

Participatory Land Use Planning based on Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ)



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Outline

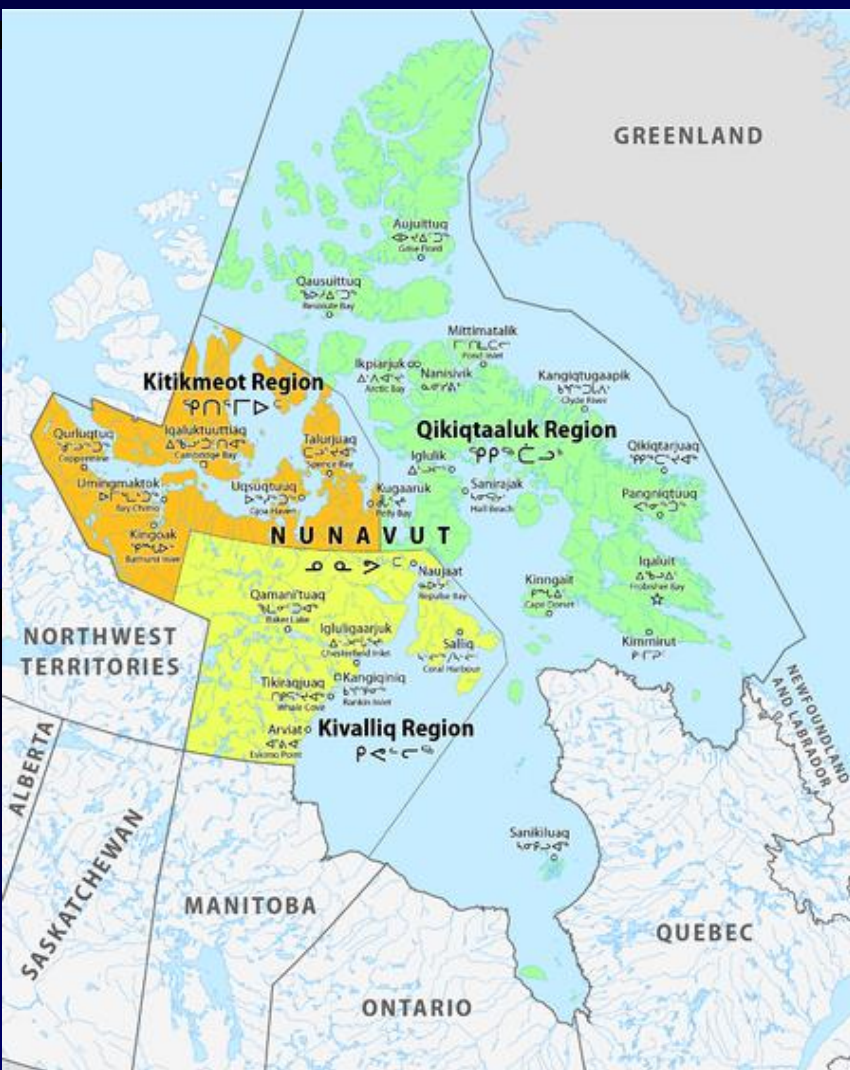
- Description of Study Region
- Nunavut Final Agreement & Land Use Planning Issues
- QWB's Land Use Planning Project & Initial Results
- Future Challenges for Local Communities

Pond Inlet Today!





Qikiqtaaluk, Nunavut Canada



- Canada: 10 million sq km
- Nunavut: 2 million sq km
- Qikiqtaaluk: 1 million sq km

Human Population (% Inuit)

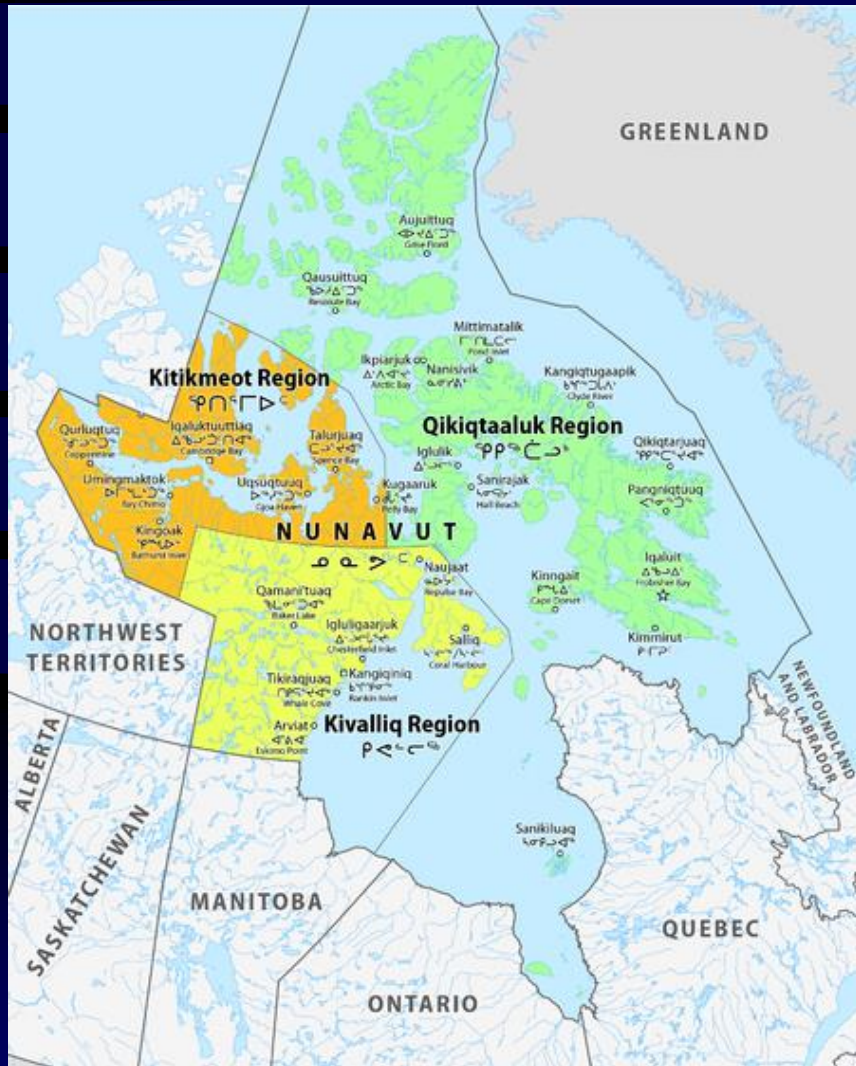
- Nunavut: 37,000 (84%)
- Qikiqtaaluk: 20,000 (79%)

