the low water mark and extending to the outer boundary of Canada’s Exclusive Economic Zone. It also includes the seabed, the subsoil to a depth of five metres and the water column, including the sea ice. The initial boundaries of Tuvaijuittuq were based on the 2011 Canadian Science Advisory Report ([2011/55](#)), which identified key multi-year ice habitat. The boundary was later extended to the nearshore areas off Ellesmere Island within the Nunavut Settlement Area as more of the area was understood. The marine area around the Queen Elizabeth Islands south of Ellesmere Island supports different communities of organisms than those within Tuvaijuittuq. This area was not considered for inclusion in Tuvaijuittuq as it has different conservation needs. Partners agreed to settle on the boundary as it is now and consider the remaining islands at a later time as possible new protected areas. Some of the Queen Elizabeth Islands overlap with the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, which is not included in the Tuvaijuittuq boundary.

3) What does “freezing the footprint of ongoing activities” mean?

Freezing the footprint of ongoing activities means allowing activities that are already lawfully occurring in the area to continue and preventing any new activities that may damage, disturb, destroy or remove important habitats, features and organisms. Ongoing activities in Tuvaijuittuq were identified using a number of different methods, including community consultation (in Arctic Bay, Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord in 2019 and in Arctic Bay, Resolute Bay, Grise Fiord, Pond Inlet and Clyde River in 2022), consultation with QIA, and consultation with DFO Science and other federal departments and agencies including the Department of National Defence, Parks Canada Agency, and Canadian Coast Guard. DFO gathered further information about ongoing activities by seeking input on the proposed regulations from industry and other stakeholders (e.g., non-governmental organizations), and from studies such as an assessment of vessel traffic using Automatic Identification System (AIS) signals in the area between 2012-2019. This study is currently being updated so DFO has the most up-to-date information.

Based on available information, DFO determined that ongoing activities in Tuvaijuittuq include:

- (a) national defence activities carried out by the Department of National Defence; and
- (b) marine scientific research activities.

The regulations also include exemptions and exclusions helping to respect commitments Canada has made both domestically and internationally.

The full regulations are provided as a separate attachment in both English and Inuktitut.

4) Does freezing the footprint of activities affect wildlife harvesting rights of Inuit in this area?

The Ministerial Order MPA does not apply with respect to the wildlife harvesting rights of Nunavut Inuit in the Nunavut Settlement Area, as provided for in the Nunavut Agreement. This means that the Ministerial Order regulations do not affect the wildlife harvesting rights of Inuit within the Nunavut Settlement Area (NSA).

There appear to be no provisions within the Nunavut Agreement that extend Inuit harvesting rights beyond the NSA portion of Tuvaijuittuq. As a result, the regulations would apply to everyone in the area of Tuvaijuittuq that falls outside of the NSA. However, we would be interested in further discussing the matter if there are provisions in the Nunavut Agreement you believe have been overlooked.

5) Why are there exemptions for foreign states in the Ministerial Order MPA regulations?

Under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which is an international agreement, Canada must allow certain activities such as navigation (vessels transiting through) and laying of cables and pipelines, from foreign states in certain maritime zones. Because of this, those foreign activities are exempted from the application of the Ministerial Order MPA in Tuvaijuittuq. The exclusive economic zone, an area of the sea beyond the territorial sea extending out to 200 nautical miles from the coastline (Figure 2), is not Canadian territory, and in that area Canada only has jurisdiction over economic resources such as fishing, oil and gas, and mineral exploitation.

Under Canadian law, Canada has the authority to prohibit domestic vessel navigation and other activities in this area. Since the purpose of the short-term Ministerial Order MPA is to conserve and protect the vulnerable habitats and organisms in Tuvaijuittuq while we collect additional information to inform decisions about long-term protection, we aim to limit any activity, including domestic activities, that may negatively impact the area. Although foreign navigation is allowed in the MPA, foreign countries will typically comply with voluntary measures, if guidance is provided to avoid certain areas within the MPA.

6) Can the old sea ice (multi-year ice) be broken by ice-breakers?

While some ice-breakers can break through thick multi-year ice, there are different classes of ice-breakers built for different purposes and ice thicknesses. Not all ice-breakers can break through thick multi-year ice. To our knowledge, the few vessels that have travelled to Tuvaijuittuq for activities such as national defence, safety, marine research, and foreign vessel travel, have stayed within the nearshore areas during the open water season and did not actively conduct ice-breaking activities.

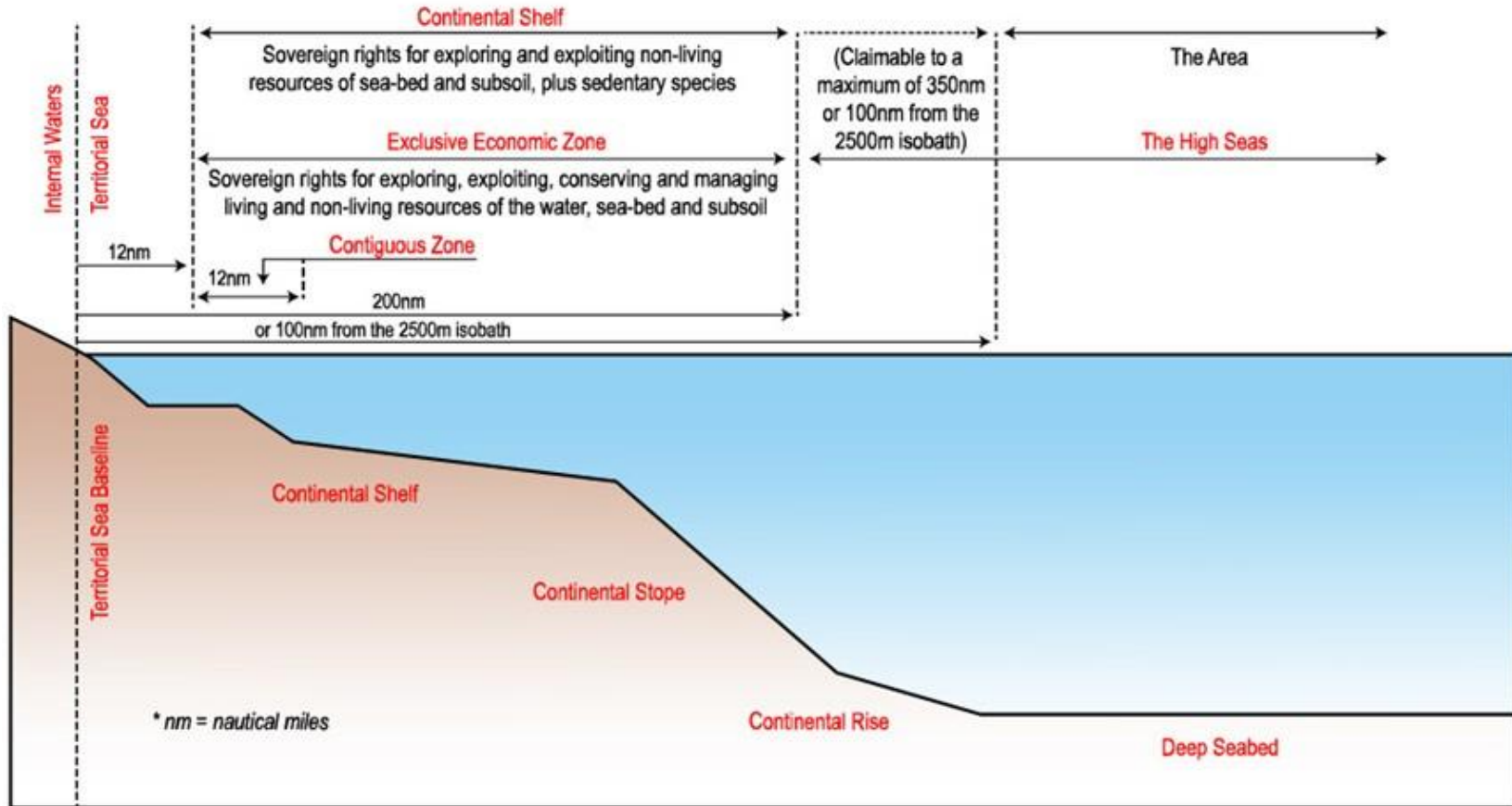


Figure 2. Canada's Maritime Zones

7) How can Inuit visit Tuvaijuittuq?

Tuvaijuittuq is an area of the sea that is a mainly ice-covered all year round and is very remote. There is one military research station in Alert called Canadian Forces Station (CFS) Alert located outside of Tuvaijuittuq on northern Ellesmere Island and a small research base in Eureka on Fosheim Peninsula. There are no communities nearby – the closest community is Grise Fiord, which is approximately 327 km as the crow flies from the MPA’s southern-most boundary. Activity in Tuvaijuittuq is limited to national defence activities and marine scientific research, mainly due to the extensive ice cover in this marine area. In 2019, the communities of Arctic Bay, Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord indicated that the area is difficult to reach by skidoo; however, some community members in Grise Fiord had travelled, or knew of people that had travelled, as far as Eureka (which is south of the proposed area) by dogsled in the past.

There are however, opportunities for involvement in research activities in Tuvaijuittuq, which are based out of CFS Alert. For more information on participating in research activities in Tuvaijuittuq, please contact Chandra Chambers (Chandra.Chambers@df-mpo.gc.ca).

8) Fisheries quotas to Inuit

It is important to note that Tuvaijuittuq is largely ice-covered all year round and is not accessible to fishing vessels. As a result, no large-scale commercial fishing activities are possible in the area under current conditions. It is unknown if ice conditions would support small-scale on ice fisheries, and no data are available to understand whether a fishery (small or large-scale) would be possible.

When we visited communities in April 2023, we received a question relating to fisheries quotas in general and how these are allocated to Inuit.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada continues to respect and implement the obligations under Nunavut Agreement including provisions related to offshore commercial fisheries access that give special consideration to Nunavut. Through implementation of the Nunavut Agreement over the years, the share of adjacent resources to Qikiqtani Inuit has significantly increased, such that Qikiqtani Inuit fishers now have 80% of Turbot and 42% of shrimp resources including 100% of all fisheries resources within the Nunavut Settlement Area.

9) What kind of Inuit Qaujimaqatugangit (IQ) is used? What is studied?

- Oral History passed down over centuries of Inuit Knowledge.
- Inuit knowledge living and adapting, part of present day life. It is in how Inuit live and see the world today.
- QIA would like to gather IQ for Tuvaijuittuq.

10) Can more information be provided about the infrastructure that QIA refers to? Would QIA make buildings or houses for Tuvaijuittuq purposes?

- Multi-use facilities to address Inuit Stewardship and community needs (office space, equipment storage, garage, country food processing, community outreach, elder gatherings, etc.).

- Additional infrastructure that supports Inuit stewardship activities and the Nauttigsuqtiit program, such as housing and supplementing the facilities in the Tallurutiup Imanga communities as appropriate.
- Infrastructure requirements for Inuit stewardship that arise due to changing socio-economic or environmental conditions.

11) When will the regional governance model will be in effect?

At this time, this is still at the negotiation table. However, QIA is seeking this Regional Governance model for future IIBAs as well as existing IIBAs that will be renegotiated over time.

12) Status update on the harbour planned for Resolute Bay.

Transport Canada (TC), the Government of Nunavut (GN), and the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) have been working together towards the development of community harbours in Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay and have developed an Infrastructure Investment Plan (IIP) that was adopted in October 2022.

The IIP was completed based on community engagements and other work to date and informed the Agreement for Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord Community Harbour Development.

The Agreement for Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord Community Harbour Development was signed by TC and the GN on January 16, 2023 and will provide up to \$76,281,900 to the GN for the design and construction of the two community harbours in Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay. The current funding for community harbours will cover the cost of constructing at least one breakwater, a parking area, dredging, a boat launch, and floating docks.

TC has provided a copy of the agreement to the QIA representative, to be kept in confidence.

We understand from the GN that:

- A Project Manager with GN's Department of Community and Government Services has been assigned to the projects.
- The exact procurement approach for construction has not been finalized, but it is likely to follow the GN's standard procurement practices.
- The first step is expected to be a Request for Proposal for engineering and design services.

For more information, please contact Matthew Bowler (MBowler@GOV.NU.CA) or Miguel Parent (miguel.parent@tc.gc.ca).

13) What type of research is occurring in Tuvaijuittuq?

Research in Tuvaijuittuq is led by DFO through the Multidisciplinary Arctic Program (MAP) - Last Ice and this team includes researchers from universities and organizations all over the world. The program brings together a number of different specialists to study different features in Tuvaijuittuq. For example, experts in sea ice, water, fish, marine mammals, and those who study organisms such as algae and krill that form the basis of the High Arctic



food web. Some of this work is done during a late winter/early spring seasonal field camp, where researchers work together as a team to collect samples and do their research. Others, like marine mammal surveys, are conducted around the same time but not as part of the field camp, and in the fall. The program began in 2018 and experienced some delays due to COVID-19 but is continuing. A new ship-based program called ArcticCore will begin this year and will include Archer Fiord and adjacent areas around Tuvaijuittuq (as sea-ice permits). This new program will study physical (currents/movement), chemical (nutrients, ocean acidification), and biological (primary production, zooplankton, benthos) oceanography and will also include marine mammal surveys and sea ice studies. If long-term protection is put into place in the future, then more formal management and monitoring plans would be developed for Tuvaijuittuq, in collaboration with partners and communities.

Research partners in MAP-Last Ice:

DFO
Department of National Defence
Defence Research and Development Canada
Université Laval
University of Essex
Université du Québec à Rimouski
Environment and Climate Change Canada
Mediterranean Institute of Oceanography
Polar Continental Shelf Program
Alfred Wegener Institute
University of Bristol
Resolute HTA Board of Directors

Type of research conducted as part of MAP-Last Ice:

- Sea ice distribution, physical properties (thickness, composition), productivity (algal communities, biomass)
- Evolution of the ice and under-ice habitat over time
- Continuous atmospheric, oceanographic and sea ice observations
- Zooplankton, fish and benthic organisms
- Marine mammal and habitat surveys
- Physical (currents/movement), chemical (nutrients, ocean acidification), and biological (primary production) oceanography

Collection of ice cores during the MAP-Last Ice and ArcticCORE programs:

We are very conscious of potential disturbances to the environment and during our sampling we take action to minimize these disturbances. When we collect ice cores, we sample only a part of the core and we replace the rest of the core to its original hole. Once replaced in its original hole, the core refreezes quickly, typically within a few hours.

The ice cores that we collect are small, at 9 cm diameter. This means that the surface area of one core is 5 times smaller than that of a hole cut out with an 8-inch auger, and about 10-12 times smaller than that of a seal breathing hole. While the seals keep their holes open,

we “close” our holes after sampling (with the original ice core from which we cut off one or a few sections). If we add the area of all the cores that we collect during one sampling season, it would typically add up to much less than 1 square meter, at most 2 m².

In the photo below, we can see our ice camp on the sea ice north of Ellesmere Island. In another photo taken a few days after we took out camp, it was not possible to identify the site where the ice camp had been set up.



Figure 3. Aerial view showing the ice camp on the sea ice north of Ellesmere Island. A few days after taking out the camp, the site of the ice camp was not visible anymore.

14) Interest in learning more about Canada’s Polar Continental Shelf Program

Polar Continental Shelf Program:

Natural Resources Canada’s Polar Continental Shelf Program (PCSP) supports Arctic science by providing logistics planning, coordination and advice to Canadian government, non-government, university and international researchers. The PCSP supports projects in the Arctic from Churchill, Manitoba, to the northern tip of Ellesmere Island, Nunavut, and from the Yukon/Alaska border to as far as Greenland, on occasion.

Support can include air transportation, as well as fuel, field equipment for loan, field communications and safety, logistics advice for field studies, the use of the PCSP facility in Resolute, Nunavut, and shipping and receiving coordination and advice. The PCSP facility in Resolute is typically open from late January to September each year and is comprised of

an accommodations area that can house up to 237 guests, lounge areas, a fitness room, office spaces, kitchen and dining facilities, an operations centre and a laboratory.

The PCSP provides employment, student training and business opportunities for northern residents. The PCSP also helps with science outreach through publishing an annual science report and connecting researchers with northern community organizations.

The table below includes PCSP projects that occurred close to Grise Fiord and/or Tuvaijuittuq in recent years. Please feel free to reach out to the project leads if you have an interest in specific projects.

As a contact at the Polar Continental Shelf Program, please feel free to reach out to **Michael Meunier**, Manager of the Program Coordination and Outreach unit (michael.meunier@nrcan-rncan.gc.ca) or the PCSP Ottawa mailbox (pcspottawa-ppcpottawa@nrcan-rncan.gc.ca). Michael and his group would be pleased to connect with you and discuss your priorities.

Here are some additional resources that may be of interest:

- A list of all 2019 and 2020 projects supported by PCSP can be found at the following link: <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/science-and-data/science-and-research/arctic-science/polar-continental-shelf-program/current-projects/10009>.
- More information on the PCSP can be found at: https://natural-resources.canada.ca/sites/nrcan/files/earthsciences/files/pdf/polar/PCSP-Brochure_eng.pdf
- Information on project support applications can be found here: <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/science-and-data/science-and-research/arctic-science/research-support-arctic-logistics-and-field-equipment-for-across-canada/10003>.
- Annual Science Reports can be found at the following link: <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/science-and-data/science-and-research/arctic-science/polar-continental-shelf-program/pcsp-publications/10011>.

Table 1. List of PCSP-supported projects in the Arctic Archipelago, many near Grise Fiord and/or Tuvaijuittuq MPA in recent years

Primary Investigator	Institution	Study Location(s)	Project Title
Hsin Chiang	McGill University	McGill Arctic Research Station, Expedition Fjord	A new window on the universe: radio astronomy from northern Canada
Cory Matthews	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Grise Fiord	Aerial survey of High Arctic walrus and narwhal stocks
Michael Maurice	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Svarvevaeg, Eureka, Isachsen, Grise Fiord, Mould Bay, Rea Point, Cape Providence, Resolute Bay, Steffanson Island, Cape Liverpool, Fort Ross, Gateshead	Annual Maintenance of Environment and Climate Change Canada's Automatic Weather Station array - Arctic Archipeligo

Primary Investigator	Institution	Study Location(s)	Project Title
Christine Michel	Natural Resources Canada	Eureka	Arctic CORE (Conservation, Observation, Research, and Engagement)
Lyle Whyte	McGill University	Assistance Bay	Assessment of Bioremediation Potential of Marine Fuels on NWP Arctic Beaches
Joseph Monteith	Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada	Alert, Eureka	Baffin/High Arctic Inspections 2022
Alexander Culley	Université Laval	Ward Hunt Island	Characterizing viral impact in the Last Ice Area
Christopher Omelon	Queen's University	Expedition Fiord, Resolute Bay	Climate Change Research at the McGill Arctic Research Station
David Didier	Université du Québec à Rimouski	Sydkap Glacier and surrounding area, Starnes Fiord and surrounding area, Jakeman Glacier and surrounding area, Grise Fiord	Coastal dynamics and hazards in Grise Fiord and Jones Sound
Mark Skidmore	Montana State University	Truelove Lowlands, Croker Bay, Resolute, Gascoyne inlet	Exploration of Saline Cryospheric Habitats with Europa Relevance (ESCHER): An approach using airborne and submarine semiautonomous systems
Erin MacNeil	Natural Resources Canada	Gascoyne Inlet	Defence of North America
Lyle Whyte	McGill University	Devon Island lakes site	Developing new technologies to access and investigate the hypersaline, subzero Devon Island Subglacial Lake System, a unique Mars and icy moon analogue
Denis Lacelle	University of Ottawa	Eureka	Effect of degrading ice wedge polygon landscapes on local topography, hydrology, and water quality.
Susan Kutz	University of Calgary	East wind lake, Eureka, Resolute Bay	Emerging Infectious Disease in High Arctic Ungulates - Terrestrial Investigations
Amelie Roberto-Charron	Government of Nunavut	Eureka Weather Station, Resolute Bay	Emerging Infectious Diseases in High Arctic Ungulates – Aerial assessment

Primary Investigator	Institution	Study Location(s)	Project Title
Clément Chevallier	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Cape Verra, Cape Verra, Nirjutiqarvik, Cape Liddon, Houbhouse Inlet, Prince Leopold Island, Baillarge Bay	Fulmar colony surveys in Lancaster Sound
Myriam Lemelin	Université de Sherbrooke	T-MARS camp, McGill Arctic Research Station, Axel Heiberg Island	Geological study and mapping of hydrothermal deposits and gossans, Expedition Fiord, Axel Heiberg Island, Nunavut, as analogues for Mars
Christine Dow	University of Waterloo	Devon Ice Cap camp	Geophysical imaging of the Devon sub-glacial lakes
Luke Copland	University of Ottawa	Manson Icefield, Sydkap base camp, Sydkap ice marginal lake complex, Grise Fiord	Glacier monitoring on southern Ellesmere Island
Maya Bhatia	University of Alberta	Sydkap Glacier and surrounding area, Starnes Fiord and surrounding area, Jakeman Glacier and surrounding area, Grise Fiord	Glacier-ocean interactions in the Canadian high Arctic
Daniel Fortier	University of Montreal	Ward Hunt Island	Ground ice of eastern Canadian High Arctic polar desert
Cortney Wheeler	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Elwin Bay, Creswell Bay	High Arctic Beluga Whale Stock Structure
Greg Henry	University of British Columbia	Sverdrup Pass, Knud Peninsula, PCSP Eureka, Bache Peninsula, Princess Marie Bay, Alexandra Fiord, Cape Bounty	High Arctic tundra ecosystem responses to 30 years of experimental and observed climate change
Masaki Uchida	National Institute of Polar Research, Japan	Oobloyah Bay	Identifying and understanding the effect of temporal and spatial changes towards the biodiversity and carbon sequestration processes in the high Arctic
John Moores	York University	Expedition Fjord	Identifying putative microbial drivers of methane flux on Earth and on Mars
Raoul-Marie Couture	Université Laval	Ward Hunt Island	Impact of oxygen pulses on redox-sensitive chemicals and microbiome in Canada's northernmost lake
Cory Matthews	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Goose Fiord, Brooman Point, Kearney Cove	Improving High Arctic walrus stock assessment using satellite telemetry, genetics, and time-lapse photography
Lyle Whyte	McGill University	Lost Hammer, Thompson Glacier, White Glacier,	

Primary Investigator	Institution	Study Location(s)	Project Title
		Expedition Fjord, Gypsum Hill, Color Peak	Investigations of microbial activity in cryoenvironments in the Canadian High Arctic
Laura Brown	University of Toronto Mississauga	Nanuit Itillinga (Polar Bear Pass), Nanuit Itillinga (Polar Bear Pass), Cornwallis Island Lakes	Lake Ice in the Canadian High Arctic
Scott Lamoureux	Queen's University	Cape Bounty, Melville Island, Resolute vicinity	Land and water impacts and response to climate and permafrost changes in the High Arctic
Laura Thomson	Natural Resources Canada	Muller Ice Cap, Expedition Fiord	Mass Balance and Energy fluxes of White Glacier, Axel Heiberg Island, NU
Catherine Girard	Université du Québec à Chicoutimi (UQAC)	Ward Hunt Island, Resolute Bay vicinity	Microbes on the go: Release of cryospheric microbes to downstream habitats
Derek Mueller	Carleton University	Milne Ice Shelf, Milne Fiord, Purple Valley, Eureka, Resolute	Milne Fiord ice-ocean interactions: Implications for the stability of ice shelves and glaciers in the Polar Regions
Dave Burgess	Natural Resources Canada	Agassiz Ice Cap, Meighen Ice Cap, Grise Fiord, Devon Ice Cap, Melville Ice Cap	National Glaciology Project - Queen Elizabeth Islands, NU & NT
Warwick Vincent	Université Laval	Resolute (Cornwallis Island), Thores Lake (Ellesmere Island) and Ward Hunt Island	Northern Ellesmere Island in the Global Environment - Sentinel North
Valerie Amarualik	Parks Canada	Young Inlet, Dundee Bight, Dome Camp	Qausuittuq National Park Operations 2022/2023
Adam Ferguson	Parks Canada	Fort Conger, Lake Hazen, Ruggles River, Tanquary Fiord, Resolute Bay	Quttinirpaaq National Park Operations 2022
Gordon Osinski	University of Western Ontario	Haughton River Valley	Reconstructing the post-impact history of the Haughton impact structure, Nunavut
Lynda Gullason	Inuit Heritage Trust Incorporated	Resolute, Morin Point, Devon Island, Pond Inlet	Saving Morin Point: Climate Change Risk Assessment and Archaeological Heritage Recovery
Dermot Antoniades	Université Laval	Stuckberry Valley, Lake Hazen	The functioning and evolution of the ecosystems of Stuckberry Valley, northern Ellesmere Island

Primary Investigator	Institution	Study Location(s)	Project Title
Joshua King	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Eureka, Nunavut	Development of a new Canadian Arctic Archipelago sea ice product from ICESat-2 (Ice Cloud and Land Elevation Satellite-2)
Michael Brohart	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Eureka, Nunavut	Instrument calibration at Eureka weather station as part of the Canadian Brewer Spectrophotometer Network operation
Alison Criscitiello	University of Alberta	Grise Fiord and Resolute, Nunavut	Airborne gravity survey over Devon Ice Cap
Rich DeVall	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Isachsen (Ellef Ringnes Island), Rea Point (Melville Island), Stefansson Island, Fort Ross (Somerset Island), Gateshead Island, Cape Liverpool (Bylot Island), Svarteveg (Axel Heiberg Island) and Grise Fiord (Ellesmere Island), Nunavut	Annual maintenance of ECCC's automatic weather station array – Arctic Archipelago
Grant Gilchrist	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Grise Fiord, Nunavut	Population surveys of endangered ivory gulls on Ellesmere Island and Devon Islands
Alexander Culley	Université Laval	Expedition Fiord (Axel Heiberg Island), Resolute (Cornwallis Island), Ward Hunt Island and Thores Lake (Ellesmere Island), Nunavut	Viral ecology of the high Canadian Arctic in water, ice and aerosols
Mark Lamothe	Natural Resources Canada	Eureka and Resolute, Nunavut	Eureka geomagnetic electronic replacement
Nicolas Lecomte	Université de Montreal	Bylot Island, Igloolik Island and Eureka, Nunavut	Arctic IMPACTS: tracking impacts of ecosystem changes in the Arctic
Christine Michel	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Alert, Nunavut	Multidisciplinary Arctic Program (MAP) – Last Ice
Wayne Pollard	McGill University	Eureka and Expedition Fiord (Axel Heiberg Island), Nunavut	The vulnerability and resiliency of ice-rich permafrost in cold polar desert environments in response to changing climate
Vincent St. Louis	University of Alberta	Lake Hazen, Quttinirpaaq National Park, Nunavut	The impacts of rapidly receding glaciers on downstream freshwater resources and ecological services



15) What is being done to clean up past military, research and Government of Canada sites left on Ellesmere Island?

There were a number of sites in Quttinirpaaq National Park that required remediation. These sites have been remediated, with the exception of Fort Conger, which now has a long-term monitoring strategy in place.

Fort Conger is a historical site situated on the shore of Discovery Harbour on Lady Franklin Bay, (N 81° 45.13', W 64° 49.56'). The site was used as a base by early Arctic expeditions and a scientific research camp. The site was also visited by early twentieth-century expeditions and later by government and military personnel, researchers, Inughuit hunters and tourists. A human health and ecological risk assessment conducted for the area identified risks from contamination at the site and a Risk Management and Remediation Plan has been developed. While some remediation has been completed, additional work is not an option at this time due to the remoteness of the site and the risks to cultural artifacts. Therefore, a long-term monitoring plan was developed so that, if the site becomes more accessible and remediation is possible, the proposed risk management and remediation strategy could be reviewed and updated. For more information on these sites, please contact Jane Chisholm at jane.chisholm@pc.gc.ca.

Additional information has been gathered on other sites on Ellesmere Island from the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) Spills Database and the Federal Contaminated Sites Inventory (FCSI). The available data are summarized together in Figure 4, Table 2. The GNWT Spills Database is a collection of reported petroleum and other hazardous material spills in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories. The FCSI includes information on all known and suspected contaminated sites under the management of federal departments, agencies and consolidated Crown corporations.

The majority of contaminated sites on Ellesmere Island have been closed following historical reviews, testing, clean-ups or long-term monitoring activities. Available information from these two databases indicates that there are ten active sites (five in or near CFS Alert, four in or near Eureka, and one in Fort Conger) and three suspected sites (one at the Alexandra Fiord RCMP Detachment Site, one at D'Iberville Fjord, and one at Alert). Site status and actions data are unavailable from the GNWT Spills Database.

Site numbers that start with “spill-“ are from the GNWT Spills Database, and all other sites are from the FCSI. The site status refers to what is currently happening with the site. An “active” site is a confirmed contaminated site where remediation action is or may be required; a “closed” site is a site that requires no further action; and a “suspected” site requires further assessment work to confirm whether the site is considered a contaminated site. Actions tell us what has been done to the site, for example remediation efforts or testing.

The GNWT Spills database can be found at <https://www.gov.nt.ca/ecc/en/spills>, and the FCSI data can be found at <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/fcsi-rscf/home-accueil-eng.aspx> and <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/fcsi-rscf/numbers-numeros-eng.aspx?qid=1680451>. Information on the Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan (FCSAP) can be found at <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/federal-contaminated-sites/action-plan.html>.

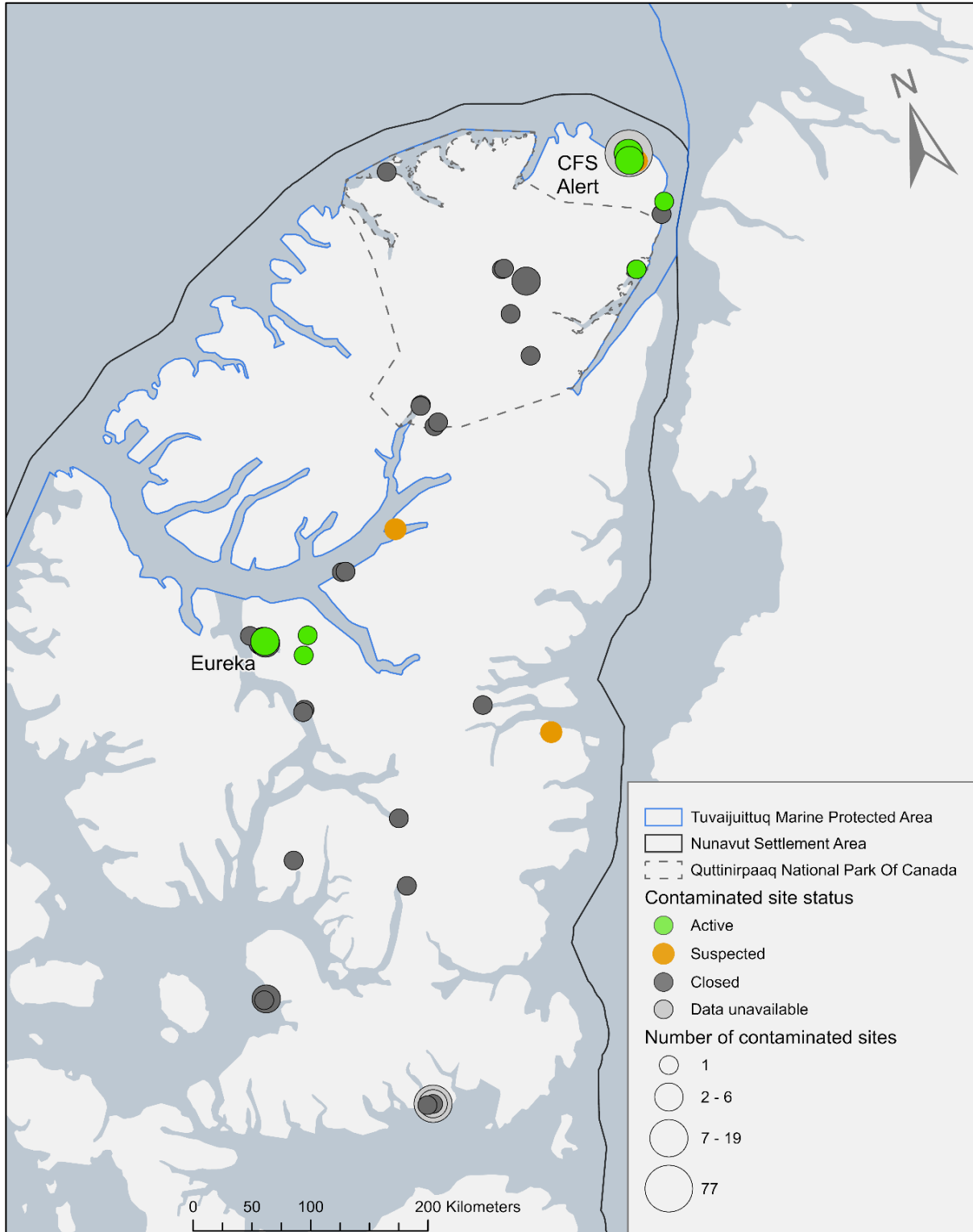


Figure 4. Map showing closed, active and suspected contaminated sites on Ellesmere Island, NU. Source data: Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT) Spills Database and the Federal Contaminated Sites Inventory (FCSI), accessed May 2023

Table 2. List of active and suspected contaminated sites located on Ellesmere Island, including information on reporting organization (Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada [CIRNAC]; Fisheries and Oceans Canada [DFO]; National Defence [DND]; Environment and Climate Change Canada [ECCC]; Parks Canada Agency [PCA]; Royal Canadian Mounted Police [RCMP]), contaminants (petroleum hydrocarbons [PHCs]; benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene [BTEXs]; polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons [PAHs), quantity, and actions.

Site Number	Site Name / Location	Site Status	Occurrence Date	Latitude	Longitude	Reporting Organization	Contaminants	Quantity (cubic metres)	Actions
286	Lincoln Bay	Active	Data unavailable	82.0833	-62.0000	CIRNAC	PHCs	12	Initial testing completed. Detailed testing underway.
2747	Eureka High Arctic Weather Station	Active	Data unavailable	79.9908	-85.8586	ECCC	PHCs, BTEXs, PAHs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	15750	Remediation / risk management completed. Confirmatory sampling underway.
8328	Fort Conger Historic Site	Active	Data unavailable	81.7522	-64.8261	PCA	PAHs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	1265	Remediation / risk management completed. Confirmatory sampling underway.
24258	Romulus - Panarctic C-42 Well Site	Active	Data unavailable	79.8526	-84.3764	CIRNAC	BTEXs, PAHs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	3500	Remediation / risk management completed. Confirmatory sampling underway.
24259	Gemini - Panarctic E-10 Well Site	Active	Data unavailable	79.9902	-84.0690	CIRNAC	PHCs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	1500	Initial testing completed. Detailed testing underway.
27530	Neil Trivet Gaw Lab (Bapmon - Alert)	Active	Data unavailable	82.4535	-62.5135	ECCC	PHCs	0	Initial testing completed. Detailed testing underway.
20247006	Alert Main Station	Active	Data unavailable	82.4981	-62.3367	DND	PHCs, PAHs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	14500	Confirmatory sampling completed. Long term monitoring underway.

Site Number	Site Name / Location	Site Status	Occurrence Date	Latitude	Longitude	Reporting Organization	Contaminants	Quantity (cubic metres)	Actions
20247025	Alert Tx Site	Active	Data unavailable	82.4528	-62.5020	DND	PHCs	600	Detailed testing completed. Remedial action plan under development.
20247029	Alert Airfield	Active	Data unavailable	82.4998	-62.3611	DND	PHCs, BTEXs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	3	Confirmatory sampling completed. Long term monitoring underway.
70069014	Eureka - North Airstrip Apron	Active	Data unavailable	79.9977	-85.8406	DND	PHCs, BTEXs and PAHs	1755	Confirmatory sampling completed. Long term monitoring underway.
1091	Alexandra Fiord Rcmp Detachment Site	Suspected	Data unavailable	78.8798	-75.7546	RCMP	Data unavailable	0	Historical review planned.
16525	D'Iberville Fjord (Unassessed)	Suspected	Data unavailable	80.6069	-79.4792	DFO	Data unavailable	0	Historical review completed. Initial testing underway.
25114	Alert - Unauthorized Firing Range	Suspected	Data unavailable	82.4246	-62.1835	DND	Data unavailable	0	Historical review planned.

*Closed sites were not included in this table as they have either been cleaned up and/or require no further action. Sites for which no data are available with respect to status were also not included.



Appendix 2. Tuvaijuittuq Ministerial Order Regulations

***NOTE:** The regulations can also be found at this website: <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2019-282/page-1.html>

SOR/2019-282

OCEANS ACT

Registration 2019-07-30

Order Designating the Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area

Whereas this Order designates the Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area in a manner that is not inconsistent with a land claims agreement that has been given effect and has been ratified or approved by an Act of Parliament;

Therefore, the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, pursuant to 35.1(2)^a of the *Oceans Act*^b, makes the annexed *Order Designating the Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area*.

- ^aS.C. 2019, c. 8, s. 5
- ^bS.C. 1996, c. 31

Ottawa, July 29, 2019

Jonathan Wilkinson
Minister of Fisheries and Oceans

Definition of *Marine Protected Area*

1 In this Order, ***Marine Protected Area*** means the area of the sea that is designated by section 2.

Marine Protected Area

2 (1) The area of the sea in the Arctic Ocean consisting of the waters off northern Ellesmere Island, as described in plan number FB42596, certified on July 16, 2019 and depicted in plan number CLSR 108395, which plans are deposited in the Canada Lands Surveys Records, is designated as the Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area.

Seabed, subsoil and water column

(2) The Marine Protected Area consists of the seabed, the subsoil to a depth of five metres and the water column, including the sea ice, each of which is below the low-water line.

Ongoing activities

3 For the purposes of subsection 35.1(2) of the *Oceans Act*, the following classes of activities are ongoing activities in the Marine Protected Area:

- (a) national defence activities carried out by the Department of National Defence;
- and



(b) marine scientific research activities.

Prohibitions

4 (1) It is prohibited in the Marine Protected Area to carry out any activity — other than those set out in section 3 — that disturbs, damages, destroys or removes from the Marine Protected Area any unique geological or archeological features or any living marine organism or any part of its habitat, or is likely to do so.

Exemption

(2) Despite subsection (1), the following activities may be carried out in the Marine Protected Area:

(a) marine navigation by a foreign national, a foreign ship or a foreign state, or an entity incorporated or formed by or under the laws of a country other than Canada; and

(b) the laying, maintenance and repair of cables and pipelines by a foreign state.

Non-application – Nunavut Agreement

5 This Order does not apply with respect to the wildlife harvesting rights of the Inuit in the Nunavut Settlement Area, as provided for in the Agreement Between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as approved, given effect and declared valid by the [Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Act](#).

Coming into force

6 This Order comes into force on the day on which it is registered.

What We Heard: Community Consultations on a New Ministerial Order Marine Protected Area in Tuvaijuittuq

April 3-18, 2023



Clyde River – April 5, 2023



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Acknowledgements

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group would like to thank the communities of Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Clyde River, Resolute Bay, and Grise Fiord for their time and hospitality during our community visits. We would especially like to thank the Hunters and Trappers Associations (HTAs), hamlet councils, and Mayoral offices for their participation and knowledge-sharing. Finally, we would like to acknowledge the Qikiqtani Inuit Association for leading the coordination of these meetings.

Our Team

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group has members from the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA), Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), Parks Canada Agency (PCA), and the Government of Nunavut (GN). Our participants included representatives from each organization involved in the Working Group.



Tuvaijuittuq Working Group members attending consultations in Clyde River, Arctic Bay and Pond Inlet (left photo) and in Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord (right photo). Left Photo, left to right: Syzula Ikkidluak (QIA), Delaney Ewing (DFO), Madelaine Kellett (DFO), Bernie MacIsaac (GN), and Justin Hack (GN). Right Photo, left to right: Sarah Kennedy (DFO), Bethany Schroeder (DFO), Iselena Natsiapik (QIA), Daniel Haney (GN), and Bernie MacIsaac (GN).



Executive Summary

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group, with members from QIA, DFO, PCA, and GN, conducted community consultations in Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Clyde River, Resolute Bay, and Grise Fiord between April 3 - 18, 2023. Clyde River consultations were held on April 5, 2023 and a follow-up meeting with the Nangmoutaq HTA and Clyde River Hamlet Council was held virtually on May 19, 2023.

The purpose of these consultations was to discuss a request by QIA to establish a new Ministerial Order Marine Protected Area (MPA) to explore an Inuit-led Protected and Conserved Area (IPCA) for Tuvaijuittuq. The Working Group also shared information on our proposed approach to regulations for this new short-term MPA, and sought community feedback and support on the proposal. The purpose of this report is to summarize the feedback provided by community members who attended the meetings in Clyde River, to provide transparency in the process, to provide a record of the discussions and concerns shared by the community, and to provide additional information to questions raised during consultations. To ensure we have accurately captured what we heard, this report has been circulated to the Nangmoutaq HTA and Clyde River Hamlet Council for review. Individual reports were developed for each community and after HTAs and hamlets councils have had an opportunity to comment, these reports will be shared with all five communities.

While the Clyde River Hamlet Council was able to form quorum during the meeting, the Nangmoutaq HTA was unable to. The Working Group met virtually with the HTA on May 19, 2023 to present the proposal again and seek feedback. The Nangmoutaq HTA and Clyde River Hamlet Council gave the Working Group permission to seek a letter of support to pursue a new Ministerial Order MPA in Tuvaijuittuq, which will protect the area for up to five years while partners explore an IPCA. Several community members present at the public open house meeting expressed support for the proposal, and no concerns or objections were expressed. We heard information on the sea ice in Clyde River, and that Inuit have lived in the Tuvaijuittuq area in the past. There is an interest in learning more about QIA's regional governance model and the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit that will inform decisions for this area. Animals use Tuvaijuittuq for feeding, and depend on habitat above and below the ice. The community would like to learn more about the animals in Tuvaijuittuq, climate change impacts, research and other activities there. Clyde River has expressed concerns about climate change, the future of sea ice, and the impact of ice-breakers. Community members are also interested in economic and employment opportunities in Tuvaijuittuq. Clyde River feels strongly that Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay should be involved in decision-making for the area.

What We Heard From Communities Overall

A common theme heard from communities was a desire to learn more about the MPA, including the animals and habitats that occur there, potential for future economic opportunities, and the types of research done in the area. There is interest from all five communities to protect Tuvaijuittuq in both the short-term and long-term, but also in balancing protection with economic opportunities for future generations. Interest in protecting the area is based on Tuvaijuittuq's ecological importance, its significance to Inuit, and interest in the area's resources by other countries.



Introduction and Approach

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group conducted community consultations in Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Clyde River, Resolute Bay, and Grise Fiord between April 3 and April 18, 2023. Clyde River consultations were held on April 5, 2023. The purpose of these consultations was to discuss a proposed new Ministerial Order MPA in Tuvaijuittuq, to share information on the proposed approach to regulations for this new short-term protection measure, and to seek community feedback and support on this proposal. In each community, two gatherings were held; an initial meeting with the HTA, hamlet council, Mayor, Nauttisuqtiit and other relevant community groups, and an evening community open house which was open to the public.

At both meetings, information was shared on the significance of Tuvaijuittuq, its boundaries, reasons why the area is being considered for protection, the steps involved in establishing a new Ministerial Order MPA and proposed regulations for this short-term protection measure. The presentation materials and relevant assessments, including a summary of Natural Resources Canada's resource and economic assessment for the area¹ and an ecological and biological overview, were made available to community members in both English and Inuktitut. Two-page summaries of what we heard during November consultations were also provided. Simultaneous interpretation was also provided at each meeting.

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group committed to circulating a "What We Heard" report to each community for their review and approval summarizing their feedback during these consultations. If community members or organizations feel that their feedback was misinterpreted or misrepresented, the Working Group will revise the report as requested and re-circulate to the community. Please contact Chandra Chambers (chandra.chambers@dfo-mpo.gc.ca) if you have any questions or concerns. After communities have had a chance to review and approve their What We Heard reports, the Working Group will provide copies of all reports to each community.

DFO committed to following up with communities on outstanding questions that were asked during community meetings. Answers to these questions were circulated to each community HTA, hamlet council and mayor in an email on June 28, 2023, this information is included in Appendix 1 of this report. A copy of the MPA regulations that are being proposed for the new Ministerial Order MPA are also included in Appendix 2 of this report.

The HTAs and/or hamlet councils in some communities could not form quorum during the April meetings. The Working Group followed up with these HTAs and hamlet councils virtually and received permission from each to seek a formal letter of support for the new regulation.

¹ The full Natural Resources Canada resource assessment was also made available and can be accessed at: https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2022/mcan-nrcan/m183-2/M183-2-8897-eng.pdf



Hunters and Trappers Association (HTA) and Hamlet Council Meeting

The Working Group and local Nauttiqsuqtiit met with the Nangmoutaq HTA and Clyde River Hamlet Council on April 5, 2023 at 2:00 pm at the Hamlet Office. Other community groups were invited to attend. Approximately nine people were present for this meeting.

