ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
Nunavunmi Anngutighatigut Aulapkaijitkut Katimajiat
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᕐᖃᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒻᒪᕆᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᑦ
Tammaqtailinahuarniriit anngutighat atuqhugit Inuit qaujimajatuqangillu ilihimaniillu ilitquhiannin
Conserving wildlife through the application of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge

ᔫᓚᐃ 21, 2022

ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᒋᐊᑦ ᐊᕿᐊᕈᖅ
ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖓᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑦ

ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖓ: ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᔭᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᓕᐊᕆᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᖁᔨᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᙵᓱᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᕙᖓᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᖕᕕᖓ ᓇᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᕙᖕᓂᕐᒥ

ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᕿᐊᕈᕐᒧᑦ:

ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ

ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂ (ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ) ᑕᐃᒪᖓᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᓯᔭᕋᖓᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᓖᓐᓇᓲᕆᔭᖓᓂ (RM001-2021) ᑖᓂ ᒫᔾᔨ 10, 2021-ᒥ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑦ - ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖓᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ (ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ) ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᓕᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐋᕿᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᕐᑯᔾᔨᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᙵᓱᑦ ᓇᓄᖅᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ 74-ᓅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᑯᔾᔨᖓᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᕙᖓᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᖕᕕᖓ ᓇᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᕙᖕᓂᕐᒥᒃ.

ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᓐᓂᖕᒎᖅᑐᓂᒃ-ᐊᖑᔭᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᐲᖅᓯᕕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᖕᕕᖓ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᒃ ᑖᖓᑦ 2015–ᒥᒃ 2017-ᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᑲᕐᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑖᓂ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂ 1,525 (ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᓂᒃ = 1,231–1,819). ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒥᔅᓱᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᕈᑎᑦ ᖃᓂᑑᒪᓇᐊᓘᕗᑦ ᑕᐃᔅᓱᒪᓂ 1998–ᒥᒃ 2000-ᒧᑦ ᐊᒥᔅᓱᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ 1,592-ᖑᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓱᒪᓇᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᓇᓂᐊᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᔅᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᑭᑕᖅᓯᒪᓗᐊᖏᓐᓂᖅ.

ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᙵᓱᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑖᓃᒃᑯᑎᒃ 74-ᒥ, ᒪᓕᒐᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᓴᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᖕᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᖅᑲᑎᐊᕆᐊᖅᑲᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᖃᐃᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᖃᓂᒃ (1) ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ (2) ᓇᐃᓈᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ-ᐅᐸᒍᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᖃᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓂᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᕙᖓᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᖕᕕᖓ (ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᖏᑦ; ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑑᑉ, ᓴᓂᕋᔭᒃ, ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒃ, ᑰᒑᕐᔫᒃ, ᓇᐅᔮᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᓗᕐᔪᐊᑦ).

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ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
Nunavunmi Anngutighatigut Aulapkaijitkut Katimajiat
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᓱᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᑦᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒻᒪᕆᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᑦ
Tammaqtailinahuarniriit anngutighat atuqhugit Inuit qaujimajatuqangillu ilihimaniillu ilitquhiannin
Conserving wildlife through the application of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge

ᐅᖓᕙᓇᐊᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᑭᒧᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᓐᓇᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ (IC001-2021) ᑕᒫᓂ ᒫᔾᔨ 11, 2021, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᓚᕙᓇᐊᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ 2021-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓄᒍᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐋᕿᐅᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ (ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᕐᓗᒋᑦ HACCS - ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ)[1]. ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ RM004-2021-ᒥ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ, ᑎᑎᕐᑲᑎᒎᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖏᒥᒎᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᖓᓂ ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 1, 2022-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒎ. ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖓᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᓚᐅᖅᑕᖓᓂᒃ ᑕᒫᓂ ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 7, 2022-ᒥ.

ᐅᑎᖅᕕᐅᓕᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ,ᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓕᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᖅᕕᓕᕆᓂᖅ

ᑕᒫᓂ ᐃᐳ 19, 2022-ᒥ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᖓᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᖅᕕᖕᒥ. ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᒃᑲᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᒃᓴᓕᐊᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᕕᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕌᓐᓇᕐᓯᕆᔭᖏᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᒫᓂ ᔪᓐ 15, 2022.

ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᓐᓇᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ (IC002-2022) ᑕᒫᓂ ᔪᓐ 17, 2022-ᒥ, ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᑯᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑎᖃᑎᒎᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᒃᓴᓂᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᐃᕙᐅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᑲᖓᑦ ᒫᔾᔨ 2021-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔫᓐ 2022-ᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕆᔭᐅᖏᓐᓇᓲᖑᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᑕᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ:

> ***ᐱᖁᔭᕗᖔᕈᓯᒥᒃ*** *ᒪᓕᒃᑐᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ 5.6.16, 5.16.17(b), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 5.3.3(a) ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓂ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑎᕐᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᖅᕕᖕᒥ ᓇᓂᐊᖅᕕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖓᓂᒃ 74-ᓂᒃ 84-ᓄᕐ, ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ:*

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[1] ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕈᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖓᓄᓪᓗ 2019-ᒥ, ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓪᓗᐃᓪᐊᕐᓇᓗᐃᓪᓗ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᖀᓃᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᒪᕿᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᕈᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ (2:1) ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᕈᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓕᕐᑲᒋᒃᑐᓂᒃ (1:1). ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐋᕿᐅᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᖏᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ, ᓇᓄᒃᓯᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᑎᐊᓚᐅᖏᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᒡᓗᐊᒍᖕᒫᖅᑕᐅᖅ ᖃᖓᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᖓᑕᐅᔾᔨᓐᓂᕈᑎᒃ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓇᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐲᖅᓯᕕᐅᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᑐᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᕐᖎᓕᕐᒥᔪᒥ ᓇᓄᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕆᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ

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i. ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ 61-ᖑᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ (73 ᐳᓴᓐᑎᕐ).
ii. ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ 17-ᖑᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ (20 ᐳᓴᓐᑎᕐ); ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
iii. ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ 6-ᖑᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ (7 ᐳᓴᓐᑎᕐ).

ᓇᐃᓅᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑎᑦ ᓴᕿᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐃᕙᐅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓪᓗ

ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ

ᑐᕐᓴᕙᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕙᖓᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ

ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕙᖓᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ 2015–2017-ᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᕿᑎᑎᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᒃ (ᐊᒥᓴᓃᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᑎᖅᑕᖅᑖᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒥᒥᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᖅᑎᒍᑦ) ᐃᓱᒪᓇᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕙᖕᒥ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᒫᓂᓐᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ 1,525-ᓂ ᖃᓂᑦᑐᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᖕᒪᑕ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ 1998–2000-ᒥ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ 1,592-ᓂ, ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᑭᑕᒃᓯᒪᓗᐊᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᓅᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᐊᓕᑦ ᓴᕿᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᐊᖑᓯᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᕆᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓕᖓᓂ 0.61-ᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᑕᒫᓃᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ 0.57-ᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ 1998–2000-ᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᖏᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᓴᕿᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᖃᕐᔪᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒥ ᑕᒫᓃᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓴᐅᑎᓕᖕᓂᒃ 1.61 (ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᓂ = 1.51–1.70) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖃᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖃᕐᔪᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓕᖓᓂ 1.53 (ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᓂᒃ = 1.41–1.61), ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑎᐊᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ, ᐱᕈᕈᓐᓇᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᔭᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒡᓗ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᓈᓴᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᕕᒥᒃ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕙᖕᒥ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᓴᐅᕗᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᓇᓄᖅᑲᕙᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ (ᓱᕐᓗ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ, ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᓯᑯᐊᓂ, (ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂ ᓯᑯᒥ, ᓯᑯᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂ ᓯᑯᒥ, Hᐊᖦᓴᓐᐋᑉ ᐱᖓᖕᓇᖓᓂ, Hᐊᖦᓴᓐᐋᑉ ᓂᕆᐊᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᑦᓱᒃᓯᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂ). ᓅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕙᖕᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓐᓂᐊᕙᐅᕙᖕᒥᔪᓂ ᓱᕐᓗ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᖃᒡᒋᐅᔭᐅᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂ, ᓯᑯᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᓪᓗᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᑭᖃᓴᖓᓂ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓐᖏᒻᒪᑕ ᑐᖓᕕᖃᖅᑐᒃᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᕿᑕᐅᑎᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕙᖓᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᖅᑲᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒫᓂ 2020-ᒥ. ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᖅᑎᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᒃᐸᒃᑐᓂ

ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
Nunavunmi Anngutighatigut Aulapkaijitkut Katimajiat
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒻᒪᕆᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᑦ
Tammaqtailinahuarniriit anngutighat atuqhugit Inuit qaujimajatuqangillu ilihimaniillu ilitquhiannin
Conserving wildlife through the application of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᑐᖃᖅᑕᕐᓂᒡᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑰᖅ, ᑕᓗᕐᔪᐊᑦ, ᑰᒑᕐᕈᒃ, ᓇᐅᔾᔮᑦ, ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓂᕋᔮᒃ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔾᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᕐᓇᔾᔨᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᕚᐅᔪᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᓕᓇᓂᕐᒥ. ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᓚᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓇᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ. ᑕᒪᑯᐊ ᑐᖕᖓᕕᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᐊᓕᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᔾᔭᐅᙱᓕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓱᓕ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓂᒃ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᓇᖅᓯᔪᖅ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᓄᖅᑰᕈᑕᐅᕆᐊᕐᑲᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖏᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᕐᑲᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᕐᑲᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓗᓈᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓵᕈᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᐅᕆᐊᑲᓂᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓱᓕ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒥᒥᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᕙᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕐᑲᕐᑯᑏᑦ

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᑎᑎᕐᑲᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᖓᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᓇᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᖕᒥᒃ.ᑎᑎᕐᑲᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᓪᓚ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᑲᑕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓐᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ 74, ᓇᓐᓄᖃᔪᒃᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕋᒍᑕᒦᖅ ᑕᒦᓂ 65.8-ᓂᒃ (88.9 ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ) ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ 5 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᒃ (2016–2021).

ᑐᓴᕐᕕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᔨᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᕐᒍᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᕐᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕐᑲᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᓇᔭᐅᓂᕐᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐃᑉᐳᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᔨᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᕙᕝᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᒫᔾᔫ 2021-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔫᓐ 2022-ᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᓈᓐᓇᓲᓇᔾᔪᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑎᕐᑲᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᐅᓯᕈᑎᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓇᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐱᕐᑯᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᕐᑲᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓱᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖓᑦ ᐅᖃᓇᐊᓪᓚᒃᑲᓐᓂᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᖅᑐᕐᑎᐊᕐᑯᔨᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᓈᓐᓇᓲᓇᔾᔪᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᓗᓇᐊᓇᖅᑰᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ 74-ᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓱᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᒦᓃᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ 2:1-ᒥ ᓇᓕᕐᑲᕿᒃᑎᑕᐅᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᖓ 1:1 ᐊᑐᓂ. ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ 74-ᒦᓕᕈᑎᒃ ᓇᓕᕐᑲᕿᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᕐᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ 1:1-ᒦᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂ, ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ

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ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᓯᓂᒋᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖅᐹᕐᒍᕙᖕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ. ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᓕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᖅᑲᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᖓᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ.

ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖕᖓᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᓗᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᓕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᔨᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᓗᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᔨᓪᓗᑎᒃ 100 Hᐊᓇᓚᓄᑦ. ᓇᐅᔾᔫᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑑᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᐃᖕᒥᔪᑦ ᑕᓗᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᖏᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎᒋᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᕆᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᕐᑯᔭᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓪᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᖕᒋᓂᖕᒋᑦ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒫᓃᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ 2:1-ᒥ ᐊᖑᔅᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ, ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓅᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᓯᐅᕐᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᒐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᕐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᓪᓗᖕᒐᖅᑕᐃᓕᔪᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ, ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᓪᓗ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᓇᔭᖅᑖᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐃᓗᑕᐅᓕᓚᐅᕐᓂᖕᒐᒥᒃ ᐊᖑᔅᓴᓪᓗᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᓐᓇᓴᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᖏᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ (84% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖕᒋᓃᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᖑᔅᓴᓪᓗᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᓇᓄᕈᓐᓇᐅᑕᐅᖏᑦ). ᑕᒫᓂ 2019-ᒥ, ᐋᕿᐅᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑕᒫᓂ 2:1 ᐊᖑᔅᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖓᕙ 1:1 ᐊᖑᔅᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔨᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᓐᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓇᓄᖅᓯᐅᖃᑕᓚᖓᖅ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᕿᐅᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ 1:1-ᒥ ᓇᓄᕈᓐᓇᐅᑕᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ.

ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ
ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᑎᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᑕᑦᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓕᕌᖕᒐᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓗᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᓂᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᓆᓐᓇᑰᓇᔭᕐᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓪᓗᑕ. ᐃᓱᒪᓘᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᒪᑕ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖕᒋᑦᑑᕙᓗᐊᑦ ᓇᓄᕈᓐᓇᐆᑎᑦ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓕᕋᖕᒐᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᓕᕐᒥᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᓯᓚ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᕙᒥ ᐃᓱᒪᓘᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

ᐱᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᖅᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔭᕌᖕᒐᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖕᒐᖕᒪᑕ ᒪᓕᒐᓇᐅᓕᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓂᖕᒐᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥᒃ 2005-ᒥ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᐃᔭᕐᕕᖕᖓᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓲᖅ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᑎᑦᑎᖅᑕᕐᒪᖖᒑᑕ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᕈᓂᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᕕᒃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ 0-ᒥᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᐃᑦ

ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᐃᓕᕙᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᓕᕌᖓᒥᒃ ᓄᓈᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᕐᒪᑕ “ᒪᕐᕈᖅᑕᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ” ᓇᓄᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᔭᕌᖓᒥᒃ. ᐃᓚᔭᐅᕙᒃᓱᑎᒃ ᓄᓈᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓱᕐᓗ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᑎᑐᓇ ᑎᒥᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓅᑉ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᐋᖅᓯᕙᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔮᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ.

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖓᕙᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᑯᑕᐅᓂᖏᒥᓂ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᒪᔾᔨ 2021-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐱᕙᓈᖅᑕᐅᔭᓇᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᓕᓇᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔭᓇᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᖏᑦ. ᐃᓖᖓᒍᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕕᒃᓴᖅᑲᑦᑎᐊᖅᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᖅᕕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓄᓕᓇᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔭᓇᐊᖨᕐ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᕐᒋᖅᑯᔮᓚᐅᖅᒪᑕ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᖕᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ, ᐱᖅᑯᔮᕗᖕᒫᕈᑎᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᒪᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖓᕙᓇᐊᖅᑕᐅᖅᑯᔨᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᔫᑖᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ. ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᓱᐊᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ RM004-2021-ᒥ, ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓇᓄᓕᓇᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖓᓄᑦ ᑖᒥᓂ ᕕᕗᐊᓇ 2022-ᒥ. ᐱᐅᓯᓇᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᖏᑦᑎᕙᖕᓂᖅ ᐋᕿᒃᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ 0-ᒧᑦ ᓱᓕ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᕗᖅ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓇᓄᓕᓇᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᓃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒥ.[2]

ᓄᓇᑖᑦ ᓇᓂᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᐱᓯᒪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 159-ᓂᑦ ᓇᓄᓐᓇᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᖕᒋᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᑯᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ 2005-ᒥᒃ 2021-ᒧᑦ (132.98 ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 26.76 ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ). ᐃᓚᐃᓐᓇᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᑕᓕᒪᓂᒃ 5 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖏᓐᓂ (ᑕᓗᕐᔪᐊᑦ=14, ᓴᓂᕋᔭᒃ=20, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒃ=5). ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᖃᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᕈᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᖏᑦᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ 0-ᒧᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᓱᐊᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᑕᐅᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐃᓱᒪᖃᓚᐅᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᓇᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᕐᑯᑕᐅᔭᓇᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑦᑐᓪᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᑯᑖᓗᐊᓕᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑦᑐᓪᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ, ᐅᑦᑐᓪᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᓗᓕᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᓂᕈᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒐᔪᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ. ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕙᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖓᑦ, ᓇᐅᔾᔭᑦ

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[2] ᖃᖓᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓄᓈᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᔭᕌᖓᒥᒃ, ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᓄᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖏᑦ 0-ᒧᐊᖅᑕᐅᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᔭᐅᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᒃ.” ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ 5.4-ᒥᑦᑐᑦ, ᓇᓄᓕᓇᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ (2021 ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ)

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ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑑᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓂ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔩᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᖒᐃᓇᑲᓵ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᓂᒃᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᓪᓚᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒃᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᓇᐊᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᔨᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᕆᐃᓯᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓂᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᓇᓄᐊᓄᓇᐅᑎᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᕙᒡᒐᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥᒃ.