Source: Government of Nunavut

Communities

- Nunavut: 25
- Qikiqtaaluk: 13

Nunavut Final Agreement



- Inuit & Government of Canada signed in 1993 & created Nunavut in 1999
- Inuit retained ownership of 25% of surface lands
- Defined co-management rights across Nunavut through Inuit - Government institutions
- Ministers of Government retain ultimate authority

Nunavut Final Agreement, Article 5



- Hunters & Trappers Organizations (HTOs):

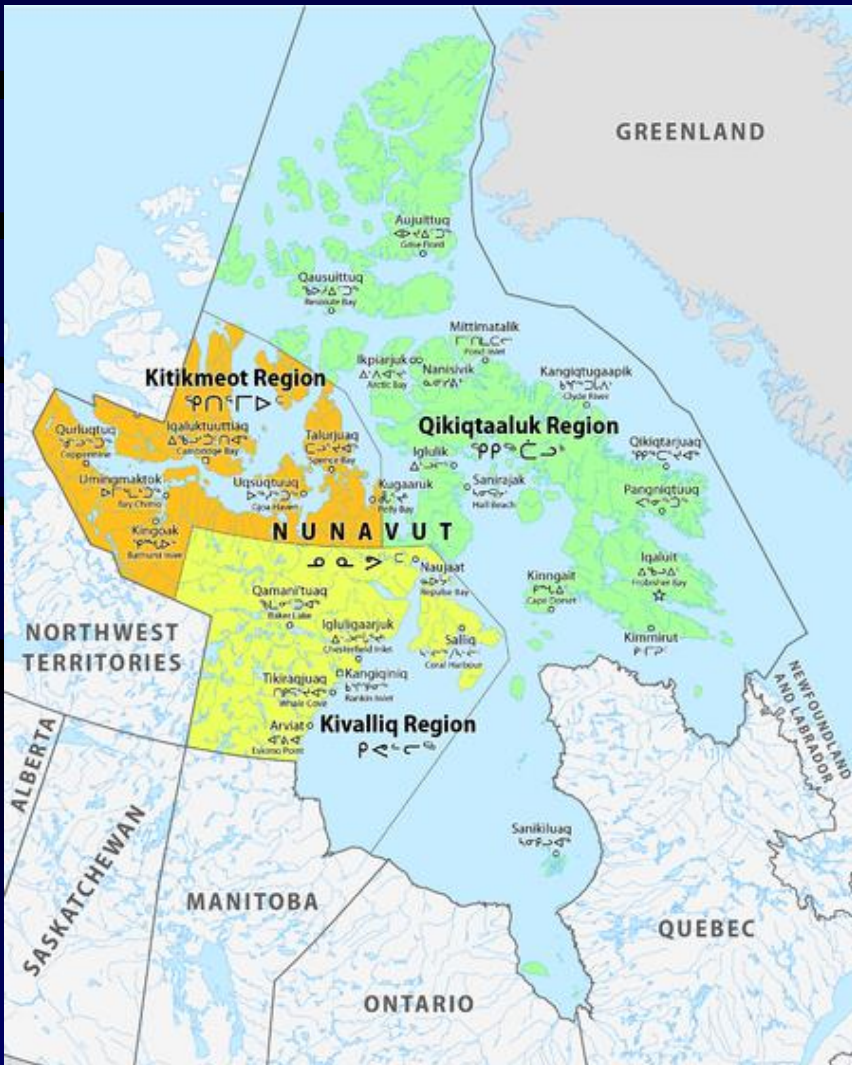
All issues about wildlife harvesting in communities

- Regional Wildlife Organizations (RWOs)