The Clyde River Hamlet Council expressed support for the proposal, and indicated an interest in knowing if other communities are also supportive. The Nangmoutaq HTA was unable to form quorum for the meeting but was supportive of scheduling a virtual follow-up call at a later date. The Working Group subsequently met virtually with the HTA on May 19, 2023 to present the proposal again and seek feedback. The HTA members gave permission for the Working Group to seek a letter of support for the proposal, and to engage the larger community at an open house meeting that evening.

What we heard:

Importance to Inuit

- During the consultation, the Hamlet Council felt strongly that Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay should be consulted on this process and involved in decision-making for this area as they are closest to Tuvaijuittuq, and because Inuit were relocated to those communities. Board members asked to know whether Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay give their approval on this process.

Response:

- The communities of Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Pond Inlet and Resolute Bay will be involved in decisions regarding the establishment and co-management of a protected area in Tuvaijuittuq.
- Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay HTAs and hamlet councils gave the Working Group permission to seek letters of support for the proposed new Ministerial Order MPA.

Ecological Significance

- Animals use Tuvaijuittuq as a feeding area because it has ice year-round. For example, polar bears eat the walrus and seals that travel up to Tuvaijuittuq to feed. Seals travel up to Tuvaijuittuq by following the ice, and fatten up before heading back down south. It is possible the animals will stay up in Tuvaijuittuq in the future because it is the “last ice”. Animals use the water under the sea ice as well.
- The community is interested in learning more about the research in Tuvaijuittuq, including the species found in Tuvaijuittuq (such as Arctic Char, polar bears and narwhal), and predictions on when the ice would break up.

Response:

- Research in Tuvaijuittuq is led by DFO through an ongoing research program called the Multidisciplinary Arctic Program (MAP) – Last Ice. This program

undertakes seasonal marine mammal, sea ice, lower trophic level, and other types of research.

- Information related to the MAP – Last Ice Program, and the animals, habitats and climate trends within Tuvaijuittuq is available at the following websites: https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/csas-sccs/Publications/ScR-RS/2020/2020_056-eng.html (DFO 2020; Inuktitut version available); https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2021/mpo-dfo/Fs97-6-3408-eng.pdf (Charette et al. 2020); and <http://wwwdev.ncr.dfo-mpo.ca/oceans/mpa-zpm/tuvaijuittuq/index-eng.html>. Climate models predict that summer sea ice may disappear in the Arctic Ocean by mid-century; however, it is unknown if or when the Tuvaijuittuq area might be ice-free (Charette et al. 2020). Additional information related to research in Tuvaijuittuq is provided in Appendix 1.
- The information above is meant to build on presentations made to the community on November 15, 2022 in which information on the ecological significance and assessments of petroleum and economic potential of the area was shared.

Economic Opportunities and Activities

- Clyde River community members would like to know more about the types of activities that occur in Tuvaijuittuq.

Response:

- Tuvaijuittuq is an area that is largely ice-covered all year round and as a result, activities in this area are minimal. Ongoing activities in Tuvaijuittuq were determined in 2019 to be national defence activities carried out by the Department of National Defence and marine scientific research activities. We heard from communities during consultations in 2019 that Inuit had not traveled there recently. Between 2012 and 2019, vessels accessed Tuvaijuittuq only five times; all within nearshore areas in August/September. All but one vessel (a transiting passenger ice-breaker) were Canadian Coast Guard ships. The passenger vessel briefly accessed Greely Fiord in 2016. Available data indicates that between 2019 and 2023, three vessels accessed nearshore areas in Tuvaijuittuq. All were Canadian Coast Guard ships and all accessed the area in August (one in 2019, two in 2022). No tourist or recreational activities are currently occurring within Tuvaijuittuq. Ward Hunt Island, located outside of Tuvaijuittuq and administered by PCA as part of Quittinirpaaq National Park, has been used in the past as a launch point for expeditions to the North Pole. It is likely that these expeditions involved travelling over sea ice in Tuvaijuittuq; however, the activity is not currently ongoing.
- Additional information regarding ongoing activities, including research within Tuvaijuittuq is provided in Appendix 1.
- The community would consider a commercial fishery in Tuvaijuittuq if it becomes possible in the future.

- There is interest in learning more about the oil and gas and mineral resources in the area and whether resource exploration is feasible since no one lives in the area.

Response:

- Tuvaijuittuq is largely ice covered all year round, and Geological Survey of Canada experts' analysis indicates that the combination of ice-conditions, technology, and market values do not make the area economically viable today. However, as climate change continues to impact the area we cannot predict the future.
- Additional information about petroleum potential can be accessed here: https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2022/rncan-nrcan/m183-2/M183-2-8897-eng.pdf.
- The community would like to see additional employment opportunities created if the area becomes protected.

Concerns

- There is concern for the future of sea ice and the impacts of climate change.

Community Open House

The Working Group hosted an Open House meeting for the general public on April 5, 2023 at 7:00 pm. The meeting took place at the Quluuq School where approximately 16 adults were in attendance. Children and youth were also welcomed. Several community members present at the meeting expressed support for pursuing a new Ministerial Order MPA in Tuvaijuittuq. No concerns or objections were expressed.



Community members meet with the Tuvaijuittuq Working Group members, April 5, 2023.

What we heard:

Importance to Inuit

- The community would like to learn more about the Inuit Qaujimagatunqangit being used to inform Tuvaijuittuq.
- It is important that information is passed along from Elders to younger generations. The real hunters are not around anymore, and now there are only people who went to school and do not have the old knowledge.

- Inuit used to live in the area in the 1500s and 1600s, and only recently stopped living there. Old Inuit buildings can still be found in the area.
- The ice in Clyde River comes from Tuvaijuittuq, and over time the sea ice has changed and there is less ice. It was suggested that the changes in ice may not be from climate change, it could just be how the Arctic is – some years are colder and some years are warmer. We heard that this may be hard to know because the Elders that knew best are not around anymore.

Ecological Significance

- Similar interest was expressed during the community open house about the desire to learn more about whether climate change could be slowed or prevented, and about why Tuvaijuittuq is important.

Response:

- If you would like more information than what is provided above under “Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO) & Hamlet Meeting”, and in Appendix 1, please contact Chandra.Chambers@df-mpo.gc.ca.

Economic Opportunities and Activities

- The community would like to learn more about the types of activities occurring in Tuvaijuittuq such as shipping activities, and wildlife harvesting rights.

Response:

- If you would like more information than what is provided above under “Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO) & Hamlet Meeting”, and in Appendix 1, please contact Chandra.Chambers@df-mpo.gc.ca.
- A suggestion was made that young Inuit should be involved in the work and research being conducted in the area, such as through employment opportunities.

Concerns

- There is concern that ice-breakers could break the old multi-year sea ice. There was concern expressed about an increased number of ships, such as ice-breakers, accessing the area and harming the animals and releasing pollution into the water.

Virtual Hunters and Trappers Association (HTA) Meeting

The Working Group met virtually with the Nangmoutaq HTA on May 19, 2023 at 10:00 AM to share information on the proposed new Ministerial Order MPA and seek feedback. Four HTA members were in attendance. The HTA members advised that although the chairman and vice chair were unable to attend, the members present were comfortable communicating the information to the absent members rather than schedule an additional meeting. The HTA members gave permission for the Working Group to seek formal approval.

What we heard:

Importance to Inuit

- Community leaders restated the importance of seeking feedback from communities and settlements close to Tuvaijuittuq, including Grise Fiord, Resolute Bay, Arctic Bay, CFS Alert, and Eureka.

Response:

- Eureka is not considered to be a community or settlement. It is run as a seasonal research station.

Economic Opportunities and Activities

- There is interest in learning if there have been complaints from industry, such as mining and oil and gas, since the MPA was first established in 2019.

Response:

- There were no existing exploration licences in Tuvaijuittuq when the MPA was established in 2019, and no expressions of interest or applications had been received. Leading up to 2019, there was (and still is) a moratorium preventing new oil and gas exploration and production in Arctic offshore waters. This moratorium is reconsidered every five years. No complaints have been raised by the oil and gas or mining industries to DFO with respect to this MPA.

Regional Governance Model

- The HTA is interested having an Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit advisor on the regional governance initiative being led by QIA because Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit plays a large role in Inuit-led governance.

Next Steps

The next steps to pursue establishment of a new Ministerial Order MPA will be to seek stakeholder input on the proposal, seek formal community support, complete assessments and approvals needed under the Nunavut Agreement such as conformity determination by the Nunavut Planning Commission and Nunavut Wildlife Management Board approval, and complete DFO's regulatory process. Formal letters of support will be sought from community hamlets and HTAs. Community members are encouraged to communicate their feedback on the proposal to these organizations to inform their decision. DFO will notify communities and stakeholders prior to the proposal being published online for a 30-day public comment period – additional input can be provided at that time as well.

It is important to us that we have summarized your input on this proposal correctly. If you feel that we have missed any input provided during our meetings or captured information incorrectly, please reach out to the email address provided above for correction.



The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group would like to thank all of the community members who attended these meetings - your feedback is vital and appreciated.

Thank You.

Appendix 1. Follow-up questions and answers from the April 2023 consultations on a new Ministerial Order MPA in Tuvaijuittuq.

*Please note, an additional question and answer have been added (Question #8) and Question #15 has been expanded upon since it was sent to the HTA and hamlet.

1) What is the purpose of protecting Tuvaijuittuq?

Researchers agree that summer sea ice will remain the longest in Tuvaijuittuq (Figure 1) as it continues to decline in other areas of the Arctic due to climate change. Because of this, the area is expected to become an important refuge for ice-dependent species. The area has a very diverse ecosystem, and contains a number of unique communities of organisms, including communities on the ice, in the ice, and below the ice. Habitat in Tuvaijuittuq is important to marine mammals and sea birds. For all of these reasons, DFO and its partners believe that the area, its habitat, and the wildlife within it, would benefit from protection. The proposed Ministerial Order MPA is a short-term protection tool which will protect the area for up to five years. The purpose of this short-term protection tool is to prohibit new activities in the area that may cause negative impacts while additional information is collected to support a better understanding of the conservation and protection needs of the area before longer-term protection measures are considered.

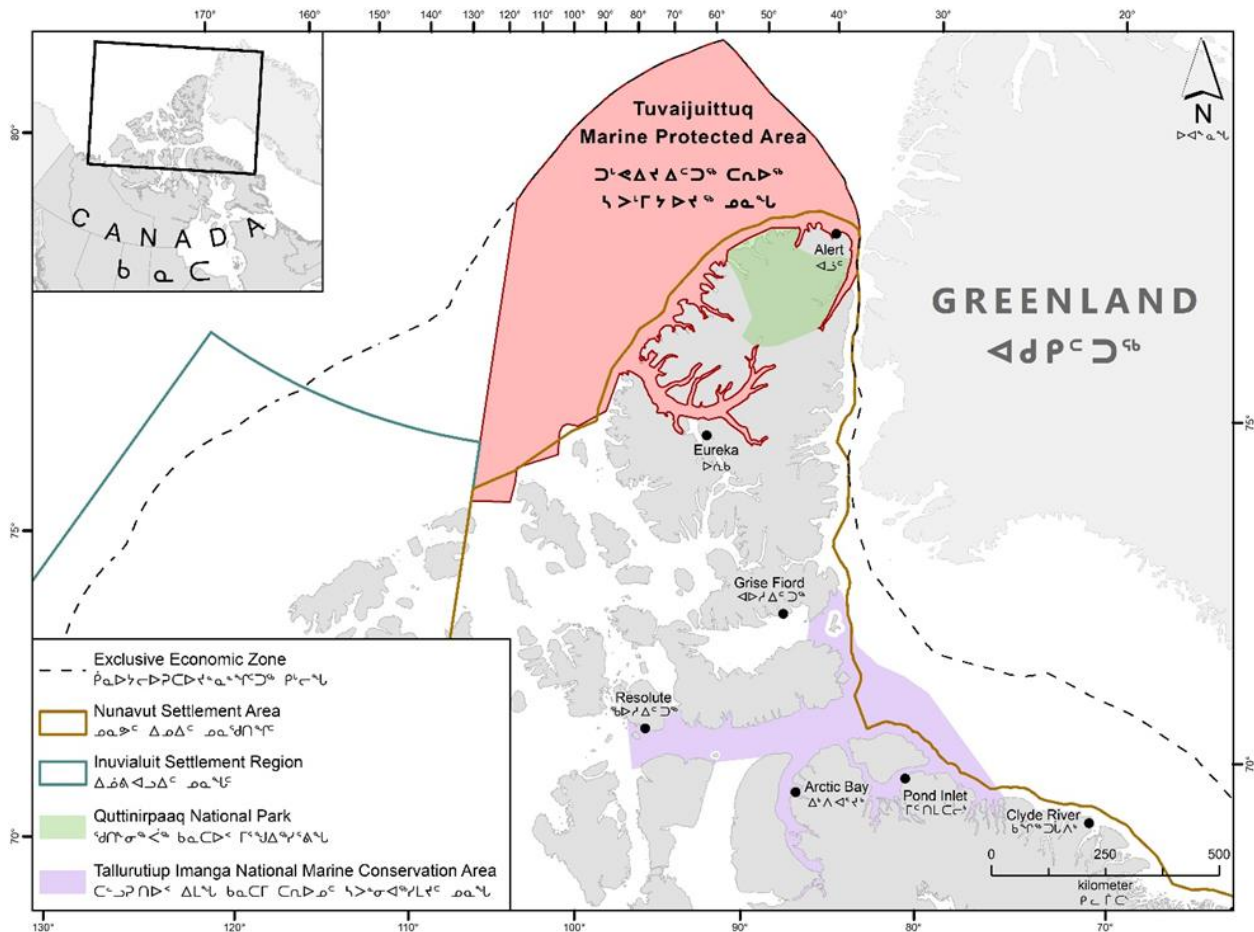


Figure 1. Map of Tuvaijuittuq MPA by Ministerial Order

2) How was the Tuvaijuittuq boundary determined? Why are the rest of the Queen Elizabeth Islands not included in the boundary?

The Tuvaijuittuq MPA includes the marine waters off northern Ellesmere Island, starting from the low water mark and extending to the outer boundary of Canada’s Exclusive Economic Zone. It also includes the seabed, the subsoil to a depth of five metres and the water column, including the sea ice. The initial boundaries of Tuvaijuittuq were based on the 2011 Canadian Science Advisory Report ([2011/55](#)), which identified key multi-year ice habitat. The boundary was later extended to the nearshore areas off Ellesmere Island within the Nunavut Settlement Area as more of the area was understood. The marine area around the Queen Elizabeth Islands south of Ellesmere Island supports different communities of organisms than those within Tuvaijuittuq. This area was not considered for inclusion in Tuvaijuittuq as it has different conservation needs. Partners agreed to settle on the boundary as it is now and consider the remaining islands at a later time as possible new protected areas. Some of the Queen Elizabeth Islands overlap with the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, which is not included in the Tuvaijuittuq boundary.

3) What does “freezing the footprint of ongoing activities” mean?

Freezing the footprint of ongoing activities means allowing activities that are already lawfully occurring in the area to continue and preventing any new activities that may damage, disturb, destroy or remove important habitats, features and organisms. Ongoing activities in Tuvaijuittuq were identified using a number of different methods, including community consultation (in Arctic Bay, Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord in 2019 and in Arctic Bay, Resolute Bay, Grise Fiord, Pond Inlet and Clyde River in 2022), consultation with QIA, and consultation with DFO Science and other federal departments and agencies including the Department of National Defence, Parks Canada Agency, and Canadian Coast Guard. DFO gathered further information about ongoing activities by seeking input on the proposed regulations from industry and other stakeholders (e.g., non-governmental organizations), and from studies such as an assessment of vessel traffic using Automatic Identification System (AIS) signals in the area between 2012-2019. This study is currently being updated so DFO has the most up-to-date information.

Based on available information, DFO determined that ongoing activities in Tuvaijuittuq include:

- (a) national defence activities carried out by the Department of National Defence; and
- (b) marine scientific research activities.

The regulations also include exemptions and exclusions helping to respect commitments Canada has made both domestically and internationally.

The full regulations are provided as a separate attachment in both English and Inuktitut.

4) Does freezing the footprint of activities affect wildlife harvesting rights of Inuit in this area?

The Ministerial Order MPA does not apply with respect to the wildlife harvesting rights of Nunavut Inuit in the Nunavut Settlement Area, as provided for in the Nunavut Agreement. This means that the Ministerial Order regulations do not affect the wildlife harvesting rights of Inuit within the Nunavut Settlement Area (NSA).

There appear to be no provisions within the Nunavut Agreement that extend Inuit harvesting rights beyond the NSA portion of Tuvaijuittuq. As a result, the regulations would apply to everyone in the area of Tuvaijuittuq that falls outside of the NSA. However, we would be interested in further discussing the matter if there are provisions in the Nunavut Agreement you believe have been overlooked.

5) Why are there exemptions for foreign states in the Ministerial Order MPA regulations?

Under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which is an international agreement, Canada must allow certain activities such as navigation (vessels transiting through) and laying of cables and pipelines, from foreign states in certain maritime zones. Because of this, those foreign activities are exempted from the application of the Ministerial Order MPA in Tuvaijuittuq. The exclusive economic zone, an area of the sea beyond the territorial sea extending out to 200 nautical miles from the coastline (Figure 2), is not Canadian territory, and in that area Canada only has jurisdiction over economic resources such as fishing, oil and gas, and mineral exploitation.

Under Canadian law, Canada has the authority to prohibit domestic vessel navigation and other activities in this area. Since the purpose of the short-term Ministerial Order MPA is to conserve and protect the vulnerable habitats and organisms in Tuvaijuittuq while we collect additional information to inform decisions about long-term protection, we aim to limit any activity, including domestic activities, that may negatively impact the area. Although foreign navigation is allowed in the MPA, foreign countries will typically comply with voluntary measures, if guidance is provided to avoid certain areas within the MPA.

6) Can the old sea ice (multi-year ice) be broken by ice-breakers?

While some ice-breakers can break through thick multi-year ice, there are different classes of ice-breakers built for different purposes and ice thicknesses. Not all ice-breakers can break through thick multi-year ice. To our knowledge, the few vessels that have travelled to Tuvaijuittuq for activities such as national defence, safety, marine research, and foreign vessel travel, have stayed within the nearshore areas during the open water season and did not actively conduct ice-breaking activities.

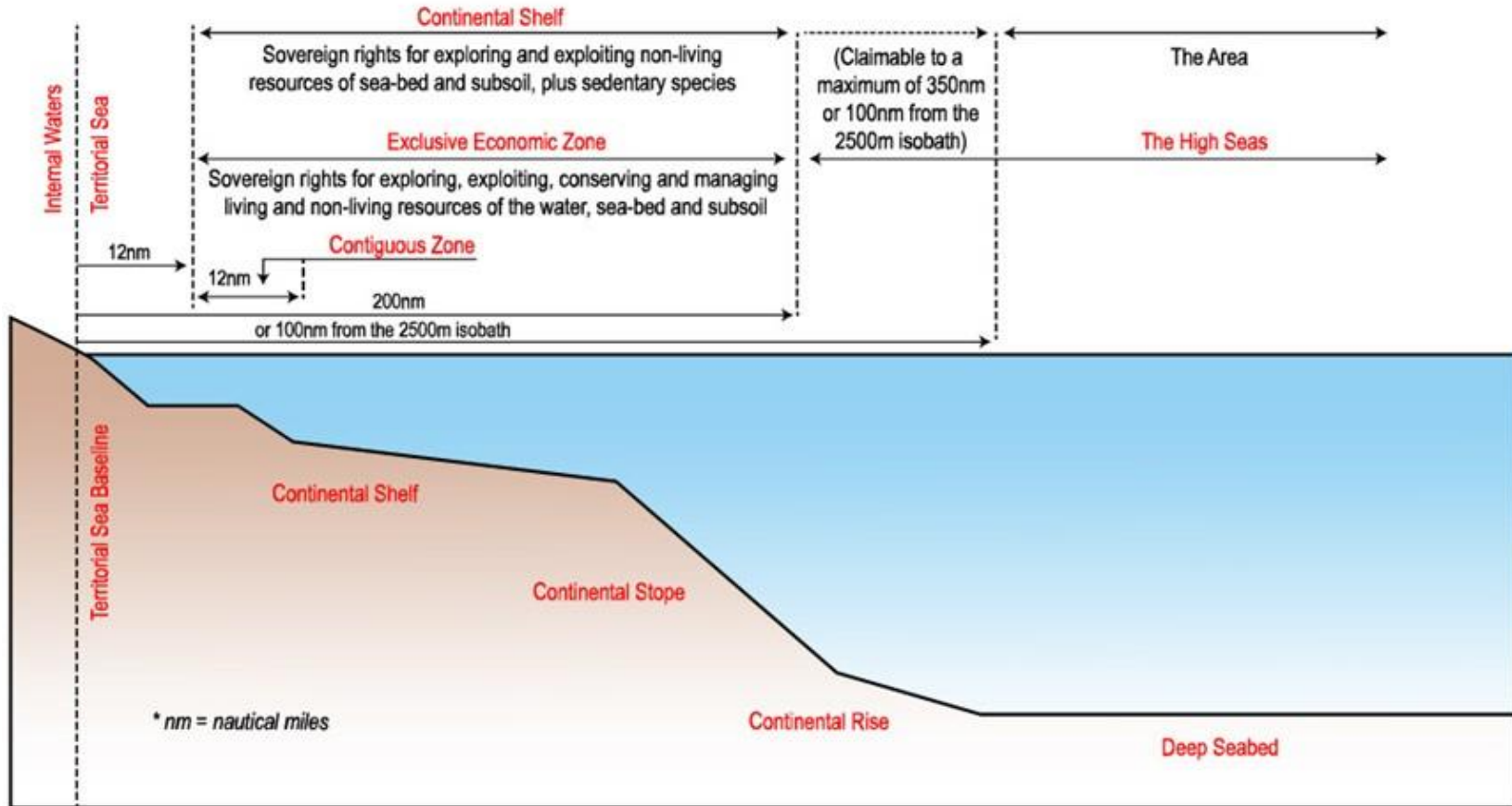


Figure 2. Canada's Maritime Zones

7) How can Inuit visit Tuvaijuittuq?

Tuvaijuittuq is an area of the sea that is a mainly ice-covered all year round and is very remote. There is one military research station in Alert called Canadian Forces Station (CFS) Alert located outside of Tuvaijuittuq on northern Ellesmere Island and a small research base in Eureka on Fosheim Peninsula. There are no communities nearby – the closest community is Grise Fiord, which is approximately 327 km as the crow flies from the MPA's southern-most boundary. Activity in Tuvaijuittuq is limited to national defence activities and marine scientific research, mainly due to the extensive ice cover in this marine area. In 2019, the communities of Arctic Bay, Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord indicated that the area is difficult to reach by skidoo; however, some community members in Grise Fiord had travelled, or knew of people that had travelled, as far as Eureka (which is south of the proposed area) by dogsled in the past.

There are however, opportunities for involvement in research activities in Tuvaijuittuq, which are based out of CFS Alert. For more information on participating in research activities in Tuvaijuittuq, please contact Chandra Chambers (Chandra.Chambers@dfm-mpo.gc.ca).

8) Fisheries quotas to Inuit

It is important to note that Tuvaijuittuq is largely ice-covered all year round and is not accessible to fishing vessels. As a result, no large-scale commercial fishing activities are possible in the area under current conditions. It is unknown if ice conditions would support small-scale on ice fisheries, and no data are available to understand whether a fishery (small or large-scale) would be possible.

When we visited communities in April 2023, we received a question relating to fisheries quotas in general and how these are allocated to Inuit.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada continues to respect and implement the obligations under Nunavut Agreement including provisions related to offshore commercial fisheries access that give special consideration to Nunavut. Through implementation of the Nunavut Agreement over the years, the share of adjacent resources to Qikiqtani Inuit has significantly increased, such that Qikiqtani Inuit fishers now have 80% of Turbot and 42% of shrimp resources including 100% of all fisheries resources within the Nunavut Settlement Area.

9) What kind of Inuit Qaujimaqatqangit (IQ) is used? What is studied?

- Oral History passed down over centuries of Inuit Knowledge.
- Inuit knowledge living and adapting, part of present day life. It is in how Inuit live and see the world today.
- QIA would like to gather IQ for Tuvaijuittuq.

10) Can more information be provided about the infrastructure that QIA refers to? Would QIA make buildings or houses for Tuvaijuittuq purposes?

- Multi-use facilities to address Inuit Stewardship and community needs (office space, equipment storage, garage, country food processing, community outreach, elder gatherings, etc.).

- Additional infrastructure that supports Inuit stewardship activities and the Nauttigsuqtiit program, such as housing and supplementing the facilities in the Tallurutiup Imanga communities as appropriate.
- Infrastructure requirements for Inuit stewardship that arise due to changing socio-economic or environmental conditions.

11) When will the regional governance model will be in effect?

At this time, this is still at the negotiation table. However, QIA is seeking this Regional Governance model for future IIBAs as well as existing IIBAs that will be renegotiated over time.

12) Status update on the harbour planned for Resolute Bay.

Transport Canada (TC), the Government of Nunavut (GN), and the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) have been working together towards the development of community harbours in Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay and have developed an Infrastructure Investment Plan (IIP) that was adopted in October 2022.

The IIP was completed based on community engagements and other work to date and informed the Agreement for Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord Community Harbour Development.

The Agreement for Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord Community Harbour Development was signed by TC and the GN on January 16, 2023 and will provide up to \$76,281,900 to the GN for the design and construction of the two community harbours in Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay. The current funding for community harbours will cover the cost of constructing at least one breakwater, a parking area, dredging, a boat launch, and floating docks.

TC has provided a copy of the agreement to the QIA representative, to be kept in confidence.

We understand from the GN that:

- A Project Manager with GN's Department of Community and Government Services has been assigned to the projects.
- The exact procurement approach for construction has not been finalized, but it is likely to follow the GN's standard procurement practices.
- The first step is expected to be a Request for Proposal for engineering and design services.

For more information, please contact Matthew Bowler (MBowler@GOV.NU.CA) or Miguel Parent (miguel.parent@tc.gc.ca).

13) What type of research is occurring in Tuvaijuittuq?

Research in Tuvaijuittuq is led by DFO through the Multidisciplinary Arctic Program (MAP) - Last Ice and this team includes researchers from universities and organizations all over the world. The program brings together a number of different specialists to study different features in Tuvaijuittuq. For example, experts in sea ice, water, fish, marine mammals, and those who study organisms such as algae and krill that form the basis of the High Arctic



food web. Some of this work is done during a late winter/early spring seasonal field camp, where researchers work together as a team to collect samples and do their research. Others, like marine mammal surveys, are conducted around the same time but not as part of the field camp, and in the fall. The program began in 2018 and experienced some delays due to COVID-19 but is continuing. A new ship-based program called ArcticCore will begin this year and will include Archer Fiord and adjacent areas around Tuvaijuittuq (as sea-ice permits). This new program will study physical (currents/movement), chemical (nutrients, ocean acidification), and biological (primary production, zooplankton, benthos) oceanography and will also include marine mammal surveys and sea ice studies. If long-term protection is put into place in the future, then more formal management and monitoring plans would be developed for Tuvaijuittuq, in collaboration with partners and communities.

Research partners in MAP-Last Ice:

DFO
Department of National Defence
Defence Research and Development Canada
Université Laval
University of Essex
Université du Québec à Rimouski
Environment and Climate Change Canada
Mediterranean Institute of Oceanography
Polar Continental Shelf Program
Alfred Wegener Institute
University of Bristol
Resolute HTA Board of Directors

Type of research conducted as part of MAP-Last Ice:

- Sea ice distribution, physical properties (thickness, composition), productivity (algal communities, biomass)
- Evolution of the ice and under-ice habitat over time
- Continuous atmospheric, oceanographic and sea ice observations
- Zooplankton, fish and benthic organisms
- Marine mammal and habitat surveys
- Physical (currents/movement), chemical (nutrients, ocean acidification), and biological (primary production) oceanography

Collection of ice cores during the MAP-Last Ice and ArcticCORE programs:

We are very conscious of potential disturbances to the environment and during our sampling we take action to minimize these disturbances. When we collect ice cores, we sample only a part of the core and we replace the rest of the core to its original hole. Once replaced in its original hole, the core refreezes quickly, typically within a few hours.

The ice cores that we collect are small, at 9 cm diameter. This means that the surface area of one core is 5 times smaller than that of a hole cut out with an 8-inch auger, and about 10-12 times smaller than that of a seal breathing hole. While the seals keep their holes open,

we “close” our holes after sampling (with the original ice core from which we cut off one or a few sections). If we add the area of all the cores that we collect during one sampling season, it would typically add up to much less than 1 square meter, at most 2 m².

In the photo below, we can see our ice camp on the sea ice north of Ellesmere Island. In another photo taken a few days after we took out camp, it was not possible to identify the site where the ice camp had been set up.

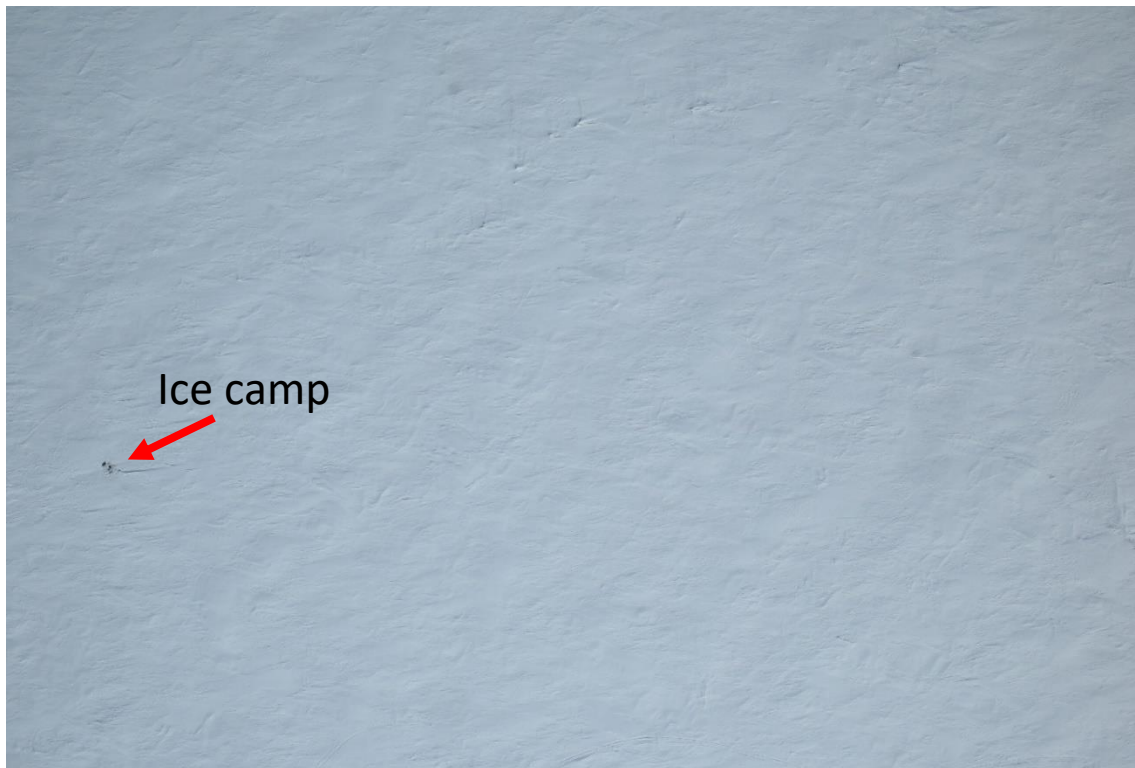


Figure 3. Aerial view showing the ice camp on the sea ice north of Ellesmere Island. A few days after taking out the camp, the site of the ice camp was not visible anymore.

14) Interest in learning more about Canada’s Polar Continental Shelf Program

Polar Continental Shelf Program:

Natural Resources Canada’s Polar Continental Shelf Program (PCSP) supports Arctic science by providing logistics planning, coordination and advice to Canadian government, non-government, university and international researchers. The PCSP supports projects in the Arctic from Churchill, Manitoba, to the northern tip of Ellesmere Island, Nunavut, and from the Yukon/Alaska border to as far as Greenland, on occasion.

Support can include air transportation, as well as fuel, field equipment for loan, field communications and safety, logistics advice for field studies, the use of the PCSP facility in Resolute, Nunavut, and shipping and receiving coordination and advice. The PCSP facility in Resolute is typically open from late January to September each year and is comprised of

an accommodations area that can house up to 237 guests, lounge areas, a fitness room, office spaces, kitchen and dining facilities, an operations centre and a laboratory.

The PCSP provides employment, student training and business opportunities for northern residents. The PCSP also helps with science outreach through publishing an annual science report and connecting researchers with northern community organizations.

The table below includes PCSP projects that occurred close to Grise Fiord and/or Tuvaijuittuq in recent years. Please feel free to reach out to the project leads if you have an interest in specific projects.

As a contact at the Polar Continental Shelf Program, please feel free to reach out to **Michael Meunier**, Manager of the Program Coordination and Outreach unit (michael.meunier@nrcan-rncan.gc.ca) or the PCSP Ottawa mailbox (pcspottawa-ppcpottawa@nrcan-rncan.gc.ca). Michael and his group would be pleased to connect with you and discuss your priorities.

Here are some additional resources that may be of interest:

- A list of all 2019 and 2020 projects supported by PCSP can be found at the following link: <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/science-and-data/science-and-research/arctic-science/polar-continental-shelf-program/current-projects/10009>.
- More information on the PCSP can be found at: https://natural-resources.canada.ca/sites/nrcan/files/earthsciences/files/pdf/polar/PCSP-Brochure_eng.pdf
- Information on project support applications can be found here: <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/science-and-data/science-and-research/arctic-science/research-support-arctic-logistics-and-field-equipment-for-across-canada/10003>.
- Annual Science Reports can be found at the following link: <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/science-and-data/science-and-research/arctic-science/polar-continental-shelf-program/pcsp-publications/10011>.

Table 1. List of PCSP-supported projects in the Arctic Archipelago, many near Grise Fiord and/or Tuvaijuittuq MPA in recent years

Primary Investigator	Institution	Study Location(s)	Project Title
Hsin Chiang	McGill University	McGill Arctic Research Station, Expedition Fjord	A new window on the universe: radio astronomy from northern Canada
Cory Matthews	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Grise Fiord	Aerial survey of High Arctic walrus and narwhal stocks
Michael Maurice	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Svartevaeg, Eureka, Isachsen, Grise Fiord, Mould Bay, Rea Point, Cape Providence, Resolute Bay, Steffanson Island, Cape Liverpool, Fort Ross, Gateshead	Annual Maintenance of Environment and Climate Change Canada's Automatic Weather Station array - Arctic Archipeligo

Primary Investigator	Institution	Study Location(s)	Project Title
Christine Michel	Natural Resources Canada	Eureka	Arctic CORE (Conservation, Observation, Research, and Engagement)
Lyle Whyte	McGill University	Assistance Bay	Assessment of Bioremediation Potential of Marine Fuels on NWP Arctic Beaches
Joseph Monteith	Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada	Alert, Eureka	Baffin/High Arctic Inspections 2022
Alexander Culley	Université Laval	Ward Hunt Island	Characterizing viral impact in the Last Ice Area
Christopher Omelon	Queen's University	Expedition Fiord, Resolute Bay	Climate Change Research at the McGill Arctic Research Station
David Didier	Université du Québec à Rimouski	Sydkap Glacier and surrounding area, Starnes Fiord and surrounding area, Jakeman Glacier and surrounding area, Grise Fiord	Coastal dynamics and hazards in Grise Fiord and Jones Sound
Mark Skidmore	Montana State University	Truelove Lowlands, Croker Bay, Resolute, Gascoyne inlet	Exploration of Saline Cryospheric Habitats with Europa Relevance (ESCHER): An approach using airborne and submarine semiautonomous systems
Erin MacNeil	Natural Resources Canada	Gascoyne Inlet	Defence of North America
Lyle Whyte	McGill University	Devon Island lakes site	Developing new technologies to access and investigate the hypersaline, subzero Devon Island Subglacial Lake System, a unique Mars and icy moon analogue
Denis Lacelle	University of Ottawa	Eureka	Effect of degrading ice wedge polygon landscapes on local topography, hydrology, and water quality.
Susan Kutz	University of Calgary	East wind lake, Eureka, Resolute Bay	Emerging Infectious Disease in High Arctic Ungulates - Terrestrial Investigations
Amelie Roberto-Charron	Government of Nunavut	Eureka Weather Station, Resolute Bay	Emerging Infectious Diseases in High Arctic Ungulates – Aerial assessment

Primary Investigator	Institution	Study Location(s)	Project Title
Clément Chevallier	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Cape Verra, Cape Verra, Nirjutiqarvik, Cape Liddon, Houbhouse Inlet, Prince Leopold Island, Baillarge Bay	Fulmar colony surveys in Lancaster Sound
Myriam Lemelin	Université de Sherbrooke	T-MARS camp, McGill Arctic Research Station, Axel Heiberg Island	Geological study and mapping of hydrothermal deposits and gossans, Expedition Fiord, Axel Heiberg Island, Nunavut, as analogues for Mars
Christine Dow	University of Waterloo	Devon Ice Cap camp	Geophysical imaging of the Devon sub-glacial lakes
Luke Copland	University of Ottawa	Manson Icefield, Sydkap base camp, Sydkap ice marginal lake complex, Grise Fiord	Glacier monitoring on southern Ellesmere Island
Maya Bhatia	University of Alberta	Sydkap Glacier and surrounding area, Starnes Fiord and surrounding area, Jakeman Glacier and surrounding area, Grise Fiord	Glacier-ocean interactions in the Canadian high Arctic
Daniel Fortier	University of Montreal	Ward Hunt Island	Ground ice of eastern Canadian High Arctic polar desert
Cortney Wheeler	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Elwin Bay, Creswell Bay	High Arctic Beluga Whale Stock Structure
Greg Henry	University of British Columbia	Sverdrup Pass, Knud Peninsula, PCSP Eureka, Bache Peninsula, Princess Marie Bay, Alexandra Fiord, Cape Bounty	High Arctic tundra ecosystem responses to 30 years of experimental and observed climate change
Masaki Uchida	National Institute of Polar Research, Japan	Oobloyah Bay	Identifying and understanding the effect of temporal and spatial changes towards the biodiversity and carbon sequestration processes in the high Arctic
John Moores	York University	Expedition Fjord	Identifying putative microbial drivers of methane flux on Earth and on Mars
Raoul-Marie Couture	Université Laval	Ward Hunt Island	Impact of oxygen pulses on redox-sensitive chemicals and microbiome in Canada's northernmost lake
Cory Matthews	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Goose Fiord, Brooman Point, Kearney Cove	Improving High Arctic walrus stock assessment using satellite telemetry, genetics, and time-lapse photography
Lyle Whyte	McGill University	Lost Hammer, Thompson Glacier, White Glacier,	

Primary Investigator	Institution	Study Location(s)	Project Title
		Expedition Fjord, Gypsum Hill, Color Peak	Investigations of microbial activity in cryoenvironments in the Canadian High Arctic
Laura Brown	University of Toronto Mississauga	Nanuit Itillinga (Polar Bear Pass), Nanuit Itillinga (Polar Bear Pass), Cornwallis Island Lakes	Lake Ice in the Canadian High Arctic
Scott Lamoureux	Queen's University	Cape Bounty, Melville Island, Resolute vicinity	Land and water impacts and response to climate and permafrost changes in the High Arctic
Laura Thomson	Natural Resources Canada	Muller Ice Cap, Expedition Fiord	Mass Balance and Energy fluxes of White Glacier, Axel Heiberg Island, NU
Catherine Girard	Université du Québec à Chicoutimi (UQAC)	Ward Hunt Island, Resolute Bay vicinity	Microbes on the go: Release of cryospheric microbes to downstream habitats
Derek Mueller	Carleton University	Milne Ice Shelf, Milne Fiord, Purple Valley, Eureka, Resolute	Milne Fiord ice-ocean interactions: Implications for the stability of ice shelves and glaciers in the Polar Regions
Dave Burgess	Natural Resources Canada	Agassiz Ice Cap, Meighen Ice Cap, Grise Fiord, Devon Ice Cap, Melville Ice Cap	National Glaciology Project - Queen Elizabeth Islands, NU & NT
Warwick Vincent	Université Laval	Resolute (Cornwallis Island), Thores Lake (Ellesmere Island) and Ward Hunt Island	Northern Ellesmere Island in the Global Environment - Sentinel North
Valerie Amarualik	Parks Canada	Young Inlet, Dundee Bight, Dome Camp	Qausuittuq National Park Operations 2022/2023
Adam Ferguson	Parks Canada	Fort Conger, Lake Hazen, Ruggles River, Tanquary Fiord, Resolute Bay	Quttinirpaaq National Park Operations 2022
Gordon Osinski	University of Western Ontario	Haughton River Valley	Reconstructing the post-impact history of the Haughton impact structure, Nunavut
Lynda Gullason	Inuit Heritage Trust Incorporated	Resolute, Morin Point, Devon Island, Pond Inlet	Saving Morin Point: Climate Change Risk Assessment and Archaeological Heritage Recovery
Dermot Antoniades	Université Laval	Stuckberry Valley, Lake Hazen	The functioning and evolution of the ecosystems of Stuckberry Valley, northern Ellesmere Island

Primary Investigator	Institution	Study Location(s)	Project Title
Joshua King	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Eureka, Nunavut	Development of a new Canadian Arctic Archipelago sea ice product from ICESat-2 (Ice Cloud and Land Elevation Satellite-2)
Michael Brohart	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Eureka, Nunavut	Instrument calibration at Eureka weather station as part of the Canadian Brewer Spectrophotometer Network operation
Alison Criscitiello	University of Alberta	Grise Fiord and Resolute, Nunavut	Airborne gravity survey over Devon Ice Cap
Rich DeVall	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Isachsen (Ellef Ringnes Island), Rea Point (Melville Island), Stefansson Island, Fort Ross (Somerset Island), Gateshead Island, Cape Liverpool (Bylot Island), Svartevog (Axel Heiberg Island) and Grise Fiord (Ellesmere Island), Nunavut	Annual maintenance of ECCC's automatic weather station array – Arctic Archipelago
Grant Gilchrist	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Grise Fiord, Nunavut	Population surveys of endangered ivory gulls on Ellesmere Island and Devon Islands
Alexander Culley	Université Laval	Expedition Fiord (Axel Heiberg Island), Resolute (Cornwallis Island), Ward Hunt Island and Thores Lake (Ellesmere Island), Nunavut	Viral ecology of the high Canadian Arctic in water, ice and aerosols
Mark Lamothe	Natural Resources Canada	Eureka and Resolute, Nunavut	Eureka geomagnetic electronic replacement
Nicolas Lecomte	Université de Montreal	Bylot Island, Igloodik Island and Eureka, Nunavut	Arctic IMPACTS: tracking impacts of ecosystem changes in the Arctic
Christine Michel	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Alert, Nunavut	Multidisciplinary Arctic Program (MAP) – Last Ice
Wayne Pollard	McGill University	Eureka and Expedition Fiord (Axel Heiberg Island), Nunavut	The vulnerability and resiliency of ice-rich permafrost in cold polar desert environments in response to changing climate
Vincent St. Louis	University of Alberta	Lake Hazen, Quttinirpaaq National Park, Nunavut	The impacts of rapidly receding glaciers on downstream freshwater resources and ecological services

15) What is being done to clean up past military, research and Government of Canada sites left on Ellesmere Island?

There were a number of sites in Quttinirpaaq National Park that required remediation. These sites have been remediated, with the exception of Fort Conger, which now has a long-term monitoring strategy in place.

Fort Conger is a historical site situated on the shore of Discovery Harbour on Lady Franklin Bay, (N 81° 45.13', W 64° 49.56'). The site was used as a base by early Arctic expeditions and a scientific research camp. The site was also visited by early twentieth-century expeditions and later by government and military personnel, researchers, Inughuit hunters and tourists. A human health and ecological risk assessment conducted for the area identified risks from contamination at the site and a Risk Management and Remediation Plan has been developed. While some remediation has been completed, additional work is not an option at this time due to the remoteness of the site and the risks to cultural artifacts. Therefore, a long-term monitoring plan was developed so that, if the site becomes more accessible and remediation is possible, the proposed risk management and remediation strategy could be reviewed and updated. For more information on these sites, please contact Jane Chisholm at jane.chisholm@pc.gc.ca.

Additional information has been gathered on other sites on Ellesmere Island from the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) Spills Database and the Federal Contaminated Sites Inventory (FCSI). The available data are summarized together in Figure 4, Table 2. The GNWT Spills Database is a collection of reported petroleum and other hazardous material spills in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories. The FCSI includes information on all known and suspected contaminated sites under the management of federal departments, agencies and consolidated Crown corporations.

The majority of contaminated sites on Ellesmere Island have been closed following historical reviews, testing, clean-ups or long-term monitoring activities. Available information from these two databases indicates that there are ten active sites (five in or near CFS Alert, four in or near Eureka, and one in Fort Conger) and three suspected sites (one at the Alexandra Fiord RCMP Detachment Site, one at D'Iberville Fjord, and one at Alert). Site status and actions data are unavailable from the GNWT Spills Database.