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᕖᕝᕈᐊᕆ 1, 2022-ᒥ, ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖏᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ, ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᓕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ "ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᒋᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓕᖅᑮᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒋᔪᓇᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᒐᒃᓴᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᖖᑮᕈᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓃᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖅ 0-ᒧᑦ ᖃᖓᑐᐃᓇ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒨᓇᐅᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃᑕᐅᔭᕌᖓᒥᒃ." ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐃᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᕖᕝᕈᐊᕆ 7, 2022, ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᓕᐊᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᓂᒃᓯᒪᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᐅᒪᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ:

> ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᕈᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᕈᓐᓇᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᑐᖓᕕᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᑐᓴᖅᓯᒪᔭᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ. ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᒃᑎᓐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑎᖃᑦᑎᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᓯᒋᔪᒧᑦ ᐃᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᒃᓴᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᒋᐊᖅᑎᒃᓵᖅ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᖃᑕᓇᐊᓕᖏᓂᒡᓗ ᓇᓄᓕᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ.
>
> ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑎᒌᕐᑮᐊᖅᑲᖅᑕ ᓇᓕᖅᑮᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᐃᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓯᒪᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᖓᕕᖅᑲᖅᓂᖅ. ᑕᒪᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᓂᐊᖅᓗᒍ, ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᒃᑎᓐᓂ ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓯᕗᒧᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓂᖅᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑎᒌᒃᑕᕗᑦ, ᐊᑐᕈᓇᖅᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᒍᓇᖅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᓗᑎᒃ. ᓯᓕᔪᓇᒐᒃᑯ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑎᒌᒃᑕᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᒋᐊᕈᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᔫᑕᐅᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕈᓇᕈᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖁᔨᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᖁᔨᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᕆᐊᕐᕕᐅᔪᓇᓇᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ.

ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐋᕿᐅᒪᔭᐅᔪᓇᖅᑐᑦ

ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᓇᓂᐊᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᓚᔪᖕᓂᖅᐹᖑᕗᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᓇᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ.

ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᓇᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᕙᒃᐳᑦ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᖅᑐᓂᒃ 6-ᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ: ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒃ (11), ᓴᓂᕋᔭᒃ (4), ᑰᒑᕐᔪᒃ (24), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Talojoak (25), ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑑᖅ (5) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐅᔾᔮᑦ (5). ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᑦ* (ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ 5.6.17(b)) ᑎᓕᔪᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑎᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᕕᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᑕᒫᓂ 2005-ᒥ, ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ 74-ᖑᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ: ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᑉ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓ (15 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ, ᐅᑯᐊᓗᓐᓃᑦ 20% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ), ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓ (54 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ, ᐅᑯᐊᓗᓐᓃᑦ 73% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᐅᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓ (5 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ, ᐅᑯᐊᓗᓐᓃᑦ 7% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ). ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐊᐅᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᓕᒪᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᕋᒍᓂᒃ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᒪᖏᑲᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᖏᓐᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᒍᓇᐆᑎᑦ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᓯᐊᖅᑖᕆᔭᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᑑᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᑎᑎᕋᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᖏᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓᓪᓗᑐᖅ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕋᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᓕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕋᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᓂᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᓂᖅᐳᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᓱᒪᑑᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐅᑯᐊᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᑎᑦᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐋᕿᐅᒪᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᑲᓐᓂᕋᒥᒃ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓇᓄᒍᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᕆᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖅᐸᒥᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᔮᒃᑲᓪᒪᕆᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒍᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᓂᐊᕐᕕᖓ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓕᖅᑲᑏᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ

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Nunavunmi Anngutighatigut Aulapkaijitkut Katimajiat
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᕐᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒻᒪᕇᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᑦ
Tammaqtailinahuarniriit anngutighat atuqhugit Inuit qaujimajatuqangillu ilihimaniillu ilitquhiannin
Conserving wildlife through the application of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge

ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᑦᑲᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖕᒫᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᕈᓐᓂᖅᑎᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᕈᓂᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᖕᒐᑐᐃᓐᓇ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓕᖀᖕᒐᒥᒃ ᓅᑖᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᓂᒃ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᓯᒪᓗᒋᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᖅᑲᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 159-ᖏᓂᓕᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓂᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ 0-ᒨᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᒪᑦᑎᐊᕈᓂᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᖔᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᑲᑕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧ ᑦᐱᐅᓯᓇᔭᐅᔪᑐᕐᑲᐅᕙᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓗᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔩᐅᑎᑕᐅᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᓂ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕᑕᐅᖅ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓯᕆᕗᑦ ᐊᑯᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖅᑲᐃᓐᓇᕐᒥ ᑕᒪᐃᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓐᓇᐅᓵᖅ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᓚᐅᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᓇᓄᓕᓇᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ, ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓯᕗᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑑᖏᓪᒪᑕ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑑᑎᑕᐅᕙᖏᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓇᓄᓕᓇᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐅᕗᓇ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᖏᓪᒪᑕ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓐᓂᖅᓂᓴᐅᕙᖏᔅᓯᑎᒃ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᔭᖏᒪᑕ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓂᖅᑎᑕᐅᔭᕌᖕᒐᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓄᒍᓇᐅᑎᕙᓂᖏᑦ 0-ᒨᖅᑕᐅᓖᒥᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓕᖁᖕᒐᒥᒃ ᓅᑖᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ.