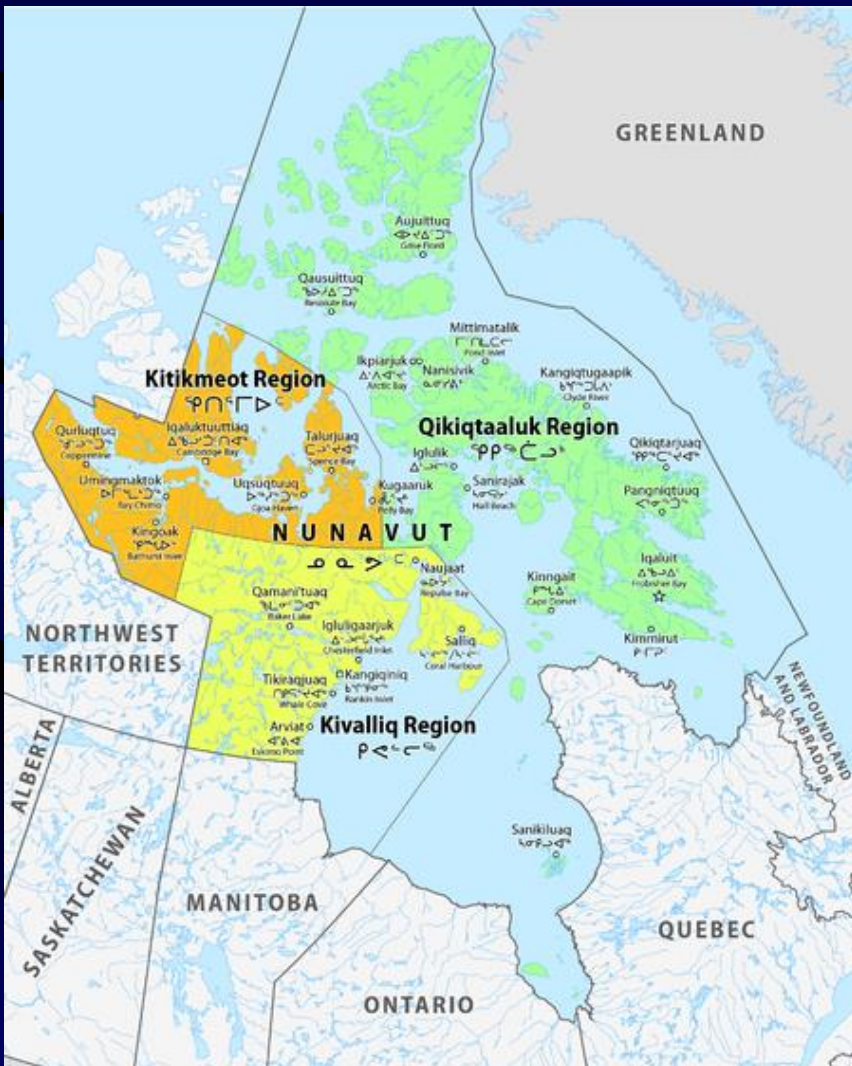
All issues about harvesting between HTOs (e.g., QWB)

Nunavut Final Agreement, Article 11

- Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC):
Inuit & Government equal membership
- Protect & promote existing & future well-being of residents, accounting for interests of all Canadians
- Enable active & informed participation by Inuit and other residents