Site numbers that start with “spill-“ are from the GNWT Spills Database, and all other sites are from the FCSI. The site status refers to what is currently happening with the site. An “active” site is a confirmed contaminated site where remediation action is or may be required; a “closed” site is a site that requires no further action; and a “suspected” site requires further assessment work to confirm whether the site is considered a contaminated site. Actions tell us what has been done to the site, for example remediation efforts or testing.

The GNWT Spills database can be found at <https://www.gov.nt.ca/ecc/en/spills>, and the FCSI data can be found at <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/fcsi-rscf/home-accueil-eng.aspx> and <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/fcsi-rscf/numbers-numeros-eng.aspx?qid=1680451>. Information on the Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan (FCSAP) can be found at <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/federal-contaminated-sites/action-plan.html>.

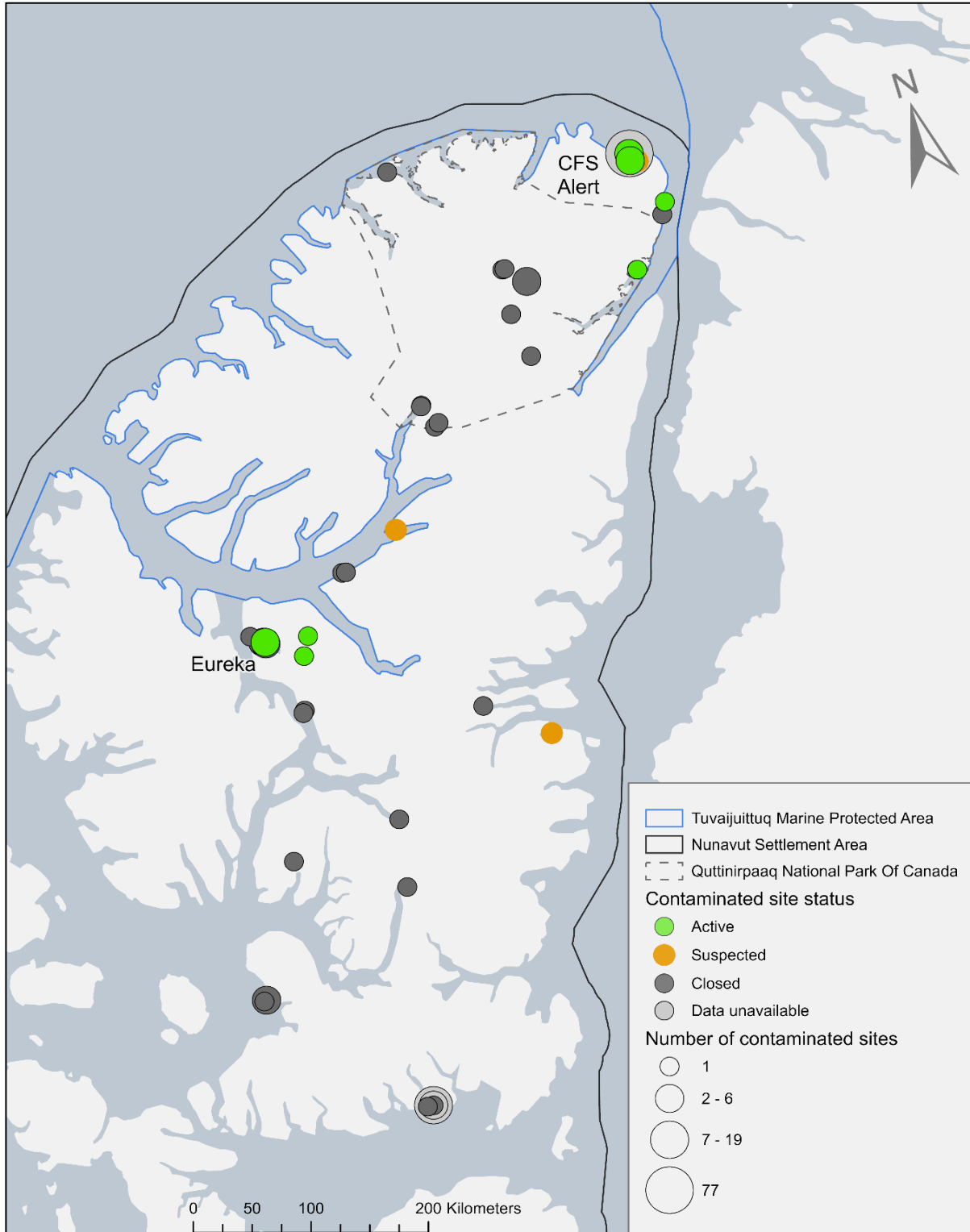


Figure 4. Map showing closed, active and suspected contaminated sites on Ellesmere Island, NU. Source data: Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT) Spills Database and the Federal Contaminated Sites Inventory (FCSI), accessed May 2023

Table 2. List of active and suspected contaminated sites located on Ellesmere Island, including information on reporting organization (Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada [CIRNAC]; Fisheries and Oceans Canada [DFO]; National Defence [DND]; Environment and Climate Change Canada [ECCC]; Parks Canada Agency [PCA]; Royal Canadian Mounted Police [RCMP]), contaminants (petroleum hydrocarbons [PHCs]; benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene [BTEXs]; polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons [PAHs), quantity, and actions.

Site Number	Site Name / Location	Site Status	Occurrence Date	Latitude	Longitude	Reporting Organization	Contaminants	Quantity (cubic metres)	Actions
286	Lincoln Bay	Active	Data unavailable	82.0833	-62.0000	CIRNAC	PHCs	12	Initial testing completed. Detailed testing underway.
2747	Eureka High Arctic Weather Station	Active	Data unavailable	79.9908	-85.8586	ECCC	PHCs, BTEXs, PAHs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	15750	Remediation / risk management completed. Confirmatory sampling underway.
8328	Fort Conger Historic Site	Active	Data unavailable	81.7522	-64.8261	PCA	PAHs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	1265	Remediation / risk management completed. Confirmatory sampling underway.
24258	Romulus - Panarctic C-42 Well Site	Active	Data unavailable	79.8526	-84.3764	CIRNAC	BTEXs, PAHs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	3500	Remediation / risk management completed. Confirmatory sampling underway.
24259	Gemini - Panarctic E-10 Well Site	Active	Data unavailable	79.9902	-84.0690	CIRNAC	PHCs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	1500	Initial testing completed. Detailed testing underway.
27530	Neil Trivet Gaw Lab (Bapmon - Alert)	Active	Data unavailable	82.4535	-62.5135	ECCC	PHCs	0	Initial testing completed. Detailed testing underway.
20247006	Alert Main Station	Active	Data unavailable	82.4981	-62.3367	DND	PHCs, PAHs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	14500	Confirmatory sampling completed. Long term monitoring underway.

Site Number	Site Name / Location	Site Status	Occurrence Date	Latitude	Longitude	Reporting Organization	Contaminants	Quantity (cubic metres)	Actions
20247025	Alert Tx Site	Active	Data unavailable	82.4528	-62.5020	DND	PHCs	600	Detailed testing completed. Remedial action plan under development.
20247029	Alert Airfield	Active	Data unavailable	82.4998	-62.3611	DND	PHCs, BTEXs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	3	Confirmatory sampling completed. Long term monitoring underway.
70069014	Eureka - North Airstrip Apron	Active	Data unavailable	79.9977	-85.8406	DND	PHCs, BTEXs and PAHs	1755	Confirmatory sampling completed. Long term monitoring underway.
1091	Alexandra Fiord Rcmp Detachment Site	Suspected	Data unavailable	78.8798	-75.7546	RCMP	Data unavailable	0	Historical review planned.
16525	D'Iberville Fjord (Unassessed)	Suspected	Data unavailable	80.6069	-79.4792	DFO	Data unavailable	0	Historical review completed. Initial testing underway.
25114	Alert - Unauthorized Firing Range	Suspected	Data unavailable	82.4246	-62.1835	DND	Data unavailable	0	Historical review planned.

*Closed sites were not included in this table as they have either been cleaned up and/or require no further action. Sites for which no data are available with respect to status were also not included.



Appendix 2. Tuvaijuittuq Ministerial Order Regulations

***NOTE:** The regulations can also be found at this website: <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2019-282/page-1.html>

SOR/2019-282

OCEANS ACT

Registration 2019-07-30

Order Designating the Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area

Whereas this Order designates the Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area in a manner that is not inconsistent with a land claims agreement that has been given effect and has been ratified or approved by an Act of Parliament;

Therefore, the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, pursuant to 35.1(2)^a of the Oceans Act^b, makes the annexed Order Designating the Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area.

- ^aS.C. 2019, c. 8, s. 5
- ^bS.C. 1996, c. 31

Ottawa, July 29, 2019

Jonathan Wilkinson
Minister of Fisheries and Oceans

Definition of *Marine Protected Area*

1 In this Order, **Marine Protected Area** means the area of the sea that is designated by section 2.

Marine Protected Area

2 (1) The area of the sea in the Arctic Ocean consisting of the waters off northern Ellesmere Island, as described in plan number FB42596, certified on July 16, 2019 and depicted in plan number CLSR 108395, which plans are deposited in the Canada Lands Surveys Records, is designated as the Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area.

Seabed, subsoil and water column

(2) The Marine Protected Area consists of the seabed, the subsoil to a depth of five metres and the water column, including the sea ice, each of which is below the low-water line.

Ongoing activities

3 For the purposes of subsection 35.1(2) of the Oceans Act, the following classes of activities are ongoing activities in the Marine Protected Area:

- (a) national defence activities carried out by the Department of National Defence;
- and



(b) marine scientific research activities.

Prohibitions

4 (1) It is prohibited in the Marine Protected Area to carry out any activity — other than those set out in section 3 — that disturbs, damages, destroys or removes from the Marine Protected Area any unique geological or archeological features or any living marine organism or any part of its habitat, or is likely to do so.

Exemption

(2) Despite subsection (1), the following activities may be carried out in the Marine Protected Area:

(a) marine navigation by a foreign national, a foreign ship or a foreign state, or an entity incorporated or formed by or under the laws of a country other than Canada; and

(b) the laying, maintenance and repair of cables and pipelines by a foreign state.

Non-application – Nunavut Agreement

5 This Order does not apply with respect to the wildlife harvesting rights of the Inuit in the Nunavut Settlement Area, as provided for in the Agreement Between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as approved, given effect and declared valid by the [Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Act](#).

Coming into force

6 This Order comes into force on the day on which it is registered.

What We Heard: Community Consultations on a New Ministerial Order Marine Protected Area in Tuvaijuittuq

April 3-18, 2023



Grise Fiord – April 18, 2023



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Acknowledgements

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group would like to thank the communities of Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Clyde River, Resolute Bay, and Grise Fiord for their time and hospitality during our community visits. We would especially like to thank the Hunters and Trappers Associations (HTAs), Hamlet Councils, and Mayoral offices for their participation and knowledge-sharing. Finally, we would like to acknowledge the Qikiqtani Inuit Association for leading the coordination of these meetings.

Our Team

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group has members from the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA), Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), Parks Canada Agency (PCA), and the Government of Nunavut (GN). Our participants included representatives from each organization involved in the Working Group.



Tuvaijuittuq Working Group members attending consultations in Clyde River, Arctic Bay and Pond Inlet (left photo) and in Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord (right photo). Left Photo, left to right: Syzula Ikkidluak (QIA), Delaney Ewing (DFO), Madelaine Kellett (DFO), Bernie MacIsaac (GN), and Justin Hack (GN). Right Photo, left to right: Sarah Kennedy (DFO), Bethany Schroeder (DFO), Iselena Natsiapik (QIA), Daniel Haney (GN), and Bernie MacIsaac (GN).



Executive Summary

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group, with members from QIA, DFO, PCA, and GN, conducted community consultations in Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Clyde River, Resolute Bay, and Grise Fiord between April 3 - 18, 2023. Grise Fiord consultations were held on April 18, 2023 and a follow-up meeting with the Iviq HTA and Grise Fiord Hamlet Council was held virtually on July 5, 2023.

The purpose of these consultations was to discuss a request by QIA to establish a new Ministerial Order Marine Protected Area (MPA) to explore an Inuit-led Protected and Conserved Area (IPCA) for Tuvaijuittuq. The Working Group also shared information on our proposed approach to regulations for this new short-term MPA, and sought community feedback and support on the proposal. The purpose of this report is to summarize the feedback provided by community members who attended the meetings in Grise Fiord, to provide transparency in the process, to provide a record of the discussions and concerns shared by the community, and to provide additional information to questions raised during consultations. To ensure we have accurately captured what we heard, this report has been circulated to the Iviq HTA and Grise Fiord Hamlet Council for review. Individual reports were developed for each community and after HTAs and hamlet councils have had an opportunity to comment, these reports will be shared with all five communities.

While the Iviq HTA and Grise Fiord Hamlet Council were unable to form quorum during the meeting, the Working Group met virtually with the HTA and Hamlet Council on July 5, 2023 to present the proposal and again and seek feedback. Both the Iviq HTA and Grise Fiord Hamlet Council gave the Working Group permission to seek letters of support for protecting Tuvaijuittuq under a new Ministerial Order MPA. Several community members present at the public open house meeting expressed support for the proposal, and no concerns or objections were expressed. The area is historically important to Inuit as a traditional travel route to and from Greenland. Inuit hunting grounds extend into parts of Tuvaijuittuq. There is interest from the community in understanding which long-term protection tools will be considered as part of the discussions around Indigenous Conserved and Protected Areas and in opportunities for Inuit that may become available from this work. Grise Fiord has noticed an increase in activities in the Arctic, and there is concern that potentially harmful activities will not be properly regulated. Care is needed when considering economic development in Tuvaijuittuq to avoid activities that may harm the sea ice and surrounding habitats. It is important that Inuit Qaujimaqatugangit forms the basis of knowledge for Tuvaijuittuq and that Inuit are involved in decision-making for the area. Given the changing nature of Tuvaijuittuq and surrounding areas, we may need to consider changing the name of the MPA.

What We Heard From Communities Overall

A common theme heard from communities was a desire to learn more about the MPA, including the animals and habitats that occur there, potential for future economic opportunities, and the types of research done in the area. There is interest from all five communities to protect Tuvaijuittuq in both the short-term and long-term, but also in balancing protection with economic opportunities for future generations. Interest in protecting the area is based on Tuvaijuittuq's ecological importance, its significance to Inuit, and interest in the area's resources by other countries.



Introduction and Approach

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group, conducted community consultations in Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Clyde River, Resolute Bay, and Grise Fiord between April 3 and April 18, 2023. Grise Fiord consultations were held on April 18, 2023. The purpose of these consultations was to discuss a proposed new Ministerial Order MPA in Tuvaijuittuq, to share information on the proposed approach to regulations for this new short-term protection measure, and to seek community feedback and support on this proposal. In each community, two gatherings were held; an initial meeting with the HTA, hamlet council, Mayor, Nauttisuqtiit and other relevant community groups, and an evening community open house which was open to the public.

At both meetings, information was shared on the significance of Tuvaijuittuq, its boundaries, reasons why the area is being considered for protection, the steps involved in establishing a new Ministerial Order MPA and proposed regulations for this short-term protection measure. The presentation materials and relevant assessments, including a summary of Natural Resources Canada's resource and economic assessment for the area¹ and an ecological and biological overview, were made available to community members in both English and Inuktitut. Two-page summaries of what we heard during November consultations were also provided. Simultaneous interpretation was also provided at each meeting.

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group committed to circulating a "What We Heard" report to each community for their review and approval summarizing their feedback during these consultations. If community members or organizations feel that their feedback was misinterpreted or misrepresented, the Working Group will revise the report as requested and re-circulate to the community. Please contact Chandra Chambers (chandra.chambers@dfo-mpo.gc.ca) if you have any questions or concerns. After communities have had a chance to review and approve their What We Heard reports, the Working Group will provide copies of all reports to each community.

DFO committed to following up with communities on outstanding questions that were asked during community meetings. Answers to these questions were circulated to each community HTA, hamlet council and Mayor in an email on June 28, 2023, and this information is included in Appendix 1 of this report. A copy of the MPA regulations that are being proposed for the new Ministerial Order MPA are also included in Appendix 2 of this report.

The HTAs and/or hamlet councils in some communities could not form quorum during the April meetings. The Working Group followed up with these HTAs and hamlet councils virtually and received permission from each to seek a formal letter of support for the new regulation.

¹ The full Natural Resources Canada resource assessment was also made available and can be accessed at: https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2022/rncan-nrcan/m183-2/M183-2-8897-eng.pdf



Hunters and Trappers Association (HTA) and Hamlet Council Meeting

The Working Group met with the Iviq HTA and the Grise Fiord Hamlet Council on April 18, 2023 at 2:00 pm at the Community Hall. Other community groups were invited to attend. Three people were present for this meeting.

The Iviq HTA and Grise Fiord Hamlet Council were not able to form quorum, but the members present indicated they are supportive of the proposal and will bring the information back to the boards. The representatives gave permission to the Working Group to seek formal approval and asked that an additional virtual meeting be scheduled to ensure comfort with the proposal by the remaining members. The Working Group met virtually with the Iviq HTA and Grise Fiord Hamlet Council on July 5, 2023. The Iviq HTA and Grise Fiord Hamlet Council were comfortable with the Working Group seeking letters of support for the proposed new Ministerial Order MPA.

What we heard:

Importance to Inuit

- Grise Fiord would like to know more about how Tuvaijuittuq will be managed in the long term and what opportunities would be available for community members to be involved in this work.

Economic Opportunities and Activities

- Grise Fiord expressed interest in learning more about the program and its involvement with Tuvaijuittuq, as well as any additional opportunities available to Grise Fiord.

Response:

- Information regarding the Polar Continental Shelf Program and the projects they have supported in this area is provided in Appendix 1 of this report. For additional information, feel free to contact Michael Meunier, Manager of the Program Coordination and Outreach unit (michael.meunier@nrcan-rncan.gc.ca).
- One community member expressed that it is good to hear about the different projects happening in the area. There is a lot of funding and interest for projects in the Arctic, and opportunities to collaborate with other partners and countries, such as Greenland is seen as positive.

Concerns

- There is an increase in activities occurring in the Arctic. There is concern that as activities continue to increase, they will not be regulated or controlled. For example, filmmakers were taking videos of people dirt biking on an iceberg. There are also increased vessel activities occurring in other protected areas, such as sailboats in Tallurutiup Imanga.

Community Open House

The Working Group hosted an Open House meeting for the general public on April 5, 2023 at 7:00 pm. The meeting took place in the Community Hall, where approximately 14 adults were in attendance. Children and youth were also welcomed. Several community members present at the meeting expressed support for pursuing a new Ministerial Order MPA in Tuvaijuittuq. No concerns or objections were expressed.



Community members meet with the Tuvaijuittuq Working Group members, April 18, 2023.

What we heard:

Importance to Inuit

- Tuvaijuittuq is historically important to Inuit. There are not a lot of community members left who remember the traditional travel routes. People from Greenland also used to go to Tuvaijuittuq to hunt. It was expressed that these memories are very important.
- Part of Inuit hunting grounds are in Tuvaijuittuq, and it is an important area for Grise Fiord community members. Community members feel that these areas should be protected, which will allow them to stay in Grise Fiord and continue to be a voice for their community.
- Community members have few memories or stories of traveling to the Tuvaijuittuq area. There are memories of dog sledding trips occurring in the 1960s. One was a regular patrol trip from April to June with a geologist and RCMP officer, who hired community members to go by dog team. Two other trips were raised as examples of a changing climate and the need for protection. On one trip, community members went out with two dog teams and on the way home lost one dog team and sled. Because the ice had melted on their return home, they were forced to travel along the ice cap. On a trip to Pond Inlet, dog sled teams were returning home in the late spring almost ran out of snow.
- A recommendation was made that the stories shared at this meeting and the previous meeting in November are considered for Tuvaijuittuq.

Response:

- Please note that QIA is in the process of conducting an Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit study for Tuvaijuittuq and will be following up with communities in the coming year. The Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit shared during this study, as well as information shared during consultations for Tuvaijuittuq, will inform the Working Group's recommendations about long-term protection and approach to management.

Concerns

- There is concern that with the establishment of a Marine Protected Area, more ships will travel to Tuvaijuittuq and there will be more economic activities which could cause negative impacts. Community members feel that impacts such as ice calving or ice shelf collapse are caused by human activities. Care is needed when considering economic development to avoid exposing the area to increased vessel traffic related to tourism.
- Community members are concerned about climate change and the impacts it may have on wildlife. We heard that communities depend on wildlife for survival. If wildlife is not protected, and if younger generations are not taught about country food, then food will be bought from the stores. There is concern that buying food from stores will lead to diabetes and increased blood pressure.
- Having a funding structure that allows funds to flow to Grise Fiord instead of stations such as Eureka and CFS Alert is viewed as important to the integrity of the Grise Fiord community. There is concern that benefits associated with current IIBAs are not flowing as desired into Grise Fiord.

Virtual Hunters and Trappers Association (HTA) and Hamlet Council Meeting

The Working Group met virtually with the Iviq HTA and Grise Fiord Hamlet Council on July 5, 2023 at 2:00 pm. Seven members were in attendance, with one member representing both the HTA and hamlet council. The HTA members present indicated they were comfortable proceeding with the meeting and agreed to communicate the information presented with the remaining HTA members. The Iviq HTA and Grise Fiord Hamlet Council are comfortable with the Working Group seeking a letter of support for the proposed new Ministerial Order MPA.

What we heard:

Importance to Inuit

- Grise Fiord would like to continue being consulted, along with the other impacted communities, on Tuvaijuittuq and issues related to long-term protection.

Economic Opportunities and Activities

- There is interest in learning more about the activities conducted in Tuvaijuittuq.

Response:

- Tuvaijuittuq is an area that is largely ice-covered all year round and as a result, activities in this area are minimal. Ongoing activities in Tuvaijuittuq were determined in 2019 to be national defence activities carried out by the Department of National Defence and marine scientific research activities. We heard from communities during consultations in 2019 that Inuit had not traveled there recently. Between 2012 and 2019, vessels accessed Tuvaijuittuq only five times; all within nearshore areas in August/September. All but one vessel (a transiting passenger ice-breaker) were Canadian Coast Guard ships. The



passenger vessel briefly accessed Greely Fiord in 2016. Available data indicates that between 2019 and 2023, three vessels accessed nearshore areas in Tuvaijuittuq. All were Canadian Coast Guard ships and all accessed the area in August (one in 2019, two in 2022). No tourist or recreational activities are currently occurring within Tuvaijuittuq. Ward Hunt Island, located outside of Tuvaijuittuq and administered by PCA as part of Quittinirpaaq National Park, has been used in the past as a launch point for expeditions to the North Pole. It is likely that these expeditions involved travelling over sea ice in Tuvaijuittuq; however, the activity is not currently ongoing.

- Additional information regarding ongoing activities, including research within Tuvaijuittuq is provided in Appendix 1.

Next Steps

The next steps to pursue establishment of a new Ministerial Order MPA will be to seek stakeholder input on the proposal, seek formal community support, complete assessments and other approvals needed under the Nunavut Agreement such as conformity determination by the Nunavut Planning Commission and Nunavut Wildlife Management Board approval, and complete DFO's regulatory process. Formal letters of support will be sought from community hamlets and HTAs. Community members are encouraged to communicate their feedback on the proposal to these organizations to inform their decision. DFO will notify communities and stakeholders prior to the proposal being published online for a 30-day public comment period – additional input can be provided at that time as well.

It is important to us that we have summarized your input on this proposal correctly. If you feel that we have missed any input provided during our meetings or captured information incorrectly, please reach out to the email address provided above for correction.

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group would like to thank all of the community members who attended these meetings - your feedback is vital and appreciated.

Thank you.

Appendix 1. Follow-up questions and answers from the April 2023 consultations on a new Ministerial Order MPA in Tuvaijuittuq.

*Please note, an additional question and answer have been added (Question #8) and Question #15 has been expanded upon since it was sent to the HTA and hamlet.

1) What is the purpose of protecting Tuvaijuittuq?

Researchers agree that summer sea ice will remain the longest in Tuvaijuittuq (Figure 1) as it continues to decline in other areas of the Arctic due to climate change. Because of this, the area is expected to become an important refuge for ice-dependent species. The area has a very diverse ecosystem, and contains a number of unique communities of organisms, including communities on the ice, in the ice, and below the ice. Habitat in Tuvaijuittuq is important to marine mammals and sea birds. For all of these reasons, DFO and its partners believe that the area, its habitat, and the wildlife within it, would benefit from protection. The proposed Ministerial Order MPA is a short-term protection tool which will protect the area for up to five years. The purpose of this short-term protection tool is to prohibit new activities in the area that may cause negative impacts while additional information is collected to support a better understanding of the conservation and protection needs of the area before longer-term protection measures are considered.

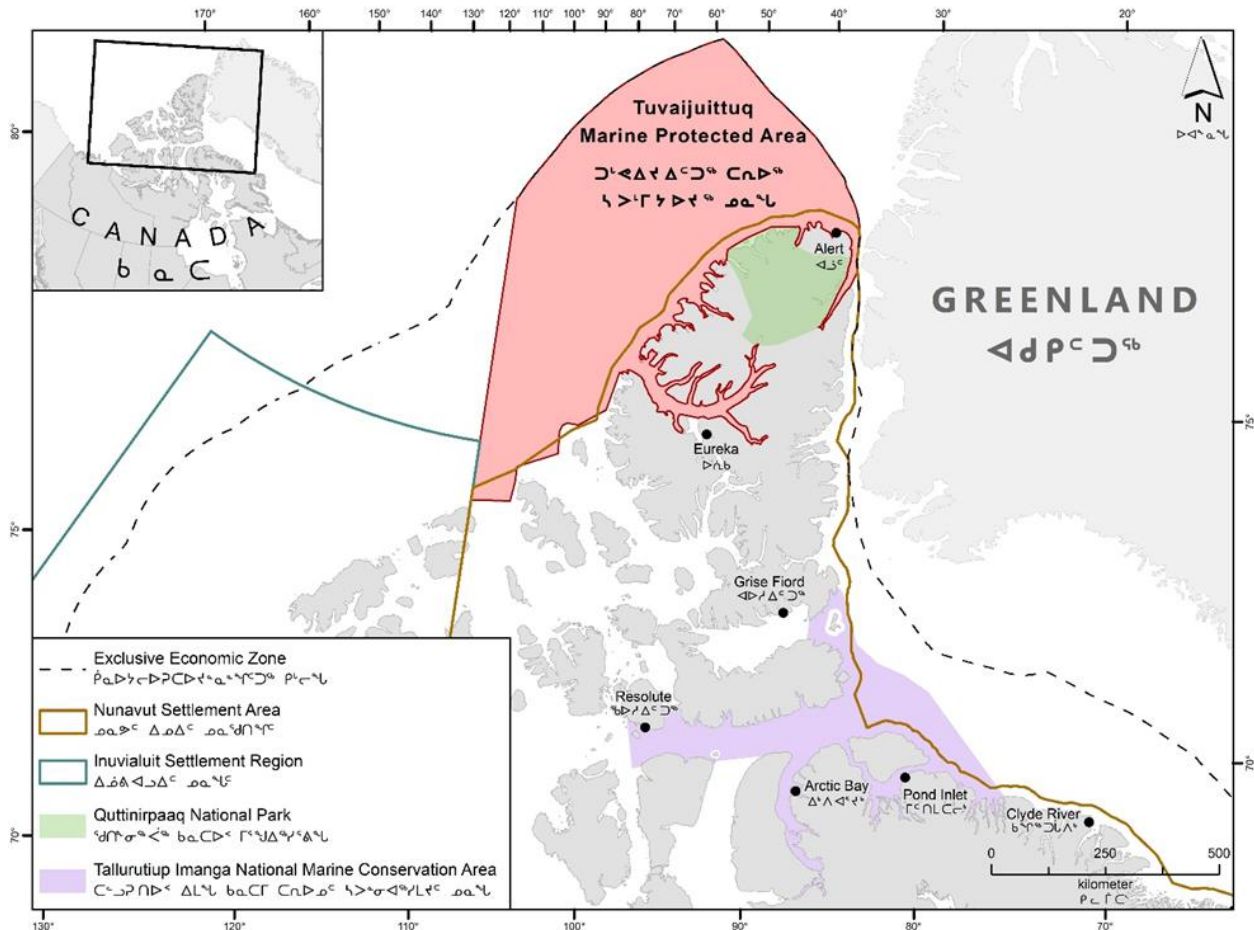


Figure 1. Map of Tuvaijuittuq MPA by Ministerial Order

2) How was the Tuvaijuittuq boundary determined? Why are the rest of the Queen Elizabeth Islands not included in the boundary?

The Tuvaijuittuq MPA includes the marine waters off northern Ellesmere Island, starting from the low water mark and extending to the outer boundary of Canada’s Exclusive Economic Zone. It also includes the seabed, the subsoil to a depth of five metres and the water column, including the sea ice. The initial boundaries of Tuvaijuittuq were based on the 2011 Canadian Science Advisory Report ([2011/55](#)), which identified key multi-year ice habitat. The boundary was later extended to the nearshore areas off Ellesmere Island within the Nunavut Settlement Area as more of the area was understood. The marine area around the Queen Elizabeth Islands south of Ellesmere Island supports different communities of organisms than those within Tuvaijuittuq. This area was not considered for inclusion in Tuvaijuittuq as it has different conservation needs. Partners agreed to settle on the boundary as it is now and consider the remaining islands at a later time as possible new protected areas. Some of the Queen Elizabeth Islands overlap with the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, which is not included in the Tuvaijuittuq boundary.

3) What does “freezing the footprint of ongoing activities” mean?

Freezing the footprint of ongoing activities means allowing activities that are already lawfully occurring in the area to continue and preventing any new activities that may damage, disturb, destroy or remove important habitats, features and organisms. Ongoing activities in Tuvaijuittuq were identified using a number of different methods, including community consultation (in Arctic Bay, Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord in 2019 and in Arctic Bay, Resolute Bay, Grise Fiord, Pond Inlet and Clyde River in 2022), consultation with QIA, and consultation with DFO Science and other federal departments and agencies including the Department of National Defence, Parks Canada Agency, and Canadian Coast Guard. DFO gathered further information about ongoing activities by seeking input on the proposed regulations from industry and other stakeholders (e.g., non-governmental organizations), and from studies such as an assessment of vessel traffic using Automatic Identification System (AIS) signals in the area between 2012-2019. This study is currently being updated so DFO has the most up-to-date information.

Based on available information, DFO determined that ongoing activities in Tuvaijuittuq include:

- (a) national defence activities carried out by the Department of National Defence; and
- (b) marine scientific research activities.

The regulations also include exemptions and exclusions helping to respect commitments Canada has made both domestically and internationally.

The full regulations are provided as a separate attachment in both English and Inuktitut.

4) Does freezing the footprint of activities affect wildlife harvesting rights of Inuit in this area?

The Ministerial Order MPA does not apply with respect to the wildlife harvesting rights of Nunavut Inuit in the Nunavut Settlement Area, as provided for in the Nunavut Agreement. This means that the Ministerial Order regulations do not affect the wildlife harvesting rights of Inuit within the Nunavut Settlement Area (NSA).

There appear to be no provisions within the Nunavut Agreement that extend Inuit harvesting rights beyond the NSA portion of Tuvaijuittuq. As a result, the regulations would apply to everyone in the area of Tuvaijuittuq that falls outside of the NSA. However, we would be interested in further discussing the matter if there are provisions in the Nunavut Agreement you believe have been overlooked.

5) Why are there exemptions for foreign states in the Ministerial Order MPA regulations?

Under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which is an international agreement, Canada must allow certain activities such as navigation (vessels transiting through) and laying of cables and pipelines, from foreign states in certain maritime zones. Because of this, those foreign activities are exempted from the application of the Ministerial Order MPA in Tuvaijuittuq. The exclusive economic zone, an area of the sea beyond the territorial sea extending out to 200 nautical miles from the coastline (Figure 2), is not Canadian territory, and in that area Canada only has jurisdiction over economic resources such as fishing, oil and gas, and mineral exploitation.

Under Canadian law, Canada has the authority to prohibit domestic vessel navigation and other activities in this area. Since the purpose of the short-term Ministerial Order MPA is to conserve and protect the vulnerable habitats and organisms in Tuvaijuittuq while we collect additional information to inform decisions about long-term protection, we aim to limit any activity, including domestic activities, that may negatively impact the area. Although foreign navigation is allowed in the MPA, foreign countries will typically comply with voluntary measures, if guidance is provided to avoid certain areas within the MPA.

6) Can the old sea ice (multi-year ice) be broken by ice-breakers?

While some ice-breakers can break through thick multi-year ice, there are different classes of ice-breakers built for different purposes and ice thicknesses. Not all ice-breakers can break through thick multi-year ice. To our knowledge, the few vessels that have travelled to Tuvaijuittuq for activities such as national defence, safety, marine research, and foreign vessel travel, have stayed within the nearshore areas during the open water season and did not actively conduct ice-breaking activities.

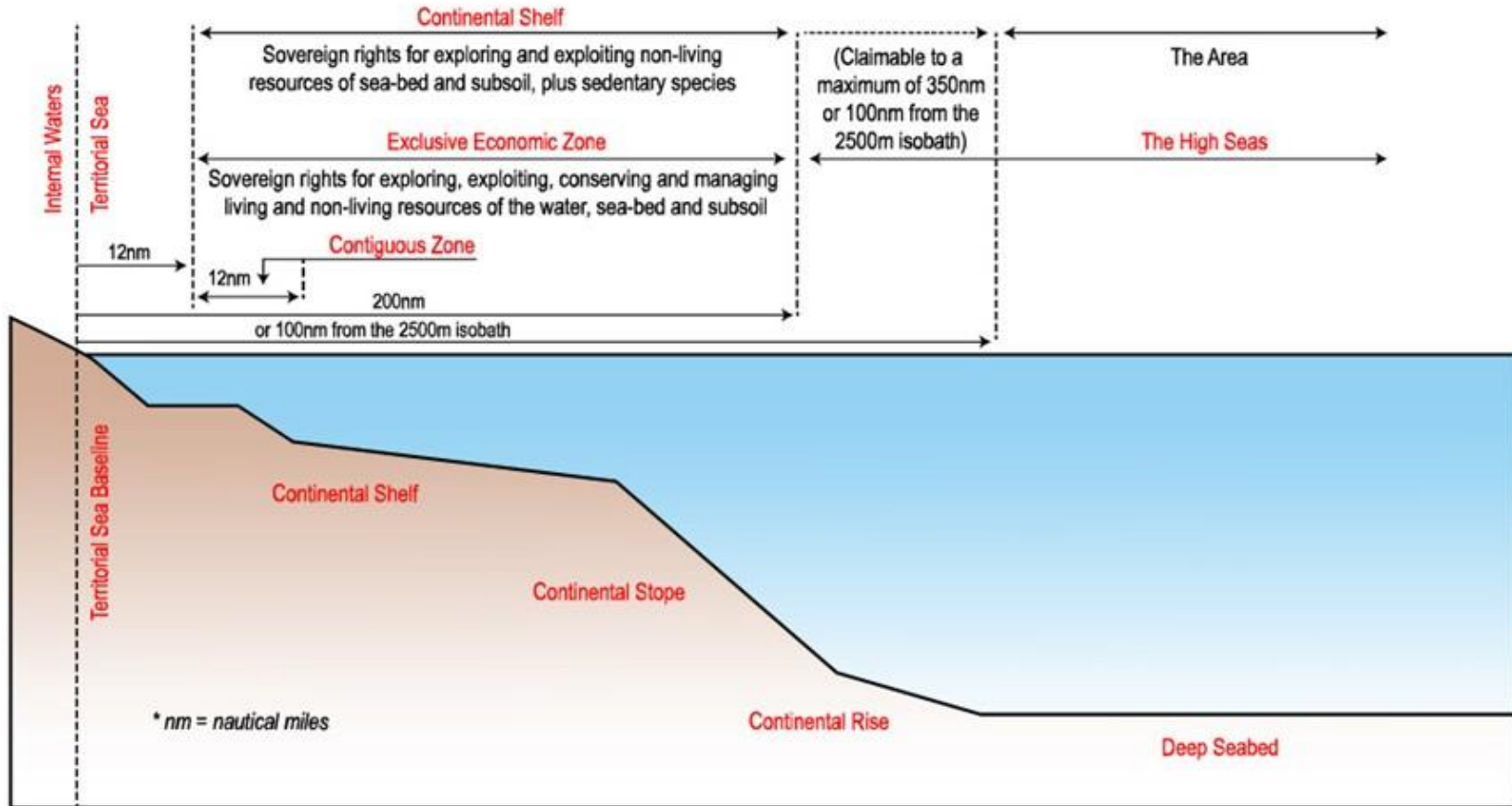


Figure 2. Canada's Maritime Zones

7) How can Inuit visit Tuvaijuittuq?

Tuvaijuittuq is an area of the sea that is a mainly ice-covered all year round and is very remote. There is one military research station in Alert called Canadian Forces Station (CFS) Alert located outside of Tuvaijuittuq on northern Ellesmere Island and a small research base in Eureka on Fosheim Peninsula. There are no communities nearby – the closest community is Grise Fiord, which is approximately 327 km as the crow flies from the MPA's southern-most boundary. Activity in Tuvaijuittuq is limited to national defence activities and marine scientific research, mainly due to the extensive ice cover in this marine area. In 2019, the communities of Arctic Bay, Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord indicated that the area is difficult to reach by skidoo; however, some community members in Grise Fiord had travelled, or knew of people that had travelled, as far as Eureka (which is south of the proposed area) by dogsled in the past.

There are however, opportunities for involvement in research activities in Tuvaijuittuq, which are based out of CFS Alert. For more information on participating in research activities in Tuvaijuittuq, please contact Chandra Chambers (Chandra.Chambers@dfo-mpo.gc.ca).

8) Fisheries quotas to Inuit

It is important to note that Tuvaijuittuq is largely ice-covered all year round and is not accessible to fishing vessels. As a result, no large-scale commercial fishing activities are possible in the area under current conditions. It is unknown if ice conditions would support small-scale on ice fisheries, and no data are available to understand whether a fishery (small or large-scale) would be possible.

When we visited communities in April 2023, we received a question relating to fisheries quotas in general and how these are allocated to Inuit.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada continues to respect and implement the obligations under Nunavut Agreement including provisions related to offshore commercial fisheries access that give special consideration to Nunavut. Through implementation of the Nunavut Agreement over the years, the share of adjacent resources to Qikiqtani Inuit has significantly increased, such that Qikiqtani Inuit fishers now have 80% of Turbot and 42% of shrimp resources including 100% of all fisheries resources within the Nunavut Settlement Area.

9) What kind of Inuit Qaujimaqatugangit (IQ) is used? What is studied?

- Oral History passed down over centuries of Inuit Knowledge.
- Inuit knowledge living and adapting, part of present day life. It is in how Inuit live and see the world today.
- QIA would like to gather IQ for Tuvaijuittuq.

10) Can more information be provided about the infrastructure that QIA refers to? Would QIA make buildings or houses for Tuvaijuittuq purposes?

- Multi-use facilities to address Inuit Stewardship and community needs (office space, equipment storage, garage, country food processing, community outreach, elder gatherings, etc.).

- Additional infrastructure that supports Inuit stewardship activities and the Nauttigsuqtiit program, such as housing and supplementing the facilities in the Tallurutiup Imanga communities as appropriate.
- Infrastructure requirements for Inuit stewardship that arise due to changing socio-economic or environmental conditions.

11) When will the regional governance model will be in effect?

At this time, this is still at the negotiation table. However, QIA is seeking this Regional Governance model for future IIBAs as well as existing IIBAs that will be renegotiated over time.

12) Status update on the harbour planned for Resolute Bay.

Transport Canada (TC), the Government of Nunavut (GN), and the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) have been working together towards the development of community harbours in Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay and have developed an Infrastructure Investment Plan (IIP) that was adopted in October 2022.

The IIP was completed based on community engagements and other work to date and informed the Agreement for Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord Community Harbour Development.

The Agreement for Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord Community Harbour Development was signed by TC and the GN on January 16, 2023 and will provide up to \$76,281,900 to the GN for the design and construction of the two community harbours in Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay. The current funding for community harbours will cover the cost of constructing at least one breakwater, a parking area, dredging, a boat launch, and floating docks.

TC has provided a copy of the agreement to the QIA representative, to be kept in confidence.

We understand from the GN that:

- A Project Manager with GN's Department of Community and Government Services has been assigned to the projects.
- The exact procurement approach for construction has not been finalized, but it is likely to follow the GN's standard procurement practices.
- The first step is expected to be a Request for Proposal for engineering and design services.

For more information, please contact Matthew Bowler (MBowler@GOV.NU.CA) or Miguel Parent (miguel.parent@tc.gc.ca).

13) What type of research is occurring in Tuvaijuittuq?

Research in Tuvaijuittuq is led by DFO through the Multidisciplinary Arctic Program (MAP) - Last Ice and this team includes researchers from universities and organizations all over the world. The program brings together a number of different specialists to study different features in Tuvaijuittuq. For example, experts in sea ice, water, fish, marine mammals, and those who study organisms such as algae and krill that form the basis of the High Arctic



food web. Some of this work is done during a late winter/early spring seasonal field camp, where researchers work together as a team to collect samples and do their research. Others, like marine mammal surveys, are conducted around the same time but not as part of the field camp, and in the fall. The program began in 2018 and experienced some delays due to COVID-19 but is continuing. A new ship-based program called ArcticCore will begin this year and will include Archer Fiord and adjacent areas around Tuvaijuittuq (as sea-ice permits). This new program will study physical (currents/movement), chemical (nutrients, ocean acidification), and biological (primary production, zooplankton, benthos) oceanography and will also include marine mammal surveys and sea ice studies. If long-term protection is put into place in the future, then more formal management and monitoring plans would be developed for Tuvaijuittuq, in collaboration with partners and communities.

Research partners in MAP-Last Ice:

DFO
Department of National Defence
Defence Research and Development Canada
Université Laval
University of Essex
Université du Québec à Rimouski
Environment and Climate Change Canada
Mediterranean Institute of Oceanography
Polar Continental Shelf Program
Alfred Wegener Institute
University of Bristol
Resolute HTA Board of Directors

Type of research conducted as part of MAP-Last Ice:

- Sea ice distribution, physical properties (thickness, composition), productivity (algal communities, biomass)
- Evolution of the ice and under-ice habitat over time
- Continuous atmospheric, oceanographic and sea ice observations
- Zooplankton, fish and benthic organisms
- Marine mammal and habitat surveys
- Physical (currents/movement), chemical (nutrients, ocean acidification), and biological (primary production) oceanography

Collection of ice cores during the MAP-Last Ice and ArcticCORE programs:

We are very conscious of potential disturbances to the environment and during our sampling we take action to minimize these disturbances. When we collect ice cores, we sample only a part of the core and we replace the rest of the core to its original hole. Once replaced in its original hole, the core refreezes quickly, typically within a few hours.

The ice cores that we collect are small, at 9 cm diameter. This means that the surface area of one core is 5 times smaller than that of a hole cut out with an 8-inch auger, and about 10-12 times smaller than that of a seal breathing hole. While the seals keep their holes open,

we “close” our holes after sampling (with the original ice core from which we cut off one or a few sections). If we add the area of all the cores that we collect during one sampling season, it would typically add up to much less than 1 square meter, at most 2 m².

In the photo below, we can see our ice camp on the sea ice north of Ellesmere Island. In another photo taken a few days after we took out camp, it was not possible to identify the site where the ice camp had been set up.

