

Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit Workshop

March 25<sup>th</sup> – 26<sup>th</sup> 2014

Iqaluit, Nunavut



Figure 1: Participants of the NWMB's Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit Workshop in Iqaluit, Nunavut.

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# Summary

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The Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB) first formulated the Inuit Qaujimaqatunqangit (IQ) Program in 2001. Little progress was made in the development of the program until 2008, when Aarluk Consulting produced a report that formed a foundation of IQ Program. More recently, in 2013, the NWMB hired an IQ Coordinator, Sheila Oolayou, to continue with the development of the program.

In March 2014, the NWMB hosted a two day IQ Workshop with participants from federal and territorial governments, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board, hunters and elders. NWMB's IQ Program aims to establish a strong, complementary relationship between science and IQ that will result in more effective wildlife research and management in the territory.

This workshop focused on three aspects of the program; the IQ Database and Library, the IQ Network and Panels, and the IQ Research Program. The information was well received by workshop participants who also provided the NWMB staff with valuable feedback. It was encouraging to see so many participants engaged and committed to including IQ as a major component of the NWMB.

# Participants

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Ben Kovic  
Chairperson, NWMB

Jim Noble  
Executive Director, NWMB

Sheila Oolayou  
NWMB

Peter Kydd  
NWMB

Rebecca Jeppesen  
NWMB

Karla Letto  
NWMB

Danica Crystal  
NWMB

Michael D'eca  
NWMB

George Wenzel  
Aarluk Consulting

Fred Weihs  
Aarluk Consulting

Joerg Tews  
Noreca

Jason Akearok  
Environment Canada

Ian Grey  
Aboriginal Affairs and  
Northern Development  
Canada

Christianne Lafferty  
Aboriginal Affairs and  
Northern Development  
Canada

Shuvinai Mike  
Culture and Heritage  
Government of Nunavut

Moshi Koteirk  
Department of Environment  
Government of Nunavut

Lew Phillip  
Elder's Advisory Council  
Department of Environment  
Government of Nunavut

Daniel Qattalik  
Elder's Committee  
Culture and Heritage  
Government of Nunavut

Chris Lewis  
Fisheries and Oceans  
Canada

Sally Wong  
Fisheries and Oceans  
Canada

David Irgaut  
Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board

Paul Irgaut  
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.

Jamal Shirley  
Nunavut Research Institute

Anne Kendrick  
Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami

Johnathan Palluq  
Piqqusilirivik

Peter Kilabuk  
Hunter

## Invited participants unable to attend

Attima Hadlari  
Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife  
Board

Michel Akuarjuk  
Kivalliq Wildlife Board

# Agenda

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Day 1 – Tuesday, March 25, 2014

8:30 am	Opening prayer – Introductions – Opening comments
8:45 am	<u>An overview of the NWMB's Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Program</u> (NWMB Legal Counsel)
10:00 am	Break
10:15 am	Roundtable discussion – overview of participants' involvement in Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit
11:45 pm	Lunch
1:15 pm	<u>Database and Library</u> (Aarluk Consulting and Noreca Consulting) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Purpose of database and library (10 minutes)</li><li>• Description of the collection (20 minutes)</li><li>• Operational demonstration of the database program (40 minutes)</li><li>• Questions and comments from participants (30 minutes)</li><li>• Wrap-up (10 minutes)</li></ul>
3:00 pm	Break
3:15 pm	<u>Network and Panels</u> (NWMB's Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Coordinator) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Introduction to the IQ Network and Panels (20 minutes)</li><li>• Breakout groups (30 minutes)</li><li>• Reports from small group sessions (30 minutes)</li><li>• Review of results and next steps (10 minutes)</li></ul>
4:45 pm	Reflections and comments of Day 1

Day 2 – Wednesday, March 26, 2014

8:30 am	<u>Research Program</u> (Aarluk Consulting) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Introduction (10 minutes)</li><li>• Summary presentation of initial concept paper (20 minutes)</li><li>• Breakout groups (1 hour)</li></ul>
10:00 am	Break
10:15 am	<u>Continued - Research Program</u> (Aarluk Consulting) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reports from small group sessions (30 minutes)</li><li>• Review of results and next steps (15 minutes)</li></ul>
11:00 am	Closing roundtable comments
11:45 am	Reflections and closing comments for Day 2

# Overview of the IQ Program

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To open the workshop, Michael D'eca, Legal Counsel for NWMB, gave a short presentation on the development of the IQ Program and the recognition of IQ in the law.