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᖀᓪᓚᖅᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᑕᒪᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓄᖅᑲᐃᓐᓇᕐᑯᓯᓂᖅ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ. ᑐᖕᒐᕕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᕿᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐃᕙᐅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᑦᑐ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᕿᐃᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᓇᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓂᖕᒐᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒌᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᖁᖕᒐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᓇᐊᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ 74-ᓂᒃ 84-ᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᔪᓐᓂᕈᑕᐅᕐᔪᐊᕋᔭᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ. ᐃᓚᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᑎᖅᑲᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᖅᑲᓚᐅᖏᒪᑕ ᐊᒥᓱᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕿᑕᖏᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑖᒻᓯ ᒫᔾᔨ 2021-ᒥ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᓕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓕᖕᒐᖁᔨᓂᖅ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓗᑎᓪᓗ. ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓄᒍᓐᓇᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᒪᑦᑎᐊᔪᓴᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕆᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒃᐱᒍᓱᑦᑎᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᑦ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓕᔪᖅᓴᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐃᕙᐅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᑮᓪᓚᖅᑐᐃᔨᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᓇᐊᖅᑕᐅᔭᓇᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓂᐊᕈᓇᕈᔭᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᑕᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓂᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ 0-ᒨᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ.

ᑐᖕᒐᕕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓴᕿᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐃᕙᐅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᔨᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ 74-ᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᖓ ᐋᕿᒃᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ 84-ᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ 5.3.3(a), 5.6.16, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 5.6.17(b)-ᒥ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓂ.

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Nunavunmi Anngutighatigut Aulapkaijitkut Katimajiat
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᖅ ᐅᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒌᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒪᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᑦ
Tammaqtailinahuarniriit anngutighat atuqhugit Inuit qaujimajatuqangillu ilihimaniillu ilitquhiannin
Conserving wildlife through the application of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge

ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑕᐅᕐᑎᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᐋᕿᐅᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᐳᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓂᒃ 2019. ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᒃᑲᓐᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᕐᑲᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᒫᓇᓵᖑᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓃᓐᓇᔩᕆᔭᖓᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓚᐅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖏᒥ ᓇᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᖏᒥ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᙵᓱᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐱᐅᓯᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᕐᑲᑕᐅᑎᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᕐᑲᑕᓇᐊᕐᑲᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦᑎᕐᑲᑕᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖏᓐᓂ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᕐᑲᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᒧᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᕐᑲᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒃᓴᐅᔭᓇᐊᕐᑲᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᒫᓇᓵᖅᖑᓕᖅᑐᒥ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕙᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᕐᑲᓕᕐᒪᖕᒫᑕ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᖏᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓐᓄᒧᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ. ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐃᕐᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᐃᓐᓇᕈᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᕐᑲᑎᒋᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓱᓕ ᐱᓪᒪᕆᐅᓂᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑲᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓪᒪᕆᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᕐᑲᑕᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖏᑦ.

ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᔫᒥᔅᐃᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᑲᑦᑎᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᑎᕐᑲᑕᕐᑲᓗᑎᒃ, ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅᓴᐅᕐᑲᑕᕐᑲᓗᑎᒃ, ᓴᕿᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑲᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔫᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑯᓯᐊᑦᑎᐊᕐᑲᑕᕐᑲᓗᑎᒃ. ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᔫᒥᔅᓯᒪᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᒐᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᕐᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᑲᑎᖅᐸᑦᑐᐊᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᑲᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓂᓯᕐᑲᑕᐅᑎᔪᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓕᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᖕᒋᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᕐᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᖏᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᔨᐅᕐᑲᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᑲᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᕐᑲᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᔾᔨᓇᖏᓐᓂᓕᒫᖅ.

ᐃᓱᐊᓂ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᓕᐊᑦ

ᓇᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑐᕗᖅ. ᑕᐃᑲᓂ 2019-ᒥ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᑭᒻᒪᖅᑐᐃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓪᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓚᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒡᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᓂᖅ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕙᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕᑕᐅᖅ, ᐱᓪᒪᕆᐅᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᓱᓕ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᖏᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᒃ, ᓱᕐᓗ ᓈᓵᖅᑕᐅᕐᑲᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᕐᑲᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᙵᓱᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᑐᑭᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᒥᒃ ᓇᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᕕᖅᑲᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᒧᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ (ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ). ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᖕᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᓕᐊᕆᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 1,

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ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
Nunavunmi Anngutighatigut Aulapkaijitkut Katimajiat
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᑐᕐᖃᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒻᒪᕆᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᑦ
Tammaqtailinahuarniriit anngutighat atuqhugit Inuit qaujimajatuqangillu ilihimaniillu ilitquhiannin
Conserving wildlife through the application of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge

2022-ᒥ, ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᖃᐃᑦ ᓱᓕᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐅᕗᖓᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕝᕕᖕᒥ ᓇᓐᓂᐊᕝᕕᖕᒥ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓪᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᓇᓄᒍᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᒥᔪᑦ.

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᕗᓘᑦ ᐅᑕᕐᕿᕗᑦ ᕿᐅᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᔅᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓂ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ 5-ᖓᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᖃᑕᓇᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᓐᓂᖏᑦ. ᐊᐱᕐᑯᑎᒃᓴᖅᑐᐊᕈᕕᑦ ᑕᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᖃᖓᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᖅᑕᐃᓕᓂᐊᖏᓚᑎᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ.

Joshua T. Arreak

ᔫᓯᐊ ᑎ. ᐋᕆᐊᖅ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᓇᔭᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ

ᐊᔾᔨᖏᓐᓂᒃ: ᑐᕋᐃᒃᔅ ᒋᓯᖕ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᖕᖓᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑦ.

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Building Nunavut Together
Nunavuliuqatigiingniq
Bâtir le Nunavut ensemble
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
Nunavut

ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ
Minister of Environment
Ministaat Avatiliqiyitkut
Ministre de l'Environnement

ᔪᓚᐃ 14, 2022

ᔭᓯᐊ ᐊᕆᐊᒃ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖅᑲᐅᑎᖓ 1379
ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ X0A 0H0

ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖓ: ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒥᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓴᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑕ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔨᔾᔪᑎᖓᓄᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᖅᓴᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ ᓇᓄᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ

ᐊᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ,

ᕐᑯᔭᓐᓇᒦᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖅᑲᓚᐅᖅᓯ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᔪᓚᐃ 20, 2022 ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑭᖅᓴᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ ᓇᓄᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ.