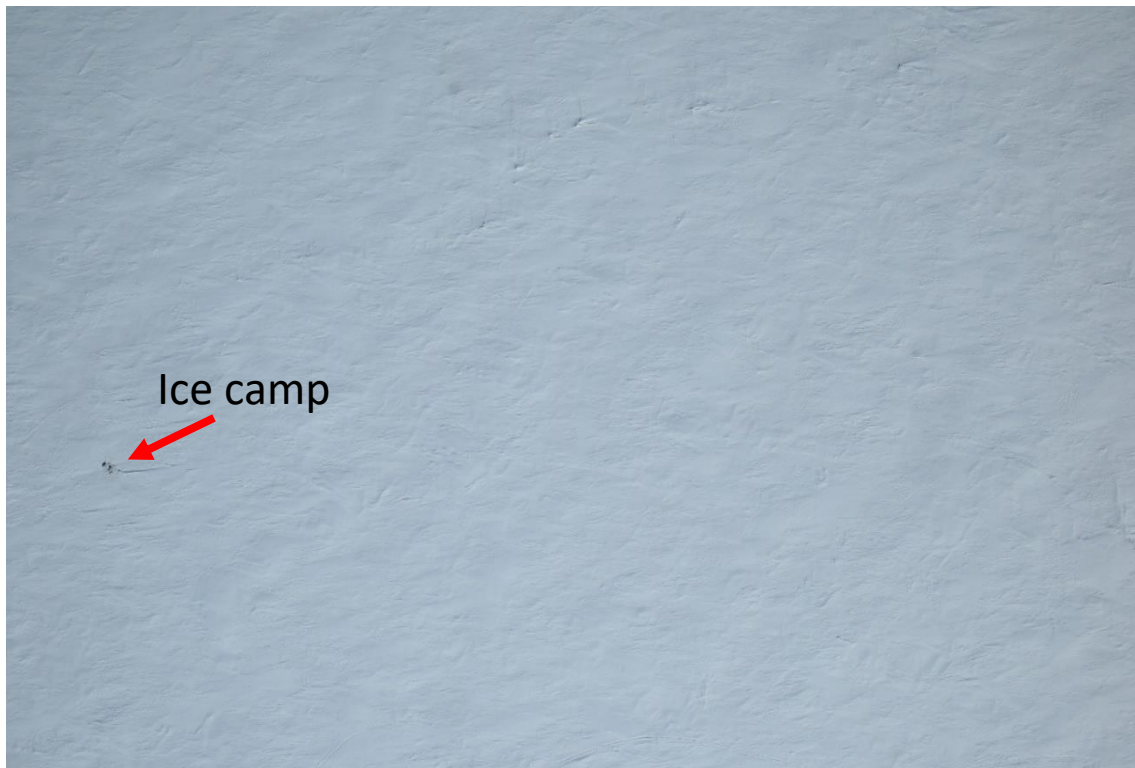


Figure 3. Aerial view showing the ice camp on the sea ice north of Ellesmere Island. A few days after taking out the camp, the site of the ice camp was not visible anymore.

14) Interest in learning more about Canada’s Polar Continental Shelf Program

Polar Continental Shelf Program:

Natural Resources Canada’s Polar Continental Shelf Program (PCSP) supports Arctic science by providing logistics planning, coordination and advice to Canadian government, non-government, university and international researchers. The PCSP supports projects in the Arctic from Churchill, Manitoba, to the northern tip of Ellesmere Island, Nunavut, and from the Yukon/Alaska border to as far as Greenland, on occasion.

Support can include air transportation, as well as fuel, field equipment for loan, field communications and safety, logistics advice for field studies, the use of the PCSP facility in Resolute, Nunavut, and shipping and receiving coordination and advice. The PCSP facility in Resolute is typically open from late January to September each year and is comprised of

an accommodations area that can house up to 237 guests, lounge areas, a fitness room, office spaces, kitchen and dining facilities, an operations centre and a laboratory.

The PCSP provides employment, student training and business opportunities for northern residents. The PCSP also helps with science outreach through publishing an annual science report and connecting researchers with northern community organizations.

The table below includes PCSP projects that occurred close to Grise Fiord and/or Tuvaijuittuq in recent years. Please feel free to reach out to the project leads if you have an interest in specific projects.

As a contact at the Polar Continental Shelf Program, please feel free to reach out to **Michael Meunier**, Manager of the Program Coordination and Outreach unit (michael.meunier@nrcan-rncan.gc.ca) or the PCSP Ottawa mailbox (pcspottawa-ppcpottawa@nrcan-rncan.gc.ca). Michael and his group would be pleased to connect with you and discuss your priorities.

Here are some additional resources that may be of interest:

- A list of all 2019 and 2020 projects supported by PCSP can be found at the following link: <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/science-and-data/science-and-research/arctic-science/polar-continental-shelf-program/current-projects/10009>.
- More information on the PCSP can be found at: https://natural-resources.canada.ca/sites/nrcan/files/earthsciences/files/pdf/polar/PCSP-Brochure_eng.pdf
- Information on project support applications can be found here: <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/science-and-data/science-and-research/arctic-science/research-support-arctic-logistics-and-field-equipment-for-across-canada/10003>.
- Annual Science Reports can be found at the following link: <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/science-and-data/science-and-research/arctic-science/polar-continental-shelf-program/pcsp-publications/10011>.

Table 1. List of PCSP-supported projects in the Arctic Archipelago, many near Grise Fiord and/or Tuvaijuittuq MPA in recent years

Primary Investigator	Institution	Study Location(s)	Project Title
Hsin Chiang	McGill University	McGill Arctic Research Station, Expedition Fjord	A new window on the universe: radio astronomy from northern Canada
Cory Matthews	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Grise Fiord	Aerial survey of High Arctic walrus and narwhal stocks
Michael Maurice	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Svartevaeg, Eureka, Isachsen, Grise Fiord, Mould Bay, Rea Point, Cape Providence, Resolute Bay, Steffanson Island, Cape Liverpool, Fort Ross, Gateshead	Annual Maintenance of Environment and Climate Change Canada's Automatic Weather Station array - Arctic Archipeligo

Primary Investigator	Institution	Study Location(s)	Project Title
Christine Michel	Natural Resources Canada	Eureka	Arctic CORE (Conservation, Observation, Research, and Engagement)
Lyle Whyte	McGill University	Assistance Bay	Assessment of Bioremediation Potential of Marine Fuels on NWP Arctic Beaches
Joseph Monteith	Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada	Alert, Eureka	Baffin/High Arctic Inspections 2022
Alexander Culley	Université Laval	Ward Hunt Island	Characterizing viral impact in the Last Ice Area
Christopher Omelon	Queen's University	Expedition Fiord, Resolute Bay	Climate Change Research at the McGill Arctic Research Station
David Didier	Université du Québec à Rimouski	Sydkap Glacier and surrounding area, Starnes Fiord and surrounding area, Jakeman Glacier and surrounding area, Grise Fiord	Coastal dynamics and hazards in Grise Fiord and Jones Sound
Mark Skidmore	Montana State University	Truelove Lowlands, Croker Bay, Resolute, Gascoyne inlet	Exploration of Saline Cryospheric Habitats with Europa Relevance (ESCHER): An approach using airborne and submarine semiautonomous systems
Erin MacNeil	Natural Resources Canada	Gascoyne Inlet	Defence of North America
Lyle Whyte	McGill University	Devon Island lakes site	Developing new technologies to access and investigate the hypersaline, subzero Devon Island Subglacial Lake System, a unique Mars and icy moon analogue
Denis Lacelle	University of Ottawa	Eureka	Effect of degrading ice wedge polygon landscapes on local topography, hydrology, and water quality.
Susan Kutz	University of Calgary	East wind lake, Eureka, Resolute Bay	Emerging Infectious Disease in High Arctic Ungulates - Terrestrial Investigations
Amelie Roberto-Charron	Government of Nunavut	Eureka Weather Station, Resolute Bay	Emerging Infectious Diseases in High Arctic Ungulates – Aerial assessment

Primary Investigator	Institution	Study Location(s)	Project Title
Clément Chevallier	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Cape Verra, Cape Verra, Nirjutiqarvik, Cape Liddon, Houbhouse Inlet, Prince Leopold Island, Baillarge Bay	Fulmar colony surveys in Lancaster Sound
Myriam Lemelin	Université de Sherbrooke	T-MARS camp, McGill Arctic Research Station, Axel Heiberg Island	Geological study and mapping of hydrothermal deposits and gossans, Expedition Fiord, Axel Heiberg Island, Nunavut, as analogues for Mars
Christine Dow	University of Waterloo	Devon Ice Cap camp	Geophysical imaging of the Devon sub-glacial lakes
Luke Copland	University of Ottawa	Manson Icefield, Sydkap base camp, Sydkap ice marginal lake complex, Grise Fiord	Glacier monitoring on southern Ellesmere Island
Maya Bhatia	University of Alberta	Sydkap Glacier and surrounding area, Starnes Fiord and surrounding area, Jakeman Glacier and surrounding area, Grise Fiord	Glacier-ocean interactions in the Canadian high Arctic
Daniel Fortier	University of Montreal	Ward Hunt Island	Ground ice of eastern Canadian High Arctic polar desert
Cortney Wheeler	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Elwin Bay, Creswell Bay	High Arctic Beluga Whale Stock Structure
Greg Henry	University of British Columbia	Sverdrup Pass, Knud Peninsula, PCSP Eureka, Bache Peninsula, Princess Marie Bay, Alexandra Fiord, Cape Bounty	High Arctic tundra ecosystem responses to 30 years of experimental and observed climate change
Masaki Uchida	National Institute of Polar Research, Japan	Oobloyah Bay	Identifying and understanding the effect of temporal and spatial changes towards the biodiversity and carbon sequestration processes in the high Arctic
John Moores	York University	Expedition Fjord	Identifying putative microbial drivers of methane flux on Earth and on Mars
Raoul-Marie Couture	Université Laval	Ward Hunt Island	Impact of oxygen pulses on redox-sensitive chemicals and microbiome in Canada's northernmost lake
Cory Matthews	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Goose Fiord, Brooman Point, Kearney Cove	Improving High Arctic walrus stock assessment using satellite telemetry, genetics, and time-lapse photography
Lyle Whyte	McGill University	Lost Hammer, Thompson Glacier, White Glacier,	

Primary Investigator	Institution	Study Location(s)	Project Title
		Expedition Fjord, Gypsum Hill, Color Peak	Investigations of microbial activity in cryoenvironments in the Canadian High Arctic
Laura Brown	University of Toronto Mississauga	Nanuit Itillinga (Polar Bear Pass), Nanuit Itillinga (Polar Bear Pass), Cornwallis Island Lakes	Lake Ice in the Canadian High Arctic
Scott Lamoureux	Queen's University	Cape Bounty, Melville Island, Resolute vicinity	Land and water impacts and response to climate and permafrost changes in the High Arctic
Laura Thomson	Natural Resources Canada	Muller Ice Cap, Expedition Fiord	Mass Balance and Energy fluxes of White Glacier, Axel Heiberg Island, NU
Catherine Girard	Université du Québec à Chicoutimi (UQAC)	Ward Hunt Island, Resolute Bay vicinity	Microbes on the go: Release of cryospheric microbes to downstream habitats
Derek Mueller	Carleton University	Milne Ice Shelf, Milne Fiord, Purple Valley, Eureka, Resolute	Milne Fiord ice-ocean interactions: Implications for the stability of ice shelves and glaciers in the Polar Regions
Dave Burgess	Natural Resources Canada	Agassiz Ice Cap, Meighen Ice Cap, Grise Fiord, Devon Ice Cap, Melville Ice Cap	National Glaciology Project - Queen Elizabeth Islands, NU & NT
Warwick Vincent	Université Laval	Resolute (Cornwallis Island), Thores Lake (Ellesmere Island) and Ward Hunt Island	Northern Ellesmere Island in the Global Environment - Sentinel North
Valerie Amarualik	Parks Canada	Young Inlet, Dundee Bight, Dome Camp	Qausuittuq National Park Operations 2022/2023
Adam Ferguson	Parks Canada	Fort Conger, Lake Hazen, Ruggles River, Tanquary Fiord, Resolute Bay	Quttinirpaaq National Park Operations 2022
Gordon Osinski	University of Western Ontario	Haughton River Valley	Reconstructing the post-impact history of the Haughton impact structure, Nunavut
Lynda Gullason	Inuit Heritage Trust Incorporated	Resolute, Morin Point, Devon Island, Pond Inlet	Saving Morin Point: Climate Change Risk Assessment and Archaeological Heritage Recovery
Dermot Antoniades	Université Laval	Stuckberry Valley, Lake Hazen	The functioning and evolution of the ecosystems of Stuckberry Valley, northern Ellesmere Island

Primary Investigator	Institution	Study Location(s)	Project Title
Joshua King	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Eureka, Nunavut	Development of a new Canadian Arctic Archipelago sea ice product from ICESat-2 (Ice Cloud and Land Elevation Satellite-2)
Michael Brohart	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Eureka, Nunavut	Instrument calibration at Eureka weather station as part of the Canadian Brewer Spectrophotometer Network operation
Alison Criscitiello	University of Alberta	Grise Fiord and Resolute, Nunavut	Airborne gravity survey over Devon Ice Cap
Rich DeVall	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Isachsen (Ellef Ringnes Island), Rea Point (Melville Island), Stefansson Island, Fort Ross (Somerset Island), Gateshead Island, Cape Liverpool (Bylot Island), Svarteveg (Axel Heiberg Island) and Grise Fiord (Ellesmere Island), Nunavut	Annual maintenance of ECCC's automatic weather station array – Arctic Archipelago
Grant Gilchrist	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Grise Fiord, Nunavut	Population surveys of endangered ivory gulls on Ellesmere Island and Devon Islands
Alexander Culley	Université Laval	Expedition Fiord (Axel Heiberg Island), Resolute (Cornwallis Island), Ward Hunt Island and Thores Lake (Ellesmere Island), Nunavut	Viral ecology of the high Canadian Arctic in water, ice and aerosols
Mark Lamothe	Natural Resources Canada	Eureka and Resolute, Nunavut	Eureka geomagnetic electronic replacement
Nicolas Lecomte	Université de Montreal	Bylot Island, Igloodik Island and Eureka, Nunavut	Arctic IMPACTS: tracking impacts of ecosystem changes in the Arctic
Christine Michel	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Alert, Nunavut	Multidisciplinary Arctic Program (MAP) – Last Ice
Wayne Pollard	McGill University	Eureka and Expedition Fiord (Axel Heiberg Island), Nunavut	The vulnerability and resiliency of ice-rich permafrost in cold polar desert environments in response to changing climate
Vincent St. Louis	University of Alberta	Lake Hazen, Quttinirpaaq National Park, Nunavut	The impacts of rapidly receding glaciers on downstream freshwater resources and ecological services



15) What is being done to clean up past military, research and Government of Canada sites left on Ellesmere Island?

There were a number of sites in Quttinirpaaq National Park that required remediation. These sites have been remediated, with the exception of Fort Conger, which now has a long-term monitoring strategy in place.

Fort Conger is a historical site situated on the shore of Discovery Harbour on Lady Franklin Bay, (N 81° 45.13', W 64° 49.56'). The site was used as a base by early Arctic expeditions and a scientific research camp. The site was also visited by early twentieth-century expeditions and later by government and military personnel, researchers, Inughuit hunters and tourists. A human health and ecological risk assessment conducted for the area identified risks from contamination at the site and a Risk Management and Remediation Plan has been developed. While some remediation has been completed, additional work is not an option at this time due to the remoteness of the site and the risks to cultural artifacts. Therefore, a long-term monitoring plan was developed so that, if the site becomes more accessible and remediation is possible, the proposed risk management and remediation strategy could be reviewed and updated. For more information on these sites, please contact Jane Chisholm at jane.chisholm@pc.gc.ca.

Additional information has been gathered on other sites on Ellesmere Island from the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) Spills Database and the Federal Contaminated Sites Inventory (FCSI). The available data are summarized together in Figure 4, Table 2. The GNWT Spills Database is a collection of reported petroleum and other hazardous material spills in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories. The FCSI includes information on all known and suspected contaminated sites under the management of federal departments, agencies and consolidated Crown corporations.

The majority of contaminated sites on Ellesmere Island have been closed following historical reviews, testing, clean-ups or long-term monitoring activities. Available information from these two databases indicates that there are ten active sites (five in or near CFS Alert, four in or near Eureka, and one in Fort Conger) and three suspected sites (one at the Alexandra Fiord RCMP Detachment Site, one at D'Iberville Fjord, and one at Alert). Site status and actions data are unavailable from the GNWT Spills Database.

Site numbers that start with “spill-“ are from the GNWT Spills Database, and all other sites are from the FCSI. The site status refers to what is currently happening with the site. An “active” site is a confirmed contaminated site where remediation action is or may be required; a “closed” site is a site that requires no further action; and a “suspected” site requires further assessment work to confirm whether the site is considered a contaminated site. Actions tell us what has been done to the site, for example remediation efforts or testing.

The GNWT Spills database can be found at <https://www.gov.nt.ca/ecc/en/spills>, and the FCSI data can be found at <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/fcsi-rscf/home-accueil-eng.aspx> and <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/fcsi-rscf/numbers-numeros-eng.aspx?qid=1680451>. Information on the Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan (FCSAP) can be found at <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/federal-contaminated-sites/action-plan.html>.

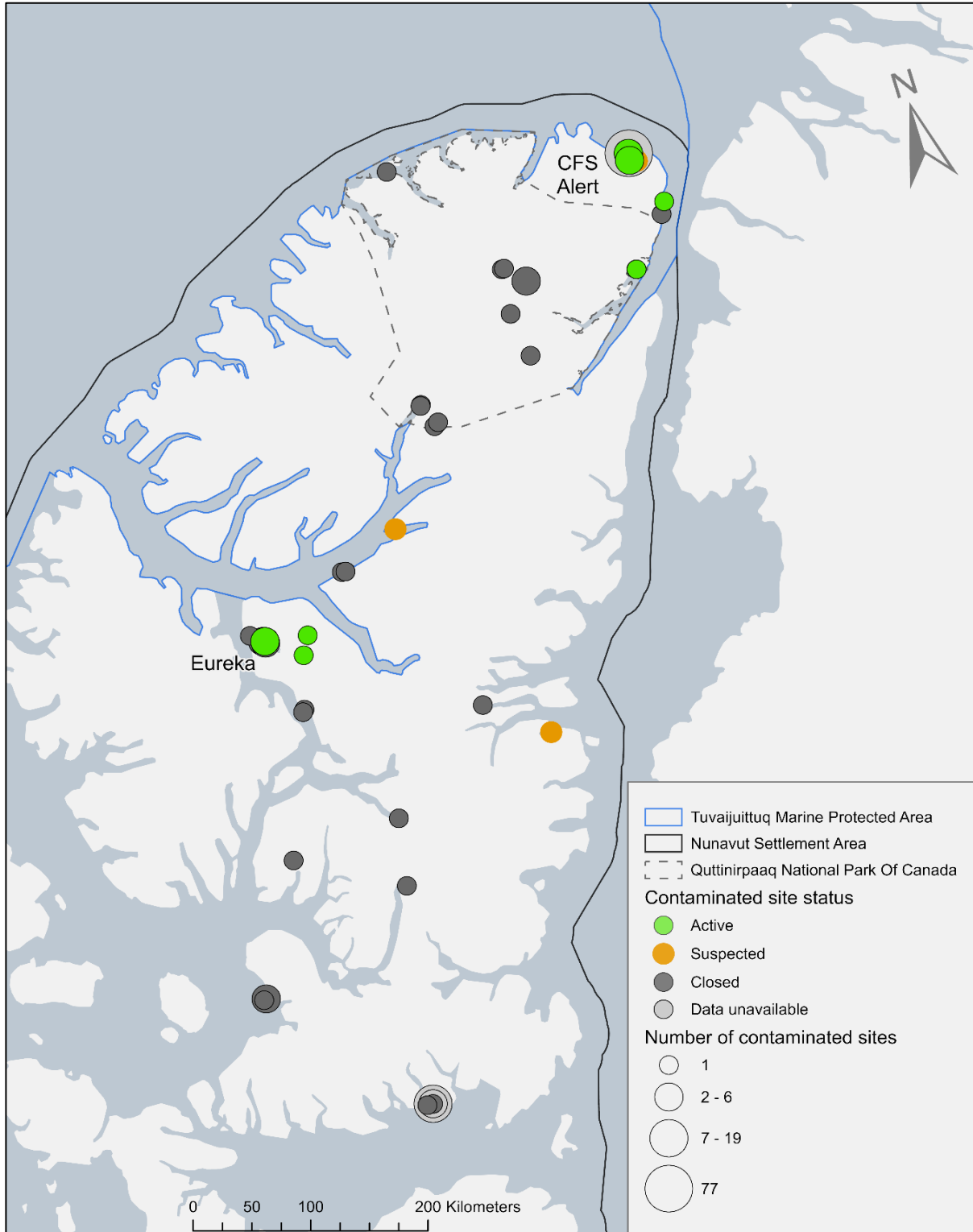


Figure 4. Map showing closed, active and suspected contaminated sites on Ellesmere Island, NU. Source data: Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT) Spills Database and the Federal Contaminated Sites Inventory (FCSI), accessed May 2023

Table 2. List of active and suspected contaminated sites located on Ellesmere Island, including information on reporting organization (Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada [CIRNAC]; Fisheries and Oceans Canada [DFO]; National Defence [DND]; Environment and Climate Change Canada [ECCC]; Parks Canada Agency [PCA]; Royal Canadian Mounted Police [RCMP]), contaminants (petroleum hydrocarbons [PHCs]; benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene [BTEXs]; polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons [PAHs), quantity, and actions.

Site Number	Site Name / Location	Site Status	Occurrence Date	Latitude	Longitude	Reporting Organization	Contaminants	Quantity (cubic metres)	Actions
286	Lincoln Bay	Active	Data unavailable	82.0833	-62.0000	CIRNAC	PHCs	12	Initial testing completed. Detailed testing underway.
2747	Eureka High Arctic Weather Station	Active	Data unavailable	79.9908	-85.8586	ECCC	PHCs, BTEXs, PAHs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	15750	Remediation / risk management completed. Confirmatory sampling underway.
8328	Fort Conger Historic Site	Active	Data unavailable	81.7522	-64.8261	PCA	PAHs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	1265	Remediation / risk management completed. Confirmatory sampling underway.
24258	Romulus - Panarctic C-42 Well Site	Active	Data unavailable	79.8526	-84.3764	CIRNAC	BTEXs, PAHs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	3500	Remediation / risk management completed. Confirmatory sampling underway.
24259	Gemini - Panarctic E-10 Well Site	Active	Data unavailable	79.9902	-84.0690	CIRNAC	PHCs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	1500	Initial testing completed. Detailed testing underway.
27530	Neil Trivet Gaw Lab (Bapmon - Alert)	Active	Data unavailable	82.4535	-62.5135	ECCC	PHCs	0	Initial testing completed. Detailed testing underway.
20247006	Alert Main Station	Active	Data unavailable	82.4981	-62.3367	DND	PHCs, PAHs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	14500	Confirmatory sampling completed. Long term monitoring underway.

Site Number	Site Name / Location	Site Status	Occurrence Date	Latitude	Longitude	Reporting Organization	Contaminants	Quantity (cubic metres)	Actions
20247025	Alert Tx Site	Active	Data unavailable	82.4528	-62.5020	DND	PHCs	600	Detailed testing completed. Remedial action plan under development.
20247029	Alert Airfield	Active	Data unavailable	82.4998	-62.3611	DND	PHCs, BTEXs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	3	Confirmatory sampling completed. Long term monitoring underway.
70069014	Eureka - North Airstrip Apron	Active	Data unavailable	79.9977	-85.8406	DND	PHCs, BTEXs and PAHs	1755	Confirmatory sampling completed. Long term monitoring underway.
1091	Alexandra Fiord Rcmp Detachment Site	Suspected	Data unavailable	78.8798	-75.7546	RCMP	Data unavailable	0	Historical review planned.
16525	D'Iberville Fjord (Unassessed)	Suspected	Data unavailable	80.6069	-79.4792	DFO	Data unavailable	0	Historical review completed. Initial testing underway.
25114	Alert - Unauthorized Firing Range	Suspected	Data unavailable	82.4246	-62.1835	DND	Data unavailable	0	Historical review planned.

*Closed sites were not included in this table as they have either been cleaned up and/or require no further action. Sites for which no data are available with respect to status were also not included.



Appendix 2. Tuvaijuittuq Ministerial Order Regulations

***NOTE:** The regulations can also be found at this website: <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2019-282/page-1.html>

SOR/2019-282

OCEANS ACT

Registration 2019-07-30

Order Designating the Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area

Whereas this Order designates the Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area in a manner that is not inconsistent with a land claims agreement that has been given effect and has been ratified or approved by an Act of Parliament;

Therefore, the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, pursuant to 35.1(2)^a of the *Oceans Act*^b, makes the annexed *Order Designating the Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area*.

- ^aS.C. 2019, c. 8, s. 5
- ^bS.C. 1996, c. 31

Ottawa, July 29, 2019

Jonathan Wilkinson
Minister of Fisheries and Oceans

Definition of *Marine Protected Area*

1 In this Order, ***Marine Protected Area*** means the area of the sea that is designated by section 2.

Marine Protected Area

2 (1) The area of the sea in the Arctic Ocean consisting of the waters off northern Ellesmere Island, as described in plan number FB42596, certified on July 16, 2019 and depicted in plan number CLSR 108395, which plans are deposited in the Canada Lands Surveys Records, is designated as the Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area.

Seabed, subsoil and water column

(2) The Marine Protected Area consists of the seabed, the subsoil to a depth of five metres and the water column, including the sea ice, each of which is below the low-water line.

Ongoing activities

3 For the purposes of subsection 35.1(2) of the *Oceans Act*, the following classes of activities are ongoing activities in the Marine Protected Area:

- (a) national defence activities carried out by the Department of National Defence;
- and



(b) marine scientific research activities.

Prohibitions

4 (1) It is prohibited in the Marine Protected Area to carry out any activity — other than those set out in section 3 — that disturbs, damages, destroys or removes from the Marine Protected Area any unique geological or archeological features or any living marine organism or any part of its habitat, or is likely to do so.

Exemption

(2) Despite subsection (1), the following activities may be carried out in the Marine Protected Area:

(a) marine navigation by a foreign national, a foreign ship or a foreign state, or an entity incorporated or formed by or under the laws of a country other than Canada; and

(b) the laying, maintenance and repair of cables and pipelines by a foreign state.

Non-application – Nunavut Agreement

5 This Order does not apply with respect to the wildlife harvesting rights of the Inuit in the Nunavut Settlement Area, as provided for in the Agreement Between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as approved, given effect and declared valid by the [Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Act](#).

Coming into force

6 This Order comes into force on the day on which it is registered.

What We Heard: Community Consultations on a New Ministerial Order Marine Protected Area in Tuvaijuittuq

April 3-18, 2023



Pond Inlet – April 4, 2023



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Acknowledgements

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group would like to thank the communities of Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Clyde River, Resolute Bay, and Grise Fiord for their time and hospitality during our community visits. We would especially like to thank the Hunters and Trappers Associations (HTAs), hamlet councils, and Mayoral offices for their participation and knowledge-sharing. Finally, we would like to acknowledge the Qikiqtani Inuit Association for leading the coordination of these meetings.

Our Team

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group has members from the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA), Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), Parks Canada Agency (PCA), and the Government of Nunavut (GN). Four participants included representatives from each organization involved in the Working Group.



Tuvaijuittuq Working Group members attending consultations in Clyde River, Arctic Bay and Pond Inlet (left photo) and in Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord (right photo). Left Photo, left to right: Syzula Ikkidluak (QIA), Delaney Ewing (DFO), Madelaine Kellett (DFO), Bernie MacIsaac (GN), and Justin Hack (GN). Right Photo, left to right: Sarah Kennedy (DFO), Bethany Schroeder (DFO), Iselena Natsiapik (QIA), Daniel Haney (GN), and Bernie MacIsaac (GN).



Executive Summary

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group, with members from QIA, DFO, PCA, and GN, conducted community consultations in Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Clyde River, Resolute Bay, and Grise Fiord between April 3 - 18, 2023. Pond Inlet consultations were held on April 4, 2023.

The purpose of these consultations was to discuss a request by QIA to establish a new Ministerial Order Marine Protected Area (MPA) to explore an Inuit-led Protected and Conserved Area (IPCA) for Tuvaijuittuq. The Working Group also shared information on our proposed approach to regulations for this new short-term MPA, and sought community feedback and support on the proposal. The purpose of this report is to summarize the feedback provided by community members who attended the meetings in Pond Inlet, to provide transparency in the process, to provide a record of the discussions and concerns shared by the community, and to provide additional information to questions raised during consultations. To ensure we have accurately captured what we heard, this report has been circulated to the Mittimatalik HTA and Pond Inlet Hamlet Council for review. Individual reports were developed for each community and after HTAs and hamlet councils have had an opportunity to comment, these reports will be shared with all five communities.

While the Pond Inlet Hamlet Council was able to form quorum for the meeting, the Mittimatalik HTA was not. The HTA members present preferred to communicate the information presented at the meeting to the remaining members instead of scheduling a follow-up meeting. The Mittimatalik HTA members present and Pond Inlet Hamlet Council supported the proposal to pursue a new Ministerial Order MPA in Tuvaijuittuq and gave the Working Group permission to seek letters of support for the proposal. The community of Pond Inlet would like to continue its involvement in consultations and decision-making related to Tuvaijuittuq. Community interests related to Tuvaijuittuq include learning more about the animals (particularly marine mammals), the research being done, and in vessel traffic occurring in the area. There is also interest by the community for regular and stable Inuit employment for monitoring activities within the protected area, and in limiting the number of cruise ships that enter the MPA if possible. There is some concern about the ability to enforce regulations in the Tuvaijuittuq MPA, and whether assessments conducted for the area will be updated as climate change continues to impact the area. Pond Inlet has seen significant changes to sea ice in their area.

What We Heard From Communities Overall

A common theme heard from communities was a desire to learn more about the MPA, including the animals and habitats that occur there, potential for future economic opportunities, and the types of research done in the area. There is interest from all five communities in protection for the area in both the short-term and long-term, but also in balancing protection with economic opportunities for future generations. Interest in protecting the area is based on Tuvaijuittuq's ecological importance, its significance to Inuit, and interest in the area's resources by other countries.



Introduction and Approach

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group, conducted community consultations in Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Clyde River, Resolute Bay, and Grise Fiord between April 3 and April 18, 2023. Pond Inlet consultations were held on April 4, 2023. The purpose of these consultations was to discuss a proposed new Ministerial Order MPA in Tuvaijuittuq, to share information on the proposed approach to regulations for this new short-term protection measure, and to seek community feedback and support on this proposal. In each community, two gatherings were held; an initial meeting with the HTA, hamlet council, Mayor, Nauqqiqtuq and other relevant community groups, and an evening community open house.

At both meetings, information was shared on the significance of Tuvaijuittuq, its boundaries, reasons why the area is being considered for protection, the steps involved in establishing a new Ministerial Order MPA and proposed regulations for this short-term protection measure. The presentation materials and relevant assessments, including a summary of Natural Resources Canada's resource and economic assessment for the area¹ and an ecological and biological overview, were made available to community members in both English and Inuktitut. Two-page summaries of what we heard during November consultations were also provided. Simultaneous interpretation was also provided at each meeting.

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group committed to circulating a "What We Heard" report to each community for their review and approval summarizing their feedback during these consultations. If community members or organizations feel that their feedback was misinterpreted or misrepresented, the Working Group will revise the report as requested and re-circulate to the community. Please contact Chandra Chambers (chandra.chambers@dfo-mpo.gc.ca) if you have any questions or concerns. After communities have had a chance to review and approve their What We Heard reports, the Working Group will provide copies of all reports to each community.

DFO committed to following up with communities on outstanding questions that were asked during community meetings. Answers to these questions were circulated to each community HTO, Hamlet office and Mayor in an email on June 28, 2023, and this information is included in Appendix 1 of this report. A copy of the MPA regulations that are being proposed for the new Ministerial Order MPA are also included in Appendix 2 of this report.

The HTAs and/or hamlet councils in some communities could not form quorum during the April meetings. The Working Group followed up with these boards virtually and received permission from each to seek a formal letter of support for the new regulation.

¹ The full Natural Resources Canada resource assessment was also made available and can be accessed at: https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2022/rncan-nrcan/m183-2/M183-2-8897-eng.pdf



Hunters and Trappers Association (HTA) and Hamlet Council Meeting

The Working Group met with the Mittimatalik HTA and Pond Inlet Hamlet Council on April 4, 2023 at 2:00 pm in the Sauniq Hotel conference room. Other community groups were invited to attend. Approximately 12 people were present for this meeting.

The Pond Inlet Hamlet Council was able to form quorum for the meeting, and although the HTA was not, the HTA members present committed to communicating the information to the remaining members and expressed support for the proposal. Both the Mittimatalik HTA and Pond Inlet Hamlet Council members indicated that a virtual follow-up meeting was unnecessary and gave permission to the Working Group to seek formal approval. The attending members gave the Working Group permission to engage the community at an open house meeting that evening.

What we heard:

Ecological Significance

- The Pond Inlet community would like to learn more about Tuvaijuittuq, including marine mammal research that is happening in the area.

Response:

- Research in Tuvaijuittuq is led by DFO through an ongoing research program called the Multidisciplinary Arctic Program (MAP) – Last Ice. This program undertakes seasonal marine mammal, sea ice, lower trophic level, and other types of research.
 - Information related to animals, habitats and climate trends within Tuvaijuittuq is available at the following websites: https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/csas-sccs/Publications/ScR-RS/2020/2020_056-eng.html (DFO 2020; Inuktitut version available); https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2021/mpo-dfo/Fs97-6-3408-eng.pdf (Charette et al. 2020); and <http://wwwdev.ncr.dfo-mpo.ca/oceans/mpa-zpm/tuvaijuittuq/index-eng.html>. Climate models predict that summer sea ice may disappear in the Arctic Ocean by mid-century; however, it is unknown if or when the Tuvaijuittuq area might be ice-free (Charette et al. 2020). Additional information related to research in Tuvaijuittuq is provided in Appendix 1.
 - The information above is meant to build on presentations made to the community on November 15, 2022, in which information on the ecological significance and assessments of petroleum and economic potential of the area was shared. Please contact Chandra Chambers at Chandra.Chambers@dfo-mpo.gc.ca if you would like more information.
- There is interest in visiting Tuvaijuittuq, particularly the Archer Fiord/Lady Franklin Bay area which supports several marine mammal species.

Economic Opportunities and Activities

- Pond Inlet asked for additional details regarding the proposed regulations.

Response:

- While the proposed regulations were reviewed during the meeting, DFO committed to providing additional details on how the regulation would be applied. This information is included in Appendices 1 and 2 of this report. If you have any questions, please contact Chandra Chambers at Chandra.Chambers@dfo-mpo.gc.ca or 204-914-6959.
- There was interest in learning more about how the Tuvaijuittuq boundary was determined originally and why the Queen Elizabeth Islands were not included. There was also a question about whether there have been any boundary disputes other than the one with Denmark in the Lincoln Sea area.

Response:

- Canada and Denmark signed a boundary agreement on June 14, 2022 to resolve a disagreement on the maritime boundary along the eastern edge of Tuvaijuittuq in the Lincoln Sea. Once an agreement is approved by Canada, this portion of the MPA boundary will be adjusted to follow the new international boundary line.
- There are no additional international boundary disputes related to Tuvaijuittuq.
- Additional information on how the Tuvaijuittuq boundary was decided on is provided in Appendix 1.
- Pond Inlet would like to have a continued role in decision-making about long-term options for Tuvaijuittuq and in the approach to enforcing the regulations.

Response:

- The Aulattiqatigiit Board that manages Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area also manages Tuvaijuittuq.
- DFO is responsible for compliance and enforcement in Tuvaijuittuq. Compliance monitoring is conducted through aerial surveillance, vessel traffic monitoring and detection using automatic information systems.
- Pond Inlet would like to see long-term employment opportunities for Inuit in Tuvaijuittuq.

Response:

- The Government of Canada and QIA are working together to identify future employment opportunities for Inuit related to potential long-term protection of Tuvaijuittuq. Currently, there are opportunities to participate in research activities in Tuvaijuittuq through the MAP - Last Ice Program. If there is interest in participating in research activities, please contact Chandra Chambers at Chandra.Chambers@dfo-mpo.gc.ca.
- Board members expressed interest in travelling to Tuvaijuittuq and seeing the area for themselves, particularly the Archer Fiord area due to the marine mammals.

- Pond Inlet would like to be kept up to date on vessel traffic in Tuvaijuittuq, including where the vessels have travelled. If possible, cruise ship access to Tuvaijuittuq should be limited.

Response:

- Tuvaijuittuq is an area that is largely ice-covered all year round and as a result, activities in this area are minimal. Between 2012 and 2019, vessels accessed Tuvaijuittuq only five times, all within nearshore areas in August/September. All but one vessel (a transiting passenger ice-breaker) were Canadian Coast Guard ships. Available data indicates that between 2019 and 2023, three vessels accessed nearshore areas in Tuvaijuittuq. All three were Canadian Coast Guard ships and all trips occurred in August when sea ice extent is at its lowest (one in 2019, two in 2022). Only one of these vessels entered the Archer Fiord/Lady Franklin Bay area, between August 27-31, 2022.
- The community would like to see the number of cruise ships visiting Pond Inlet decrease. It was suggested that the Working Group come to Pond Inlet to observe the cruise ships and their activities rather than asking about them.

Response:

- Waters in and around Pond Inlet are managed under the Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area (NMCA), through Parks Canada Agency legislation. This request has been shared with the appropriate partners co-managing the NMCA.

Concerns

- Board members were pleased to hear that the wildlife harvesting rights within the Nunavut Settlement Area are not affected by the Ministerial Order but were concerned that harvesting may be restricted by DFO in the future for animals such as narwhal, as additional to limits placed on narwhal in Arctic Bay. To date, marine mammals observed in Tuvaijuittuq include narwhal, walrus and seals (ringed and bearded). Integrated fisheries management plans have been developed for Atlantic walrus and narwhal populations (see links below).

Response:

- Additional information on how narwhal populations are managed in Canada can be accessed here (Inuktitut version available): <https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fisheries-peches/ifmp-gmp/narwhal-narval/index-eng.html>.
- Additional information on how Atlantic Walrus are managed in Canada can be accessed here (Inuktitut version available): <https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fisheries-peches/ifmp-gmp/walrus-atl-morse/walrus-nunavut-morse-eng.html>
- Additional information on harvesting rights in Tuvaijuittuq is provided in Appendix 1.
- There are concerns that any employment opportunities for Inuit related to Tuvaijuittuq in the future will not be available long-term. For example, employment opportunities for Pond Inlet community members related to Quittinirpaaq National Park did not grow into long-term opportunities. There is concern that this may happen with Tuvaijuittuq.

- The community of Pond Inlet has concerns about whether the assessments completed for Tuvaijuittuq, such as ecological, resource and economic assessments, will adapt as climate change impacts continue.

Response:

- The assessments used to inform short-term protection for Tuvaijuittuq have been updated since 2019 and will not be updated further for the purposes of pursuing another five years of protection. However, many of these assessments will be updated if we pursue long-term protection in order to make management decisions based on the most up to date information.
- When protecting an area over the long term, an important principle guiding the Government of Canada's approach is the ability to work collaboratively with partners and stakeholders to adjust our management approach to address changes to the area's ecosystem. This guiding principle will be an important consideration when working with partners to decide on a long-term option for Tuvaijuittuq.

QIA Vision for an Indigenous Protected and Conserved Area (IPCA)

- There is interest in learning more about QIA's vision for Tuvaijuittuq, including their regional governance model and planned infrastructure in the region.

Response:

- QIA will be undertaking consultations on their regional governance model in the coming months.

Community Open House

The community open house took place in the Pond Inlet Community Hall April 4, 2023 at 7:00 pm, where approximately 15 adults were in attendance. Children and youth were also welcomed.

What we heard:

- The ice is noticeably changing around Pond Inlet. For example, 10-20 years ago the ice was eight feet thick and now it is half as thick, and will likely get thinner as time goes on.
- Additional interest was expressed at this meeting in future employment opportunities and in visiting Tuvaijuittuq.

Next Steps

The next steps to pursue establishment of a new Ministerial Order MPA will be to seek stakeholder input on the proposal, seek formal community support, complete assessments and other approvals needed under the Nunavut Agreement such as conformity determination by the Nunavut Planning Commission and Nunavut Wildlife Management Board approval, and complete DFO's regulatory process. Formal letters of support will be sought from community hamlets and HTAs. Community members are encouraged to communicate their feedback on the



proposal to these organizations to inform their decision DFO will notify communities and stakeholders prior to the proposal being published online for a 30-day public comment period – additional input can be provided at that time as well.

It is important to us that we have summarized your input on this proposal correctly. If you feel that we have missed any input provided during our meetings or captured information incorrectly, please reach out to the email address provided above for correction.

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group would like to thank all of the community members who attended these meetings - your feedback is vital and appreciated.

Thank you.

Appendix 1. Follow-up questions and answers from the April 2023 consultations on a new Ministerial Order MPA in Tuvaijuittuq.

*Please note, an additional question and answer have been added (Question #8) and Question #15 has been expanded upon since it was sent to the HTA and hamlet.

1) What is the purpose of protecting Tuvaijuittuq?

Researchers agree that summer sea ice will remain the longest in Tuvaijuittuq (Figure 1) as it continues to decline in other areas of the Arctic due to climate change. Because of this, the area is expected to become an important refuge for ice-dependent species. The area has a very diverse ecosystem, and contains a number of unique communities of organisms, including communities on the ice, in the ice, and below the ice. Habitat in Tuvaijuittuq is important to marine mammals and sea birds. For all of these reasons, DFO and its partners believe that the area, its habitat, and the wildlife within it, would benefit from protection. The proposed Ministerial Order MPA is a short-term protection tool which will protect the area for up to five years. The purpose of this short-term protection tool is to prohibit new activities in the area that may cause negative impacts while additional information is collected to support a better understanding of the conservation and protection needs of the area before longer-term protection measures are considered.

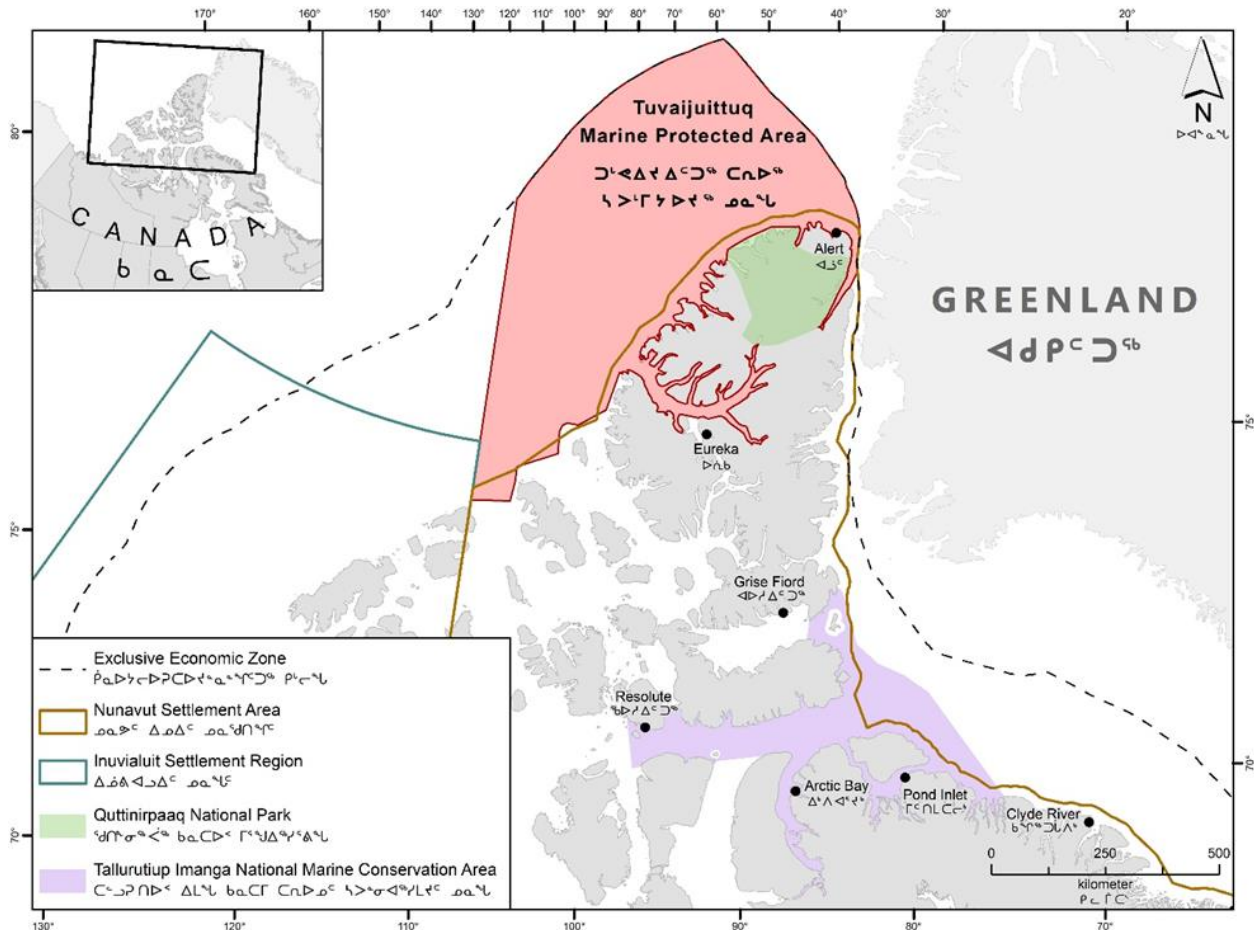


Figure 1. Map of Tuvaijuittuq MPA by Ministerial Order

2) How was the Tuvaijuittuq boundary determined? Why are the rest of the Queen Elizabeth Islands not included in the boundary?