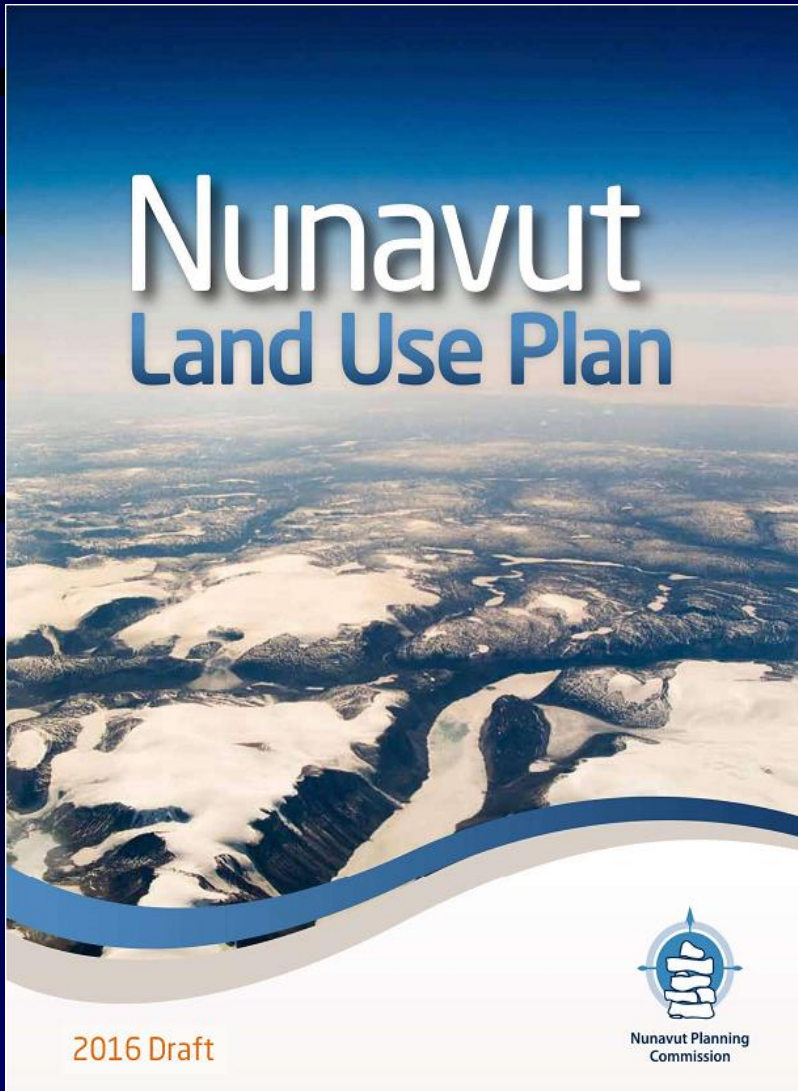


Challenges for a Nunavut Land Use Plan



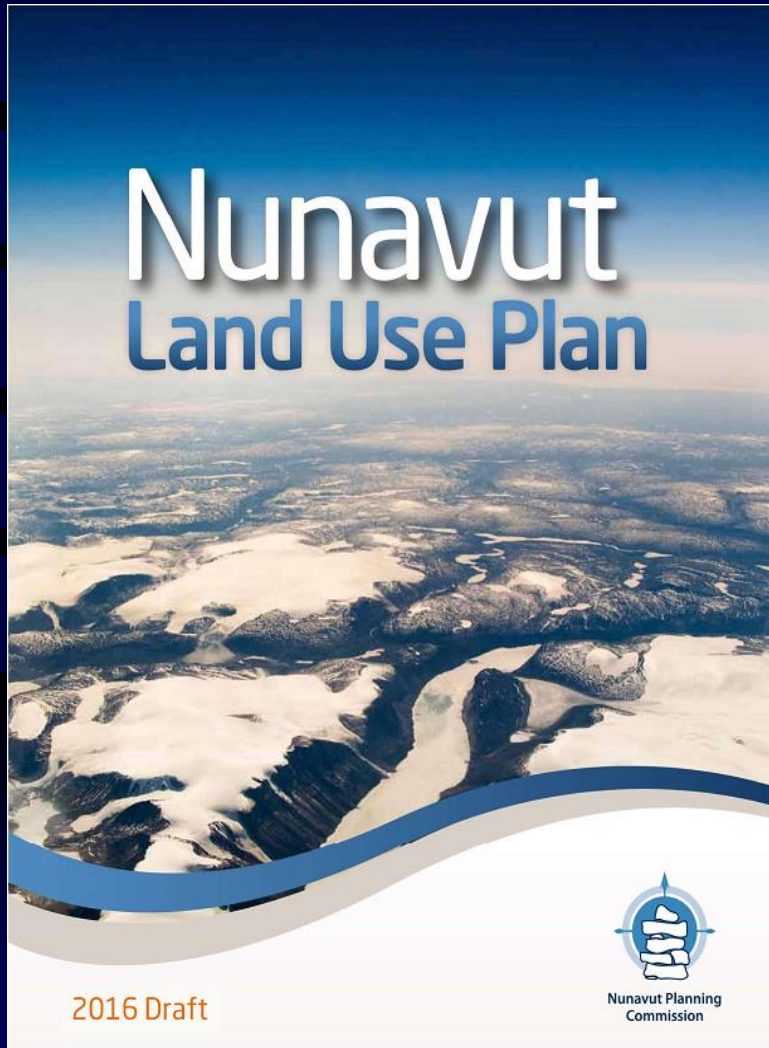
- Nunavut larger than Mexico
 - Only 20 countries are larger than Nunavut.
- Still used and valued in traditional ways by Inuit
- Active & future mining, oil, gas, tourism, etc.
- Opening of the NW Passage to most sensitive ecosystems