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕆᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᓗᒍ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒥᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑕ (NWMB):

"***ᐋᖅᑭᓕᖅᓕ*** *ᒪᓕᒡᑐᒍ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ 5.6.16, 5.16.17(b), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 5.3.3(a) ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᓯᔪᑦ ᐊᑕᖏᖅᑐᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑭᖅᓴᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ ᓇᓄᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ 74-ᓂᒃ 84-ᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᓯᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᐅᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ:*

i. *ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᓂ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ 61 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ (73 ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖏᑦ).*
ii. *ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒻᒥ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ 17 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ (20 ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖏᑦ); ᐊᒻᒪᓗ*
iii. *ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅᒥ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ 6 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ (7 ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖏᑦ).*

ᒪᓕᒡᑐᒍ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ 5.3.9(a) *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖏᓐᓂ),* ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᕋ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᓯ ᐊᒥᓱᕐᖑᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᔫᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐃᑭᖅᓴᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ ᓇᓄᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ 84-ᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ.

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᕗᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎ ᐊᑕᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᒃᑲᓐᓂᓚᐅᙱᓂᕐᓂ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ NWMB-ᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖓᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᑖᖑᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᖃᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᓂᒃ.

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Minister of Environment
Ministaat Avatiliqiyitkut
Ministre de l'Environnement

ᓱᓕᔪᕐᕋᕐᑐᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑎᒌᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᖏᓐᓇᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔨᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᔾᔨᐊᖏᓐᓇᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔨᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᖁᔭᓕᔪᖓ ᐊᑦᓱᕉᑎᖃᕐᓂᓯᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

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ᐊᔾᔨᖓᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑖᖅᑐᖅ: Hᐃᐊᓐᓇ ᑰᒪᓐ, ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕆᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑕᖓ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ

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Nunavunmi Anngutighatigut Aulapkaijitkut Katimajiat
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

Tammaqtailinahuarniriit anngutighat atuqhugit Inuit qaujimajatuqangillu ilihimaniillu ilitquhiannin
Conserving wildlife through the application of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge

July 20, 2022

Honourable David Akeeagok
Minister of Environment
Government of Nunavut

Re: NWMB Decision on the Government of Nunavut's Recommendation not to change the Total Allowable Harvest for the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation

Dear Minister Akeeagok:

Submission to the NWMB

During the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board's (NWMB) Regular Meeting (RM001-2021) on March 10, 2021, the Government of Nunavut - Department of Environment (Department of Environment) recommended that the NWMB maintain the Total Allowable Harvest (TAH) of 74 for the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation.

The recommendation followed a genetic mark-recapture biopsy survey of the Gulf of Boothia polar bears conducted by the Department of Environment between 2015–2017. The survey resulted in an abundance estimate of 1,525 (range = 1,231–1,819). This abundance estimate is very close to the 1998–2000 estimate of 1,592, suggesting that the subpopulation abundance has remained stable.

The Department of Environment said a TAH at 74 would be in line with the management objective to maintain a viable polar bear subpopulation. The Department of Environment's submission included (1) the science survey report and (2) a summary report of the Department of Environment's in-person consultations with Hunters and Trappers Organizations that harvest from the sub-population (HTOs; Gjoa Haven, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kugaaruk, Naujaat, and Taloyoak).

Deferral Pending HACCS Review

At the NWMB's In-Camera Meeting (IC001-2021) on March 11, 2021, the NWMB decided to defer consideration of the Department of Environment's 2021 submission pending ongoing consultation and NWMB consideration of the polar bear Harvest

Administration and Credit Calculation System (HACCS)[1]. After consideration of the HACCS at RM004-2021, the NWMB approved HACCS by decision letter dated February 1, 2022. The Minister accepted the NWMB decision on February 7, 2022.

Return and Decision on Gulf of Boothia

On April 19, 2022, the NWMB provided notice of return to its decision-making process regarding the TAH for the Gulf of Boothia. The Board received additional evidence and argument during its Regular Meeting on June 15, 2022.

At the NWMB's In-Camera Meeting (IC002-2022) on June 17, 2022, the Board considered the oral and written evidence and arguments from co-management partners from the March 2021 and June 2022 Regular Meetings and made the following decision:

> ***RESOLVED*** *that pursuant to sections 5.6.16, 5.16.17(b), and 5.3.3(a) of the Nunavut Agreement, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board modifies the overall total allowable harvest for the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation from 74 to 84 polar bears and modifies the regional total allowable harvest as follows:*
>
> *i. A Kitikmeot regional TAH of 61 polar bears (73 percent).*
> *ii. A Qikiqtaaluk regional TAH of 17 polar bears (20 percent); and*
> iii. *A Kivalliq regional TAH of 6 polar bears (7 percent).*

[1] The purpose of the HACCS is to administer the polar bear harvest management in Nunavut following the decision by NWMB and Minister in 2019 to change the sex-selective harvest ratio from two males for every female (2:1) to up to one female for every male (1:1). HACCS administers the system where communities can accumulate credits for future use when the annual allocation is under-harvested, or in situations where polar bears are over-harvested, for credits to be deducted from the following year's base allocation.

Summary of Evidence and Argument

Consideration of the total allowable harvest

Input from the Department of Environment

The Department of Environment 2015–2017 science study results (abundance, productivity, and body condition index) suggest that the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation is healthy. The abundance estimate of 1,525 is very close to the 1998–2000 estimate of 1,592, indicating a stable population. The survey report shows that the proportion of adult females relative to males increased to 0.61 compared to 0.57 in the 1998–2000 study. The report also showed a cub-of-the-year litter size of 1.61 (range = 1.51–1.70) and a yearling litter size of 1.53 (range = 1.41–1.61), all in the typical range for healthy populations with good population growth potential. The NWMB heard that density and reproductive performance indices for the Gulf of Boothia are higher than those reported in other polar bear subpopulations (e.g. Baffin Bay, Foxe Basin, Western Hudson Bay, Southern Hudson Bay, and the Chukchi Sea). Rates of migration between the Gulf of Boothia sub-population and neighbouring subpopulations in M'Clintock Channel, Foxe Basin, and Lancaster Sound are unknown and may have influenced the current population abundance estimates.