The Tuvaijuittuq MPA includes the marine waters off northern Ellesmere Island, starting from the low water mark and extending to the outer boundary of Canada’s Exclusive Economic Zone. It also includes the seabed, the subsoil to a depth of five metres and the water column, including the sea ice. The initial boundaries of Tuvaijuittuq were based on the 2011 Canadian Science Advisory Report ([2011/55](#)), which identified key multi-year ice habitat. The boundary was later extended to the nearshore areas off Ellesmere Island within the Nunavut Settlement Area as more of the area was understood. The marine area around the Queen Elizabeth Islands south of Ellesmere Island supports different communities of organisms than those within Tuvaijuittuq. This area was not considered for inclusion in Tuvaijuittuq as it has different conservation needs. Partners agreed to settle on the boundary as it is now and consider the remaining islands at a later time as possible new protected areas. Some of the Queen Elizabeth Islands overlap with the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, which is not included in the Tuvaijuittuq boundary.

3) What does “freezing the footprint of ongoing activities” mean?

Freezing the footprint of ongoing activities means allowing activities that are already lawfully occurring in the area to continue and preventing any new activities that may damage, disturb, destroy or remove important habitats, features and organisms. Ongoing activities in Tuvaijuittuq were identified using a number of different methods, including community consultation (in Arctic Bay, Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord in 2019 and in Arctic Bay, Resolute Bay, Grise Fiord, Pond Inlet and Clyde River in 2022), consultation with QIA, and consultation with DFO Science and other federal departments and agencies including the Department of National Defence, Parks Canada Agency, and Canadian Coast Guard. DFO gathered further information about ongoing activities by seeking input on the proposed regulations from industry and other stakeholders (e.g., non-governmental organizations), and from studies such as an assessment of vessel traffic using Automatic Identification System (AIS) signals in the area between 2012-2019. This study is currently being updated so DFO has the most up-to-date information.

Based on available information, DFO determined that ongoing activities in Tuvaijuittuq include:

- (a) national defence activities carried out by the Department of National Defence; and
- (b) marine scientific research activities.

The regulations also include exemptions and exclusions helping to respect commitments Canada has made both domestically and internationally.

The full regulations are provided as a separate attachment in both English and Inuktitut.

4) Does freezing the footprint of activities affect wildlife harvesting rights of Inuit in this area?

The Ministerial Order MPA does not apply with respect to the wildlife harvesting rights of Nunavut Inuit in the Nunavut Settlement Area, as provided for in the Nunavut Agreement. This means that the Ministerial Order regulations do not affect the wildlife harvesting rights of Inuit within the Nunavut Settlement Area (NSA).

There appear to be no provisions within the Nunavut Agreement that extend Inuit harvesting rights beyond the NSA portion of Tuvaijuittuq. As a result, the regulations would apply to everyone in the area of Tuvaijuittuq that falls outside of the NSA. However, we would be interested in further discussing the matter if there are provisions in the Nunavut Agreement you believe have been overlooked.

5) Why are there exemptions for foreign states in the Ministerial Order MPA regulations?

Under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which is an international agreement, Canada must allow certain activities such as navigation (vessels transiting through) and laying of cables and pipelines, from foreign states in certain maritime zones. Because of this, those foreign activities are exempted from the application of the Ministerial Order MPA in Tuvaijuittuq. The exclusive economic zone, an area of the sea beyond the territorial sea extending out to 200 nautical miles from the coastline (Figure 2), is not Canadian territory, and in that area Canada only has jurisdiction over economic resources such as fishing, oil and gas, and mineral exploitation.

Under Canadian law, Canada has the authority to prohibit domestic vessel navigation and other activities in this area. Since the purpose of the short-term Ministerial Order MPA is to conserve and protect the vulnerable habitats and organisms in Tuvaijuittuq while we collect additional information to inform decisions about long-term protection, we aim to limit any activity, including domestic activities, that may negatively impact the area. Although foreign navigation is allowed in the MPA, foreign countries will typically comply with voluntary measures, if guidance is provided to avoid certain areas within the MPA.

6) Can the old sea ice (multi-year ice) be broken by ice-breakers?

While some ice-breakers can break through thick multi-year ice, there are different classes of ice-breakers built for different purposes and ice thicknesses. Not all ice-breakers can break through thick multi-year ice. To our knowledge, the few vessels that have travelled to Tuvaijuittuq for activities such as national defence, safety, marine research, and foreign vessel travel, have stayed within the nearshore areas during the open water season and did not actively conduct ice-breaking activities.

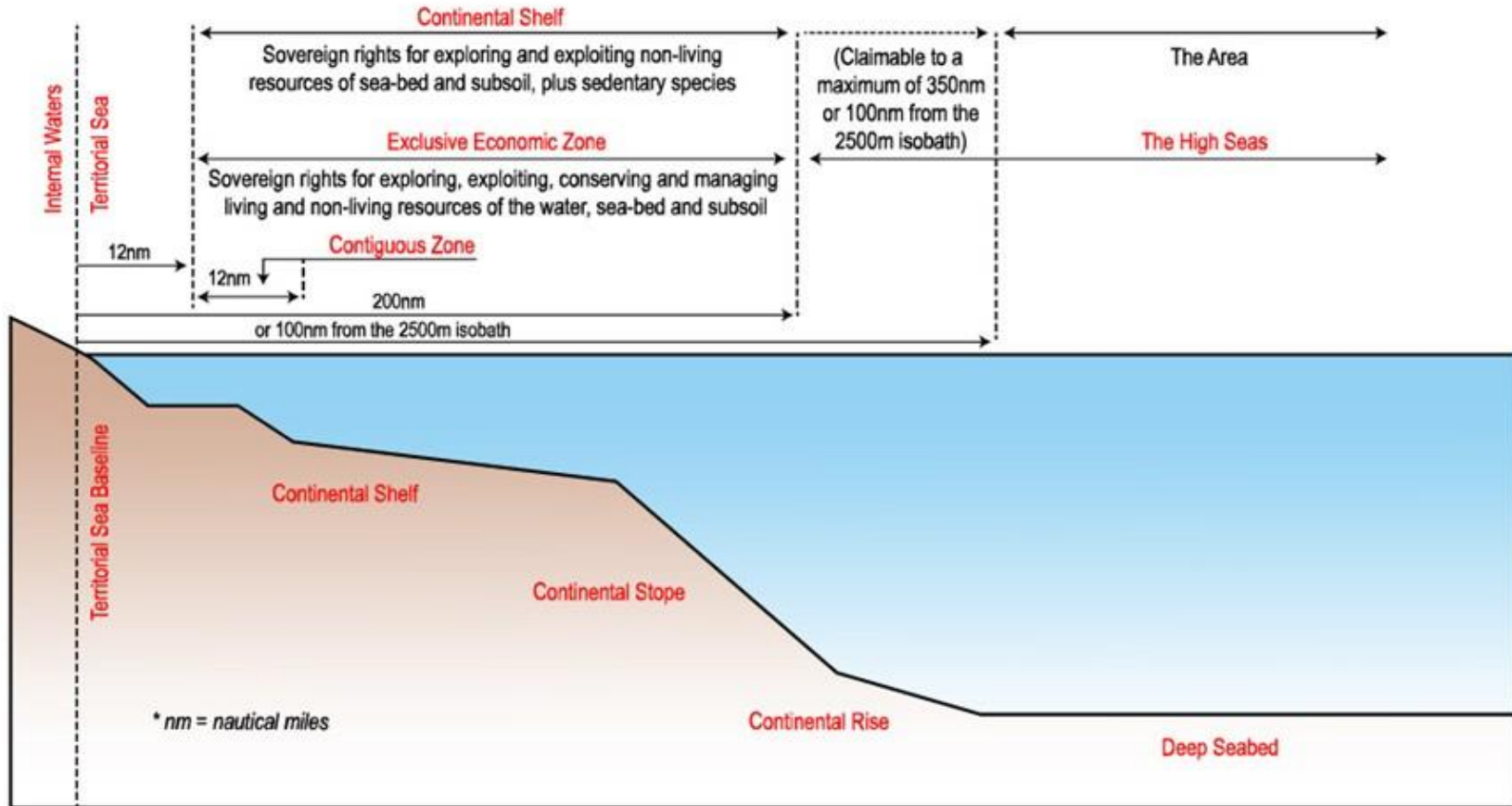


Figure 2. Canada's Maritime Zones

7) How can Inuit visit Tuvaijuittuq?

Tuvaijuittuq is an area of the sea that is a mainly ice-covered all year round and is very remote. There is one military research station in Alert called Canadian Forces Station (CFS) Alert located outside of Tuvaijuittuq on northern Ellesmere Island and a small research base in Eureka on Fosheim Peninsula. There are no communities nearby – the closest community is Grise Fiord, which is approximately 327 km as the crow flies from the MPA's southern-most boundary. Activity in Tuvaijuittuq is limited to national defence activities and marine scientific research, mainly due to the extensive ice cover in this marine area. In 2019, the communities of Arctic Bay, Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord indicated that the area is difficult to reach by skidoo; however, some community members in Grise Fiord had travelled, or knew of people that had travelled, as far as Eureka (which is south of the proposed area) by dogsled in the past.

There are however, opportunities for involvement in research activities in Tuvaijuittuq, which are based out of CFS Alert. For more information on participating in research activities in Tuvaijuittuq, please contact Chandra Chambers (Chandra.Chambers@dfo-mpo.gc.ca).

8) Fisheries quotas to Inuit

It is important to note that Tuvaijuittuq is largely ice-covered all year round and is not accessible to fishing vessels. As a result, no large-scale commercial fishing activities are possible in the area under current conditions. It is unknown if ice conditions would support small-scale on ice fisheries, and no data are available to understand whether a fishery (small or large-scale) would be possible.

When we visited communities in April 2023, we received a question relating to fisheries quotas in general and how these are allocated to Inuit.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada continues to respect and implement the obligations under Nunavut Agreement including provisions related to offshore commercial fisheries access that give special consideration to Nunavut. Through implementation of the Nunavut Agreement over the years, the share of adjacent resources to Qikiqtani Inuit has significantly increased, such that Qikiqtani Inuit fishers now have 80% of Turbot and 42% of shrimp resources including 100% of all fisheries resources within the Nunavut Settlement Area.

9) What kind of Inuit Qaujimaqatugangit (IQ) is used? What is studied?

- Oral History passed down over centuries of Inuit Knowledge.
- Inuit knowledge living and adapting, part of present day life. It is in how Inuit live and see the world today.
- QIA would like to gather IQ for Tuvaijuittuq.

10) Can more information be provided about the infrastructure that QIA refers to? Would QIA make buildings or houses for Tuvaijuittuq purposes?

- Multi-use facilities to address Inuit Stewardship and community needs (office space, equipment storage, garage, country food processing, community outreach, elder gatherings, etc.).

- Additional infrastructure that supports Inuit stewardship activities and the Nauttigsuqtiit program, such as housing and supplementing the facilities in the Tallurutiup Imanga communities as appropriate.
- Infrastructure requirements for Inuit stewardship that arise due to changing socio-economic or environmental conditions.

11) When will the regional governance model will be in effect?

At this time, this is still at the negotiation table. However, QIA is seeking this Regional Governance model for future IIBAs as well as existing IIBAs that will be renegotiated over time.

12) Status update on the harbour planned for Resolute Bay.

Transport Canada (TC), the Government of Nunavut (GN), and the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) have been working together towards the development of community harbours in Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay and have developed an Infrastructure Investment Plan (IIP) that was adopted in October 2022.

The IIP was completed based on community engagements and other work to date and informed the Agreement for Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord Community Harbour Development.

The Agreement for Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord Community Harbour Development was signed by TC and the GN on January 16, 2023 and will provide up to \$76,281,900 to the GN for the design and construction of the two community harbours in Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay. The current funding for community harbours will cover the cost of constructing at least one breakwater, a parking area, dredging, a boat launch, and floating docks.

TC has provided a copy of the agreement to the QIA representative, to be kept in confidence.

We understand from the GN that:

- A Project Manager with GN's Department of Community and Government Services has been assigned to the projects.
- The exact procurement approach for construction has not been finalized, but it is likely to follow the GN's standard procurement practices.
- The first step is expected to be a Request for Proposal for engineering and design services.

For more information, please contact Matthew Bowler (MBowler@GOV.NU.CA) or Miguel Parent (miguel.parent@tc.gc.ca).

13) What type of research is occurring in Tuvaijuittuq?

Research in Tuvaijuittuq is led by DFO through the Multidisciplinary Arctic Program (MAP) - Last Ice and this team includes researchers from universities and organizations all over the world. The program brings together a number of different specialists to study different features in Tuvaijuittuq. For example, experts in sea ice, water, fish, marine mammals, and those who study organisms such as algae and krill that form the basis of the High Arctic



food web. Some of this work is done during a late winter/early spring seasonal field camp, where researchers work together as a team to collect samples and do their research. Others, like marine mammal surveys, are conducted around the same time but not as part of the field camp, and in the fall. The program began in 2018 and experienced some delays due to COVID-19 but is continuing. A new ship-based program called ArcticCore will begin this year and will include Archer Fiord and adjacent areas around Tuvaijuittuq (as sea-ice permits). This new program will study physical (currents/movement), chemical (nutrients, ocean acidification), and biological (primary production, zooplankton, benthos) oceanography and will also include marine mammal surveys and sea ice studies. If long-term protection is put into place in the future, then more formal management and monitoring plans would be developed for Tuvaijuittuq, in collaboration with partners and communities.

Research partners in MAP-Last Ice:

DFO
Department of National Defence
Defence Research and Development Canada
Université Laval
University of Essex
Université du Québec à Rimouski
Environment and Climate Change Canada
Mediterranean Institute of Oceanography
Polar Continental Shelf Program
Alfred Wegener Institute
University of Bristol
Resolute HTA Board of Directors

Type of research conducted as part of MAP-Last Ice:

- Sea ice distribution, physical properties (thickness, composition), productivity (algal communities, biomass)
- Evolution of the ice and under-ice habitat over time
- Continuous atmospheric, oceanographic and sea ice observations
- Zooplankton, fish and benthic organisms
- Marine mammal and habitat surveys
- Physical (currents/movement), chemical (nutrients, ocean acidification), and biological (primary production) oceanography

Collection of ice cores during the MAP-Last Ice and ArcticCORE programs:

We are very conscious of potential disturbances to the environment and during our sampling we take action to minimize these disturbances. When we collect ice cores, we sample only a part of the core and we replace the rest of the core to its original hole. Once replaced in its original hole, the core refreezes quickly, typically within a few hours.

The ice cores that we collect are small, at 9 cm diameter. This means that the surface area of one core is 5 times smaller than that of a hole cut out with an 8-inch auger, and about 10-12 times smaller than that of a seal breathing hole. While the seals keep their holes open,

we “close” our holes after sampling (with the original ice core from which we cut off one or a few sections). If we add the area of all the cores that we collect during one sampling season, it would typically add up to much less than 1 square meter, at most 2 m².

In the photo below, we can see our ice camp on the sea ice north of Ellesmere Island. In another photo taken a few days after we took out camp, it was not possible to identify the site where the ice camp had been set up.

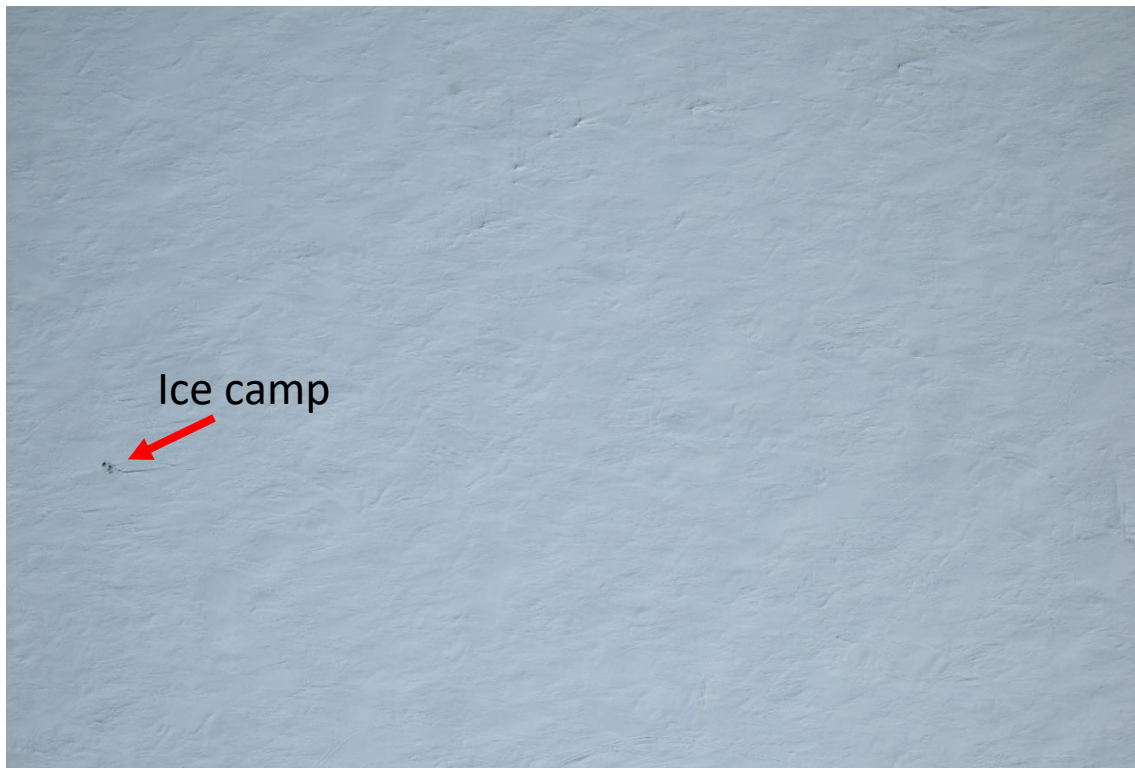


Figure 3. Aerial view showing the ice camp on the sea ice north of Ellesmere Island. A few days after taking out the camp, the site of the ice camp was not visible anymore.

14) Interest in learning more about Canada’s Polar Continental Shelf Program

Polar Continental Shelf Program:

Natural Resources Canada’s Polar Continental Shelf Program (PCSP) supports Arctic science by providing logistics planning, coordination and advice to Canadian government, non-government, university and international researchers. The PCSP supports projects in the Arctic from Churchill, Manitoba, to the northern tip of Ellesmere Island, Nunavut, and from the Yukon/Alaska border to as far as Greenland, on occasion.

Support can include air transportation, as well as fuel, field equipment for loan, field communications and safety, logistics advice for field studies, the use of the PCSP facility in Resolute, Nunavut, and shipping and receiving coordination and advice. The PCSP facility in Resolute is typically open from late January to September each year and is comprised of

an accommodations area that can house up to 237 guests, lounge areas, a fitness room, office spaces, kitchen and dining facilities, an operations centre and a laboratory.

The PCSP provides employment, student training and business opportunities for northern residents. The PCSP also helps with science outreach through publishing an annual science report and connecting researchers with northern community organizations.

The table below includes PCSP projects that occurred close to Grise Fiord and/or Tuvaijuittuq in recent years. Please feel free to reach out to the project leads if you have an interest in specific projects.

As a contact at the Polar Continental Shelf Program, please feel free to reach out to **Michael Meunier**, Manager of the Program Coordination and Outreach unit (michael.meunier@nrcan-rncan.gc.ca) or the PCSP Ottawa mailbox (pcspottawa-ppcpottawa@nrcan-rncan.gc.ca). Michael and his group would be pleased to connect with you and discuss your priorities.

Here are some additional resources that may be of interest:

- A list of all 2019 and 2020 projects supported by PCSP can be found at the following link: <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/science-and-data/science-and-research/arctic-science/polar-continental-shelf-program/current-projects/10009>.
- More information on the PCSP can be found at: https://natural-resources.canada.ca/sites/nrcan/files/earthsciences/files/pdf/polar/PCSP-Brochure_eng.pdf
- Information on project support applications can be found here: <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/science-and-data/science-and-research/arctic-science/research-support-arctic-logistics-and-field-equipment-for-across-canada/10003>.
- Annual Science Reports can be found at the following link: <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/science-and-data/science-and-research/arctic-science/polar-continental-shelf-program/pcsp-publications/10011>.

Table 1. List of PCSP-supported projects in the Arctic Archipelago, many near Grise Fiord and/or Tuvaijuittuq MPA in recent years

Primary Investigator	Institution	Study Location(s)	Project Title
Hsin Chiang	McGill University	McGill Arctic Research Station, Expedition Fjord	A new window on the universe: radio astronomy from northern Canada
Cory Matthews	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Grise Fiord	Aerial survey of High Arctic walrus and narwhal stocks
Michael Maurice	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Svartevaeg, Eureka, Isachsen, Grise Fiord, Mould Bay, Rea Point, Cape Providence, Resolute Bay, Steffanson Island, Cape Liverpool, Fort Ross, Gateshead	Annual Maintenance of Environment and Climate Change Canada's Automatic Weather Station array - Arctic Archipeligo

Primary Investigator	Institution	Study Location(s)	Project Title
Christine Michel	Natural Resources Canada	Eureka	Arctic CORE (Conservation, Observation, Research, and Engagement)
Lyle Whyte	McGill University	Assistance Bay	Assessment of Bioremediation Potential of Marine Fuels on NWP Arctic Beaches
Joseph Monteith	Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada	Alert, Eureka	Baffin/High Arctic Inspections 2022
Alexander Culley	Université Laval	Ward Hunt Island	Characterizing viral impact in the Last Ice Area
Christopher Omelon	Queen's University	Expedition Fiord, Resolute Bay	Climate Change Research at the McGill Arctic Research Station
David Didier	Université du Québec à Rimouski	Sydkap Glacier and surrounding area, Starnes Fiord and surrounding area, Jakeman Glacier and surrounding area, Grise Fiord	Coastal dynamics and hazards in Grise Fiord and Jones Sound
Mark Skidmore	Montana State University	Truelove Lowlands, Croker Bay, Resolute, Gascoyne inlet	Exploration of Saline Cryospheric Habitats with Europa Relevance (ESCHER): An approach using airborne and submarine semiautonomous systems
Erin MacNeil	Natural Resources Canada	Gascoyne Inlet	Defence of North America
Lyle Whyte	McGill University	Devon Island lakes site	Developing new technologies to access and investigate the hypersaline, subzero Devon Island Subglacial Lake System, a unique Mars and icy moon analogue
Denis Lacelle	University of Ottawa	Eureka	Effect of degrading ice wedge polygon landscapes on local topography, hydrology, and water quality.
Susan Kutz	University of Calgary	East wind lake, Eureka, Resolute Bay	Emerging Infectious Disease in High Arctic Ungulates - Terrestrial Investigations
Amelie Roberto-Charron	Government of Nunavut	Eureka Weather Station, Resolute Bay	Emerging Infectious Diseases in High Arctic Ungulates – Aerial assessment

Primary Investigator	Institution	Study Location(s)	Project Title
Clément Chevallier	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Cape Verra, Cape Verra, Nirjutiqarvik, Cape Liddon, Houbhouse Inlet, Prince Leopold Island, Baillarge Bay	Fulmar colony surveys in Lancaster Sound
Myriam Lemelin	Université de Sherbrooke	T-MARS camp, McGill Arctic Research Station, Axel Heiberg Island	Geological study and mapping of hydrothermal deposits and gossans, Expedition Fiord, Axel Heiberg Island, Nunavut, as analogues for Mars
Christine Dow	University of Waterloo	Devon Ice Cap camp	Geophysical imaging of the Devon sub-glacial lakes
Luke Copland	University of Ottawa	Manson Icefield, Sydkap base camp, Sydkap ice marginal lake complex, Grise Fiord	Glacier monitoring on southern Ellesmere Island
Maya Bhatia	University of Alberta	Sydkap Glacier and surrounding area, Starnes Fiord and surrounding area, Jakeman Glacier and surrounding area, Grise Fiord	Glacier-ocean interactions in the Canadian high Arctic
Daniel Fortier	University of Montreal	Ward Hunt Island	Ground ice of eastern Canadian High Arctic polar desert
Cortney Wheeler	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Elwin Bay, Creswell Bay	High Arctic Beluga Whale Stock Structure
Greg Henry	University of British Columbia	Sverdrup Pass, Knud Peninsula, PCSP Eureka, Bache Peninsula, Princess Marie Bay, Alexandra Fiord, Cape Bounty	High Arctic tundra ecosystem responses to 30 years of experimental and observed climate change
Masaki Uchida	National Institute of Polar Research, Japan	Oobloyah Bay	Identifying and understanding the effect of temporal and spatial changes towards the biodiversity and carbon sequestration processes in the high Arctic
John Moores	York University	Expedition Fjord	Identifying putative microbial drivers of methane flux on Earth and on Mars
Raoul-Marie Couture	Université Laval	Ward Hunt Island	Impact of oxygen pulses on redox-sensitive chemicals and microbiome in Canada's northernmost lake
Cory Matthews	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Goose Fiord, Brooman Point, Kearney Cove	Improving High Arctic walrus stock assessment using satellite telemetry, genetics, and time-lapse photography
Lyle Whyte	McGill University	Lost Hammer, Thompson Glacier, White Glacier,	

Primary Investigator	Institution	Study Location(s)	Project Title
		Expedition Fjord, Gypsum Hill, Color Peak	Investigations of microbial activity in cryoenvironments in the Canadian High Arctic
Laura Brown	University of Toronto Mississauga	Nanuit Itillinga (Polar Bear Pass), Nanuit Itillinga (Polar Bear Pass), Cornwallis Island Lakes	Lake Ice in the Canadian High Arctic
Scott Lamoureux	Queen's University	Cape Bounty, Melville Island, Resolute vicinity	Land and water impacts and response to climate and permafrost changes in the High Arctic
Laura Thomson	Natural Resources Canada	Muller Ice Cap, Expedition Fiord	Mass Balance and Energy fluxes of White Glacier, Axel Heiberg Island, NU
Catherine Girard	Université du Québec à Chicoutimi (UQAC)	Ward Hunt Island, Resolute Bay vicinity	Microbes on the go: Release of cryospheric microbes to downstream habitats
Derek Mueller	Carleton University	Milne Ice Shelf, Milne Fiord, Purple Valley, Eureka, Resolute	Milne Fiord ice-ocean interactions: Implications for the stability of ice shelves and glaciers in the Polar Regions
Dave Burgess	Natural Resources Canada	Agassiz Ice Cap, Meighen Ice Cap, Grise Fiord, Devon Ice Cap, Melville Ice Cap	National Glaciology Project - Queen Elizabeth Islands, NU & NT
Warwick Vincent	Université Laval	Resolute (Cornwallis Island), Thores Lake (Ellesmere Island) and Ward Hunt Island	Northern Ellesmere Island in the Global Environment - Sentinel North
Valerie Amarualik	Parks Canada	Young Inlet, Dundee Bight, Dome Camp	Qausuittuq National Park Operations 2022/2023
Adam Ferguson	Parks Canada	Fort Conger, Lake Hazen, Ruggles River, Tanquary Fiord, Resolute Bay	Quttinirpaaq National Park Operations 2022
Gordon Osinski	University of Western Ontario	Haughton River Valley	Reconstructing the post-impact history of the Haughton impact structure, Nunavut
Lynda Gullason	Inuit Heritage Trust Incorporated	Resolute, Morin Point, Devon Island, Pond Inlet	Saving Morin Point: Climate Change Risk Assessment and Archaeological Heritage Recovery
Dermot Antoniades	Université Laval	Stuckberry Valley, Lake Hazen	The functioning and evolution of the ecosystems of Stuckberry Valley, northern Ellesmere Island

Primary Investigator	Institution	Study Location(s)	Project Title
Joshua King	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Eureka, Nunavut	Development of a new Canadian Arctic Archipelago sea ice product from ICESat-2 (Ice Cloud and Land Elevation Satellite-2)
Michael Brohart	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Eureka, Nunavut	Instrument calibration at Eureka weather station as part of the Canadian Brewer Spectrophotometer Network operation
Alison Criscitiello	University of Alberta	Grise Fiord and Resolute, Nunavut	Airborne gravity survey over Devon Ice Cap
Rich DeVall	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Isachsen (Ellef Ringnes Island), Rea Point (Melville Island), Stefansson Island, Fort Ross (Somerset Island), Gateshead Island, Cape Liverpool (Bylot Island), Svarteveg (Axel Heiberg Island) and Grise Fiord (Ellesmere Island), Nunavut	Annual maintenance of ECCC's automatic weather station array – Arctic Archipelago
Grant Gilchrist	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Grise Fiord, Nunavut	Population surveys of endangered ivory gulls on Ellesmere Island and Devon Islands
Alexander Culley	Université Laval	Expedition Fiord (Axel Heiberg Island), Resolute (Cornwallis Island), Ward Hunt Island and Thores Lake (Ellesmere Island), Nunavut	Viral ecology of the high Canadian Arctic in water, ice and aerosols
Mark Lamothe	Natural Resources Canada	Eureka and Resolute, Nunavut	Eureka geomagnetic electronic replacement
Nicolas Lecomte	Université de Montreal	Bylot Island, Igloolik Island and Eureka, Nunavut	Arctic IMPACTS: tracking impacts of ecosystem changes in the Arctic
Christine Michel	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Alert, Nunavut	Multidisciplinary Arctic Program (MAP) – Last Ice
Wayne Pollard	McGill University	Eureka and Expedition Fiord (Axel Heiberg Island), Nunavut	The vulnerability and resiliency of ice-rich permafrost in cold polar desert environments in response to changing climate
Vincent St. Louis	University of Alberta	Lake Hazen, Quttinirpaaq National Park, Nunavut	The impacts of rapidly receding glaciers on downstream freshwater resources and ecological services

15) What is being done to clean up past military, research and Government of Canada sites left on Ellesmere Island?

There were a number of sites in Quttinirpaaq National Park that required remediation. These sites have been remediated, with the exception of Fort Conger, which now has a long-term monitoring strategy in place.

Fort Conger is a historical site situated on the shore of Discovery Harbour on Lady Franklin Bay, (N 81° 45.13', W 64° 49.56'). The site was used as a base by early Arctic expeditions and a scientific research camp. The site was also visited by early twentieth-century expeditions and later by government and military personnel, researchers, Inughuit hunters and tourists. A human health and ecological risk assessment conducted for the area identified risks from contamination at the site and a Risk Management and Remediation Plan has been developed. While some remediation has been completed, additional work is not an option at this time due to the remoteness of the site and the risks to cultural artifacts. Therefore, a long-term monitoring plan was developed so that, if the site becomes more accessible and remediation is possible, the proposed risk management and remediation strategy could be reviewed and updated. For more information on these sites, please contact Jane Chisholm at jane.chisholm@pc.gc.ca.

Additional information has been gathered on other sites on Ellesmere Island from the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) Spills Database and the Federal Contaminated Sites Inventory (FCSI). The available data are summarized together in Figure 4, Table 2. The GNWT Spills Database is a collection of reported petroleum and other hazardous material spills in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories. The FCSI includes information on all known and suspected contaminated sites under the management of federal departments, agencies and consolidated Crown corporations.

The majority of contaminated sites on Ellesmere Island have been closed following historical reviews, testing, clean-ups or long-term monitoring activities. Available information from these two databases indicates that there are ten active sites (five in or near CFS Alert, four in or near Eureka, and one in Fort Conger) and three suspected sites (one at the Alexandra Fiord RCMP Detachment Site, one at D'Iberville Fjord, and one at Alert). Site status and actions data are unavailable from the GNWT Spills Database.

Site numbers that start with “spill-“ are from the GNWT Spills Database, and all other sites are from the FCSI. The site status refers to what is currently happening with the site. An “active” site is a confirmed contaminated site where remediation action is or may be required; a “closed” site is a site that requires no further action; and a “suspected” site requires further assessment work to confirm whether the site is considered a contaminated site. Actions tell us what has been done to the site, for example remediation efforts or testing.

The GNWT Spills database can be found at <https://www.gov.nt.ca/ecc/en/spills>, and the FCSI data can be found at <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/fcsi-rscf/home-accueil-eng.aspx> and <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/fcsi-rscf/numbers-numeros-eng.aspx?qid=1680451>. Information on the Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan (FCSAP) can be found at <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/federal-contaminated-sites/action-plan.html>.

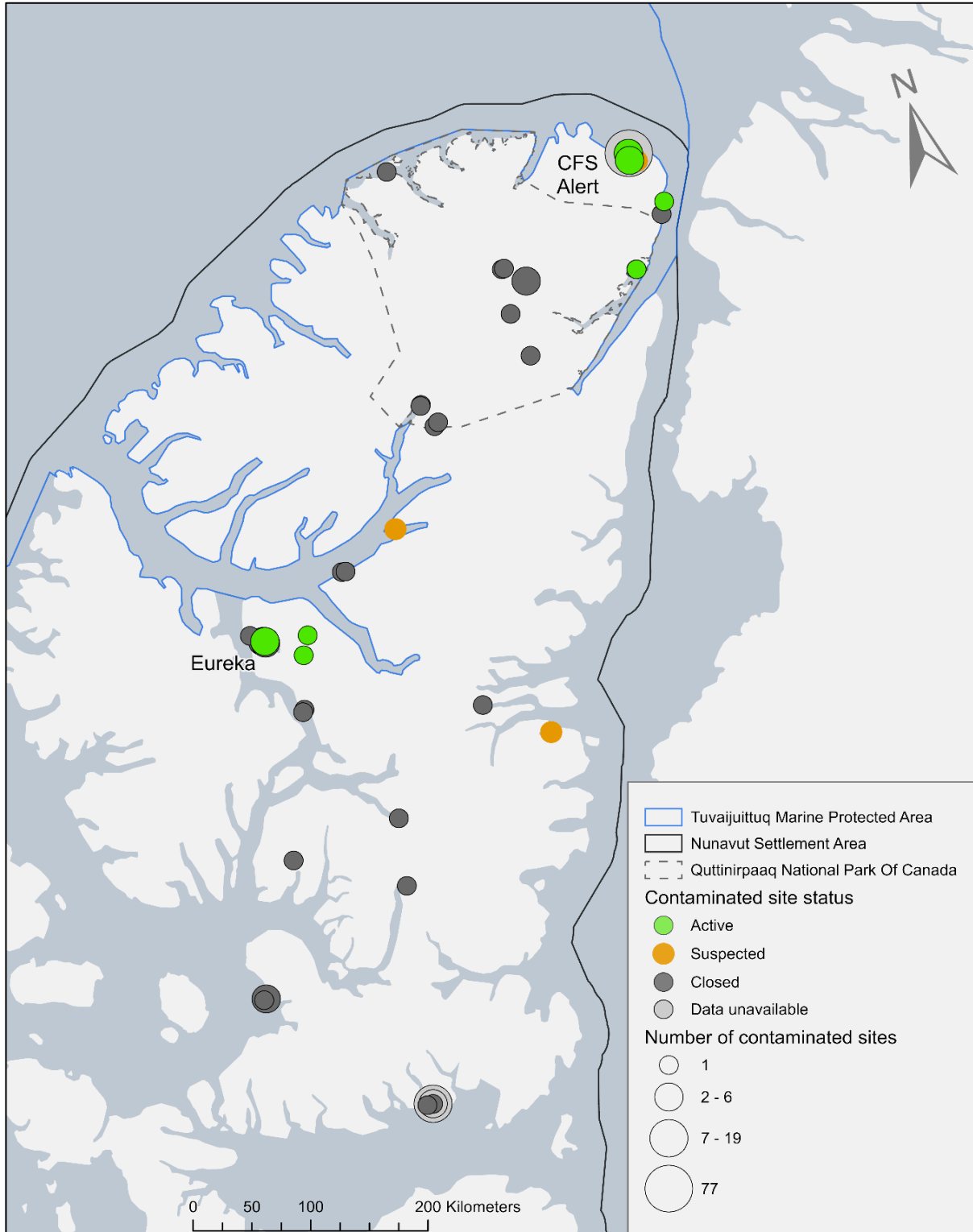


Figure 4. Map showing closed, active and suspected contaminated sites on Ellesmere Island, NU. Source data: Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT) Spills Database and the Federal Contaminated Sites Inventory (FCSI), accessed May 2023

Table 2. List of active and suspected contaminated sites located on Ellesmere Island, including information on reporting organization (Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada [CIRNAC]; Fisheries and Oceans Canada [DFO]; National Defence [DND]; Environment and Climate Change Canada [ECCC]; Parks Canada Agency [PCA]; Royal Canadian Mounted Police [RCMP]), contaminants (petroleum hydrocarbons [PHCs]; benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene [BTEXs]; polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons [PAHs), quantity, and actions.

Site Number	Site Name / Location	Site Status	Occurrence Date	Latitude	Longitude	Reporting Organization	Contaminants	Quantity (cubic metres)	Actions
286	Lincoln Bay	Active	Data unavailable	82.0833	-62.0000	CIRNAC	PHCs	12	Initial testing completed. Detailed testing underway.
2747	Eureka High Arctic Weather Station	Active	Data unavailable	79.9908	-85.8586	ECCC	PHCs, BTEXs, PAHs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	15750	Remediation / risk management completed. Confirmatory sampling underway.
8328	Fort Conger Historic Site	Active	Data unavailable	81.7522	-64.8261	PCA	PAHs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	1265	Remediation / risk management completed. Confirmatory sampling underway.
24258	Romulus - Panarctic C-42 Well Site	Active	Data unavailable	79.8526	-84.3764	CIRNAC	BTEXs, PAHs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	3500	Remediation / risk management completed. Confirmatory sampling underway.
24259	Gemini - Panarctic E-10 Well Site	Active	Data unavailable	79.9902	-84.0690	CIRNAC	PHCs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	1500	Initial testing completed. Detailed testing underway.
27530	Neil Trivet Gaw Lab (Bapmon - Alert)	Active	Data unavailable	82.4535	-62.5135	ECCC	PHCs	0	Initial testing completed. Detailed testing underway.
20247006	Alert Main Station	Active	Data unavailable	82.4981	-62.3367	DND	PHCs, PAHs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	14500	Confirmatory sampling completed. Long term monitoring underway.

Site Number	Site Name / Location	Site Status	Occurrence Date	Latitude	Longitude	Reporting Organization	Contaminants	Quantity (cubic metres)	Actions
20247025	Alert Tx Site	Active	Data unavailable	82.4528	-62.5020	DND	PHCs	600	Detailed testing completed. Remedial action plan under development.
20247029	Alert Airfield	Active	Data unavailable	82.4998	-62.3611	DND	PHCs, BTEXs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	3	Confirmatory sampling completed. Long term monitoring underway.
70069014	Eureka - North Airstrip Apron	Active	Data unavailable	79.9977	-85.8406	DND	PHCs, BTEXs and PAHs	1755	Confirmatory sampling completed. Long term monitoring underway.
1091	Alexandra Fiord Rcmp Detachment Site	Suspected	Data unavailable	78.8798	-75.7546	RCMP	Data unavailable	0	Historical review planned.
16525	D'Iberville Fjord (Unassessed)	Suspected	Data unavailable	80.6069	-79.4792	DFO	Data unavailable	0	Historical review completed. Initial testing underway.
25114	Alert - Unauthorized Firing Range	Suspected	Data unavailable	82.4246	-62.1835	DND	Data unavailable	0	Historical review planned.

*Closed sites were not included in this table as they have either been cleaned up and/or require no further action. Sites for which no data are available with respect to status were also not included.



Appendix 2. Tuvaijuittuq Ministerial Order Regulations

***NOTE:** The regulations can also be found at this website: <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2019-282/page-1.html>

SOR/2019-282

OCEANS ACT

Registration 2019-07-30

Order Designating the Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area

Whereas this Order designates the Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area in a manner that is not inconsistent with a land claims agreement that has been given effect and has been ratified or approved by an Act of Parliament;

Therefore, the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, pursuant to 35.1(2)^a of the *Oceans Act*, makes the annexed *Order Designating the Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area*.

- ^aS.C. 2019, c. 8, s. 5
- ^bS.C. 1996, c. 31

Ottawa, July 29, 2019

Jonathan Wilkinson
Minister of Fisheries and Oceans

Definition of *Marine Protected Area*

1 In this Order, ***Marine Protected Area*** means the area of the sea that is designated by section 2.

Marine Protected Area

2 (1) The area of the sea in the Arctic Ocean consisting of the waters off northern Ellesmere Island, as described in plan number FB42596, certified on July 16, 2019 and depicted in plan number CLSR 108395, which plans are deposited in the Canada Lands Surveys Records, is designated as the Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area.

Seabed, subsoil and water column

(2) The Marine Protected Area consists of the seabed, the subsoil to a depth of five metres and the water column, including the sea ice, each of which is below the low-water line.

Ongoing activities

3 For the purposes of subsection 35.1(2) of the *Oceans Act*, the following classes of activities are ongoing activities in the Marine Protected Area:

- (a) national defence activities carried out by the Department of National Defence;
- and



(b) marine scientific research activities.

Prohibitions

4 (1) It is prohibited in the Marine Protected Area to carry out any activity — other than those set out in section 3 — that disturbs, damages, destroys or removes from the Marine Protected Area any unique geological or archeological features or any living marine organism or any part of its habitat, or is likely to do so.

Exemption

(2) Despite subsection (1), the following activities may be carried out in the Marine Protected Area:

(a) marine navigation by a foreign national, a foreign ship or a foreign state, or an entity incorporated or formed by or under the laws of a country other than Canada; and

(b) the laying, maintenance and repair of cables and pipelines by a foreign state.

Non-application – Nunavut Agreement

5 This Order does not apply with respect to the wildlife harvesting rights of the Inuit in the Nunavut Settlement Area, as provided for in the Agreement Between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as approved, given effect and declared valid by the [Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Act](#).

Coming into force

6 This Order comes into force on the day on which it is registered.

What We Heard: Community Consultations on a New Ministerial Order Marine Protected Area in Tuvaijuittuq

April 3-18, 2023



Resolute Bay – April 17, 2023



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Acknowledgements

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group would like to thank the communities of Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Clyde River, Resolute Bay, and Grise Fiord for their time and hospitality during our community visits. We would especially like to thank the Hunters and Trappers Associations (HTAs), hamlet councils, and Mayoral offices for their participation and knowledge-sharing. Finally, we would like to acknowledge the Qikiqtani Inuit Association for leading the coordination of these meetings.

Our Team

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group has members from the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA), Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), Parks Canada Agency (PCA), and the Government of Nunavut (GN). Four participants included representatives from each organization involved in the Working Group.



Tuvaijuittuq Working Group members attending consultations in Clyde River, Arctic Bay and Pond Inlet (left photo) and in Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord (right photo). Left Photo, left to right: Syzula Ikkidluak (QIA), Delaney Ewing (DFO), Madelaine Kellett (DFO), Bernie MacIsaac (GN), and Justin Hack (GN). Right Photo, left to right: Sarah Kennedy (DFO), Bethany Schroeder (DFO), Iselena Natsiapik (QIA), Daniel Haney (GN), and Bernie MacIsaac (GN).



Executive Summary

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group, with members from QIA, DFO, PCA, and GN, conducted community consultations in Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Clyde River, Resolute Bay, and Grise Fiord between April 3 - 18, 2023. Resolute Bay consultations were held on April 17, 2023.

The purpose of these consultations was to discuss a request by QIA to establish a new Ministerial Order Marine Protected Area (MPA) to explore an Inuit-led Protected and Conserved Area (IPCA) for Tuvaijuittuq. The Working Group also shared information on our proposed approach to regulations for this new short-term MPA, and sought community feedback and support on the proposal. The purpose of this report is to summarize the feedback provided by community members who attended the meetings in Resolute Bay, to provide transparency in the process, to provide a record of the discussions and concerns shared by the community, and to provide additional information to questions raised during consultations. To ensure we have accurately captured what we heard, this report has been circulated to the Resolute Bay HTA and Resolute Bay Hamlet Council for review. Individual reports were developed for each community and after HTAs and hamlet councils have had an opportunity to comment, these reports will be shared with all five communities.

The Resolute Bay HTA and Resolute Bay Hamlet Council did not express any concerns for a new Ministerial Order in Tuvaijuittuq, and gave the Tuvaijuittuq Working Group permission to seek a letter of support through their Chairperson and Board of Directors for the HTA for the proposal. The community of Resolute Bay would like to learn more about Tuvaijuittuq as information becomes more available and would like to continue being involved in decision-making for this area. The community feels that the connections between Tuvaijuittuq and other established and potential protected areas such as Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area, the Sarvarjuaq study area, and Quttinirpaaq National Park are important. Also important is finding ways to approach co-management and related community involvement in a way that works better for communities. There is support for QIA's regional governance model and an interest in learning more about it. While some community members in Resolute Bay are supportive of protecting Tuvaijuittuq in the long-term, others feel that there are too many protected areas in the Qikiqtani Region. Concerns were expressed about continued contamination in High Arctic areas from pollution and spills; these impacts are still being observed 10 to 20 years later. Other concerns shared were the possibility that protecting the area may attract more tourism, that other countries may become interested in the resources in Tuvaijuittuq, and that benefits associated with Tallurutiup Imanga are not flowing as desired into Resolute Bay. The community would like to see more seasonal jobs for youth.

What We Heard From Communities Overall

A common theme heard from communities was a desire to learn more about the MPA, including the animals and habitats that occur there, potential for future economic opportunities, and the types of research done in the area. There is interest from all five communities to protect Tuvaijuittuq in both the short-term and long-term, but also in balancing protection with economic opportunities for future generations. Interest in protecting the area is based on Tuvaijuittuq's ecological importance, its significance to Inuit, and interest in the area's resources by other countries.