Brief Timeline: 2016 Draft Plan



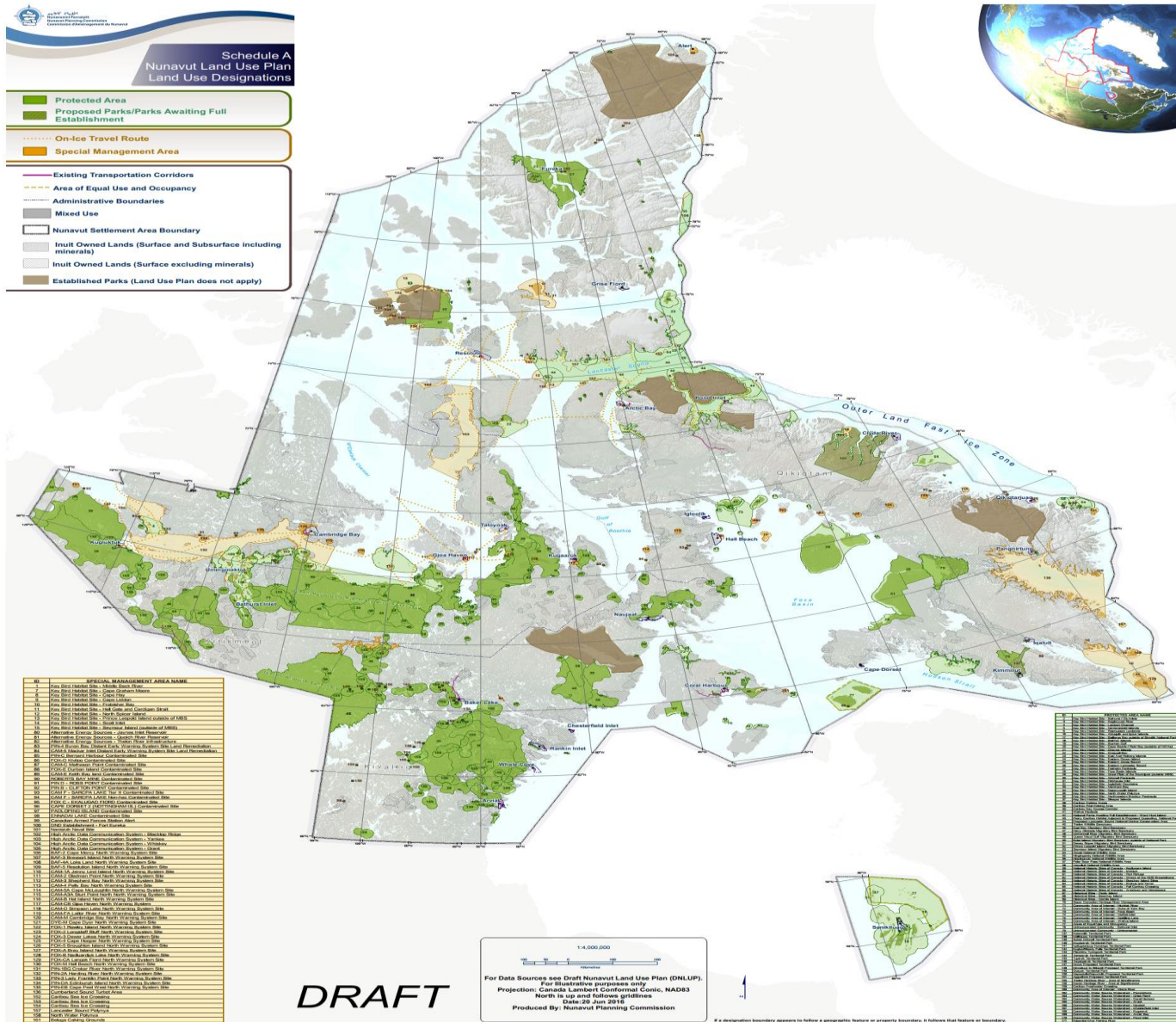
- Planning Policies & Objectives approved in 2007
- Earlier draft plans produced in 2012 & 2014
- At least 2 consultations held in each community
- Final regional hearings planned for 2017, but only the Qikiqtaaluk Hearing occurred

General Issues with 2016 Draft Plan

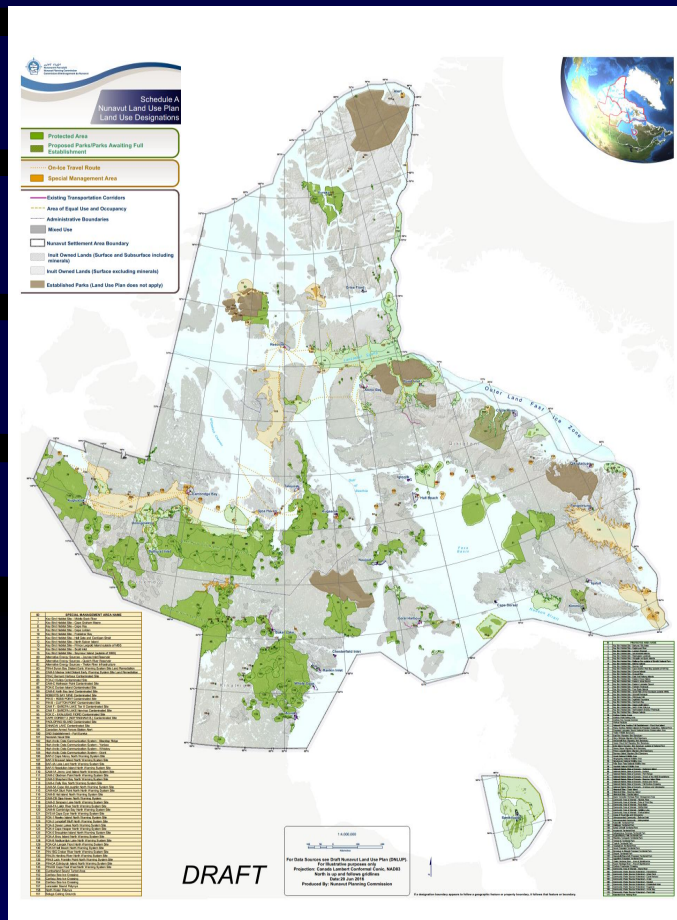


- Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) is oral knowledge system used within communities.
- Despite consultations & NPC objectives, little IQ incorporated.
- NPC left communities without training & hiring local Inuit to coordinate input & make trade-offs.
- IQ is detailed, specific, predictive & accurate.