The Department of Environment conducted an Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit study in 2020. The Department of Environment staff and consultants interviewed active hunters and elders from Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak, Kugaaruk, Naujaat, Igloolik, and Sanirajak via zoom to document their knowledge of polar bears. The study results suggest the Gulf of Boothia subpopulation is increasing. This is based on reports of increased observations of healthy bears, including females with cubs and young bears. Feedback from Inuit interviewed
suggested that polar bear management today must find ways to address the lack of Inuit knowledge. The Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit study was submitted to complement the scientific survey to provide further evidence of female and cub survival and good body condition.

Harvest records

The NWMB reviewed harvest records submitted by the Department of Environment for the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation. The records show that communities have historically harvested below the TAH of 74, with an average harvest of 65.8 polar bears per

year (88.9 percent of the TAH) in the last five years (2016–2021).

Input from co-management partners

The NWMB considered oral and written evidence and argument from co-management partners during the March 2021 and June 2022 Regular Meetings and records of community consultation attended by NWMB staff. The NWMB also took account of Inuit responses included in the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit study.

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) repeated their caution in both Regular Meetings that there is a risk associated with maintaining the TAH at 74 because the harvest sex ratio was changed from 2:1 to 1:1. ECCC said that a TAH of 74 under the 1:1 harvest ratio would result in an increase in the number of females that may be harvested. To explain this, ECCC stated adult females are the most important contributors to population growth. They recommended conducting a harvest risk assessment to assess the potential risks from the increased female harvest.

The Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board (KRWB) and Taloyoak HTOs recommended an increase in the TAH. Taloyoak HTO said they would like the TAH to increase to 100. Naujaat and Gjoa Haven HTOs supported Taloyoak HTOs' position.

The NWMB asked affected communities to justify their recommendation to increase the TAH, given the current TAH is not fully used. The NWMB heard that when the 2:1 harvest sex ratio was in place, communities proactively closed the harvest once the female portion of the TAH was reached to avoid female overharvest and subsequent quota reductions. The NWMB understands this practice led to the accumulation of mostly male credits (84% of the accumulated credits at present are male credits). In 2019, the 2:1 harvest sex ratio was replaced by the 1:1 harvest sex ratio. HTO representatives said they do not expect the same level of under-harvesting under the 1:1 harvest system.

The HACCS and harvest credits

The collateral consequence of credit resets from a new TAH was a significant focus of submissions in both Regular Meetings. The issue of resetting credits after a new TAH remains a contentious issue among co-management partners.

The practice of resetting credits after a new TAH is established has been the standard polar bear policy since 2005. The NWMB understands the Department of Environment's position that resetting credits to zero when a new TAH is established avoids "double counting" polar bears because unharvested bears (credits) are counted within new population estimates like the genetic mark-recapture biopsy survey used to determine the recommendation for the Gulf of Boothia.

The NWMB deferred consideration of this TAH question in March 2021, pending the completion of the HACCS decision-making process. This was in part to allow more time for consultations on the HACCS and credit impacts of the TAH decision, a position promoted by the QWB with an Executive Motion calling for deferral of the TAH issue. After separate NWMB consideration at RM004-2021, the HACCS was approved by the NWMB and the Minister in February 2022. The practice of zeroing credits remains part of the HACCS approved earlier this year.[2]

Communities that harvest from the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation accumulated 159 credits between 2005 and 2021 (132.98 males and 26.76 females). Only a few credit requests have been made in the previous five years (Taloyoak=14, Sanirajak=20, and Igloolik=5). Inuit harvesters described challenges with accessing information and understanding how to make requests to use credits.

The Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board said that resetting credits to zero is a disincentive to years of community stewardship. They suggested that credits could be used for defense of life and property kills or target older, sick, or bears behaving unusually. Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., Naujaat HTO, and Gjoa Haven HTO representatives made similar submissions. Inuit harvesters who addressed the NWMB were unanimous in their appeal for an increase in the TAH to offset hunting opportunities that will be lost when credits are reset to zero following a new TAH for the Gulf of Boothia.

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[2] "When a new TAH decision is made, all unused credits are set to zero because the credits have been carried forward through inclusion in the latest population estimate provided by science and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ)." Section 5.4, HACCS (2021 Version)

In the NWMB's February 1, 2022, decision letter regarding the Harvest Administration and Credit Calculation System, the NWMB recommended that "the Government of Nunavut and co-management partners work together towards a fair and acceptable alternative to resetting harvest credits to zero when a new Total Allowable Harvest is set." The Minister's letter dated February 7, 2022, acknowledged the NWMB recommendation. The Minister's statements are worth recalling here:

> The Department of Environment is committed to working with co-management partners as evidenced by the development of the HACCS based on feedback from these partners. My department is optimistic that after filling their technical advisor positions, the RWOs will fully realize their roles and responsibilities in polar bear harvest management.
>
> We must strive to balance management using sound science, Indigenous knowledge, and conservation principles. To that end, the department recognizes that the increases in co-management organizations' capacity will likely allow the full utilization of the harvest management system, as it is designed. I believe active engagement with co-management partners will address concerns of credit usage and management as well as improve public access to harvest information.

Consideration of regional sharing arrangements

Polar bears in the Gulf of Boothia subpopulation are harvested by more than one community, with communities in this case from the three regions of Nunavut. The current TAH for the Gulf of Boothia is shared by six Inuit communities as follows: Igloolik (11), Sanirajak (4), Kugaaruk (24), and Talojoak (25), Gjoa Haven (5) and Naujaat (5). In such a situation, the *Nunavut Agreement* (s. 5.6.17(b)) directs the NWMB to express the TAH in terms of a regional total allowable harvest.