Introduction and Approach

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group conducted community consultations in Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Clyde River, Resolute Bay, and Grise Fiord between April 3 and April 18, 2023. Resolute Bay consultations were held on April 17, 2023. The purpose of these consultations was to discuss a proposed new Ministerial Order MPA in Tuvaijuittuq, to share information on the proposed approach to regulations for this new short-term protection measure, and to seek community feedback and support on this proposal. In each community, two gatherings were held; an initial meeting with the HTA, hamlet council, Mayor, Nauttiqsuqtiit and other relevant community groups, and an evening community open house which was open to the public.

At both meetings, information was shared on the significance of Tuvaijuittuq, its boundaries, reasons why the area is being considered for protection, the steps involved in establishing a new Ministerial Order MPA and proposed regulations for this short-term protection measure. The presentation materials and relevant assessments, including a summary of Natural Resources Canada's resource and economic assessment for the area¹ and an ecological and biological overview, were made available to community members in both English and Inuktitut. Two-page summaries of what we heard during November consultations were also provided. Simultaneous interpretation was provided at each meeting.

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group committed to circulating a "What We Heard" report to each community for their review and approval summarizing their feedback during these consultations. If community members or organizations feel that their feedback was misinterpreted or misrepresented, the Working Group will revise the report as requested and re-circulate to the community. Please contact Chandra Chambers (chandra.chambers@dfo-mpo.gc.ca) if you have any questions or concerns. After communities have had a chance to review and approve their What We Heard reports, the Working Group will provide copies of all reports to each community.

DFO committed to following up with communities on outstanding questions that were asked during community meetings. Answers to these questions were circulated to each community HTO, Hamlet office and Mayor in an email on June 28, 2023, and this information is included in Appendix 1 of this report. A copy of the MPA regulations that are being proposed for the new Ministerial Order MPA are also included in Appendix 2 of this report.

The HTAs and/or hamlet councils in some communities could not form quorum during the April meetings. The Working Group followed up with these boards virtually and received permission from each to seek a formal letter of support for the new regulation.

¹ The full Natural Resources Canada resource assessment was also made available and can be accessed at: https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2022/rncan-nrcan/m183-2/M183-2-8897-eng.pdf



Hunters and Trappers Association (HTA) and Hamlet Council Meeting

The Working Group met with the Resolute Bay HTA and Resolute Bay Hamlet Council on April 3, 2023 at 2:00 pm at the ATCO hotel conference room. Other community groups were invited to attend. Seven people were present for this meeting. The representatives present did not express any concerns with the proposal to repeal the current Ministerial Order and replace with a new Ministerial Order in Tuvaijuittuq. As a result, the HTA members gave permission for the Working Group to seek a letter of support for the proposal from the Chairperson and Board of Directors for the HTA.

What we heard:

Importance to Inuit

- The community would like to learn more about harvesting rights in Tuvaijuittuq.

Response:

- The Ministerial Order MPA is consistent with the Nunavut Agreement and does not affect the wildlife harvesting rights of Inuit within the Nunavut Settlement Area. In the offshore area of Tuvaijuittuq that falls outside the Nunavut Settlement Area, the regulations of this short-term protection measure would apply to everyone.
- Harvesting rights in Tuvaijuittuq are also addressed in Appendix 1.

Ecological Significance

- Resolute Bay would like more information on the species found in Tuvaijuittuq (such as Arctic char, polar bears and narwhal), and why the area is important.

Response:

- There are a few reasons why Tuvaijuittuq is being considered for protection. One important reason is that Tuvaijuittuq is an area of multi-year ice that is expected to maintain summer sea ice the longest as ice declines in other areas of the Arctic due to climate change. As a result, this region is likely to become an important refuge for animals that depend on sea ice. The area also maintains a number of unique communities of organisms above, inside and below the ice.
- Research in Tuvaijuittuq is led by DFO through an ongoing research program called the Multidisciplinary Arctic Program (MAP) – Last Ice. This program undertakes seasonal marine mammal, sea ice, lower trophic level, and other types of research.
- Information related to animals, habitats and climate trends within Tuvaijuittuq is available at the following websites: https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/csas-sccs/Publications/ScR-RS/2020/2020_056-eng.html (DFO 2020; Inuktitut version available); https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2021/mpo-dfo/Fs97-6-3408-eng.pdf (Charette et al. 2020); and <http://wwwdev.ncr.dfo->



mpo.ca/oceans/mpa-zpm/tuvaijuittuq/index-eng.html. Additional information related to research in Tuvaijuittuq is provided in Appendix 1.

- The information above is meant to build on presentations made to the community on November 15, 2022 in which information on the ecological significance and assessments of petroleum and economic potential of the area was shared.

Economic Opportunities and Activities

- The community is interested in learning more about how the Tuvaijuittuq boundary was determined.

Response:

- Canada and Denmark signed a boundary agreement on June 14, 2022 to resolve a disagreement on the maritime boundary along the eastern edge of Tuvaijuittuq in the Lincoln Sea. Once an agreement is approved by Canada, this portion of the MPA boundary will be adjusted to follow the new international boundary line.
- Additional information on how the Tuvaijuittuq boundary was decided on is provided in Appendix 1.
- There is support in the community for protecting Tuvaijuittuq, along with other areas in the region such as Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area. Connectivity between protected areas in the same region is important, and this connection should extend to how we approach co-management. For example, finding ways to make community involvement more efficient with their many partners and conservation projects.

QIA Vision for an Indigenous Protected and Conserved Area (IPCA)

- There is support for QIA’s vision for Tuvaijuittuq, including finding efficiencies with their regional governance model to change the way we co-manage conservation areas in the Qikiqtani Region.

Response:

- QIA will be undertaking consultations on their regional governance model in the coming months.

Concerns

- The area is being contaminated from pollution from both the water and air. The impacts from spills that occurred 10-20 years ago are still being seen, and it takes a long time for ecosystems to recover from these impacts.

Community Open House

The Working Group hosted a community open house meeting on April 17, 2023 at 7:00 pm. The meeting took place in the Community Gym, where approximately seven adults were in attendance. Children and youth were also welcomed.

What we heard:

Importance to Inuit

- Community members would like to continue their involvement in decision-making processes for Tuvaijuittuq, including Inuit governance and stewardship. There is interest in learning more about QIA's approach to regional governance.
- It was recommended that communities be involved from the beginning when committees are created because there have been issues with advisory groups not listening to community input.



Community members meet with the Tuvaijuittuq Working Group members, April 17, 2023.

Ecological Significance

- Community members expressed an interest in learning more about the significance of Tuvaijuittuq as more information becomes available.

Response:

- In addition to the answer provided above under “Hunters and Trappers Association (HTA) and Hamlet Council Meeting”, the Working Group will update the communities as more information becomes available for Tuvaijuittuq.

Economic Opportunities and Activities

- The community of Resolute Bay would like to see more seasonal jobs for youth. There is currently a recycling program for plastic and metal that creates seasonal jobs for youth, but there should be more, perhaps related to protection work.
- Community members would like to learn more about how the proposed regulations apply within different parts of the marine environment (e.g., between 12 and 200 miles).

Response:

- In addition to the information already provided during the meeting, and above under “Hunters and Trappers Association (HTA) and Hamlet Council Meeting”, more information on the proposed regulations and how they are applied are provided in appendices 1 and 2.

Concerns

- There is concern that once the area becomes protected it will attract more tourists. A community member expressed that when Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area was created, the HTA had identified some ecologically sensitive areas, but there has been an increase in sailboats in those areas.

Response:

- It should be noted that the Tuvaijuittuq MPA is an area made up largely of multi-year sea-ice and is difficult to access without an icebreaker. The MPA does not include the land (it starts at the low water mark). Given that the area cannot be accessed by regular vessels, tourist access to the area is extremely limited.
- There is concern in the community that other countries have an interest in accessing oil and gas in the future when the ice melts.
- Some community members feel that there are too many conservation areas in the Qikiqtani Region, and there is concern that protection may interfere with some economic opportunities.
- There is concern that the benefits associated with the current Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreements are not flowing as desired into Resolute Bay.
- The Resolute Bay community would like an update on the status of their harbour.

Response:

- An Agreement for Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord Community Harbour Development was signed by Transport Canada and the GN on January 16, 2023, and will provide up to \$76,281,900 to the GN for the design and construction of the two community harbours in Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay. The current funding for community harbours will cover the cost of constructing at least one breakwater, a parking area, dredging, a boat launch, and floating docks.
- A more detailed update is provided in Appendix 1.

Next Steps

The next steps to pursue establishment of a new Ministerial Order MPA will be to seek stakeholder input on the proposal, seek formal community support, complete assessments and approvals needed under the Nunavut Agreement such as conformity determination by the Nunavut Planning Commission and Nunavut Wildlife Management Board approval, and complete DFO's regulatory process. Formal letters of support will be sought from community hamlets and HTAs. Community members are encouraged to communicate their feedback on the proposal to these organizations to inform their decision. DFO will notify communities and stakeholders prior to the proposal being published online for a 30-day public comment period – additional input can be provided at that time as well.

It is important to us that we have summarized your input on this proposal correctly. If you feel that we have missed any input provided during our meetings or captured information incorrectly, please reach out to the email address provided above for correction.

The Tuvaijuittuq Working Group would like to thank all of the community members who attended these meetings - your feedback is vital and appreciated.

Thank you.

Appendix 1. Follow-up questions and answers from the April 2023 consultations on a new Ministerial Order MPA in Tuvaijuittuq.

*Please note, an additional question and answer have been added (Question #8) and Question #15 has been expanded upon since it was sent to the HTA and hamlet.

1) What is the purpose of protecting Tuvaijuittuq?

Researchers agree that summer sea ice will remain the longest in Tuvaijuittuq (Figure 1) as it continues to decline in other areas of the Arctic due to climate change. Because of this, the area is expected to become an important refuge for ice-dependent species. The area has a very diverse ecosystem, and contains a number of unique communities of organisms, including communities on the ice, in the ice, and below the ice. Habitat in Tuvaijuittuq is important to marine mammals and sea birds. For all of these reasons, DFO and its partners believe that the area, its habitat, and the wildlife within it, would benefit from protection. The proposed Ministerial Order MPA is a short-term protection tool which will protect the area for up to five years. The purpose of this short-term protection tool is to prohibit new activities in the area that may cause negative impacts while additional information is collected to support a better understanding of the conservation and protection needs of the area before longer-term protection measures are considered.

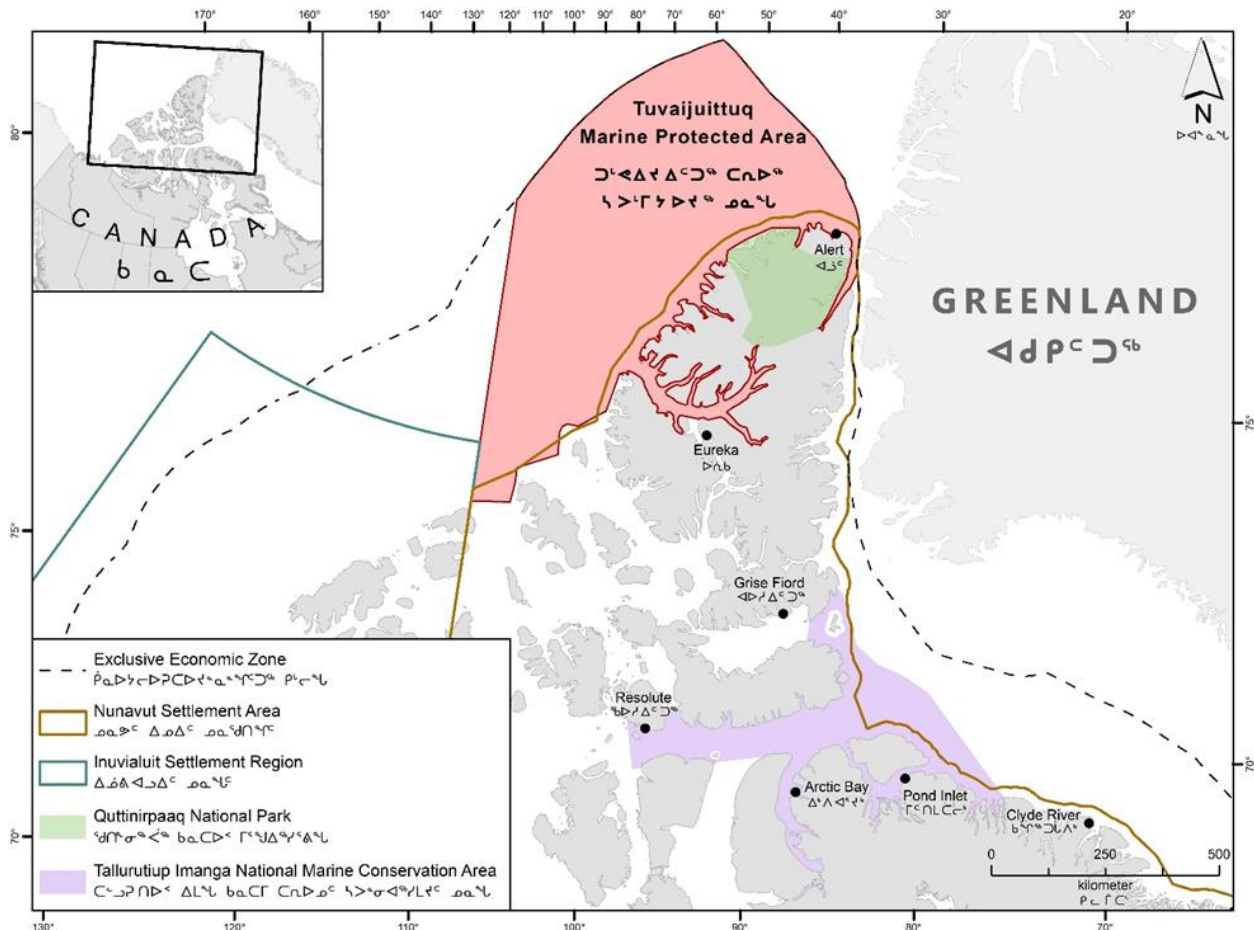


Figure 1. Map of Tuvaijuittuq MPA by Ministerial Order

2) How was the Tuvaijuittuq boundary determined? Why are the rest of the Queen Elizabeth Islands not included in the boundary?

The Tuvaijuittuq MPA includes the marine waters off northern Ellesmere Island, starting from the low water mark and extending to the outer boundary of Canada’s Exclusive Economic Zone. It also includes the seabed, the subsoil to a depth of five metres and the water column, including the sea ice. The initial boundaries of Tuvaijuittuq were based on the 2011 Canadian Science Advisory Report ([2011/55](#)), which identified key multi-year ice habitat. The boundary was later extended to the nearshore areas off Ellesmere Island within the Nunavut Settlement Area as more of the area was understood. The marine area around the Queen Elizabeth Islands south of Ellesmere Island supports different communities of organisms than those within Tuvaijuittuq. This area was not considered for inclusion in Tuvaijuittuq as it has different conservation needs. Partners agreed to settle on the boundary as it is now and consider the remaining islands at a later time as possible new protected areas. Some of the Queen Elizabeth Islands overlap with the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, which is not included in the Tuvaijuittuq boundary.

3) What does “freezing the footprint of ongoing activities” mean?

Freezing the footprint of ongoing activities means allowing activities that are already lawfully occurring in the area to continue and preventing any new activities that may damage, disturb, destroy or remove important habitats, features and organisms. Ongoing activities in Tuvaijuittuq were identified using a number of different methods, including community consultation (in Arctic Bay, Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord in 2019 and in Arctic Bay, Resolute Bay, Grise Fiord, Pond Inlet and Clyde River in 2022), consultation with QIA, and consultation with DFO Science and other federal departments and agencies including the Department of National Defence, Parks Canada Agency, and Canadian Coast Guard. DFO gathered further information about ongoing activities by seeking input on the proposed regulations from industry and other stakeholders (e.g., non-governmental organizations), and from studies such as an assessment of vessel traffic using Automatic Identification System (AIS) signals in the area between 2012-2019. This study is currently being updated so DFO has the most up-to-date information.

Based on available information, DFO determined that ongoing activities in Tuvaijuittuq include:

- (a) national defence activities carried out by the Department of National Defence; and
- (b) marine scientific research activities.

The regulations also include exemptions and exclusions helping to respect commitments Canada has made both domestically and internationally.

The full regulations are provided as a separate attachment in both English and Inuktitut.

4) Does freezing the footprint of activities affect wildlife harvesting rights of Inuit in this area?

The Ministerial Order MPA does not apply with respect to the wildlife harvesting rights of Nunavut Inuit in the Nunavut Settlement Area, as provided for in the Nunavut Agreement. This means that the Ministerial Order regulations do not affect the wildlife harvesting rights of Inuit within the Nunavut Settlement Area (NSA).

There appear to be no provisions within the Nunavut Agreement that extend Inuit harvesting rights beyond the NSA portion of Tuvaijuittuq. As a result, the regulations would apply to everyone in the area of Tuvaijuittuq that falls outside of the NSA. However, we would be interested in further discussing the matter if there are provisions in the Nunavut Agreement you believe have been overlooked.

5) Why are there exemptions for foreign states in the Ministerial Order MPA regulations?

Under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which is an international agreement, Canada must allow certain activities such as navigation (vessels transiting through) and laying of cables and pipelines, from foreign states in certain maritime zones. Because of this, those foreign activities are exempted from the application of the Ministerial Order MPA in Tuvaijuittuq. The exclusive economic zone, an area of the sea beyond the territorial sea extending out to 200 nautical miles from the coastline (Figure 2), is not Canadian territory, and in that area Canada only has jurisdiction over economic resources such as fishing, oil and gas, and mineral exploitation.

Under Canadian law, Canada has the authority to prohibit domestic vessel navigation and other activities in this area. Since the purpose of the short-term Ministerial Order MPA is to conserve and protect the vulnerable habitats and organisms in Tuvaijuittuq while we collect additional information to inform decisions about long-term protection, we aim to limit any activity, including domestic activities, that may negatively impact the area. Although foreign navigation is allowed in the MPA, foreign countries will typically comply with voluntary measures, if guidance is provided to avoid certain areas within the MPA.

6) Can the old sea ice (multi-year ice) be broken by ice-breakers?

While some ice-breakers can break through thick multi-year ice, there are different classes of ice-breakers built for different purposes and ice thicknesses. Not all ice-breakers can break through thick multi-year ice. To our knowledge, the few vessels that have travelled to Tuvaijuittuq for activities such as national defence, safety, marine research, and foreign vessel travel, have stayed within the nearshore areas during the open water season and did not actively conduct ice-breaking activities.

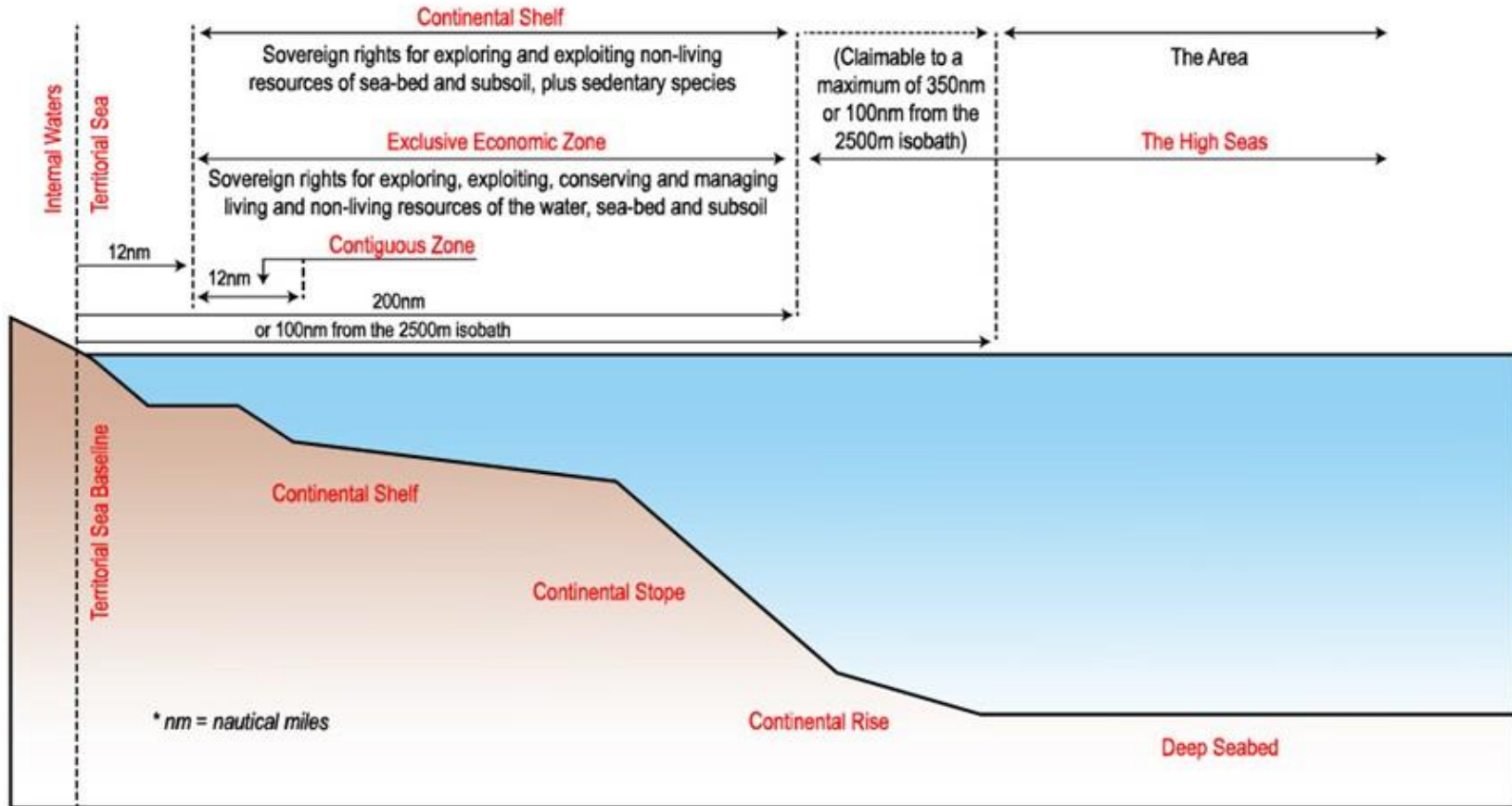


Figure 2. Canada's Maritime Zones

7) How can Inuit visit Tuvaijuittuq?

Tuvaijuittuq is an area of the sea that is a mainly ice-covered all year round and is very remote. There is one military research station in Alert called Canadian Forces Station (CFS) Alert located outside of Tuvaijuittuq on northern Ellesmere Island and a small research base in Eureka on Fosheim Peninsula. There are no communities nearby – the closest community is Grise Fiord, which is approximately 327 km as the crow flies from the MPA's southern-most boundary. Activity in Tuvaijuittuq is limited to national defence activities and marine scientific research, mainly due to the extensive ice cover in this marine area. In 2019, the communities of Arctic Bay, Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord indicated that the area is difficult to reach by skidoo; however, some community members in Grise Fiord had travelled, or knew of people that had travelled, as far as Eureka (which is south of the proposed area) by dogsled in the past.

There are however, opportunities for involvement in research activities in Tuvaijuittuq, which are based out of CFS Alert. For more information on participating in research activities in Tuvaijuittuq, please contact Chandra Chambers (Chandra.Chambers@df-mpo.gc.ca).

8) Fisheries quotas to Inuit

It is important to note that Tuvaijuittuq is largely ice-covered all year round and is not accessible to fishing vessels. As a result, no large-scale commercial fishing activities are possible in the area under current conditions. It is unknown if ice conditions would support small-scale on ice fisheries, and no data are available to understand whether a fishery (small or large-scale) would be possible.

When we visited communities in April 2023, we received a question relating to fisheries quotas in general and how these are allocated to Inuit.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada continues to respect and implement the obligations under Nunavut Agreement including provisions related to offshore commercial fisheries access that give special consideration to Nunavut. Through implementation of the Nunavut Agreement over the years, the share of adjacent resources to Qikiqtani Inuit has significantly increased, such that Qikiqtani Inuit fishers now have 80% of Turbot and 42% of shrimp resources including 100% of all fisheries resources within the Nunavut Settlement Area.

9) What kind of Inuit Qaujimaqatugangit (IQ) is used? What is studied?

- Oral History passed down over centuries of Inuit Knowledge.
- Inuit knowledge living and adapting, part of present day life. It is in how Inuit live and see the world today.
- QIA would like to gather IQ for Tuvaijuittuq.

10) Can more information be provided about the infrastructure that QIA refers to? Would QIA make buildings or houses for Tuvaijuittuq purposes?

- Multi-use facilities to address Inuit Stewardship and community needs (office space, equipment storage, garage, country food processing, community outreach, elder gatherings, etc.).

- Additional infrastructure that supports Inuit stewardship activities and the Nauttigsuqtiit program, such as housing and supplementing the facilities in the Tallurutiup Imanga communities as appropriate.
- Infrastructure requirements for Inuit stewardship that arise due to changing socio-economic or environmental conditions.

11) When will the regional governance model will be in effect?

At this time, this is still at the negotiation table. However, QIA is seeking this Regional Governance model for future IIBAs as well as existing IIBAs that will be renegotiated over time.

12) Status update on the harbour planned for Resolute Bay.

Transport Canada (TC), the Government of Nunavut (GN), and the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) have been working together towards the development of community harbours in Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay and have developed an Infrastructure Investment Plan (IIP) that was adopted in October 2022.

The IIP was completed based on community engagements and other work to date and informed the Agreement for Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord Community Harbour Development.

The Agreement for Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord Community Harbour Development was signed by TC and the GN on January 16, 2023 and will provide up to \$76,281,900 to the GN for the design and construction of the two community harbours in Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay. The current funding for community harbours will cover the cost of constructing at least one breakwater, a parking area, dredging, a boat launch, and floating docks.

TC has provided a copy of the agreement to the QIA representative, to be kept in confidence.

We understand from the GN that:

- A Project Manager with GN's Department of Community and Government Services has been assigned to the projects.
- The exact procurement approach for construction has not been finalized, but it is likely to follow the GN's standard procurement practices.
- The first step is expected to be a Request for Proposal for engineering and design services.

For more information, please contact Matthew Bowler (MBowler@GOV.NU.CA) or Miguel Parent (miguel.parent@tc.gc.ca).

13) What type of research is occurring in Tuvaijuittuq?

Research in Tuvaijuittuq is led by DFO through the Multidisciplinary Arctic Program (MAP) - Last Ice and this team includes researchers from universities and organizations all over the world. The program brings together a number of different specialists to study different features in Tuvaijuittuq. For example, experts in sea ice, water, fish, marine mammals, and those who study organisms such as algae and krill that form the basis of the High Arctic



food web. Some of this work is done during a late winter/early spring seasonal field camp, where researchers work together as a team to collect samples and do their research. Others, like marine mammal surveys, are conducted around the same time but not as part of the field camp, and in the fall. The program began in 2018 and experienced some delays due to COVID-19 but is continuing. A new ship-based program called ArcticCore will begin this year and will include Archer Fiord and adjacent areas around Tuvaijuittuq (as sea-ice permits). This new program will study physical (currents/movement), chemical (nutrients, ocean acidification), and biological (primary production, zooplankton, benthos) oceanography and will also include marine mammal surveys and sea ice studies. If long-term protection is put into place in the future, then more formal management and monitoring plans would be developed for Tuvaijuittuq, in collaboration with partners and communities.

Research partners in MAP-Last Ice:

DFO
Department of National Defence
Defence Research and Development Canada
Université Laval
University of Essex
Université du Québec à Rimouski
Environment and Climate Change Canada
Mediterranean Institute of Oceanography
Polar Continental Shelf Program
Alfred Wegener Institute
University of Bristol
Resolute HTA Board of Directors

Type of research conducted as part of MAP-Last Ice:

- Sea ice distribution, physical properties (thickness, composition), productivity (algal communities, biomass)
- Evolution of the ice and under-ice habitat over time
- Continuous atmospheric, oceanographic and sea ice observations
- Zooplankton, fish and benthic organisms
- Marine mammal and habitat surveys
- Physical (currents/movement), chemical (nutrients, ocean acidification), and biological (primary production) oceanography

Collection of ice cores during the MAP-Last Ice and ArcticCORE programs:

We are very conscious of potential disturbances to the environment and during our sampling we take action to minimize these disturbances. When we collect ice cores, we sample only a part of the core and we replace the rest of the core to its original hole. Once replaced in its original hole, the core refreezes quickly, typically within a few hours.

The ice cores that we collect are small, at 9 cm diameter. This means that the surface area of one core is 5 times smaller than that of a hole cut out with an 8-inch auger, and about 10-12 times smaller than that of a seal breathing hole. While the seals keep their holes open,

we “close” our holes after sampling (with the original ice core from which we cut off one or a few sections). If we add the area of all the cores that we collect during one sampling season, it would typically add up to much less than 1 square meter, at most 2 m².

In the photo below, we can see our ice camp on the sea ice north of Ellesmere Island. In another photo taken a few days after we took out camp, it was not possible to identify the site where the ice camp had been set up.

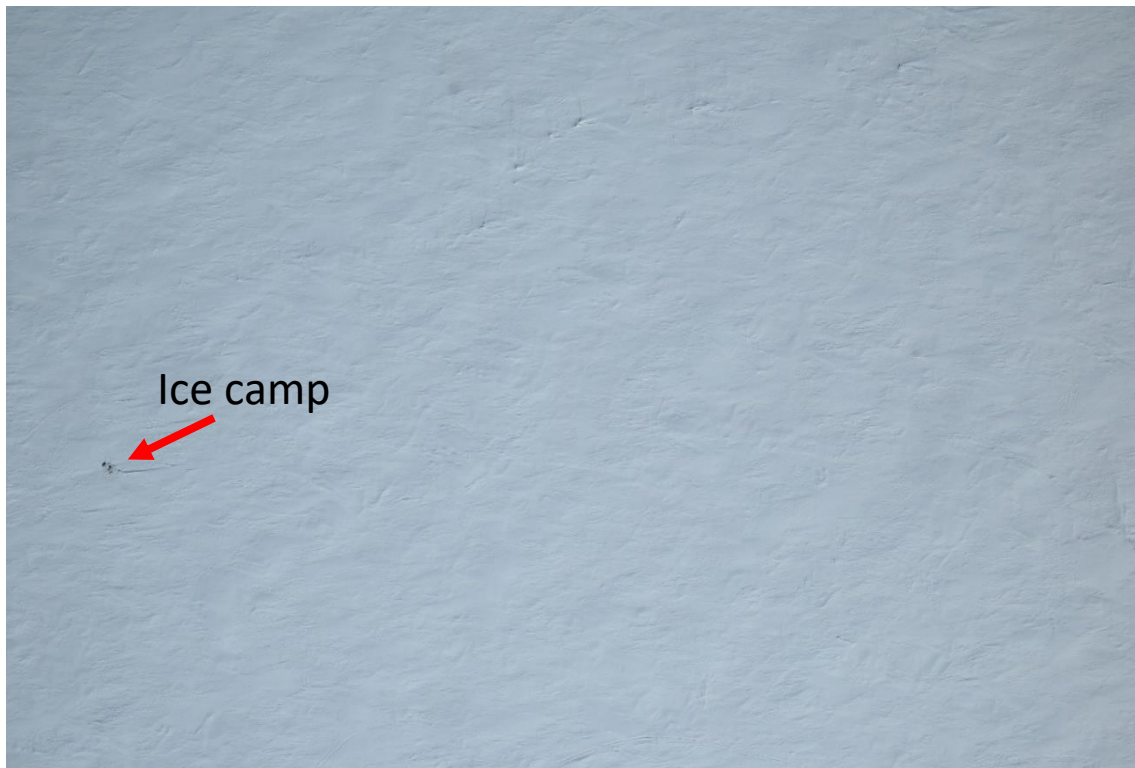


Figure 3. Aerial view showing the ice camp on the sea ice north of Ellesmere Island. A few days after taking out the camp, the site of the ice camp was not visible anymore.

14) Interest in learning more about Canada’s Polar Continental Shelf Program

Polar Continental Shelf Program:

Natural Resources Canada’s Polar Continental Shelf Program (PCSP) supports Arctic science by providing logistics planning, coordination and advice to Canadian government, non-government, university and international researchers. The PCSP supports projects in the Arctic from Churchill, Manitoba, to the northern tip of Ellesmere Island, Nunavut, and from the Yukon/Alaska border to as far as Greenland, on occasion.

Support can include air transportation, as well as fuel, field equipment for loan, field communications and safety, logistics advice for field studies, the use of the PCSP facility in Resolute, Nunavut, and shipping and receiving coordination and advice. The PCSP facility in Resolute is typically open from late January to September each year and is comprised of

an accommodations area that can house up to 237 guests, lounge areas, a fitness room, office spaces, kitchen and dining facilities, an operations centre and a laboratory.

The PCSP provides employment, student training and business opportunities for northern residents. The PCSP also helps with science outreach through publishing an annual science report and connecting researchers with northern community organizations.

The table below includes PCSP projects that occurred close to Grise Fiord and/or Tuvaijuittuq in recent years. Please feel free to reach out to the project leads if you have an interest in specific projects.

As a contact at the Polar Continental Shelf Program, please feel free to reach out to **Michael Meunier**, Manager of the Program Coordination and Outreach unit (michael.meunier@nrcan-rncan.gc.ca) or the PCSP Ottawa mailbox (pcspottawa-ppcpottawa@nrcan-rncan.gc.ca). Michael and his group would be pleased to connect with you and discuss your priorities.

Here are some additional resources that may be of interest:

- A list of all 2019 and 2020 projects supported by PCSP can be found at the following link: <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/science-and-data/science-and-research/arctic-science/polar-continental-shelf-program/current-projects/10009>.
- More information on the PCSP can be found at: https://natural-resources.canada.ca/sites/nrcan/files/earthsciences/files/pdf/polar/PCSP-Brochure_eng.pdf
- Information on project support applications can be found here: <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/science-and-data/science-and-research/arctic-science/research-support-arctic-logistics-and-field-equipment-for-across-canada/10003>.
- Annual Science Reports can be found at the following link: <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/science-and-data/science-and-research/arctic-science/polar-continental-shelf-program/pcsp-publications/10011>.

Table 1. List of PCSP-supported projects in the Arctic Archipelago, many near Grise Fiord and/or Tuvaijuittuq MPA in recent years

Primary Investigator	Institution	Study Location(s)	Project Title
Hsin Chiang	McGill University	McGill Arctic Research Station, Expedition Fjord	A new window on the universe: radio astronomy from northern Canada
Cory Matthews	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Grise Fiord	Aerial survey of High Arctic walrus and narwhal stocks
Michael Maurice	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Svartevaeg, Eureka, Isachsen, Grise Fiord, Mould Bay, Rea Point, Cape Providence, Resolute Bay, Steffanson Island, Cape Liverpool, Fort Ross, Gateshead	Annual Maintenance of Environment and Climate Change Canada's Automatic Weather Station array - Arctic Archipeligo

Primary Investigator	Institution	Study Location(s)	Project Title
Christine Michel	Natural Resources Canada	Eureka	Arctic CORE (Conservation, Observation, Research, and Engagement)
Lyle Whyte	McGill University	Assistance Bay	Assessment of Bioremediation Potential of Marine Fuels on NWP Arctic Beaches
Joseph Monteith	Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada	Alert, Eureka	Baffin/High Arctic Inspections 2022
Alexander Culley	Université Laval	Ward Hunt Island	Characterizing viral impact in the Last Ice Area
Christopher Omelon	Queen's University	Expedition Fiord, Resolute Bay	Climate Change Research at the McGill Arctic Research Station
David Didier	Université du Québec à Rimouski	Sydkap Glacier and surrounding area, Starnes Fiord and surrounding area, Jakeman Glacier and surrounding area, Grise Fiord	Coastal dynamics and hazards in Grise Fiord and Jones Sound
Mark Skidmore	Montana State University	Truelove Lowlands, Croker Bay, Resolute, Gascoyne inlet	Exploration of Saline Cryospheric Habitats with Europa Relevance (ESCHER): An approach using airborne and submarine semiautonomous systems
Erin MacNeil	Natural Resources Canada	Gascoyne Inlet	Defence of North America
Lyle Whyte	McGill University	Devon Island lakes site	Developing new technologies to access and investigate the hypersaline, subzero Devon Island Subglacial Lake System, a unique Mars and icy moon analogue
Denis Lacelle	University of Ottawa	Eureka	Effect of degrading ice wedge polygon landscapes on local topography, hydrology, and water quality.
Susan Kutz	University of Calgary	East wind lake, Eureka, Resolute Bay	Emerging Infectious Disease in High Arctic Ungulates - Terrestrial Investigations
Amelie Roberto-Charron	Government of Nunavut	Eureka Weather Station, Resolute Bay	Emerging Infectious Diseases in High Arctic Ungulates – Aerial assessment

Primary Investigator	Institution	Study Location(s)	Project Title
Clément Chevallier	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Cape Verra, Cape Verra, Nirjutiqarvik, Cape Liddon, Houbhouse Inlet, Prince Leopold Island, Baillarge Bay	Fulmar colony surveys in Lancaster Sound
Myriam Lemelin	Université de Sherbrooke	T-MARS camp, McGill Arctic Research Station, Axel Heiberg Island	Geological study and mapping of hydrothermal deposits and gossans, Expedition Fiord, Axel Heiberg Island, Nunavut, as analogues for Mars
Christine Dow	University of Waterloo	Devon Ice Cap camp	Geophysical imaging of the Devon sub-glacial lakes
Luke Copland	University of Ottawa	Manson Icefield, Sydkap base camp, Sydkap ice marginal lake complex, Grise Fiord	Glacier monitoring on southern Ellesmere Island
Maya Bhatia	University of Alberta	Sydkap Glacier and surrounding area, Starnes Fiord and surrounding area, Jakeman Glacier and surrounding area, Grise Fiord	Glacier-ocean interactions in the Canadian high Arctic
Daniel Fortier	University of Montreal	Ward Hunt Island	Ground ice of eastern Canadian High Arctic polar desert
Cortney Wheeler	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Elwin Bay, Creswell Bay	High Arctic Beluga Whale Stock Structure
Greg Henry	University of British Columbia	Sverdrup Pass, Knud Peninsula, PCSP Eureka, Bache Peninsula, Princess Marie Bay, Alexandra Fiord, Cape Bounty	High Arctic tundra ecosystem responses to 30 years of experimental and observed climate change
Masaki Uchida	National Institute of Polar Research, Japan	Oobloyah Bay	Identifying and understanding the effect of temporal and spatial changes towards the biodiversity and carbon sequestration processes in the high Arctic
John Moores	York University	Expedition Fjord	Identifying putative microbial drivers of methane flux on Earth and on Mars
Raoul-Marie Couture	Université Laval	Ward Hunt Island	Impact of oxygen pulses on redox-sensitive chemicals and microbiome in Canada's northernmost lake
Cory Matthews	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Goose Fiord, Brooman Point, Kearney Cove	Improving High Arctic walrus stock assessment using satellite telemetry, genetics, and time-lapse photography
Lyle Whyte	McGill University	Lost Hammer, Thompson Glacier, White Glacier,	

Primary Investigator	Institution	Study Location(s)	Project Title
		Expedition Fjord, Gypsum Hill, Color Peak	Investigations of microbial activity in cryoenvironments in the Canadian High Arctic
Laura Brown	University of Toronto Mississauga	Nanut Itillinga (Polar Bear Pass), Nanuit Itillinga (Polar Bear Pass), Cornwallis Island Lakes	Lake Ice in the Canadian High Arctic
Scott Lamoureux	Queen's University	Cape Bounty, Melville Island, Resolute vicinity	Land and water impacts and response to climate and permafrost changes in the High Arctic
Laura Thomson	Natural Resources Canada	Muller Ice Cap, Expedition Fiord	Mass Balance and Energy fluxes of White Glacier, Axel Heiberg Island, NU
Catherine Girard	Université du Québec à Chicoutimi (UQAC)	Ward Hunt Island, Resolute Bay vicinity	Microbes on the go: Release of cryospheric microbes to downstream habitats
Derek Mueller	Carleton University	Milne Ice Shelf, Milne Fiord, Purple Valley, Eureka, Resolute	Milne Fiord ice-ocean interactions: Implications for the stability of ice shelves and glaciers in the Polar Regions
Dave Burgess	Natural Resources Canada	Agassiz Ice Cap, Meighen Ice Cap, Grise Fiord, Devon Ice Cap, Melville Ice Cap	National Glaciology Project - Queen Elizabeth Islands, NU & NT
Warwick Vincent	Université Laval	Resolute (Cornwallis Island), Thores Lake (Ellesmere Island) and Ward Hunt Island	Northern Ellesmere Island in the Global Environment - Sentinel North
Valerie Amarualik	Parks Canada	Young Inlet, Dundee Bight, Dome Camp	Qausuittuq National Park Operations 2022/2023
Adam Ferguson	Parks Canada	Fort Conger, Lake Hazen, Ruggles River, Tanquary Fiord, Resolute Bay	Quttinirpaaq National Park Operations 2022
Gordon Osinski	University of Western Ontario	Haughton River Valley	Reconstructing the post-impact history of the Haughton impact structure, Nunavut
Lynda Gullason	Inuit Heritage Trust Incorporated	Resolute, Morin Point, Devon Island, Pond Inlet	Saving Morin Point: Climate Change Risk Assessment and Archaeological Heritage Recovery
Dermot Antoniades	Université Laval	Stuckberry Valley, Lake Hazen	The functioning and evolution of the ecosystems of Stuckberry Valley, northern Ellesmere Island

Primary Investigator	Institution	Study Location(s)	Project Title
Joshua King	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Eureka, Nunavut	Development of a new Canadian Arctic Archipelago sea ice product from ICESat-2 (Ice Cloud and Land Elevation Satellite-2)
Michael Brohart	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Eureka, Nunavut	Instrument calibration at Eureka weather station as part of the Canadian Brewer Spectrophotometer Network operation
Alison Criscitiello	University of Alberta	Grise Fiord and Resolute, Nunavut	Airborne gravity survey over Devon Ice Cap
Rich DeVall	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Isachsen (Ellef Ringnes Island), Rea Point (Melville Island), Stefansson Island, Fort Ross (Somerset Island), Gateshead Island, Cape Liverpool (Bylot Island), Svartevog (Axel Heiberg Island) and Grise Fiord (Ellesmere Island), Nunavut	Annual maintenance of ECCC's automatic weather station array – Arctic Archipelago
Grant Gilchrist	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Grise Fiord, Nunavut	Population surveys of endangered ivory gulls on Ellesmere Island and Devon Islands
Alexander Culley	Université Laval	Expedition Fiord (Axel Heiberg Island), Resolute (Cornwallis Island), Ward Hunt Island and Thores Lake (Ellesmere Island), Nunavut	Viral ecology of the high Canadian Arctic in water, ice and aerosols
Mark Lamothe	Natural Resources Canada	Eureka and Resolute, Nunavut	Eureka geomagnetic electronic replacement
Nicolas Lecomte	Université de Montreal	Bylot Island, Igloolik Island and Eureka, Nunavut	Arctic IMPACTS: tracking impacts of ecosystem changes in the Arctic
Christine Michel	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Alert, Nunavut	Multidisciplinary Arctic Program (MAP) – Last Ice
Wayne Pollard	McGill University	Eureka and Expedition Fiord (Axel Heiberg Island), Nunavut	The vulnerability and resiliency of ice-rich permafrost in cold polar desert environments in response to changing climate
Vincent St. Louis	University of Alberta	Lake Hazen, Quttinirpaaq National Park, Nunavut	The impacts of rapidly receding glaciers on downstream freshwater resources and ecological services

15) What is being done to clean up past military, research and Government of Canada sites left on Ellesmere Island?

There were a number of sites in Quttinirpaaq National Park that required remediation. These sites have been remediated, with the exception of Fort Conger, which now has a long-term monitoring strategy in place.

Fort Conger is a historical site situated on the shore of Discovery Harbour on Lady Franklin Bay, (N 81° 45.13', W 64° 49.56'). The site was used as a base by early Arctic expeditions and a scientific research camp. The site was also visited by early twentieth-century expeditions and later by government and military personnel, researchers, Inughuit hunters and tourists. A human health and ecological risk assessment conducted for the area identified risks from contamination at the site and a Risk Management and Remediation Plan has been developed. While some remediation has been completed, additional work is not an option at this time due to the remoteness of the site and the risks to cultural artifacts. Therefore, a long-term monitoring plan was developed so that, if the site becomes more accessible and remediation is possible, the proposed risk management and remediation strategy could be reviewed and updated. For more information on these sites, please contact Jane Chisholm at jane.chisholm@pc.gc.ca.

Additional information has been gathered on other sites on Ellesmere Island from the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) Spills Database and the Federal Contaminated Sites Inventory (FCSI). The available data are summarized together in Figure 4, Table 2. The GNWT Spills Database is a collection of reported petroleum and other hazardous material spills in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories. The FCSI includes information on all known and suspected contaminated sites under the management of federal departments, agencies and consolidated Crown corporations.