## **Definition of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit**

There presently exist a number of valid definitions and descriptions of the term, "*Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit*". In 2000, Peter Usher - an acclaimed scientist with thirty years of research experience in Canada's North - published a highly influential paper, arguing that IQ consists of the following 4 categories:

1. Factual knowledge of the environment, and interpretation of the ways that parts of the environment influence each other;
2. Factual knowledge about past and current use of the environment;
3. Values about the environment – how things should be, what is proper to do, how to behave towards animals and the environment; and
4. The culturally-based foundation for the entire belief and knowledge system – the framework that provides explanations as to why things are the way they are.

For the purposes of the NWMB's Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) Program, IQ consists of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK), as well as Inuit beliefs about how the world works, and the values necessary to behave in an ethical manner in human interactions with animals and the environment. TEK is specific factual knowledge - obtained through Inuit experience – about various parts of the environment, including plants, animals, weather and other physical elements.

## **NWMB Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Program**

The NWMB first formulated an IQ Program in 2001, which it promptly presented to the parties to the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement* (NLCA) as a component of its proposed focus during the 2003-2013 NLCA implementation planning period. Unfortunately, the IQ Program did not go forward at that time, due to insufficient funding. In 2005, a revised program was developed, and in 2006 and 2007 several co-management partner agencies met to discuss a coordinated way forward. As a result of those talks, in November of 2008, Aarluk Consulting produced a report that formed the foundation of

the current NWMB IQ Program: “*The Use of Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Inuit Qaujimaqatuqangit in the Management of Wildlife in Nunavut: A Critical Review*”.

There are five major components of the NWMB’s IQ Program;

1. An IQ Database and Library;
2. An IQ Staff Person;
3. An IQ Network and IQ Panels;
4. An IQ Research Program; and
5. Consideration of both IQ and science in NWMB decision-making.

In recent years, the NWMB has made significant progress in the development of its IQ Program, particularly with respect to two of its elements - the establishment of an IQ Library and Database, and staffing. This workshop was the next step in putting together a more complete IQ Program. One of the NWMB’s goals is to have an IQ Program that reflects the Board’s mission, which is “*Conserving wildlife through the application of IQ and scientific knowledge*”.

The IQ Program will focus on shifting the balance of information available to the NWMB; as wildlife management is still largely science-based, the IQ Program will facilitate the availability of equal amounts of IQ/TEK.

IQ typically isn’t something that exists on paper; rather, it is a body of living knowledge, experiences, values and beliefs. Going forward, the NWMB intends to collect and record as much relevant, useful IQ as possible to support current and future wildlife research and management decisions.

### **Recognition of IQ in Law**

The initial, decisive international step taken to legally recognize the significant value of IQ was the signing - by Canada and over 160 other countries around the world - of the 1992 *Convention on Biological Diversity*. That Convention recognized, both in its preamble and in several of its provisions, the tremendous importance of the role of Aboriginal people in the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of biological resources.

Fifteen years later, in 2007, came the long-awaited *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (endorsed by Canada in 2010). That international Declaration recognized the need to respect indigenous knowledge, cultures and traditional practices concerning sustainable and equitable development and proper management of the environment.

The years in between Canada's signing of those two historical international instruments also featured a number of significant national and territorial steps forward in the ongoing recognition of the value of IQ in wildlife and environmental management. Among those steps were the following:

1. The coming into force in 1993 of the NLCA, with its recognition and reinforcement of Inuit systems of wildlife management;
2. The establishment in 1995 of the *Canadian Biodiversity Strategy*, "...recognizing that the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of biological resources are fundamental to Canada's indigenous communities";
3. The passage or amendment of at least nine federal environmental statutes, explicitly addressing the consideration of Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge;
4. The passage in 2003 of the federal *Species at Risk Act*, including its recognition of the essential roles of Aboriginal Peoples and of wildlife management boards in the conservation of Canadian wildlife; and

Also in 2003, the coming into force of the Nunavut *Wildlife Act*, which places both the Government of Nunavut and the NWMB under a positive obligation to follow relevant IQ principles in undertaking their duties.