In 2005, the TAH of 74 was allocated between the three regions as follows: Qikiqtaaluk Region (15 polar bears, or 20% of the TAH), Kitikmeot region (54 polar bears, or 73% of the TAH), and Kivalliq region (5 polar bears, or 7% of the TAH). Harvest records from the Department of Environment show that over the last five years, although communities have harvested below the TAH, each region has stayed within its allocated proportion. The NWMB specifically requested submissions from RWOs on the issue of tag allocation within communities and on the issue of regional TAH, but no submissions were received specifically addressing regional sharing arrangements.

In light of the absence of submissions on this issue, tor the current Gulf of Boothia polar bear
TAH

decision, the NWMB kept the same proportion as existing previously when it re-calculated the regional TAH for this decision.

Reasons for Decision

The NWMB considered that harvest credits were a significant factor in the Gulf of Boothia TAH decision, given the significant number of accumulated harvest credits for the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation and the need to continue to work toward a fair and acceptable alternative to resetting harvest credits to zero when a new TAH is set. The NWMB agreed that resetting the accumulated 159 credits for this subpopulation to zero could act as a disincentive to responsible harvest practices after years of community stewardship. However, the NWMB recognized the long-standing stated practice of resetting credits and the recent adoption of the HACCS, which maintains the practice of resetting credits. The NWMB acknowledges the collateral consequence of credit reset is not central to its decision because there is no distinction in the HACCS for resets in either positive or negative credit situations, nor the relative accumulated "balance" being affected, when credits are zeroed with a new TAH.

The NWMB understands that the management objective for the Gulf of Boothia is to maintain a viable polar bear subpopulation. Based on the evidence and argument from parties at the NWMB's two Regular Meetings as well as the science and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit studies submitted for this issue, the NWMB determined a TAH increase from 74 to 84 would not necessarily lead to a population decline. Parties did not raise concerns about the population abundance of the subpopulation, indicating that the subpopulation seems to be stable or increasing. In March 2021, the NWMB determined the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation was healthy and productive. The recommendation to maintain the TAH combined with the consistent under-harvesting suggests responsible harvest management and stewardship practices at the community level. The NWMB was persuaded by arguments made by Inuit representatives that the TAH should be increased to offset hunting opportunities that will be lost when the credits are reset.

Relying on this evidence and argument, the NWMB decided to modify the TAH for Gulf of Boothia polar bears from 74 to 84 pursuant to Sections 5.3.3(a), 5.6.16, and 5.6.17(b) of the *Nunavut Agreement*.

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Need for improved communication regarding harvest credits

The Nunavut's polar bear harvest co-management system has undergone significant changes since 2019. The NWMB heard more calls in its most recent Regular Meeting on the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation TAH for improved communication and information dissemination between the Government of Nunavut and Regional Wildlife Organizations and Hunters Trappers Organizations. These calls emphasized credit accumulation and use, as well as harvester support programs. Some communities stated that until recently, they were not aware of their harvest credit status. The Minister's statement about the Department of Environment's commitment to continue working with co-management partners remains valid and important to pursue.

The NWMB continues to encourage co-management partners to work together towards sustained engagement, improved communication, increased transparency, and constructive feedback. The NWMB was encouraged to hear that Department of Environment staff are working with KRWB and other Regional Wildlife Board staff to find agreeable solutions to the credit issue. NWMB staff will continue to support and facilitate communication among co-management partners on these matters as much as possible.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Polar bear management in Nunavut is complex. The 2019 Nunavut Polar Bear Management Plan represents a significant achievement for setting out a shared vision for the approach to wildlife management for this species. However, serious issues still need attention, such as counting polar bears killed to defend life and property as part of the TAH, the definition of subpopulations and the respective management unit boundaries, and the co-management administration of polar bear harvesting (and credits). The NWMB stands by its recommendations from its February 1, 2022, HACCS decision letter again now as it modifies the TAH for the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation, a situation where a significant number of accumulated credits will also, as a consequence, be reset.

The NWMB looks forward to your reply and completion of the *Nunavut Agreement* Article 5 decision-making process. If you have questions regarding this letter, do not hesitate to contact the NWMB.

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Joshua T. Arreak
Acting Chairperson
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

c.c. Drikus Gissing, Director of Wildlife Management, Government of Nunavut.

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Minister of Environment
Ministaat Avatiliqiyitkut
Ministre de l'Environnement

July 14, 2022

Mr. Joshua Arreak
Acting Chairperson
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
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Re: NWMB Decision on the Government of Nunavut's Recommendation not to change the Total Allowable Harvest for the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation

Dear Mr. Arreak,

Thank you for your decision sent on July 20, 2022 concerning the Total Allowable Harvest (TAH) for the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation.

To reiterate the decision of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB):

> *"**RESOLVED** that pursuant to section(s) 5.6.16, 5.16.17(b), and 5.3.3(a) of the Nunavut Agreement, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board modifies the overall total allowable harvest for the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation from 74 to 84 polar bears and modifies the regional total allowable harvest as follows:*
>
> *i. A Kitikmeot regional TAH of 61 polar bears (73 percent).*
> *ii. A Qikiqtaaluk regional TAH of 17 polar bears (20 percent); and*
> *iii. A Kivalliq regional TAH of 6 polar bears (7 percent).*

As per section 5.3.9(a) of the *Nunavut Agreement*, I hereby accept your decision to increase the TAH in the Nunavut settlement area of the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation to eighty-four (84) polar bears.

This TAH decision will be implemented forthwith and the TAH will be put into regulation. This decision will remain in place until I receive a new NWMB decision following the submission of updated population information.

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I trust that we will work collaboratively in the continued implementation of this management decision and the close monitoring of this polar bear subpopulation to ensure that the management objective is maintained. I appreciate the efforts that have been put forth in its consideration.

Sincerely,

Hon. David Akeeagok,
Minister of Environment

Cc. Henry Coman, A/Deputy Minister, Environment

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