The majority of contaminated sites on Ellesmere Island have been closed following historical reviews, testing, clean-ups or long-term monitoring activities. Available information from these two databases indicates that there are ten active sites (five in or near CFS Alert, four in or near Eureka, and one in Fort Conger) and three suspected sites (one at the Alexandra Fiord RCMP Detachment Site, one at D'Iberville Fjord, and one at Alert). Site status and actions data are unavailable from the GNWT Spills Database.

Site numbers that start with “spill-“ are from the GNWT Spills Database, and all other sites are from the FCSI. The site status refers to what is currently happening with the site. An “active” site is a confirmed contaminated site where remediation action is or may be required; a “closed” site is a site that requires no further action; and a “suspected” site requires further assessment work to confirm whether the site is considered a contaminated site. Actions tell us what has been done to the site, for example remediation efforts or testing.

The GNWT Spills database can be found at <https://www.gov.nt.ca/ecc/en/spills>, and the FCSI data can be found at <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/fcsi-rscf/home-accueil-eng.aspx> and <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/fcsi-rscf/numbers-numeros-eng.aspx?qid=1680451>. Information on the Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan (FCSAP) can be found at <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/federal-contaminated-sites/action-plan.html>.

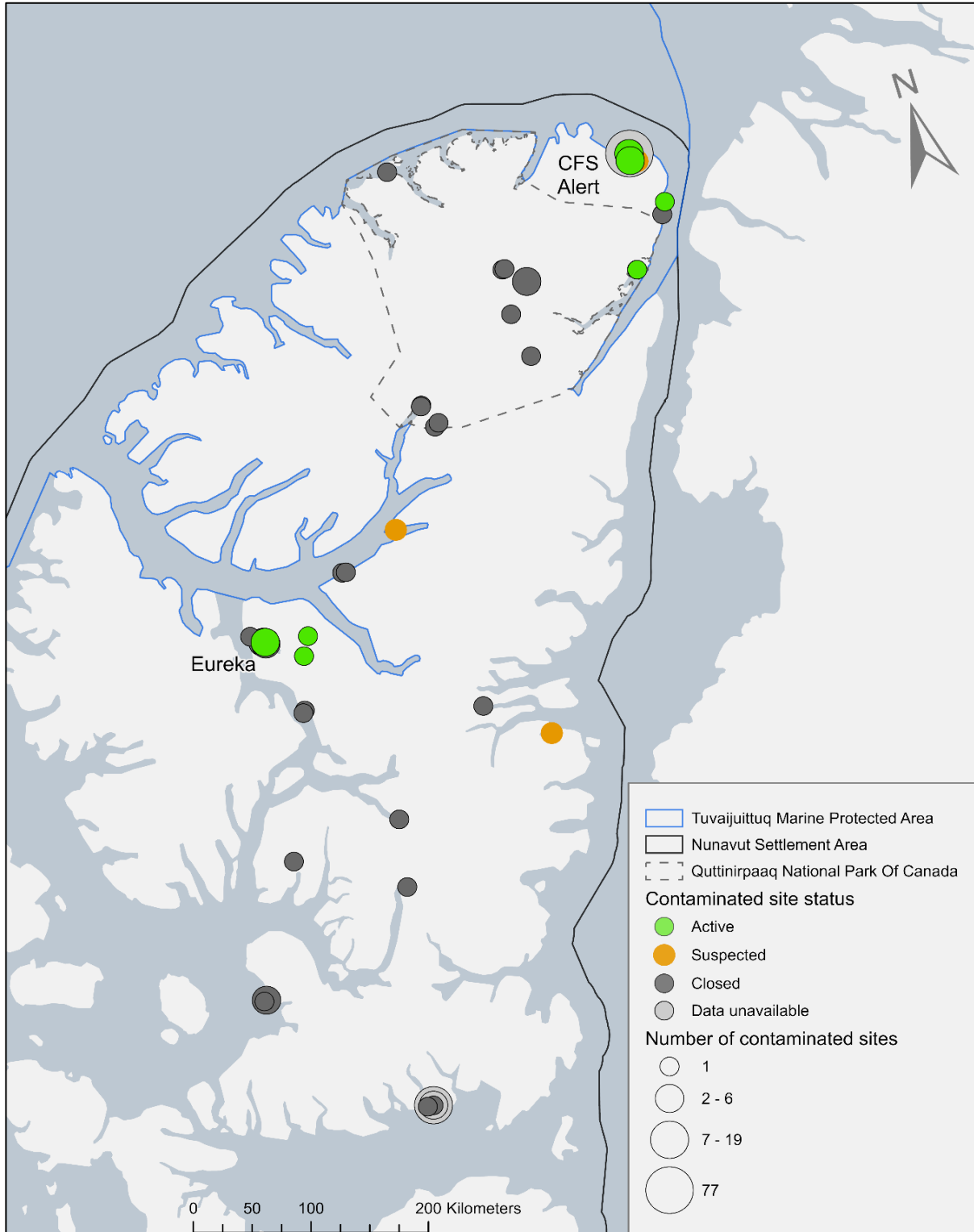


Figure 4. Map showing closed, active and suspected contaminated sites on Ellesmere Island, NU. Source data: Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT) Spills Database and the Federal Contaminated Sites Inventory (FCSI), accessed May 2023

Table 2. List of active and suspected contaminated sites located on Ellesmere Island, including information on reporting organization (Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada [CIRNAC]; Fisheries and Oceans Canada [DFO]; National Defence [DND]; Environment and Climate Change Canada [ECCC]; Parks Canada Agency [PCA]; Royal Canadian Mounted Police [RCMP]), contaminants (petroleum hydrocarbons [PHCs]; benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene [BTEXs]; polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons [PAHs), quantity, and actions.

Site Number	Site Name / Location	Site Status	Occurrence Date	Latitude	Longitude	Reporting Organization	Contaminants	Quantity (cubic metres)	Actions
286	Lincoln Bay	Active	Data unavailable	82.0833	-62.0000	CIRNAC	PHCs	12	Initial testing completed. Detailed testing underway.
2747	Eureka High Arctic Weather Station	Active	Data unavailable	79.9908	-85.8586	ECCC	PHCs, BTEXs, PAHs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	15750	Remediation / risk management completed. Confirmatory sampling underway.
8328	Fort Conger Historic Site	Active	Data unavailable	81.7522	-64.8261	PCA	PAHs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	1265	Remediation / risk management completed. Confirmatory sampling underway.
24258	Romulus - Panarctic C-42 Well Site	Active	Data unavailable	79.8526	-84.3764	CIRNAC	BTEXs, PAHs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	3500	Remediation / risk management completed. Confirmatory sampling underway.
24259	Gemini - Panarctic E-10 Well Site	Active	Data unavailable	79.9902	-84.0690	CIRNAC	PHCs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	1500	Initial testing completed. Detailed testing underway.
27530	Neil Trivet Gaw Lab (Bapmon - Alert)	Active	Data unavailable	82.4535	-62.5135	ECCC	PHCs	0	Initial testing completed. Detailed testing underway.
20247006	Alert Main Station	Active	Data unavailable	82.4981	-62.3367	DND	PHCs, PAHs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	14500	Confirmatory sampling completed. Long term monitoring underway.

Site Number	Site Name / Location	Site Status	Occurrence Date	Latitude	Longitude	Reporting Organization	Contaminants	Quantity (cubic metres)	Actions
20247025	Alert Tx Site	Active	Data unavailable	82.4528	-62.5020	DND	PHCs	600	Detailed testing completed. Remedial action plan under development.
20247029	Alert Airfield	Active	Data unavailable	82.4998	-62.3611	DND	PHCs, BTEXs, Metal, metalloid, and organometallic	3	Confirmatory sampling completed. Long term monitoring underway.
70069014	Eureka - North Airstrip Apron	Active	Data unavailable	79.9977	-85.8406	DND	PHCs, BTEXs and PAHs	1755	Confirmatory sampling completed. Long term monitoring underway.
1091	Alexandra Fiord Rcmp Detachment Site	Suspected	Data unavailable	78.8798	-75.7546	RCMP	Data unavailable	0	Historical review planned.
16525	D'Iberville Fjord (Unassessed)	Suspected	Data unavailable	80.6069	-79.4792	DFO	Data unavailable	0	Historical review completed. Initial testing underway.
25114	Alert - Unauthorized Firing Range	Suspected	Data unavailable	82.4246	-62.1835	DND	Data unavailable	0	Historical review planned.

*Closed sites were not included in this table as they have either been cleaned up and/or require no further action. Sites for which no data are available with respect to status were also not included.



Appendix 2. Tuvaijuittuq Ministerial Order Regulations

***NOTE:** The regulations can also be found at this website: <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2019-282/page-1.html>

SOR/2019-282

OCEANS ACT

Registration 2019-07-30

Order Designating the Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area

Whereas this Order designates the Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area in a manner that is not inconsistent with a land claims agreement that has been given effect and has been ratified or approved by an Act of Parliament;

Therefore, the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, pursuant to 35.1(2)^a of the *Oceans Act*^b, makes the annexed *Order Designating the Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area*.

- ^aS.C. 2019, c. 8, s. 5
- ^bS.C. 1996, c. 31

Ottawa, July 29, 2019

Jonathan Wilkinson
Minister of Fisheries and Oceans

Definition of *Marine Protected Area*

1 In this Order, ***Marine Protected Area*** means the area of the sea that is designated by section 2.

Marine Protected Area

2 (1) The area of the sea in the Arctic Ocean consisting of the waters off northern Ellesmere Island, as described in plan number FB42596, certified on July 16, 2019 and depicted in plan number CLSR 108395, which plans are deposited in the Canada Lands Surveys Records, is designated as the Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area.

Seabed, subsoil and water column

(2) The Marine Protected Area consists of the seabed, the subsoil to a depth of five metres and the water column, including the sea ice, each of which is below the low-water line.

Ongoing activities

3 For the purposes of subsection 35.1(2) of the *Oceans Act*, the following classes of activities are ongoing activities in the Marine Protected Area:

- (a) national defence activities carried out by the Department of National Defence;
- and



(b) marine scientific research activities.

Prohibitions

4 (1) It is prohibited in the Marine Protected Area to carry out any activity — other than those set out in section 3 — that disturbs, damages, destroys or removes from the Marine Protected Area any unique geological or archeological features or any living marine organism or any part of its habitat, or is likely to do so.

Exemption

(2) Despite subsection (1), the following activities may be carried out in the Marine Protected Area:

- (a) marine navigation by a foreign national, a foreign ship or a foreign state, or an entity incorporated or formed by or under the laws of a country other than Canada; and
- (b) the laying, maintenance and repair of cables and pipelines by a foreign state.

Non-application – Nunavut Agreement

5 This Order does not apply with respect to the wildlife harvesting rights of the Inuit in the Nunavut Settlement Area, as provided for in the Agreement Between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as approved, given effect and declared valid by the [Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Act](#).

Coming into force

6 This Order comes into force on the day on which it is registered.

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ᐅᐅᐅᐅ 3-18 2023



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ᐃᓂᖅ 2. ᓄᓂᖅ ᓄᓂᖅ ᓄᓂᖅ ᓄᓂᖅ ᓄᓂᖅ 31

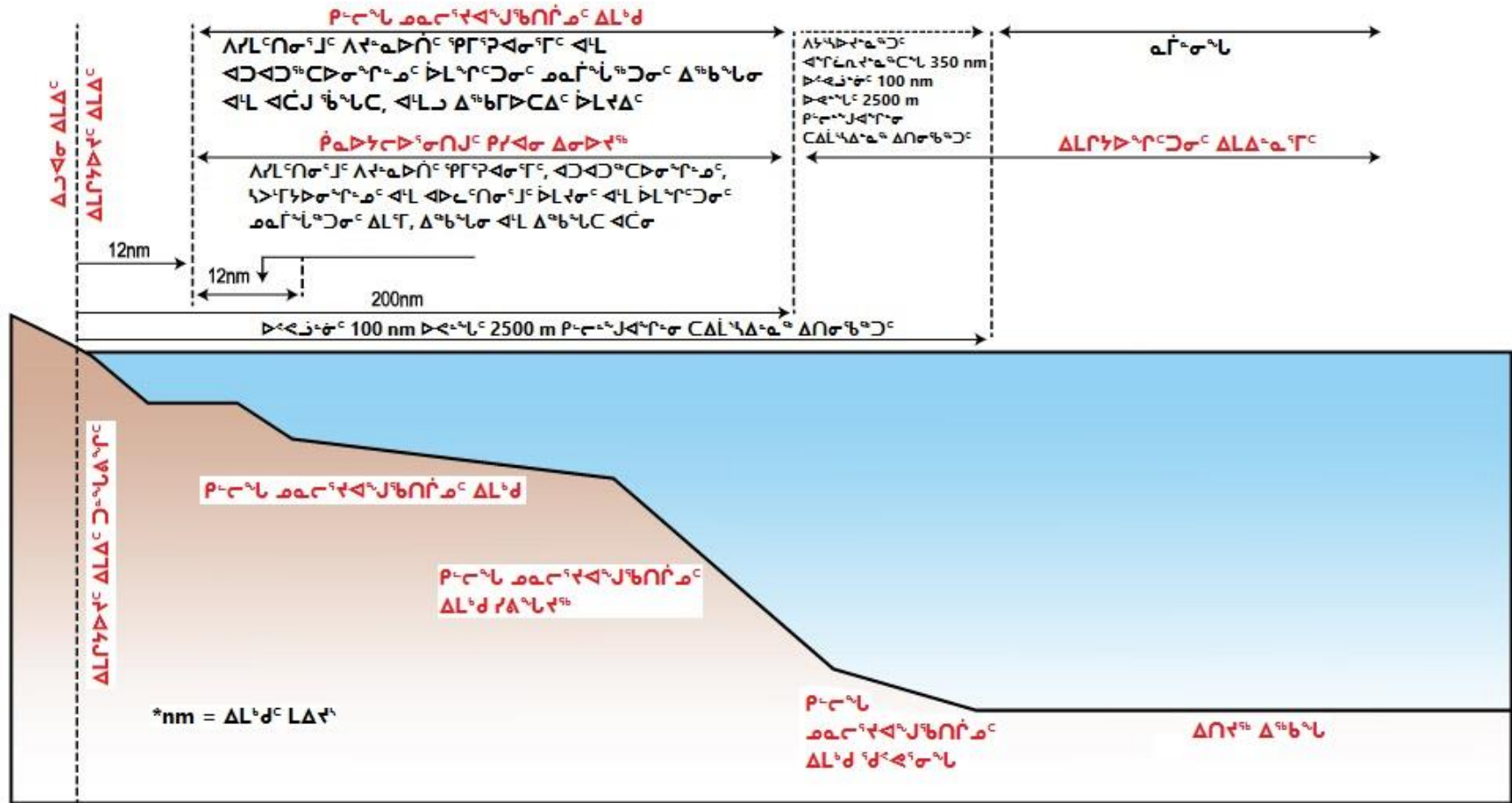


Figure 2. Ground Profile



ክፍል ለጥናት ለማድረግ	ሰነድ	ፈጻሚው ደረጃ	ሰነድ ለማድረግ
ጅምር ለማድረግ	ፍጥነት ለማረጋገጥ ወይንም ወይንም	ኑህ ልዩ ልዩ ርዕስ ለማድረግ ጋለኛነት	ፍጥነት ለማድረግ ወይንም ወይንም ለጥናት ለማድረግ 2022/2023
ገንዘብ ጥያቄ	ፍጥነት ለማረጋገጥ ወይንም ወይንም	ግንዛቤ ጥያቄ ለማድረግ ገንዘብ ለማድረግ	ፍጥነት ለማድረግ ወይንም ወይንም ለጥናት ለማድረግ 2022
ገንዘብ ለማድረግ	ግንዛቤ ጥያቄ ለማድረግ ገንዘብ ለማድረግ	ዘላቂ ሰነድ ለማድረግ	ግንዛቤ ጥያቄ ለማድረግ ወይንም ወይንም ለጥናት ለማድረግ ዘላቂ ሰነድ ለማድረግ ወይንም ለጥናት ለማድረግ
ገንዘብ ለማድረግ	ፍጥነት ለማረጋገጥ ወይንም ወይንም	ግንዛቤ ጥያቄ ለማድረግ ገንዘብ ለማድረግ	ግንዛቤ ጥያቄ ለማድረግ ወይንም ወይንም ለጥናት ለማድረግ ግንዛቤ ጥያቄ ለማድረግ ወይንም ወይንም ለጥናት ለማድረግ
ገንዘብ ለማድረግ	ፍጥነት ለማረጋገጥ ወይንም ወይንም	ግንዛቤ ጥያቄ ለማድረግ ገንዘብ ለማድረግ	ግንዛቤ ጥያቄ ለማድረግ ወይንም ወይንም ለጥናት ለማድረግ ግንዛቤ ጥያቄ ለማድረግ ወይንም ወይንም ለጥናት ለማድረግ
ገንዘብ ለማድረግ	ፍጥነት ለማረጋገጥ ወይንም ወይንም	ግንዛቤ ጥያቄ ለማድረግ ገንዘብ ለማድረግ	ግንዛቤ ጥያቄ ለማድረግ ወይንም ወይንም ለጥናት ለማድረግ ግንዛቤ ጥያቄ ለማድረግ ወይንም ወይንም ለጥናት ለማድረግ
ገንዘብ ለማድረግ	ፍጥነት ለማረጋገጥ ወይንም ወይንም	ግንዛቤ ጥያቄ ለማድረግ ገንዘብ ለማድረግ	ግንዛቤ ጥያቄ ለማድረግ ወይንም ወይንም ለጥናት ለማድረግ ግንዛቤ ጥያቄ ለማድረግ ወይንም ወይንም ለጥናት ለማድረግ
ገንዘብ ለማድረግ	ፍጥነት ለማረጋገጥ ወይንም ወይንም	ግንዛቤ ጥያቄ ለማድረግ ገንዘብ ለማድረግ	ግንዛቤ ጥያቄ ለማድረግ ወይንም ወይንም ለጥናት ለማድረግ ግንዛቤ ጥያቄ ለማድረግ ወይንም ወይንም ለጥናት ለማድረግ
ገንዘብ ለማድረግ	ፍጥነት ለማረጋገጥ ወይንም ወይንም	ግንዛቤ ጥያቄ ለማድረግ ገንዘብ ለማድረግ	ግንዛቤ ጥያቄ ለማድረግ ወይንም ወይንም ለጥናት ለማድረግ ግንዛቤ ጥያቄ ለማድረግ ወይንም ወይንም ለጥናት ለማድረግ

ᐃᐅᐅᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	ᐃᐅᐅᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ / ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	ᐃᐅᐅᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ (ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ)	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ
24259	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ - ᐅᐱᐱᐅ E-10 ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	79.9902	-84.0690	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ (CIRNAC)	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ (PHC), ᐅᐱᐱᐅ, ᐅᐱᐱᐅ, ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	1500	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ
27530	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ (ᐅᐱᐱᐅ - ᐅᐱᐱᐅ)	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	82.4535	-62.5135	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ (ECCC)	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ (PHC)	0	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ
202470 06	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	82.4981	-62.3367	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ (DND)	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ (PHC), ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ (PAH), ᐅᐱᐱᐅ, ᐅᐱᐱᐅ, ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	14500	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ
202470 25	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ Tx ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	82.4528	-62.5020	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ (DND)	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ (PHC)	600	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ
202470 29	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	82.4998	-62.3611	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ (DND)	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ (PHC), ᐅᐱᐱᐅ, ᐅᐱᐱᐅ, ᐅᐱᐱᐅ, ᐅᐱᐱᐅ, ᐅᐱᐱᐅ (BTEX), ᐅᐱᐱᐅ, ᐅᐱᐱᐅ, ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	3	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ
700690 14	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ - ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	79.9977	-85.8406	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ (DND)	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ (PHC), ᐅᐱᐱᐅ, ᐅᐱᐱᐅ, ᐅᐱᐱᐅ, ᐅᐱᐱᐅ, ᐅᐱᐱᐅ (BTEX) ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ	1755	ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ ᐅᐱᐱᐅ



Canada



ᐃᓂᐅᑦᓴᓂ ᓇᐃᑦᑏᑦᐅᑦ	ᐃᓂᑦᓴᑕ ᑕᐃᑕᑦᐅᑦ / ᓇᑦᑏᓂᑦᓴ	ᐃᓂᑦᓴᑕ ᑦᑏᓂᐃᑕᓂᑦᓴᓂᑦ	ᑦᑏᓂᐃᑕᐅᑦᑕᐅᑦᐅᑦ ᐅᑦᑏᑦᐅᑦ ᐅᑦᑏᑦᓴ	ᑕᑦᑏᑦ	ᑦᑏᓂᑦ	ᐅᓂᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦ ᑏᑕᑦᑏᓂᑦᑏᑦ	ᑦᑏᓂᐃᑕᑦᑏᑦ	ᐅᑦᑏᓂᑦᓴ (ᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦ ᓂᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦ)	ᑦᑏᓂᐃᑕᐅᑦᑏᑦ
								ᑏᑦᑏᓂᑦᑏᑦ ᑕᐃᑕᑦᐅᑦᑏᑦ (PAH)	
1091	ᑦᑏᓂᑦᓴᑕᑦᑏᑦ ᑕᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦ ᑏᑏᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦ ᐃᓂᑦᓴ	ᑏᑦᑏᓂᑦᓴᑕᑦᑏᑦ	ᑦᑏᓂᑦᓴᑕᑦᑏᑦ ᑕᐃᑕᑦᐅᑦᑏᑦ	78.8798	-75.7546	ᑕᑦᑏᑦ (RCMP)	ᑦᑏᓂᑦᓴᑕᑦᑏᑦ ᑕᐃᑕᑦᐅᑦᑏᑦ	0	ᐃᑕᑦᓂᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦ ᑕᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦ.
16525	ᑏᑦᑏᓂᑦᓴᑕ ᓇᐅᑦᑏᑦ (ᑦᑏᓂᑦᓴᑕᑦᑏᑦ ᑕᐅᑦᑏᑦ)	ᑏᑦᑏᓂᑦᓴᑕᑦᑏᑦ	ᑦᑏᓂᑦᓴᑕᑦᑏᑦ ᑕᐃᑕᑦᐅᑦᑏᑦ	80.6069	-79.4792	ᐃᑦᑏᓂᑦᓴᑕ ᐃᑦᑏᓂᑦᓴᑕ ᑕᑦᑏᓂᑦᓴᑕ (DFO)	ᑦᑏᓂᑦᓴᑕᑦᑏᑦ ᑕᐃᑕᑦᐅᑦᑏᑦ	0	ᐃᑕᑦᓂᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦ ᐃᑦᑏᓂᑦᓴᑕᑦᑏᑦ ᑦᑏᓂᑦᓴᑕᑦᑏᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᓂᑦᓴᑕᑦᑏᑦ.
25114	ᑕᑦᑏᑦ - ᐃᑦᑏᓂᑦᓴᑕ ᑕᐅᑦᑏᑦ	ᑏᑦᑏᓂᑦᓴᑕᑦᑏᑦ	ᑦᑏᓂᑦᓴᑕᑦᑏᑦ ᑕᐃᑕᑦᐅᑦᑏᑦ	82.4246	-62.1835	ᐅᓂᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦ ᑕᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦ (DND)	ᑦᑏᓂᑦᓴᑕᑦᑏᑦ ᑕᐃᑕᑦᐅᑦᑏᑦ	0	ᐃᑕᑦᓂᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦ ᑕᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦ.

*ᑕᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦ ᐃᓂᑦ ᐃᑕᑕᑦᐅᑏᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦ ᑕᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦ ᓇᑕᓂᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦ ᑦᑏᓂᑦᓴᑕᑦᑏᑦ ᑕᐃᑕᑦᐅᑦᑏᑦ ᐃᓂᑦᓴᑕᑦᑏᑦ ᑕᐃᑕᑦᐅᑦᑏᑦ ᐃᑕᑕᑦᐅᑏᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦ ᐃᑕᑕᑦᐅᑏᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦ ᐃᑕᑕᑦᐅᑏᑦᑏᑦᑏᑦ.



ኖሮጥጥ

ኖሮጥጥ ማህጸን ማህጸን 3

ገጠናዎች ማህጸን 3

ገጠናዎች ማህጸን ማህጸን 4

ገጠናዎች ማህጸን ማህጸን 5

ገጠናዎች ማህጸን ማህጸን (HTA) ማህጸን ማህጸን ማህጸን 6

ገጠናዎች ማህጸን ማህጸን 7

ገጠናዎች ማህጸን ማህጸን (HTA) ማህጸን ማህጸን ማህጸን 9

ገጠናዎች ማህጸን ማህጸን 10

ገጠናዎች 1. ገጠናዎች ማህጸን ማህጸን ማህጸን ማህጸን 2023
ገጠናዎች ማህጸን ማህጸን ማህጸን ማህጸን ማህጸን ማህጸን ማህጸን
ገጠናዎች ማህጸን ማህጸን 11

ገጠናዎች 2. ገጠናዎች ማህጸን ማህጸን ማህጸን ማህጸን 29



መርጫ ለመፈጸም በደንበኞች ለሥራ ለማግኘት ለሚችሉ አዎንታዊ ስምጥን ይጠቅሙ። ለሥራ ለማግኘት ለሚችሉ አዎንታዊ ስምጥን ይጠቅሙ። ለሥራ ለማግኘት ለሚችሉ አዎንታዊ ስምጥን ይጠቅሙ።

ለአዲስ አበባ ለሚገኝው የኮሌጅ ባለሙያዎች ለሥራ ለማግኘት ለሚችሉ አዎንታዊ ስምጥን ይጠቅሙ። ለሥራ ለማግኘት ለሚችሉ አዎንታዊ ስምጥን ይጠቅሙ። ለሥራ ለማግኘት ለሚችሉ አዎንታዊ ስምጥን ይጠቅሙ።

በደንበኞች ለሥራ ለማግኘት ለሚችሉ አዎንታዊ ስምጥን ይጠቅሙ። ለሥራ ለማግኘት ለሚችሉ አዎንታዊ ስምጥን ይጠቅሙ። ለሥራ ለማግኘት ለሚችሉ አዎንታዊ ስምጥን ይጠቅሙ።

ገንዘብ ለማግኘት (HTA) ለሚገኝው የኮሌጅ ባለሙያዎች ለሥራ ለማግኘት ለሚችሉ አዎንታዊ ስምጥን ይጠቅሙ።

ለሥራ ለማግኘት ለሚችሉ አዎንታዊ ስምጥን ይጠቅሙ። ለሥራ ለማግኘት ለሚችሉ አዎንታዊ ስምጥን ይጠቅሙ። ለሥራ ለማግኘት ለሚችሉ አዎንታዊ ስምጥን ይጠቅሙ።

ለሥራ ለማግኘት ለሚችሉ አዎንታዊ ስምጥን ይጠቅሙ። ለሥራ ለማግኘት ለሚችሉ አዎንታዊ ስምጥን ይጠቅሙ። ለሥራ ለማግኘት ለሚችሉ አዎንታዊ ስምጥን ይጠቅሙ።



ክፍል/ክፍል ለገጽ/ገጽ	ገጽ/ገጽ	ገጽ/ገጽ	ገጽ/ገጽ
ገጽ 1	ገጽ 2	ገጽ 3	ገጽ 4
ገጽ 5	ገጽ 6	ገጽ 7	ገጽ 8
ገጽ 9	ገጽ 10	ገጽ 11	ገጽ 12
ገጽ 13	ገጽ 14	ገጽ 15	ገጽ 16
ገጽ 17	ገጽ 18	ገጽ 19	ገጽ 20
ገጽ 21	ገጽ 22	ገጽ 23	ገጽ 24
ገጽ 25	ገጽ 26	ገጽ 27	ገጽ 28
ገጽ 29	ገጽ 30	ገጽ 31	ገጽ 32
ገጽ 33	ገጽ 34	ገጽ 35	ገጽ 36
ገጽ 37	ገጽ 38	ገጽ 39	ገጽ 40
ገጽ 41	ገጽ 42	ገጽ 43	ገጽ 44
ገጽ 45	ገጽ 46	ገጽ 47	ገጽ 48
ገጽ 49	ገጽ 50	ገጽ 51	ገጽ 52
ገጽ 53	ገጽ 54	ገጽ 55	ገጽ 56
ገጽ 57	ገጽ 58	ገጽ 59	ገጽ 60
ገጽ 61	ገጽ 62	ገጽ 63	ገጽ 64
ገጽ 65	ገጽ 66	ገጽ 67	ገጽ 68
ገጽ 69	ገጽ 70	ገጽ 71	ገጽ 72
ገጽ 73	ገጽ 74	ገጽ 75	ገጽ 76
ገጽ 77	ገጽ 78	ገጽ 79	ገጽ 80
ገጽ 81	ገጽ 82	ገጽ 83	ገጽ 84
ገጽ 85	ገጽ 86	ገጽ 87	ገጽ 88
ገጽ 89	ገጽ 90	ገጽ 91	ገጽ 92
ገጽ 93	ገጽ 94	ገጽ 95	ገጽ 96
ገጽ 97	ገጽ 98	ገጽ 99	ገጽ 100

ᐃᓂᐃᓄᓂ ᑲᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ	ᐃᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᐃᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ / ᑲᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ	ᐃᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ	ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ	ᐃᓂᓄᓂ	ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂ	ᐃᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ	ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ	ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ (ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂ)	ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ
24259	ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂ - ᐃᓂᓂᓄᓂ E-10 ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓂᓂᓄᓂ	ᐃᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ	ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᐃᓄᓂ ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ	79.9902	-84.0690	ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᐃᓄᓂ ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ (CIRNAC)	ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ (PHC), ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂ, ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ, ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ	1500	ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᐃᓄᓂ ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ
27530	ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂ ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂ ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂ (ᐃᓂᓂᓄᓂ - ᐃᓂᓄᓂ)	ᐃᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ	ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᐃᓄᓂ ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ	82.4535	-62.5135	ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ (ECCC)	ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ (PHC)	0	ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᐃᓄᓂ ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ
202470 06	ᐃᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ	ᐃᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ	ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᐃᓄᓂ ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ	82.4981	-62.3367	ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ (DND)	ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ (PHC), ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ (PAH), ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂ, ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ, ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ	14500	ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ
202470 25	ᐃᓂᓄᓂ Tx ᐃᓂᓄᓂ	ᐃᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ	ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᐃᓄᓂ ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ	82.4528	-62.5020	ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ (DND)	ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ (PHC)	600	ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ
202470 29	ᐃᓂᓄᓂ ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ	ᐃᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ	ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᐃᓄᓂ ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ	82.4998	-62.3611	ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ (DND)	ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ (PHC), ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂ, ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂ, ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ, ᐃᓂᓄᓂ ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂ (BTEX), ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂ, ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ, ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ	3	ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ
700690 14	ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂ - ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ	ᐃᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ	ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᐃᓄᓂ ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ	79.9977	-85.8406	ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ (DND)	ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ (PHC), ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂ, ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂ, ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ, ᐃᓂᓄᓂ ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂ (BTEX) ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ	1755	ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ ᐃᓄᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂ



የምረቃ

የዕድሜ ልዩነት ምርመራ	3
ለጥራት ማረጋገጫ ምርመራ	3
ልዩ ለዩ ምርመራ ዓይነት	4
ወጪ ምርመራ ላይ ለምርመራ	5
ገንዘብ ምርመራ ለምርመራ (HTA) ላይ ዘላቂ ምርመራ ለምርመራ	6
ወጪ ምርመራ ለምርመራ	10
የምርመራ ምርመራ	11
ልዩ ለዩ 1. የምርመራ ምርመራ ላይ ለምርመራ ላይ ለምርመራ 2023 የምርመራ ምርመራ ወጪ ምርመራ ለምርመራ ለምርመራ ለምርመራ ላይ ለምርመራ ምርመራ	12
ልዩ ለዩ 2. የምርመራ ምርመራ ለምርመራ ለምርመራ	30



CL^oe ΔL^o ΔL^od^o ΔσD^o h>N^oD^oL^oL^o ρ^oL^o <f^oρ^od^oc^oD^oz^oz^o L^oc^os^oJ^o d^oC^o d^oe^or^od^or^o ρ^oL^oc^oc^od^oL^oD^oL^oL^or^o.

- o AC^ob^ob^oσ^or^oC^o d^oe^or^od^or^o ρ^oL^oc^oc^od^oL^oL^oL^or^o d^ob^oD^or^oc^oD^oz^oz^o D^oe^oΔ^or^od^or^oJ^o.
 - o Δ^oc^ob^oσ^or^o D^oρ^oL^od^oρ^o f^o b^oσ^o D^oe^oΔ^or^od^or^o ρ^oL^oc^oc^od^oL^oL^oL^or^o d^oz^oe^oΔ^oσ^oD^oc^oL^oL^oL^or^o d^oC^oΔ^oe^od^or^o Δ^oc^oJ^oL^oL^o 1^o-r^o.
- Γ^oL^oC^oc^o b^or^oh^o Δ^or^oL^oc^oD^oL^oD^oL^oL^or^o d^od^oσ^oD^or^o d^oc^oz^oρ^oh^oσ^o D^oe^oΔ^or^od^or^oJ^o d^oL^o λ^oc^oL^oL^od^oσ^o d^oC^oc^oρ^oc^oσ^or^o L^oc^oL^oσ^o.

ρ^oD^oL^oL^oz^oz^o:

- o <D^oc^oρ^oc^oh^o b^oL^oL^oL^or^o <D^oc^oρ^oc^o c^oz^oρ^oh^o Δ^oL^o b^oe^oC^or^o C^oL^oD^or^o λ^oD^oσ^or^oJ^o Δ^oσ^oD^or^o <D^oc^oρ^oc^oh^oσ^or^o D^oe^oΔ^or^od^or^oJ^o.
 - o Δ^or^ob^oc^oL^oL^od^o Δ^oL^or^oD^oC^oc^oL^oL^od^o b^oe^oC^or^o λ^oL^ob^oL^ob^oz^o L^oc^oρ^od^oσ^or^o d^oL^o λ^oc^oL^oρ^od^oρ^oc^oσ^or^o D^oe^oΔ^or^od^or^oJ^o. L^oc^oρ^od^oσ^or^oJ^o d^oD^oρ^oh^oσ^o λ^oc^oL^od^oL^oL^or^o f^o b^oL^oL^oL^or^oJ^od^o f^ob^oD^oL^oσ^od^o, D^or^od^or^o Δ^or^oρ^oc^oσ^or^oσ^o d^oD^oρ^oh^oσ^o d^oL^o f^ob^oD^oL^oL^or^oσ^o d^oC^oz^oρ^oh^oσ^o λ^oc^oL^oL^od^oρ^oσ^o.
- Γ^oL^oC^oc^o C^od^oL^oL^o d^od^oσ^oD^or^o Δ^of^ob^od^oL^oL^oσ^o Δ^oσ^od^o D^oe^oΔ^or^od^or^oJ^o.

ρ^oD^oL^oL^oz^oz^o:

- o b^oe^oC^or^o L^oe^oL^od^o d^oL^o f^oρ^oh^oσ^o Δ^oσ^od^o b^oz^oL^oL^or^or^o λ^oc^oL^oL^oh^oσ^o d^oL^o d^oσ^od^oσ^or^o J^oσ^oh^oγ^o Δ^of^ob^od^oL^oL^oσ^o Δ^oσ^od^o z^oz^oL^oL^oσ^o d^od^oσ^oD^or^o h^o>^oL^od^oL^oL^oσ^o D^oe^oΔ^or^od^or^oJ^o. L^oσ^od^or^o, λ^oΔ^oL^ob^oz^o λ^oL^oc^oD^oσ^or^o f^o b^oD^oL^oL^or^oJ^o f^ob^oΔ^oc^oD^oρ^oh^oσ^o D^oe^oΔ^or^od^or^oJ^o C^oL^oz^o d^oL^oL^or^oσ^or^oJ^oρ^oc^oD^oρ^oL^oL^oσ^o λ^oc^oL^oL^od^oh^oσ^o (MAP) - ρ^oL^oc^oz^oz^o ρ^od^o λ^oc^oL^oL^od^oL^oL^oσ^o. λ^oL^oc^oD^oL^oσ^oσ^oΔ^o f^ob^oD^oL^oL^oσ^or^oJ^o f^ob^oΔ^oc^oD^oρ^oD^or^oσ^o, f^ob^oD^oL^oL^or^od^or^oΔ^oΔ^o z^oL^oσ^o ρ^oL^oσ^o Chandra.Chambers@dfm-mpo.gc.ca.
- o b^oL^oL^oz^o D^of^ob^oc^oL^oL^oz^o <D^oc^oc^oL^oL^oz^o D^oe^oΔ^or^od^or^oJ^o d^oL^o Δ^oσ^oL^oσ^o d^oL^oσ^o C^od^oz^oh^o, λ^oz^of^oz^oJ^o <f^o Δ^od^or^od^o Δ^oσ^oL^o >Δ^oz^o λ^oL^oρ^oσ^oz^oρ^o.
- o Γ^oL^oC^oc^o z^oL^oD^oL^oD^oL^oL^or^o D^or^od^or^o Δ^or^oρ^oc^oσ^oσ^oσ^o D^oe^oΔ^or^od^or^oJ^o, Δ^oL^or^oσ^o D^or^od^or^o d^oL^o Δ^or^oρ^oc^oL^oL^oz^oL^oL^or^o. d^or^od^oσ^oL^oσ^o, b^oL^oL^od^oL^oL^oz^o D^or^od^or^od^o D^oe^oΔ^or^od^or^oJ^od^oρ^od^oσ^oρ^o ρ^oL^oL^oL^oσ^oρ^od^or^od^oσ^o.

ρ^oD^oL^oL^oz^oz^o:

- o D^oe^oΔ^or^od^or^oJ^o Δ^oσ^oD^or^o ρ^od^oL^oL^od^oc^oz^oz^o d^oL^oσ^oc^oL^oz^o C^oΔ^oL^oΔ^oσ^oL^oL^od^oz^o, f^ob^oΔ^oc^oD^oρ^oz^oz^oz^od^oρ^od^oσ^oz^o C^oD^oσ^o. d^od^oσ^oρ^oσ^o 2012 d^oL^o 2019, D^or^od^or^o D^oe^oΔ^or^od^or^oJ^od^oL^oL^oz^oz^o C^oL^oL^od^oh^oΔ^oσ^oz^oz^o, ρ^oL^oL^oσ^oΔ^oσ^oρ^oσ^o <J^oh^oρ^oc^oρ^oλ^oL^oL^or^o. <C^oD^oρ^oz^oz^o D^or^od^or^o (D^or^oΔ^oσ^o ρ^od^oL^oL^oσ^o) b^oe^oC^or^o f^ob^oD^oL^oL^or^o Δ^oL^or^oD^oσ^o D^or^od^or^od^oL^oL^oz^oz^o. <D^oΔ^oσ^od^or^o f^ob^oD^oL^oL^or^oσ^oc^o d^oL^o d^oσ^od^oσ^oρ^oσ^o 2019 d^oL^o 2023, λ^oL^oL^oz^o D^or^od^or^o ρ^oL^oL^oσ^oσ^od^oL^oz^oz^o Δ^oσ^oD^or^o D^oe^oΔ^or^od^or^oJ^o. λ^oL^oL^oz^o b^oe^oC^or^o f^ob^oD^oL^oL^or^oσ^o

ንግድ ለገበያዎቻችን	ለጥናት	ግንዛቤ ለማድረግ	ለጥናት ለገበያ
ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ
ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ
ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ
ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ
ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ
ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ
ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ
ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ
ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ
ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ
ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ
ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ
ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ	ግብር ለማሰብ



ᐃᓂᐅᑦᑕ ᓄᐃᑦᑲᐅᑕ	ᐃᓂᑦᑕ ᑕᐃᑲᑦᑲ / ᓄᑦᓂᑦᑕ	ᐃᓂᑦᑕ ᑦᑲᓄᐃᑦᑕᑦᑕ	ᑦᑲᓄᐃᑦᑕᑦᑕ ᐅᑦᑲᑦᑕ ᐅᑦᑕᑦᑕ	ᑲᑲᑦ	ᑦᑕᑦ	ᐅᓂᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑲᑲᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	ᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	ᐃᑲᑦᑕᑦ (ᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑦᑕᑦ)	ᑦᑲᓄᐃᑦᑕᑦᑕ
24259	ᑦᑕᑦᑕ - ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕ E-10 ᑲᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᓂᑦᑕ	ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	ᑦᑲᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	79.9902	-84.0690	ᓄᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ (CIRNAC)	ᐅᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ (PHC), ᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	1500	ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ. ᓄᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ.
27530	ᓂᑕᑦᑕ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ (ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ - ᑕᑕᑦ)	ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	ᑦᑲᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	82.4535	-62.5135	ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᓄᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ (ECCC)	ᐅᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ (PHC)	0	ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ. ᓄᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ.
202470 06	ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	ᑦᑲᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	82.4981	-62.3367	ᐅᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ (DND)	ᐅᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ (PHC), ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ (PAH), ᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	14500	ᓄᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ. ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᓄᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ.
202470 25	ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ	ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	ᑦᑲᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	82.4528	-62.5020	ᐅᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ (DND)	ᐅᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ (PHC)	600	ᓄᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ. ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ. ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ.
202470 29	ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	ᑦᑲᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	82.4998	-62.3611	ᐅᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ (DND)	ᐅᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ (PHC), ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ (BTEX), ᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	3	ᓄᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ. ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᓄᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ.
700690 14	ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ - ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	ᑦᑲᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	79.9977	-85.8406	ᐅᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ (DND)	ᐅᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ (PHC), ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ (BTEX) ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	1755	ᓄᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ. ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᓄᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ.



የምረቃ

የዕድሜ ልዩነት ምረቃ 3

ለ ስራ ለመገኘት የሚያስፈልጉት 3

ልዩ ስራ ለማግኘት ወይንም 4

ወይንም ለሌላ ስራ ለመሸፈን 5

የሥራ ለመገኘት የሚያስፈልጉት (HTA) ለሌላ ስራ ለመሸፈን ወይንም ለሌላ ስራ 6

ወይንም ለሌላ ስራ ለመሸፈን 8

የሥራ ለመገኘት የሚያስፈልጉት 10

ልዩ ስራ 1. የስራ ለመገኘት የሚያስፈልጉት ለሌላ ስራ ለመሸፈን ለሌላ ስራ 2023
 የስራ ለመገኘት የሚያስፈልጉት ወይንም ለሌላ ስራ ለመሸፈን ለሌላ ስራ ለመሸፈን
 ለሌላ ስራ ለመሸፈን ወይንም ለሌላ ስራ ለመሸፈን 11

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Building Nunavut Together
Nunavut liuqatigiingniq
Bâtir le Nunavut ensemble

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Department of Environment
Avatiliqiyikkut
Ministère de l'Environnement

March 25, 2024

Annette Gibbons
Deputy Minister
Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Request for Written Support for Advancing Marine Protection in the Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area

Dear Ms. Gibbons:

Following your letter written February 28, 2024 seeking written support from the Government of Nunavut for advancing marine protection in the Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area (MPA), the Government of Nunavut affirms its commitment to marine conservation in and around Nunavut that aligns with regional priorities and territorial interests. We must also recognize the importance of the Devolution Agreement since the current Ministerial Order was implemented, and therefore there are new considerations regarding the boundary.

Furthermore, we understand the rationale behind the decision to pursue the repeal and replacement of the Ministerial Order for Tuvaijuittuq, given that the feasibility and desirability assessment for long-term protection was not completed over the last 5 years. Nonetheless, the proposed interim measures, as they stand, appear to unjustifiably restrict activities, which is a significant concern for us.

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans (“DFO”) current interpretation of the Oceans Act, specifically section 35.1 (2) (b), suggesting a blanket prohibition on all human activities, does not align with our understanding. Specifically, this section of the Act says, any activity:

“...that disturbs, damages, destroys or removes from that marine protected area any unique geological or archeological features or any living marine organism or any part of its habitat or is likely to do so”.



Not all human activities inherently contravene the Act's stipulations regarding disturbances in marine areas. However, DFO's current restrictive interpretation will have profound effects on recreation, tourism, and outfitting activities in the area, effectively banning them during the duration of the Ministerial Order; thus, diverging from our views on regional priorities and territorial interests.

In the spirit of consensus decision-making of protected areas in Nunavut and Tuvaijuittuq, the Government of Nunavut is requesting a resolution to this; and therefore, we propose two solutions within the legislative framework of the Oceans Act and the Ministerial Order to address our above noted concerns.

One solution would be to recognize that certain activities can occur within a Marine Protected Area that will not contravene the prohibition listed in the Ministerial Order. For instance, certain activities, like recreation, tourism, and outfitting, depending on how they are conducted, will not *disturb, damage, destroy or remove from that marine protected area any unique geological or archeological features or any living marine organism or any part of its habitat or is likely to do so*. Therefore, DFO needs to re-evaluate their messaging that the prohibition will limit all human activities within the boundaries of the MPA and must recognize the inherent flexibility that the prohibition within the Ocean Act allows for.

Alternatively, the Ministerial Order could recognize specific tourism, recreation, and outfitting activities as 'on-going' under section 35.1 (1) (c) of the Ocean's Act. Many of these activities, are authorized and continue to be authorized in Nunavut under Territorial and Federal Legislation, and this enables it to be classified as an on-going activity, regardless of whether the activity occurred in the 12-months prior to designation of the original Ministerial Order in 2019. Given this, the GN is requesting the ongoing activity list be expanded beyond marine research and National Defence related activities.