# Database and Library

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Following the morning presentation and roundtable discussion, Fred Weihs of Aarluk Consulting and Joerg Tews of Noreca Consulting Inc. presented on the IQ Database and Library.

The purpose of the presentation was to:

1. Review the purpose of the IQ Library and Database;
2. Outline the nature of the collection and availability of materials;
3. Describe user operations and program functions;
4. Obtain input from participants on future directions.

Fred Weihs gave an initial presentation of the purpose and nature of the Library and Database. The IQ Database is an online database of IQ references and materials available through the NWMB website. The NWMB intends to also hold these materials in hard copy format in a physical library. The IQ Database and Library is one of the key elements of the NWMB's IQ Program. The IQ Database is integrated with the previous Nunavut Wildlife Resource Centres Coalition Database.

The role of the Database and Library is to:

- Assist NWMB in achieving its vision of “conserving wildlife through application of Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and scientific knowledge”;
- Serve as a research tool to support the IQ Research Program;
- Provide centralized, easy access to IQ materials;
- Serve as a source of references and materials to be used in wildlife management hearings.

The priority areas for IQ materials to be included in the Database and Library are 1) species of economic, social and cultural value, particularly those of current management concern to NWMB, and 2) materials on the role of IQ in wildlife management. Of the 855 IQ items originally identified in these areas, 469 were determined to be top priority to be included in the NWMB collection, and 333 of these have now been acquired, catalogued and uploaded to the database. Work will continue on acquiring the remaining priority materials, and on maintaining and expanding the collection over time. The range of materials includes reports from meetings and projects involved in collecting IQ, academic reports and theses, books, journal articles, maps, and materials for other collections such as the Igloodik Elders Archive and the Hudson Bay Traditional Ecological Knowledge Project.

Each reference in the Database includes all the key reference information, an abstract, key words for searching, and the document itself where permission has been obtained from the IQ informants or copyright holders or alternatively web link to the document where possible. To date 481 authors and publishers have been contacted to obtain licences for inclusion of the items in the database and access by users, and permissions have been obtained for 175 out of the 333 items.

Joerg Tews then made a presentation on the user functions available for searching and accessing materials in the Database. Along with basic searching by keywords or ID number, advanced searches allow for filtering title, author, collection (IQ collection only), library (NWMB library only), languages, and date range. When a specific reference is selected, all relevant information on the item is displayed, including copyright information and wherever possible a link to the document itself or a web link to the document.

The database program includes a map utility, which can be used to identify specific items dealing with a particular location and relevant to a particular subject. It is possible to bookmark specific items that arise during searching to create a library list to retrieve the items, to export the list to an Excel spreadsheet, or to serve as a bibliographic reference list to include in a report.

The Database administrator is able to identify different levels of access for various categories of users, for example staff, researchers, public, etc. The administrator can also carry out a variety of tasks required to maintain the collection and enter all information on new items acquired.

Following the presentations, there were a number of questions on both the collection and the user functions of the Database. In the discussion that followed the presentations, participants expressed support for the Database and Library, interest in accessing the collection, and a willingness to collaborate in making IQ materials readily available for IQ research and to the public. Jonathan Pulluq of Piquusilirivvik Inuit Cultural School in Clyde River, noted that they are compiling an IQ library as well and there may be opportunities to integrate them with the NWMB collection.

There are a number of elements that the NWMB will be looking at for the future evolution of the IQ Database and Library:

- 1. Obtaining Additional Licences for Use of Materials.**

From the beginning the NWMB wished to have as many of the actual documents that are referenced in the Database to be directly available within the database for use or downloading for research, for wildlife hearings, or where possible by the public. The work in contacting authors and publishers will continue to make as many items as possible directly available within the Database itself.

## **2. Collaborating or Integrating with Other Databases.**

Licence agreements have already been concluded between NWMB and Nunavut Arctic College to access information from the Igloolik Elders Archive, and between NWMB and the Hamlet of Sanikiluaq to access materials from the Hudson Bay Traditional Ecological Knowledge Project. NWMB is interested in finding ways to collaborate and potentially access materials from other collections, such as the National Parks Inuit Knowledge Project, from the Kitikmeot Inuit Association IQ Database, Makivik Corporation, the Piqqusilirivvik library, and others.