Land Designations in 2016 Draft Plan



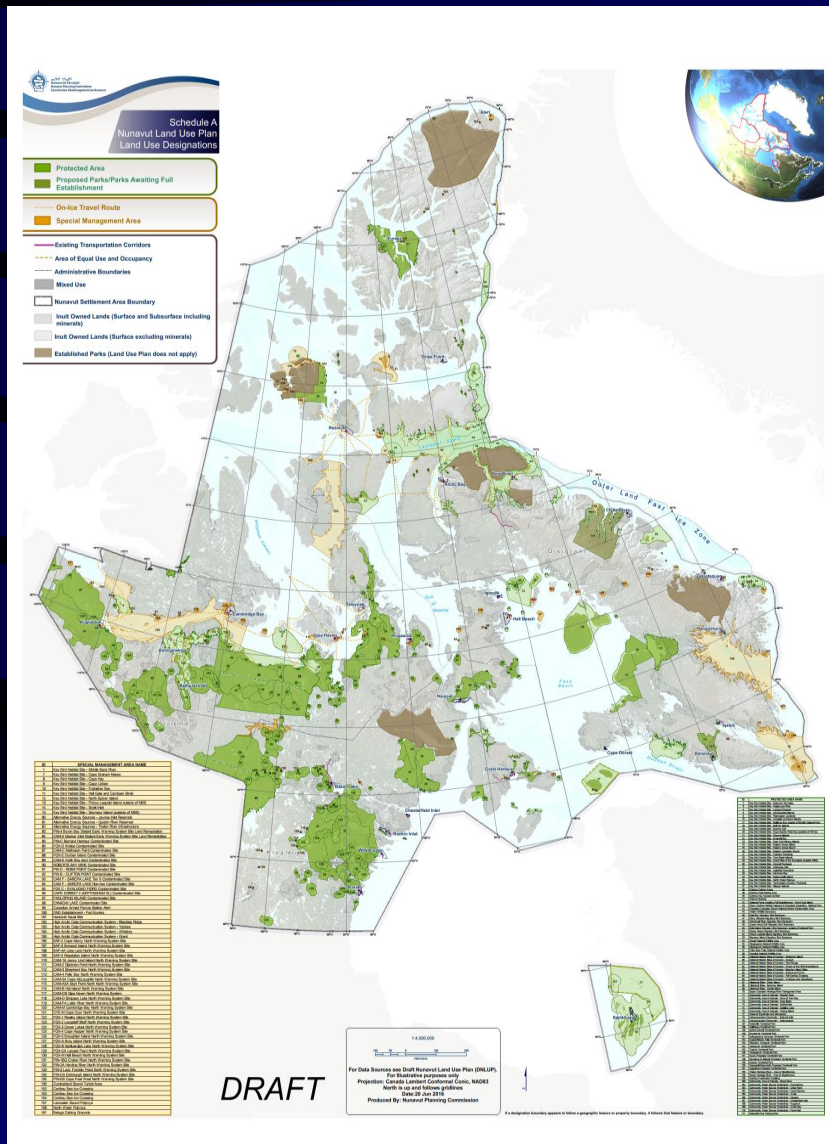
Regional Differences in 2016 Draft Plan



Prohibited activity	Kitikmeot % of land	Kivalliq % of land	Qikiqtaaluk % of land
Mining	31%	26%	8%
Oil & gas	31%	26%	8%
Linear develop't	31%	25%	7%
Tourism (permanent)	4%	7%	0.2%
Marine shipping	20%	0.2%	3%

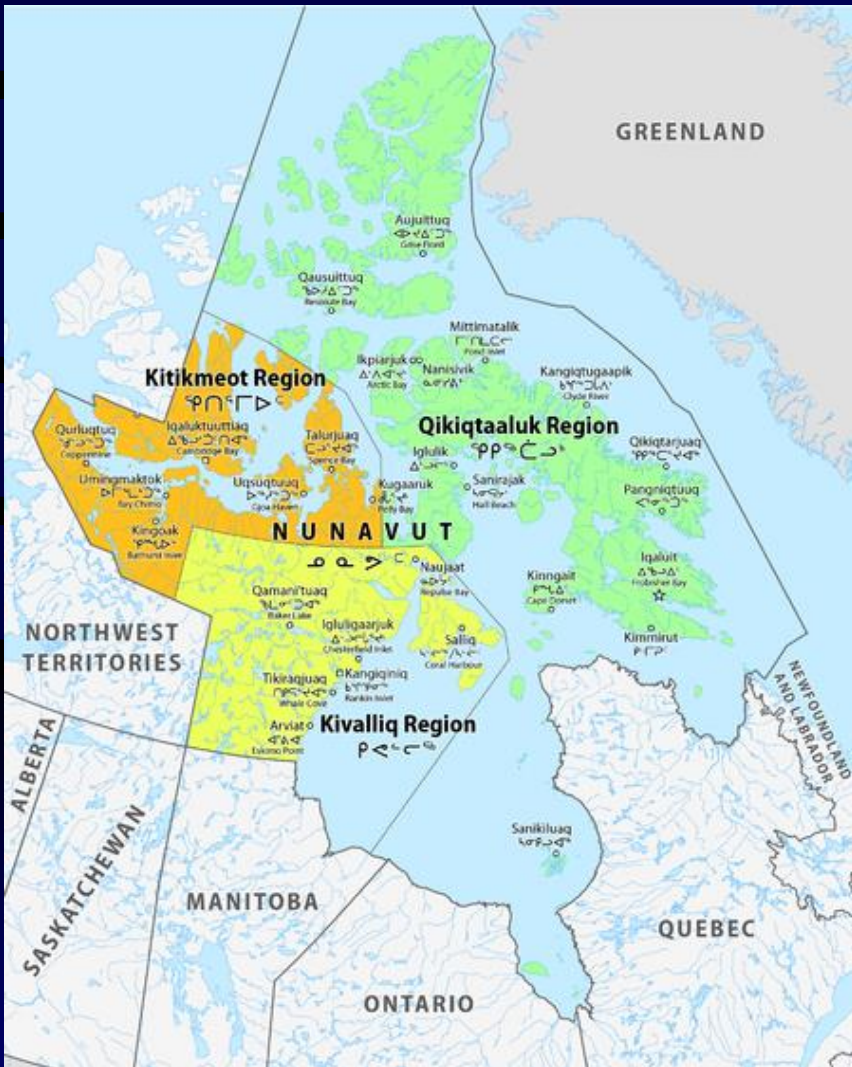
Source: Government of Nunavut 2017.