Given the critical nature of our concerns and the urgent need for a collaborative approach to marine protection in the Tuvaijuittuq MPA, our support is not merely conditional but contingent upon immediate and substantive action by DFO. This action must include a comprehensive reassessment of the restrictive interpretation currently proposed, ensuring it does not unjustifiably hinder those activities that we have identified, that are vital to our regional economy and cultural practices. It is imperative that DFO engages and cooperates



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Nunavut iluqatigiingniq
Bâtir le Nunavut ensemble

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Department of Environment
Avatiliqiyikkut
Ministère de l'Environnement

directly and effectively with the Government of Nunavut and other key stakeholders as mandated under section 33(1) of the Oceans Act to swiftly address these issues. Failure to achieve a mutually agreeable resolution that respects both these objectives will necessitate a reconsideration of our support.

We look forward to continuing to collaborate with partners on marine conservation initiatives in and around Nunavut waters.

Sincerely,

Yvonne Niego
Deputy Minister
Department of Environment

ጋድታላኤ

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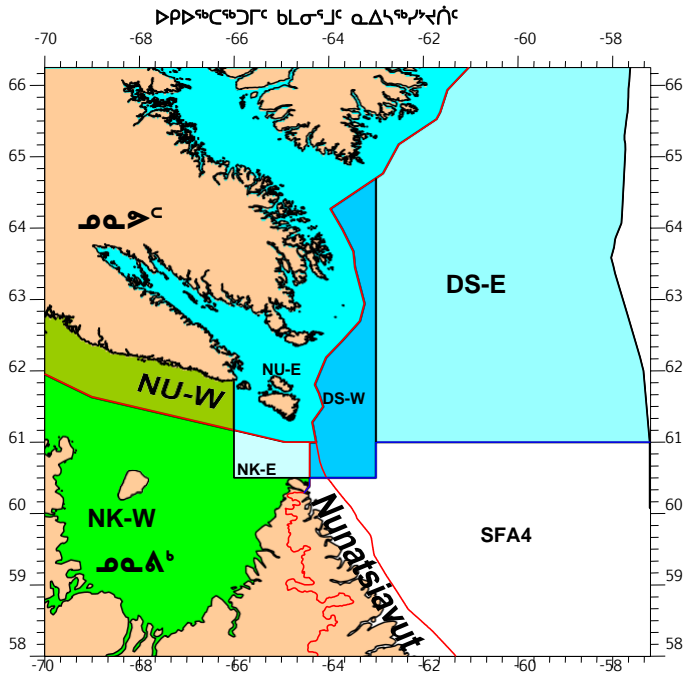
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ፋረፍጋድ ርብጋ ርብጋ (Pandalus borealis)



ፋረፍጋድ ርብጋ ርብጋ (Pandalus montagui)

ኅ ንዕታኑኑባርኖ 1. ዓልኑርባኑባሊኑ ጋኑኅኖርባሊኑ ልሊርባሊኑ ልሊ ልሊኑ ንባባዕ፣ ለዓኑኑ ልሊኑ ንዕታኑኑ ልሊኑ (WAZ).

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ኅ ንዕታኑኑባርኖ 2. ዓልኑርባኑባሊኑ ጋኑኅኖርባሊኑ ልሊርባሊኑ ልሊ ልሊኑ ንባባዕ፣ ክዓኑኑ ልሊኑ ንዕታኑኑ ልሊኑ (EAZ).

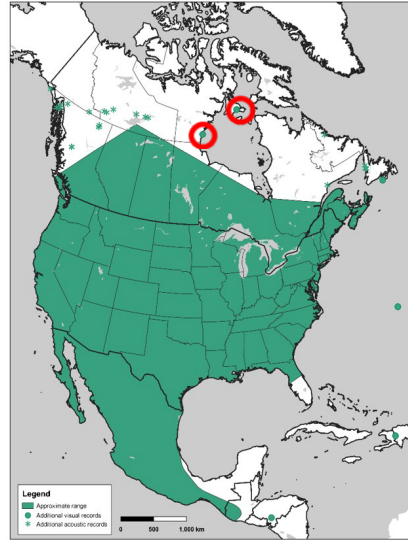
ሙል (ክሊኑ ልሊኑ ንዕታኑኑ)	<i>P. borealis</i>	<i>P. montagui</i>
ሙል ሙል ሙል ልሊኑ (NSA) (ሙል ክዓኑኑ ልሊኑ [NU E])	ሙል ንዕታኑኑ ልሊኑ ልሊኑ NWMB	ሙል ንዕታኑኑ ልሊኑ ልሊኑ NWMB
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ጉዞ: ግብር 19, 2024

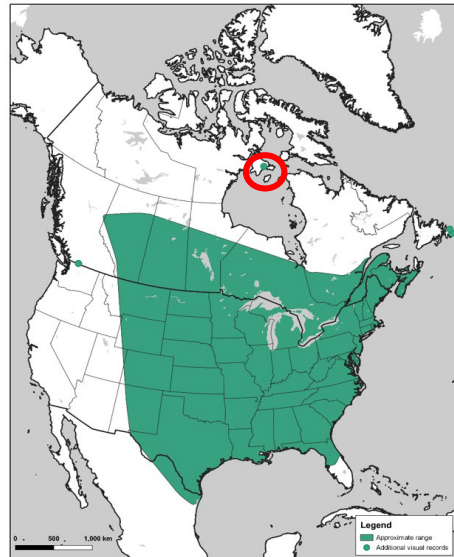
**Hoary Bat | [የምሥራቅ ሰሜን ምሥራቅ
አሜሪካ]**

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**Eastern Red Bat | [አሜሪካ ሰሜን ምሥራቅ
አሜሪካ]**

የክልሉ ክልል ምዕራብ ምዕራብ ጋሊያ:
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ከሰሜን ምሥራቅ አሜሪካ ጀምሮ:

Pankratz,Rhiannon (elle, la | she, her) (ECCC)

From: SAR-NT/ LEP-NT (ECCC)
Sent: Monday, January 22, 2024 3:20 PM
Subject: RE: FOR COMMENT: Proposed SARA amendments Hoary Bat (Due January 15, 2024)

Hello,

This is a follow up to an earlier email requesting comments on the proposed amendments to the Species at Risk Act for the Eastern Red Bat and Hoary Bat, by January 15, 2024 (see below for more information). If you are interested in providing comments but require additional time, please respond by Jan 26 ,2024.

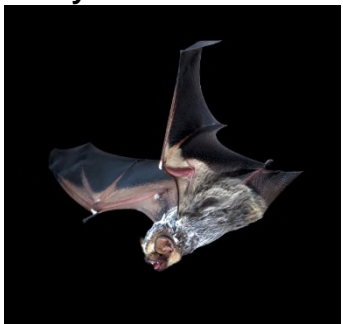

Kind Regards,

Rhiannon Pankratz
(*She,Her/Elle*)

Northern Liaison Biologist
Canadian Wildlife Service - Northern Region
Environment and Climate Change Canada / Government of Canada
rhiannon.pankratz@ec.gc.ca / Tel: 867-445-7927

Biologiste – Liaison Régionale
Service Canadien de la faune - Région du Nord
Environnement et Changement Climatique Canada / Gouvernement du Canada
rhiannon.pankratz@ec.gc.ca / Tél.: 867-445-7927

From: SAR-NT/ LEP-NT (ECCC)
Sent: Friday, November 17, 2023 4:02 PM
Subject: FOR COMMENT: Proposed SARA amendments Hoary Bat (Due January 15, 2024)

Species	Status	Reason for listing and Implications	Nunavut Range
<p>Hoary Bat</p>  <p>Species Information (SARA Registry)</p>	<p>Under consideration for addition to list.</p> <p>New Proposed (COSEWIC) status – Endangered (2023)</p> <p>Current (Schedule 1) status SARA – Not listed</p>	<p>This species was assessed as endangered due to steep declines, over 50% over three generations. The primary threat to this species is mortality at wind energy facilities. Wind power capacity is expected to increase but this threat can be mitigated.</p> <p>If listed as Endangered, a national Recovery Strategy will be required, including identification of critical habitat.</p>	 <p>It occurs irregularly in Nunavut. It has been reported near Arviat and Coral Harbour (see red circles). The regular breeding range excludes Nunavut.</p>

For more information please refer to the attached “Part 1: Consultation on Amending the List of Species under the Species at Risk Act: Terrestrial Species”, the “Part 2: List of Species Eligible for an Amendment to Schedule 1” and the Part 3: Species Summaries. These documents explain the process and contain more information on the species under consideration. You are invited to submit comments regarding the potential impacts of these proposed amendments to the List of Wildlife Species at Risk. Your comments will be considered and will inform the Minister’s recommendation to Cabinet.

Given the steep decline of these species, we are conducting consultations on the proposed listing of these species quicker than we normally would. We would appreciate if you could provide comments by **January 15th, 2024**. If you require additional time, please inform us prior to the requested deadline. Our intent is to present these species at the first meeting of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board in 2024. Comments can be submitted until we present at that meeting.

Please contact Rhiannon Pankratz, (SARA.North@ec.gc.ca, 867-445-7927) directly if you would like to provide comments, if you have questions about the SARA process or the species under review, or if you would like to request an online presentation of this material.

Please indicate your decision on the listing of these species under SARA. We would appreciate your response by **January 15th, 2024.**

I welcome your participation in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Rhiannon Pankratz
(She, Her/Elle)

Northern Liaison Biologist
Canadian Wildlife Service - Northern Region
Environment and Climate Change Canada / Government of Canada
rhiannon.pankratz@ec.gc.ca / Tel: 867-445-7927

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rhiannon.pankratz@ec.gc.ca / Tél.: 867-445-7927

Pankratz,Rhiannon (elle, la | she, her) (ECCC)

From: SAR-NT/ LEP-NT (ECCC)
Sent: Monday, January 22, 2024 3:16 PM
Subject: RE: FOR COMMENT: Proposed SARA amendments Eastern Red Bat and Hoary Bat (Due: January 15, 2024)

Hello,

This is a follow up to an earlier email requesting comments on the proposed amendments to the Species at Risk Act for the Eastern Red Bat and Hoary Bat, by January 15, 2024 (see below for more information). If you are interested in providing comments but require additional time, please respond by Jan 26 ,2024.

Kind Regards,

Rhiannon Pankratz
(*She,Her/Elle*)

Northern Liaison Biologist
Canadian Wildlife Service - Northern Region
Environment and Climate Change Canada / Government of Canada
rhiannon.pankratz@ec.gc.ca / Tel: 867-445-7927



Biologiste – Liaison Régionale
Service Canadien de la faune - Région du Nord
Environnement et Changement Climatique Canada / Gouvernement du Canada
rhiannon.pankratz@ec.gc.ca / Tél.: 867-445-7927



From: SAR-NT/ LEP-NT (ECCC)
Sent: Friday, November 17, 2023 4:26 PM
Subject: FOR COMMENT: Proposed SARA amendments Eastern Red Bat and Hoary Bat (Due: January 15, 2024)

English follows

Every year the Government of Canada considers the scientific assessments of terrestrial species by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) that are eligible either to be added to the List of Wildlife Species (Schedule 1) of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA)* or to have their status changed. This year they are considering two species of bats, the Hoary and the Eastern Red Bat (see table below). These species do not regularly occur in Nunavut. We are interested to know if you have any comments on these species and your position on the proposed addition of these species to Schedule 1 of the SARA.

Briefly, the species found in Nunavut included in the proposed amendments to Schedule 1 are (to see more details see attached species summaries):

Species	Status	Reason for listing and Implications	Nunavut Range
<p>Hoary Bat</p>  <p>Species Information (SARA Registry)</p>	<p>Under consideration for addition to list.</p> <p>New Proposed (COSEWIC) status – Endangered (2023)</p> <p>Current (Schedule 1) status SARA – Not listed</p>	<p>This species was assessed as endangered due to steep declines, over 50% over three generations. The primary threat to this species is mortality at wind energy facilities. Wind power capacity is expected to increase but this threat can be mitigated.</p> <p>If listed as Endangered, a national Recovery Strategy will be required, including identification of critical habitat.</p>	 <p>It occurs irregularly in Nunavut. It has been reported near Arviat and Coral Harbour (see red circles). The regular breeding range excludes Nunavut.</p>

Species	Status	Reason for listing and Implications	Nunavut Range
<p>Eastern Red Bat</p>  <p>Species Information (SARA Registry)</p>	<p>Under consideration for addition to list.</p> <p>New Proposed (COSEWIC) status – Endangered (2023)</p> <p>Current (Schedule 1) status SARA – Not listed</p>	<p>This species was assessed as endangered due to steep declines, over 50% over three generations. The primary threat to this species is mortality at wind energy facilities. Wind power capacity is expected to increase but this threat can be mitigated.</p> <p>If listed as Endangered, a national Recovery Strategy will be required, including identification of critical habitat.</p>	 <p>It occurs irregularly in Nunavut. It has been recorded in Coral Harbour (see red circle). The regular breeding range excludes Nunavut.</p>

For more information please refer to the attached “Part 1: Consultation on Amending the List of Species under the Species at Risk Act: Terrestrial Species”, the “Part 2: List of Species Eligible for an Amendment to Schedule 1” and the “Part 3: Species Summaries”. These documents explain the process and contain more information on the species under consideration. You are invited to submit comments regarding the potential impacts of these proposed amendments to the List of Wildlife Species at Risk. Your comments will be considered and will inform the Minister’s recommendation to Cabinet.

Given the steep decline of these species, we are conducting consultations on the proposed listing of these species quicker than we normally would. We would appreciate if you could provide comments by **January 15th, 2024**. If you require additional time, please inform us prior to the requested deadline. Our intent is to present these species at the first meeting of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board in 2024. Comments can be submitted until we present at that meeting.

Please contact Rhiannon Pankratz, (SARA.North@ec.gc.ca, 867-445-7927) directly if you would like to provide comments, if you have questions about the SARA process or the species under review, or if you would like to request an online presentation of this material.

Please indicate your decision on the listing of these species under SARA. We would appreciate your response by **January 15th, 2024**.

I welcome your participation in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Rhiannon Pankratz

(She, Her/Elle)

Northern Liaison Biologist

Canadian Wildlife Service - Northern Region

Environment and Climate Change Canada / Government of Canada

rhiannon.pankratz@ec.gc.ca / Tel: 867-445-7927

Biologiste – Liaison Régionale

Service Canadien de la faune - Région du Nord

Environnement et Changement Climatique Canada / Gouvernement du Canada

rhiannon.pankratz@ec.gc.ca / Tél.: 867-445-7927



Eastern Red Bat

Photo: © Sherri Fenton and Brock Fenton



Scientific Name

Lasiurus borealis

Taxon

Mammals

COSEWIC Status

Endangered

Canadian Range

British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador, Yukon, Northwest Territories

Reason for designation

This medium sized reddish-orange bat is found across most of Canada in the summer months and during its fall migration. This bat migrates annually, and this seasonal migration exposes individuals to numerous threats, of which the greatest is from mortality at wind energy facilities. Although there is considerable uncertainty regarding exact rates of decline for these bats across Canada, declines in carcass counts at wind energy facilities suggest declines far in excess of 50% over three generations. The planned increase in wind power capacity will increase this threat but mitigation is possible. Additional threats include habitat loss and degradation, habitat change and pesticide use, and widespread declines in prey insect abundance.

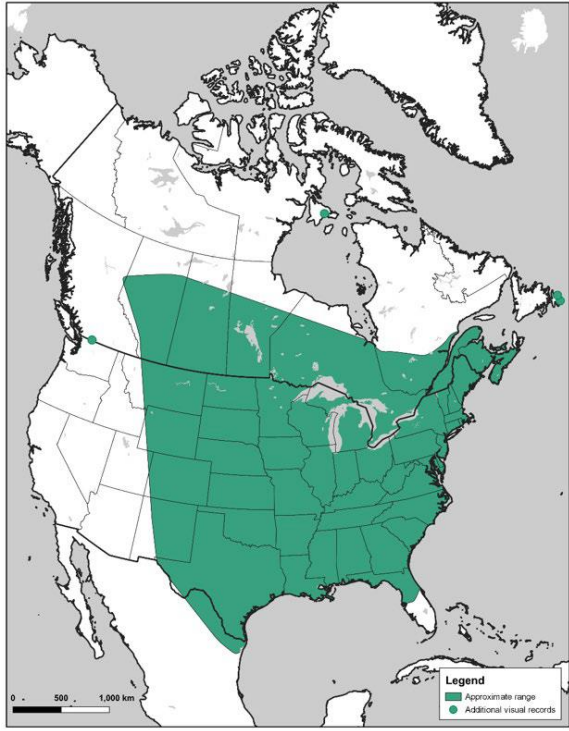
Wildlife Species Description and Significance

Hoary Bats, Eastern Red Bats, and Silver-haired Bats are medium to large in body size relative to other bats species in Canada, with Hoary Bats being the largest species in Canada. All three species have complex and varied colouration that aids in camouflage while roosting or hibernating. These three bat species are similar in that they mostly roost in trees, migrate long distances between summer breeding grounds and their winter range, are long-lived, give birth to more than one pup per year, and share similar diets and ecomorphology.

There is no evidence of population genetic structure in any of these three species. There is only one designatable unit for each species in Canada.

Distribution

All three species are widely distributed in North America, found from the northern boreal forest to central Mexico. In Canada, the three species have a range that extends from British Columbia to the Atlantic provinces during the summer, although their extent of occurrence in Prince Edward Island and the territories is uncertain. These species migrate seasonally from their northern summer ranges to their southern wintering areas outside of Canada; however, some Silver-haired Bats overwinter in British Columbia and around the Great Lakes.



Approximate distribution of Eastern Red Bat based on visual records in green and additional visual records represented with green dots. Data are insufficient to accurately delineate the northern range limits of this species.

Sources: Nagorsen and Nash 1984, Knowles 2005, Brown and Hamilton 2006, Lucas and Hebda 2011, Nagorsen and Paterson 2012, Natural Resource Solutions Inc. 2012, Cebellos 2014, GBIF.org 2020, Government of Alberta 2020, Solick *et al.* 2020, Humber pers. comm. 2023, Canadian Museum of Nature (CMNMA 2822), R Barclay unpub. Data, Klymko pers. comm.

Habitat

Habitat requirements for these species include foraging, drinking, and roosting habitats, with the latter considered the most limiting. All three species roost in trees; however, Hoary Bats and Eastern Red Bats roost by hanging from branches, and Silver-haired Bats roost in tree cavities or under exfoliating bark.

All three species catch aerial insects while in flight. Foraging habitats vary for all three species but include wetlands, open areas, and edge or gap habitats in forested landscapes.

Biology

All three bat species migrate seasonally. They are relatively fast flyers that hunt most often in open habitats or along habitat edges and within

canopy gaps in forested landscapes. They are obligate insectivores that prey on aerial insects.

These species are relatively fecund compared to other bats. They likely first give birth in their second year. Hoary Bats and Silver-haired Bats usually have twins, but Eastern Red Bats may have up to four pups.

Vital rates (survival, longevity, age structure, etc.) are mostly unknown but it is inferred from similar, related species that they are relatively long-lived, with maximum lifespans of at least 12–15 years. Generation time is unknown but estimated to be 2–6 years based on IUCN methodology and inferences for similar bats.

Population Sizes and Trends

The primary means used to assess the relative abundance of bats include mark-recapture studies and emergence counts. However, coordinated North American-wide monitoring for bats (e.g., NABat) has not occurred for long enough in Canada to generate population trend data. Given the limitations, multiple sources of information were used to assess population trends, including carcass searches at wind energy facilities, changes in capture and acoustic detection rates, rabies submission rates, and population viability modelling that relied on expert estimates.

Current population levels for all three species are unknown; however, experts postulated that the most likely population size of Hoary Bats across North America is approximately 2.25 million individuals. Given the similarities in life history and ecology, it was assumed that this estimate can also be broadly applied to Silver-haired Bats and Eastern Red Bats.

In 2007, expert elicitation and projected fatality rates were used to model the effect of wind energy production on Hoary Bat populations in North America. The models were based on variable initial population size, levels of wind energy build-out and fatality rates from the year 2014, along with favourable population growth rates without mortality due to wind turbines. That is, the models only considered additive mortality as a result of fatalities at wind turbines, not other threats. Some plausible models suggested that Hoary Bats will decline by 50% to 90% in the next 50 years, a 1.4% to 4.5% annual decline. The “most likely” demographic scenario predicted that

fatalities associated with wind energy facilities would result in a 90% population decline over 50 years, with a 22% probability of extinction over the next 100 years. Follow-up studies that included population models accounting for projected build-out (with/without mitigation to reduce fatality rates) estimated extinction risk at 0–40% by 2050 based on various build-out scenarios with a midpoint of 20%. These results suggest that significant population declines may have already occurred if the initial Hoary Bat population size was below 3 million individuals. Recently, multiple, independently derived genetic estimates of effective population size for all three species across North America also suggest their current population sizes are well below 3 million. It is expected that similar probabilities apply to Eastern Red Bats and Silver-haired Bats; however, neither of these species has been explicitly modelled.

In support of the decline suggested by population modelling for Hoary Bats, there are multiple lines of evidence to suggest that population declines are occurring in migratory tree-roosting bats including declining capture rates of lasiurine (bats within the genus *Lasiurus*) bats, and a decrease of annual rabies submissions. Change in fatality rates at wind turbines, change in capture and acoustic detection rates, and change in rabies submission rates all suggest declines for all species.

In Ontario, the number of carcasses found under wind turbines during the late summer and autumn migration declined significantly over seven years and recent occupancy modelling in the US Pacific Northwest provides evidence of a decline in the regional occurrence probability of Hoary Bats (2016–2018 relative to 2010). Multi-year acoustic and capture studies also provide evidence for population changes for all three species. In the US, all three species have declined in terms of the proportion of overall bat submissions for rabies testing.

Threats and Limiting Factors

These three bat species face several threats, some of which are common to all bats found in Canada, while others are more specific to these migratory species. Several threats contribute cumulatively to suspected declines for all three species. Based on the IUCN threats calculator, the threats assessment is High to Very High for

Hoary Bats, Eastern Red Bats, and Silver-haired Bats.

Wind energy development is the most immediate and concerning threat. Hoary Bats, followed by Silver-haired Bats, and then Eastern Red Bats, account for most fatalities at wind turbines in Canada. The number and extent of wind energy facilities (hereafter “build-out”) will continue to increase substantially across the range of these species.

The global decline of insects is of particular concern for these bats, which are obligate insectivores, as it is for migratory birds, which are aerial insectivores. The causes of insect declines are likely multifactorial, cumulative, and difficult to reverse. While long-term abundance data do not exist for migratory bats, they are likely just as affected by widespread declines in prey as birds with similar diets are.

Other threats include chemical and noise pollution, as well as deforestation that results in the loss of roosting habitat. However, these threats are considered to have a low impact over the next three generations for all three species.

Protection, Status and Ranks

None of these bats receive special protection in Canada, except in Quebec where they are included on the Liste des espèces susceptibles d’être désignées menacées ou vulnérables (list of wildlife species likely to be designated threatened or vulnerable). Quebec is also the only province to have established a recovery strategy for Eastern Red Bats. In most jurisdictions, in conjunction with other wildlife, they are provided general protection by provincial and territorial wildlife acts. In 2018, Hoary Bats and Eastern Red Bats were added to Appendix II of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) based on their “unfavourable conservation status” related to the rapid expansion of wind energy and the need for international cooperation for their conservation.

All three species are ranked as Least Concern in the IUCN Red List, but key threats identified in this assessment were not considered. In contrast, NatureServe’s global status (G ranks) for all three species is G3G4, rounded to G3 (Vulnerable). The national status (N ranks) for all of these bats in Canada by NatureServe is N5B, NUM; that is,

the breeding population is assessed as Secure, while the status of the migratory population is Undetermined. The status of each of these three bat species assessed in each province, territory, or state (S ranks) is variable, likely reflecting more about the state of knowledge in each jurisdiction rather than their actual conservation status.

Source: COSEWIC. 2023. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Hoary Bat *Lasiurus cinereus*, Eastern Red Bat *Lasiurus borealis* and the Silver-haired Bat *Lasionycteris noctivagans*, in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. xxi + 101 pp

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Enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca



Hoary Bat

Photo: © Sheri Fenton and Brock Fenton



Scientific name
Lasiurus cinereus

Taxon
Mammals

COSEWIC status
Endangered

Canadian range
British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador, Yukon, Northwest Territories

Reason for designation
This large-bodied bat has light yellow-brown fur on its face and neck and white tipped hairs over most of its body. It is found across Canada in the summer months and during fall migration. Seasonal migration exposes individuals to a variety of threats including a high risk of mortality at wind energy facilities. Although there is considerable uncertainty regarding the exact rates of decline for these bats across Canada, declines in carcass counts at wind energy facilities suggest declines far in excess of 50% over three generations. The planned increase in wind power capacity will increase this threat but mitigation is possible. Population viability modeling estimates the probability of extinction is least at the 20% threshold by 2050 (3 generations). Additional threats to this species

include ongoing and widespread declines in insect abundance, loss of forested roosting and foraging habitat, and pollution.

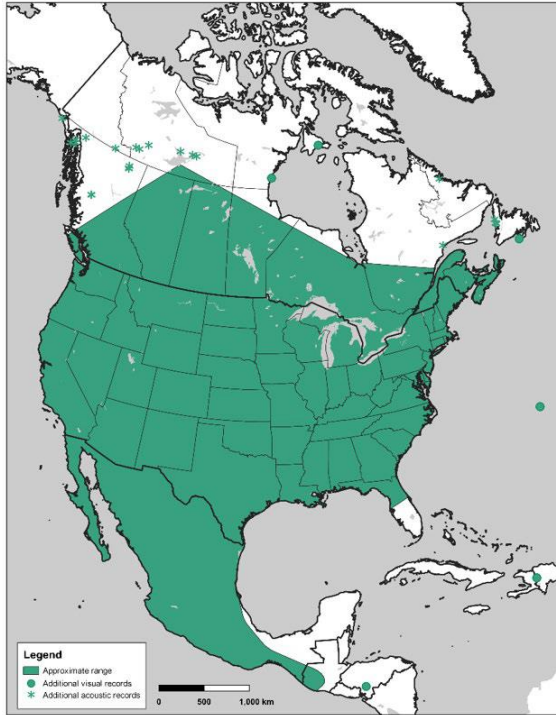
Wildlife Species Description and Significance

Hoary Bats, Eastern Red Bats, and Silver-haired Bats are medium to large in body size relative to other bats species in Canada, with Hoary Bats being the largest species in Canada. All three species have complex and varied colouration that aids in camouflage while roosting or hibernating. These three bat species are similar in that they mostly roost in trees, migrate long distances between summer breeding grounds and their winter range, are long-lived, give birth to more than one pup per year, and share similar diets and ecomorphology.

There is no evidence of population genetic structure in any of these three species. There is only one designatable unit for each species in Canada.

Distribution

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Approximate distribution of Hoary Bat based on visual records in green, additional visual records represented with green dots, and additional acoustic records represented with an asterisk. Data are insufficient to accurately delineate the northern range limits of this species. Winter range based on Cryan and Veilleux (2007) but not differentiated in this figure.

Source: Hitchcock 1943, Shump and Shump 1982, Anand-Wheeler 2002, Maisonneuve *et al.* 2008, Stantec Consulting Ltd 2012, Blejwas *et al.* 2014, Mora and López 2014, Slough *et al.* 2014, Wilson *et al.* 2014, Hansen *et al.* 2018, de Lacoste and SFEPM 2020, Faure-Lacroix *et al.* 2020, GBIF.org 2020, Washinger *et al.* 2020, Rae and Lausen 2021, Slough *et al.* 2022, Humber pers. comm. 2023, New Brunswick Museum (NBM-5801, NBM-1202).

Habitat

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ከቢዮሎጂ ብሔራዊ ግብዓት ጋር ጋንዳን

Photo: © Sherri Fenton and Brock Feinton



ፍቅራዊ ነፍሻ ለሰላም ገረገሥ / *Lasiurus borealis* / ከሰላም ገረገሥ

ዲፎክሎር
ለሰላም

የሰላም ገረገሥ ስሜት ለመገንጠል ጠቃሚ ለሆኑ ጉዳዮች ላይ የሚያገለግሉ ልማት ግብዓት ለመገንጠል ጠቃሚ ለሆኑ ጉዳዮች ላይ የሚያገለግሉ

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አገልግሎት፣ ንግድ እና ጥናት ልማት

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ግብርና ዘርፍ ለሥራ ፍጥነት ማድረግ ይረዳል።



የምግብ ጥቅም ላይ የወጡ አጭሮች



Photo: © Sherri Fenton and Brock Fenton

ፍጠካ አሳታፊ የሚሆን ሲሚስት አጭሮች *Lasirus cinereus* - ርታፊ ታላቅ

ደብዳቤ ጥቅም ላይ ለውጥ

የሰላም ጥበቃ ማረጋገጫ አጭሮች ለሰላም ጥበቃ ማረጋገጫ ማረጋገጫ ማረጋገጫ ማረጋገጫ

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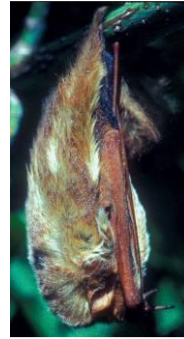
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COSEWIC. 2023.
COSEWIC assessment and status report on the
Hoary Bat *Lasiurus cinereus*, Eastern Red Bat
Lasiurus borealis and the Silver-haired Bat
Lasionycteris noctivagans, in Canada. Committee
on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada.
Ottawa. xxi + 101 pp





Hoary Bat and Eastern Red Bat



Proposed status of Endangered

We would like your input on the proposed status for Hoary Bat and Eastern Red Bat as Endangered on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk under the federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA). Since adding or reclassifying species on the SARA List may affect the way you or your community, nation, business or organization interact with the species, the Minister wants to know what these changes could mean to you. It could be that you need to know that the species will be there for future generations, but you also may have concerns about your future activities. Your comments will help the Minister understand what the changes to the SARA List would mean to you.

The following questions are intended to assist you in providing comments. They are not meant to be limiting and any other comments you may have are welcome.

By completing this questionnaire, you understand that this information will be used to inform the Minister of Environment in their recommendation to the Governor in Council. Any information provided here will be shared and could be shared in the public realm.

Please send completed forms to Rhiannon Pankratz, Northern Liaison Biologist.

Email: SARA.North@ec.gc.ca

Please send forms by December 15, 2023

Name (First and Last Name): _____

If you are representing an organization please provide the name of the organization:

Date: _____

Have you seen the Hoary Bat in your area? Yes No

If yes, where have you seen them? _____

Have you seen it often? Yes No

What is your or your organization's position/opinion on the proposed status of Hoary Bat as Endangered?

- Support the proposed status of Hoary Bat as Endangered
- Do not support the proposed status of Hoary Bat as Endangered
- Indifferent to the proposed status of Hoary Bat as Endangered



Have you seen the Eastern Red Bat in your area? Yes No

If yes, where have you seen them? _____

Have you seen it often? Yes No

What is your or your organization's position/opinion on the proposed status of Eastern Red Bat as Endangered?

- Support the proposed status of Eastern Red Bat as Endangered
- Do not support the proposed status of Eastern Red Bat as Endangered
- Indifferent to the proposed status of Eastern Red Bat as Endangered



Do you need more information from Environment and Climate Change Canada to make your decision?

Yes No

What do these species and their habitats mean to you or the group for which you are responding?

Could you describe your or your group's relationship with these species (e.g., cultural, spiritual, ceremonial, practicing rights, health, wellbeing, livelihood)?

How might your relationship with these species change if this proposed status goes through?

Could the recovery of these species support your livelihood, or well-being? Yes No

Do you have any additional comments?

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ᑕᑎᓃ (ᑕᑎᓃ ᑕᑎᑭᑭᑦ): _____

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Δεῦτε ἵνα ἴδωμεν τὰ σημεῖα σου.



Archived: Monday, January 29, 2024 3:18:46 PM

From: [Machtans, Craig \(ECCC\)](#)

Sent: Monday, December 11, 2023 3:02:32 PM

To: [Pynn, Jonathan](#)

Cc: [Svoboda, Michael \(ECCC\)](#); [Pankratz, Rhiannon \(elle, la | she, her\) \(ECCC\)](#); [Ringrose, John](#); [MacDonald, Bruce \(ECCC\)](#); [Gissing, Drikus](#)

Subject: RE: FOR COMMENT: Proposed SARA amendments Eastern Red Bat, Hoary Bat and Silver-haired Bat (Due: January 15, 2024)

Sensitivity: Normal

Hi Jonathan –

Thanks for this, appreciate your specific comments. We're planning for the March 2024 NWMB meeting.

Craig

From: Pynn, Jonathan <JPynn@GOV.NU.CA>

Sent: Monday, December 11, 2023 7:22 AM

To: Machtans, Craig (ECCC) <Craig.Machtans@ec.gc.ca>

Cc: Svoboda, Michael (ECCC) <Michael.Svoboda@ec.gc.ca>; Pankratz, Rhiannon (elle, la | she, her) (ECCC) <Rhiannon.Pankratz@ec.gc.ca>; Ringrose, John <JRingrose@GOV.NU.CA>; MacDonald, Bruce (ECCC) <BruceA.MacDonald@ec.gc.ca>; Gissing, Drikus <DGissing@GOV.NU.CA>

Subject: RE: FOR COMMENT: Proposed SARA amendments Eastern Red Bat, Hoary Bat and Silver-haired Bat (Due: January 15, 2024)

Hi Craig,

After discussing this internally, please see the GN's comments and position below.

For planning purposes, is there a general idea which NWMB meeting this will be brought to?

The Government of Nunavut has reviewed the limited information provided in support of the uplisting for Eastern Red Bat and Hoary Bat; as there are no reports for Silver-haired bats in Nunavut we are not providing comments on their proposed listing other than a general support for following the species listing process.

The Nunavut Department of Environment is not currently conducting bat research in Nunavut but will report to ECCC should these species be observed in Nunavut. As stated, there have been some recorded instances of these bat species in Coral Harbour and Arviat; anecdotal evidence is that these recorded sightings are not evidence of range expansion into Nunavut, rather a result of accidental introduction via shipping containers.

We support the efforts of the Government of Canada in their conservation efforts and have no objections should these species be considered by the federal Minister of Environment and Climate Change Canada for listing under the Species at Risk Act.

If there are any questions on this, please feel free to reach out.

Thank you,

Jonathan

Jonathan Pynn

Senior Wildlife Advisor
Department of Environment
Government of Nunavut

Angijukhiq Uumajuliqikkut
Uqaujiji
Avatiliqiyikkut
Nunavut Kavamangat

Conseiller principal en conservation de la faune
Ministère de l'Environnement
Gouvernement du Nunavut

PO Box 1000, Stn. 1370 Iqaluit, Nunavut, X0A 0H0
867-975-7793
jpynn@gov.nu.ca



From: Machtans, Craig (ECCC) <Craig.Machtans@ec.gc.ca>

Sent: Tuesday, November 21, 2023 11:48 AM

To: Gissing, Drikus <DGissing@GOV.NU.CA>

Cc: Pynn, Jonathan <JPynn@GOV.NU.CA>; Svoboda, Michael (ECCC) <Michael.Svoboda@ec.gc.ca>; Pankratz, Rhiannon (elle, la | she, her) (ECCC) <Rhiannon.Pankratz@ec.gc.ca>; Ringrose, John <JRingrose@GOV.NU.CA>; MacDonald, Bruce (ECCC) <BruceA.MacDonald@ec.gc.ca>

Subject: FOR COMMENT: Proposed SARA amendments Eastern Red Bat, Hoary Bat and Silver-haired Bat (Due: January 15, 2024)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.


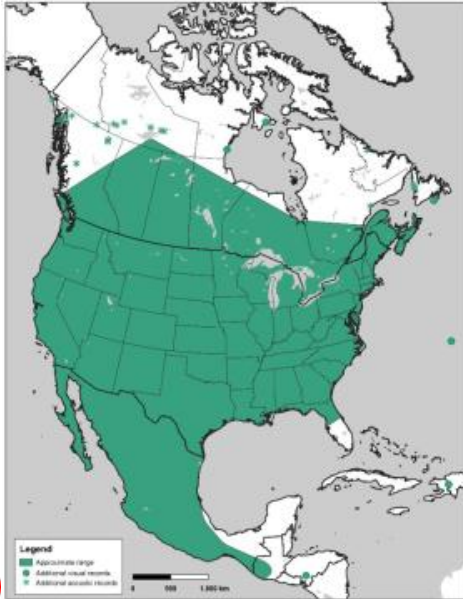

Hi Drikus,

Every year the Government of Canada receives the scientific assessments of terrestrial species by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) and consults about their addition to Schedule 1 of the *Species At Risk Act* (SARA) or to have their current status changed. For 2024, there are 2 terrestrial species, the [Eastern Red Bat](#) and [Hoary Bat](#) which have been recorded in Nunavut, but well outside the known breeding range, and are being considered for addition. Both species were assessed as Endangered. There is uncertainty around the exact rates of declines. However, despite this uncertainty, carcass counts at wind energy facilities in Ontario during their migration suggest that the declines for all three species are far in excess of 50% over three generations, and COSEWIC believes that this could be true across the country. Given these dramatic declines, Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) would like to accelerate the consultations on the possibility to add these bats to the *Species at Risk Act's* Schedule 1.

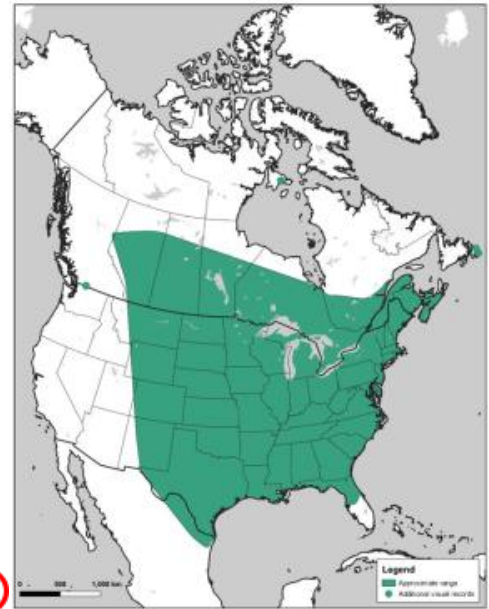
At this time, we are seeking comments and a position on the proposed listing for the 2024 species. It is my assumption that you will solicit the input of other Government of Nunavut departments as necessary and will provide comments on behalf of the Government of Nunavut.

Hunter and Trapper Organizations, Regional Wildlife Boards and Inuit Associations, and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated also being consulted separately at the same time.

Briefly, the species found in Nunavut included in the proposed amendments to Schedule 1 are:

Species	Status	Reason for listing and Implications	Nunavut Range
 Species Information (SARA Registry)	Under consideration for addition to list. New Proposed (COSEWIC) status – Endangered (2023) Current (Schedule 1) status SARA – Not listed	This species was assessed as endangered due to steep declines, over 50% over three generations. The primary threat to this species is mortality at wind energy facilities. Wind power capacity is expected to increase but this threat can be mitigated. If listed as Endangered, a national Recovery Strategy will be required, including identification of critical habitat.	 It occurs irregularly in Nunavut. It has been reported near Arviat and Coral Harbour (see red circles). The regular breeding range excludes Nunavut.
	Under consideration for addition to list. New Proposed (COSEWIC) status – Endangered (2023) Current (Schedule 1) status SARA – Not listed	This species was assessed as endangered due to steep declines, over 50% over three generations. The primary threat to this species is mortality at wind energy facilities. Wind power capacity is expected to increase but this threat can be mitigated. If listed as Endangered, a national Recovery Strategy will be required, including identification of critical habitat.	

[Species Information \(SARA Registry\)](#)



It occurs irregularly in Nunavut. It has been recorded in Coral Harbour (see red circle). The regular breeding range excludes Nunavut.

For more information please refer to the attached “Consultation on Amending the List of Species under the Species at Risk Act: Terrestrial Species” for 2024. These documents explain the process and contain the species profiles for the species found in Nunavut under consideration.

Given the steep decline of these species, we are conducting consultations on the proposed listing of these species quicker than we normally would. We would appreciate if you could provide comments by **January 15th, 2024**. If you require additional time, please inform us prior to the requested deadline. Our intent is to present these species at the first meeting of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board in 2024 (March). Comments can be submitted until we present at that meeting.

Please contact Rhiannon Pankratz, Northern Liaison Biologist, (Rhiannon.pankratz@ec.gc.ca, 867-445-7927) directly if you would like to provide comments or if you have questions about the SARA process or the species under review.

Please indicate if you support the listing of these species under SARA. We would appreciate your response by **January 15th, 2024**.

Yours sincerely,

Craig

Craig Machtans
Acting Director, Northern Region
Environment and Climate Change Canada / Government of Canada (Whitehorse)
craig.machtans@canada.ca / Office Landline: 867-393-6706, Cell: 867-336-8242

A/Directeur, Région du Nord
Environnement et Changement climatique Canada / Gouvernement du Canada (Whitehorse)
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Présentation au Conseil de gestion des ressources fauniques du Nunavut
POUR

Information : X

Décision :

Objet : Fournir de l'information au Conseil de gestion des ressources fauniques du Nunavut sur le protocole d'entente (le Protocole) entre Environnement et Changement climatique Canada (ECCC), le gouvernement du Nunavut (GN) et Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI) (les parties), qui décrit comment les parties collaboreront et transmettront des renseignements sur les réserves nationales de faune (RNF) et les refuges d'oiseaux migrateurs (ROM) d'ECCC au Nunavut.

Contexte :

Aperçu du Protocole d'entente du Nunavut pour la coordination et la coopération concernant les refuges d'oiseaux migrateurs et les réserves nationales de faune (ci-après « le Protocole »)

- Comme le prévoit le Protocole, le comité de coordination et de coopération des réserves nationales de faune et des refuges d'oiseaux migrateurs (« le comité ») examinera les questions relatives à la gestion et à l'administration des réserves nationales de faune et des refuges d'oiseaux migrateurs.
- Le comité peut conseiller le ministre d'ECCC afin de soutenir des pratiques d'administration et de gestion cohérentes, efficaces et responsables.
- Le comité sera composé de deux cadres supérieurs agissant comme représentants officiels pour chaque partie (6 membres au total) et la présidence sera assurée à tour de rôle par les parties sur une base annuelle.
- Le comité se réunira au moins une fois l'an, mais pourra convoquer des réunions spéciales pour traiter de questions urgentes, le cas échéant.
- Sur consensus, le Comité peut inviter d'autres parties, des experts ou des groupes autochtones à prendre part aux réunions, au besoin. Toutefois, le consensus n'est pas nécessaire lorsque le gouvernement du Canada ou le gouvernement du Nunavut doit être consulté.
- Le Protocole a été signé par les parties le 11 janvier 2024 et sera en vigueur pour une durée de 10 ans. Il sera automatiquement renouvelé tous les dix ans, à moins que les parties n'en conviennent autrement.
- Le Protocole peut être modifié avec le consentement unanime écrit de toutes les parties et peut être résilié par l'une ou l'autre des parties avec un préavis d'un an.

Historique des refuges d'oiseaux migrateurs et des réserves nationales de faune avant la signature de l'entente de transfert des responsabilités

- Au Nunavut, les RNF et les ROM sont désignés sur divers régimes fonciers, y compris des terres publiques fédérales et des terres appartenant aux Inuits. Historiquement, l'administration et le

contrôle de ces terres étaient répartis entre ECCC pour les RNF et les Relations Couronne-Autochtones et Affaires du Nord (RCAANC) pour les ROM.

- Au cours des négociations de l'Entente sur le transfert des responsabilités liées aux terres et aux ressources du Nunavut (entente sur le transfert), le gouvernement du Nunavut, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated et le gouvernement du Canada (les parties à l'entente sur le transfert) ont dû déterminer si les terres administrées par RCAANC dans les ROM seraient transférées au gouvernement du Nunavut (GN).
- En mai 2021, les parties à l'entente de transfert ont convenu que les ROM devaient demeurer de compétence fédérale.
- Pour soutenir les stratégies de gestion et de conservation efficaces avant la conclusion de l'entente de transfert, les parties à l'entente de transfert ont signé un protocole d'entente pour une coordination renforcée en janvier 2024.
 - Le protocole d'entente pour une coordination renforcée indique que le comité de coordination et de coopération sera responsable de l'établissement des RNF et des ROM, ainsi que des terres adjacentes. En outre, ce comité est responsable des discussions relatives aux initiatives de conservation, sans modifier les plans de gestion ou les structures de cogestion existants.

Consultations :

- Il n'a pas été nécessaire de procéder à des consultations concernant le présent Protocole, car les parties au protocole sont les représentants légaux des bénéficiaires.

Prochaines étapes :

- Nommer les cadres supérieurs siégeant au comité.
- Déterminer la date et les détails logistiques de la première réunion du comité.

Recommandation : S. O.