When it comes to trying to integrate the NWMB Database with other databases with large IQ collections, rather than just the information from documents in other databases, the challenge is that materials in other databases will all have to be re-catalogued to make them accessible within the NWMB Database. The desirability and importance of this will have to be measured against the effort and cost required.

## **3. IQ Research Program.**

At the IQ Workshop, participants discussed a process for developing an NWMB IQ Research Policy that would promote the availability of IQ research on a parallel basis with scientific research for use in the management of wildlife. The IQ Database and Library will play a critical function as a repository for the products of IQ research (whether final reports, videos of interviews with IQ informants, etc.), and ensuring that these are readily available for continued research and for wildlife management hearings and decision-making.

## **4. Types of Materials Viewed Within the Library and Database.**

As noted under 3. *IQ Research Program* above, in the foreseeable future we may have audio and video files that become part of the IQ library and database. At this time, these types of material cannot be directly displayed in the database program. This function is fairly easy to integrate into the program and would create great benefit. It is recommended that a user interface be created that allows users to listen to an audio stream and watch a video recording.

## **5. Maintaining and Expanding the Database Collection.**

The future value of the IQ Database and Library to NWMB and its co-management partners, to researchers, and to the public, will depend on keeping the collection up-to-date by identifying, acquiring, cataloguing, and obtaining permissions for new IQ materials as they become available. The NWMB will have to identify the resources on an ongoing basis to ensure that new IQ studies, journal articles, community mapping, and other relevant priority IQ materials are identified and integrated into the collection for the benefit of users.

## **6. Hard Copy Library.**

The NWMB has a small existing library collection. The NWMB's intent is to have the materials held within the Database also available in the hard copy library. Achieving this will require considerable effort and expense in printing, shelving and maintaining the Library collection. It may be best to print, catalogue and shelve materials from the IQ Database for inclusion in the hard copy library over time as they are required by users, rather than to carry this out all at once.

# IQ Network and Panels

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Sheila Oolayou, NWMB's IQ Coordinator, gave an overview presentation on the NWMB's IQ Network and Panels.

The purpose of the IQ Network is to provide a broad base of distinguished Elders, Qaujimaniliit and co-management partners, who are willing to be appointed to one or more IQ Panels, to assist the NWMB with concerns of specific wildlife research and management issues.

Participants were asked a series of questions in regards to the IQ Network and Panels that were to be answered during break-out group sessions. Some of the answers are highlights below:

- We need to try and meld together IQ and western science to make management decisions, and have a management system that uses both Inuit and scientific knowledge.
- IQ has to be included in all aspects of research and management within the NWMB. The collection of both scientific and Inuit knowledge should be included during research, as well as how these can be integrated together.
- It was generally agreed that the NWMB should have an elder's committee, where people and organizations can go for a foundation in teaching IQ.
- There is a need for guiding principles to ensure that information is collected from our elders.
- If we are determined to include IQ, it needs to be fully supported, so that Inuit and western knowledge can be balanced. The IQ panels could support research and science in a way that wouldn't happen otherwise.
- The committee could review information from both Inuit and western sources to provide information to the NWMB to assist in making management decisions. The committee's roles could include reviewing of the NWMB's annual Nunavut Wildlife Research Trust applications and participate and provide input from an IQ perspective at public hearings. The committee would preferably be made up of men and women, Inuit, as well as scientists as it would be dealing with both Inuit and western sources of knowledge. A large network of people from the three regions would also be beneficial.
- It would be best to start by working with other organizations to find out what already exists. If so, is there a way to integrate existing networks and panels with the NWMB's? When a management issue arises, a Panel would be selected from the list of names in the Network. There is a need to work out Terms of Reference to determine the size and roles of the Network and Panels.

- Perhaps we should consider a lifetime membership for the IQ committee. Sometimes, they don't want to be part of the committee anymore because of sickness or something else; as long as they are motivated, membership should be indefinite.
- The IQ network is likely to be a list of qualified Quajimaniliit.
- Recording interviews and noting all questions and answers so we have an accurate recording or written materials of interviews. To be able to have the information in both languages so everybody can use them would be beneficial.