Qikiqtaaluk Concerns from 2017 Hearing



- Communities asked why areas they had identified were not included.
- At Hearing, 2 communities approached QWB to help with written submissions.
- NPC refused more consultation or funding.
- Later, QWB confirmed that 12 of 13 HTOs needed help with final submissions.

QWB's Project to Assist HTOs

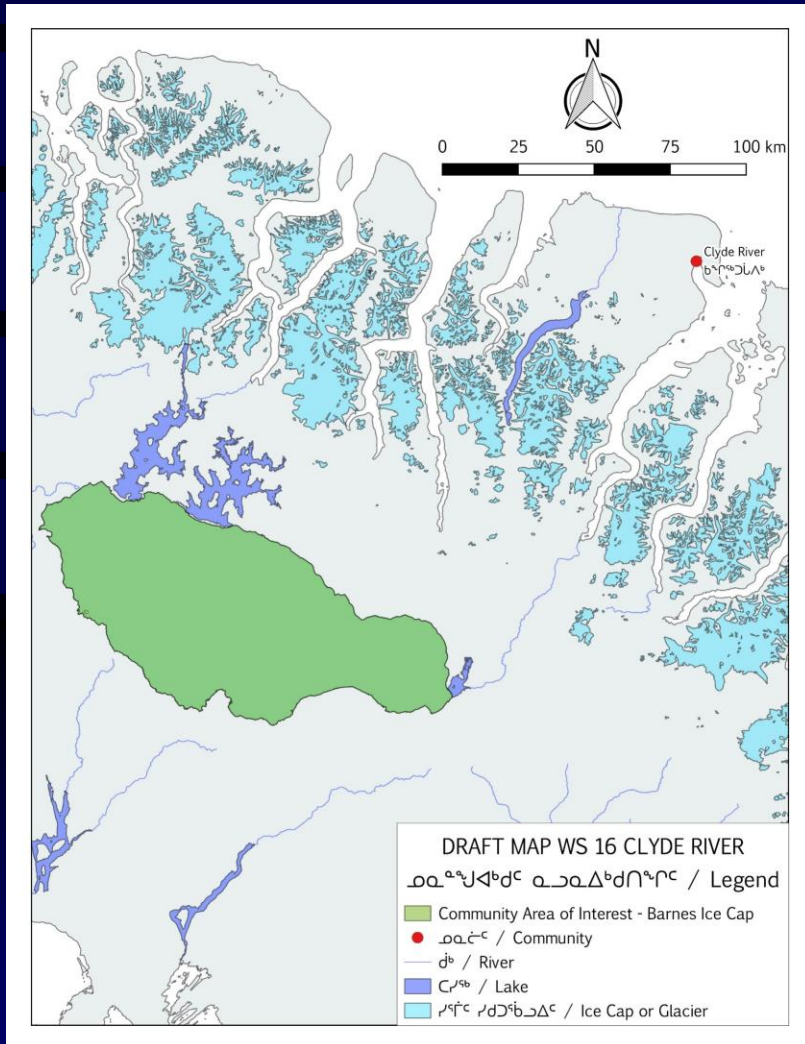


- During July 2017 – May 2018, QWB held Land Use Planning Workshops with all 13 HTOs.
- All draft submissions planned for September 2018

QWB's Project: Methodology

- Workshops followed a semi-directed, focus group design, chaired by the local HTO Chairperson.
- Local focus groups composed of elected HTO Directors, plus 1-3 local experts selected by the HTO Board.
- General Workshop Organization:
 1. Orientation: 2016 Draft Plan, designations & types of restrictions currently in the plan.
 2. Group - directed mapping & listing of values & restrictions.
 3. Any missed 2016 designations, overlapping areas & issues.

