

Making Treaties Work for Future Generations

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Outline

- Introduction
- Importance of Wildlife to Inuit
- Article 5
- Inuit Right to Harvest
- Baffin Island Caribou 2015
- Parallel Rights
- Conclusion & Areas to Improve



Nunavut and the NLCA

- The Nunavut Land Claims Agreement is a modern treaty;
- Signed in 1993;
- Took effect in 1999;
- 16 years of Nunavut.



Importance of Wildlife to Inuit

- Hunting;
- Food Source;
- Clothing – personal use and economic;
- Knowledge.



Article 5

Article 5 is made up of four parts:

- Inuit harvesting rights;
- Inuit self-regulating organizations (HTOs/RWOs);
- An institution of public government (NWMB);
- Standards for government restrictions on Inuit harvesting (TAH/NQLs).



Article 5

- Provisions for Inuit involvement in all aspects of wildlife management:
 - Management Decisions (NWMB/RWO/HTO)
 - Research
 - Consultations (various aspects)
 - Inuit Qaujimagajatuqangit



Inuit Right to Harvest

- Article 5 meant to support subsistence harvest, but also economic opportunities.
- No license
- Disposition of Harvest
- Land and sea



Baffin Island Caribou 2015

- Overview:
 - Survey
 - Moratorium
 - Limited Consultation
 - NWMB Hearing Process
 - Final Decision



Parallel Rights

- Inuit rights to harvest for subsistent needs;
- Inuit right to harvest for economic needs;
- If unchecked, Inuit rights to hunt for economic needs can impact wildlife.



Conclusion

- Although there are structures in place for Inuit involvement, the process is not integrated efficiently.
- Inuit participation is crucial. Support must be provided for Inuit involvement.
- Inuit are stewards of the land, wildlife and provide important checks and balances. This is necessary for the protection of wildlife (development).



Areas to Improve

- Consultation & Communication;
- Legislation & Regulations;
- Implementation of the NLCA.

Questions?