# IQ Research Program

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The second day of the IQ Program Workshop involved a half-day session on the NWMB IQ Research Program. The session included an introduction, and a presentation and discussion of the initial concept paper that was prepared by George Wenzel and Aarluk Consulting. The concept paper was previously distributed by NWMB to workshop participants. The presentation was followed by small group discussion by participants in two break-out groups, and reports back from the small groups to the full meeting.

A brief introduction was provided by Fred Weihs. It was noted in the introduction that the objective for the NWMB in this area was development of an IQ Research Policy that would guide the NWMB in identifying IQ research needs, in supporting IQ research projects, and in utilizing the results of IQ research in wildlife management. It was emphasized that the NWMB does not itself carry out major research projects, but supports the research activities of other agencies. Therefore, the NWMB IQ Research Policy would form the basis for a broader research program that has the general agreement of other wildlife management partner agencies.

A summary of the initial concept paper, entitled *Thoughts on Principles and Approaches for IQ Research*, was presented by George Wenzel. This concept paper does not necessarily represent the views of policy of the NWMB, but was prepared to promote discussion about the role of IQ research in wildlife management in Nunavut. The key points from the paper were:

- The relationship of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) to IQ:
- in many cases IQ is considered synonymous with the term TEK; however TEK forms only a part of IQ;
- TEK involves specific knowledge that Inuit possess about animals, weather and other aspects of the natural world and about Inuit interaction with these elements;
- At a broader level, IQ also involves the values that guide these interactions and the cultural understanding of the nature of human existence that gives meaning to these values.
- The need to recognize that Inuit and non-Inuit can have a different understanding, based on deeply-held cultural beliefs, of what constitutes “the environment”, and of how people and wildlife relate to each other;
- It cannot be assumed that wildlife management is free of cultural understanding and that human perceptions and understanding about animals and about how

people and animals relate are identically shared across cultures, which can create significant problems in finding common ground between cultures in dealing with wildlife management issues;

- The challenges of carrying out and incorporating IQ research into wildlife management on a parallel and equal basis with scientific knowledge, and possible procedures for dealing with these challenges in carrying out systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of IQ;
- It was suggested that, given the cultural understanding required for the collection and analysis of IQ, it may be necessary to train a professional team of Inuit with the skills, cultural and language knowledge, and values required for the collection and analysis of IQ.
- Once IQ research information has been collected and analyzed, it is necessary to carry out a comparative analysis for meaningful inclusion of both IQ and scientific information into NWMB management decision-making.

The presentation elicited a broad range of comments and questions. Some of the key comments concerned the nature of IQ and the importance of including IQ within research on wildlife. There was a strong feeling expressed by a number of people present that IQ should form the guiding principles in research.

Other points that were raised in the general discussion following the presentation were:

- That IQ research, particularly into the broader aspects of IQ beyond TEK, needs to be carried out by Inuit;
- That IQ is essentially thinking in Inuktitut, following from a suggestion in the concept paper;
- Whether or not TEK can be adequate for some aspects of wildlife policy making;
- That IQ has a strong spiritual dimension;
- That two questions previously posed on Day One require consideration:
  - What is the nature of wildlife management: does it involve managing animals or managing people?
  - Does the general public understand the nature and importance of IQ?

General discussion of the concept paper was followed by division of participants into two break-out groups to discuss the goals and process for establishment by NWMB of an IQ Research Policy Working Group that would spearhead work on development of an IQ research policy. The two break-out groups, which were facilitated by Jonathan

Pulluq and Jason Akearok, discussed and reported back on the following three questions related to the Working Group process:

1. What should the goal of an NWMB IQ Research Policy be?
2. What organizations should oversee development of the policy, and what should their roles be?
3. What specific steps should be taken during the development of this policy?