Protected Area: Barnes Ice Cap

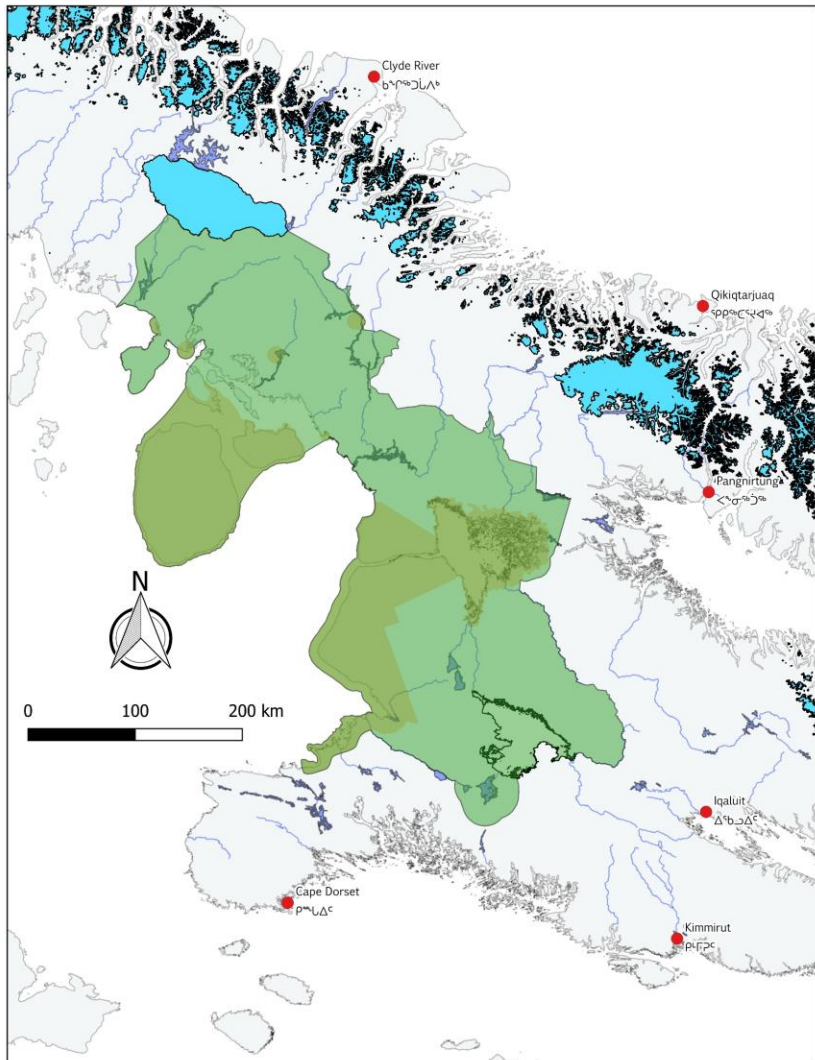


- Prohibited uses:
 - Ice & Water Extraction
 - Oil and Gas
 - Mining
 - Quarries
 - Hydro-electric
 - Linear Infrastructure

Amendments to Migratory Bird Setbacks

Bird Group	Marine Setbacks
All Seabirds, Coastal Waterfowl and Sea ducks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="728 291 1688 429">• Increase setback for ships from 500 m to 1.5 km.<li data-bbox="728 534 1740 839">• Increase setback from 100 m to 500 m from birds in water without speed restriction for zodiacs, kayaks, boats, etc.<li data-bbox="728 943 1715 1249">• Add 300 m setback from birds in water with a maximum speed of 3.5 km/hr (1.9 knots) for zodiacs, kayaks, boats, etc.

Protected Area: West Central Baffin Island



- Low-arctic climate stable for 4,750 years surrounded by unstable high arctic
- Meeting area with continuous 3,000 years of use by Inuit & ancestors
- Migratory, calving, post-calving & wintering areas of migratory caribou ecotype
- Landlocked ringed seals
- World's largest snow goose colony
- Denning area of Baffin wolf

QWB's Project: Follow-up Steps

- Locally mapped areas digitized using Q-GIS.
- Based largely on IQ, draft submissions written for each type of HTO-designated area.
- Draft maps & submissions for each community sent to each HTO for review, revision & approval.
- Local HTOs may review these with their community.
- Entire package should be reviewed and approved at the AGM of the QWB in late 2018, and then submitted to NPC.

Future of the Nunavut Land Use Plan

- NPC recently announced that the next draft will be prepared for 2022.
- Federal government has once again denied additional funding requested by NPC.
- Parks Canada, Fisheries & Oceans Canada & Government of Nunavut proceeding with other types of protected area designation.
- Governments of Nunavut & Canada have stated that the 2016 Plan was too detailed & specific, preferring few if any development prohibitions.

Acknowledgements

- World Wildlife Fund of Canada
 - Major support for travel
- Nunavut Wildlife Management Board and Qikiqtani Inuit Association
 - Additional support for travel
- Hunters & Trappers Organizations
 - Honorariums for Directors and local experts
- 95 participants in 13 communities