The comments and questions from the reports of the two groups back to the larger meeting can be summarized as follows:

***Question 1: Goals for an IQ Research Policy***

- 1) The following principles for IQ research were suggested by the groups:
  - i. IQ is an essential component of the research that is undertaken for wildlife management and should provide guiding principles that will have to ultimately be agreed upon by a majority of Nunavummiut.
  - ii. TEK is not the whole of IQ; IQ includes TEK and there is a need to express the difference between TEK and IQ in Inuktitut.
  - iii. IQ research should be conducted following the principles and objectives of the Nunavut Land Claim Agreement.
  - iv. Several IQ principles were noted, including: Do not harvest unless needed; Harassing wildlife should not be part of management; Management equals respect for wildlife and habitat as both are part of Inuit life; Do not repeatedly talk about animals; There is a spiritual element in IQ that demands that animals be treated properly if they are to replenish; The system that sustains Inuit and animals must be looked at as a whole.
  - v. An IQ education program should be developed, and it is important that the public have a better understanding of the function of the NWMB and the wildlife management system.
- 2) The following goals for IQ Research were suggested by the two groups:
  - i. The goal of an IQ research policy is to ensure that NWMB gets the best IQ research possible on a parallel basis with scientific information.
  - ii. An IQ research policy should guide how research funding is given out, and provide guidelines for carrying research; there is a need to inject IQ values into wildlife management.

- iii. An IQ research policy works side by-side with a policy on scientific research to produce IQ information for analysis and comparison with scientific information; IQ cannot just be an add-on to scientific studies.
- iv. An IQ policy must ensure that IQ research covers all seasons of the year.
- v. It may be that IQ is better handled as part of a community-level management process.
- vi. IQ should be collected and analyzed by Inuit as wildlife management is really about managing people.
- vii. It is important that *qaujimaniliit* be included in wildlife management.

**Question 2: Organizations Involved in Development of a Policy**

- 1) While the Working Group could include the co-management partner organizations, including NWMB, Regional Wildlife Organizations and Hunters and Trappers Organizations, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and government agencies, this would entail a very large group at the working level.
- 2) The Working group should include a broad perspective of people who work in the field, and should include elders, hunters and scientists.
- 3) The Working Group itself should not necessarily involve all partner agencies, but consist of a small core group to develop a draft policy for consideration of NWMB and the larger partner group at the policy level.

**Question 3: Steps for Development of a Policy**

- 1) The following steps were suggested as part of the process for developing an NWMB IQ research policy:
  - Step 1: Develop a Mandate and Terms of Reference for the working group.
  - Step 2: Establish a working group.
  - Step 3: As part of the process for drafting an IQ research policy, the working group should carry out a consultation process with organizations and the public.
  - Step 4: Regular review and evaluation of the working group process and results.
  - Step 5: Develop a draft IQ research policy for review by NWMB together with partner agencies.

# Next Steps

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It was clearly stated at the workshop that there is a need for education amongst the general public in Nunavut on the role of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit in the wildlife management system and how to integrate western science.

It was also clear that everyone agreed that there should be an “IQ committee” but it wasn’t decided on how this would run, who would sit on it and how long each person would sit for. Although many agreed that a person sitting on this committee could be a member for 4 years, some felt that there should be a life time membership.

Some of the comments that were made during the IQ workshop;

- Roundtable discussions of challenges in meaningfully collecting and using IQ in research were very productive and useful.
- Elders sharing their personal experiences and knowledge were interesting.
- Informative and good to learn of the direction the NWMB is looking to use IQ.
- There is a general understands that there needs to be an integration between IQ and western science.
- It could have been useful to have more discussion centered on actual research projects.
- Good workshop, it is easy to see that there is more work to be done to reach the goal of integrating IQ and western science.

More comments that were made during the IQ workshop might help us move forward with the IQ program;

- It would be nice to see more western science support to help build IQ development.
- Currently the emphasis is on trying to prove that IQ supports western science, which is well developed or proven. We need to move away from this and toward using IQ and science together.
- Include more elders during meetings and/or workshops would be beneficial.
- We are engaged in a grand, honorable project that – if done right – will change Nunavut wildlife management for the better.

The next steps in the development of the IQ program will be to form a “committee” from Qaujimaniliit, hunters and experts in wildlife management. This committee will be tasked with deciding who will be involved with the creation of an IQ Program policy, who will be represented on the committee and how long each member will sit on this committee.

The IQ workshop was well received and NWMB staff feels that valuable feedback was collected. It was exciting to see everyone so engaged and committed to including IQ in wildlife management.