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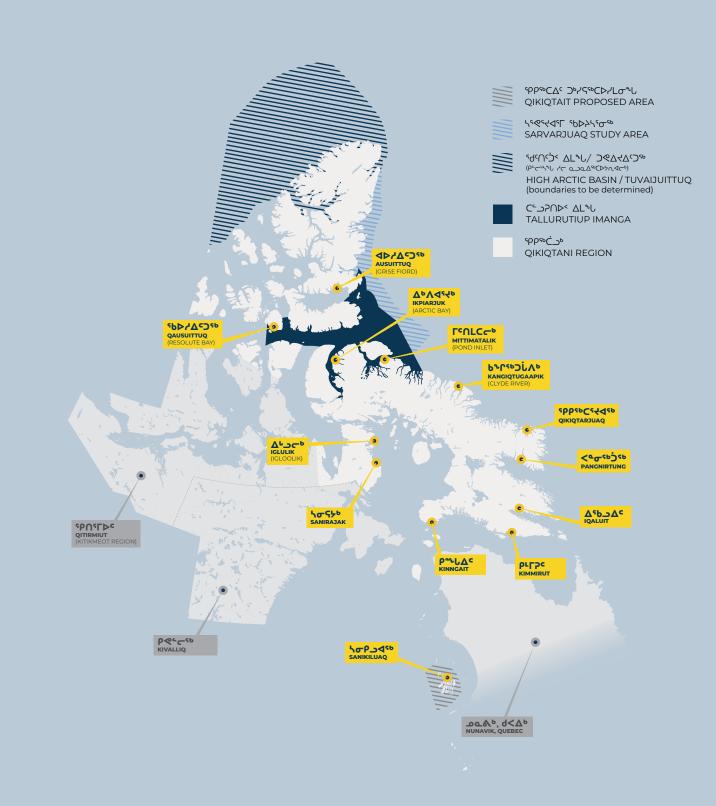
QIKIQTANI

INUIT ASSOCIATION

The Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) is a not-for-profit society, which represents approximately 15,500 Inuit in the Qikiqtani region of Nunavut. The Qikiqtani region includes 13 communities from Grise Fiord, in the High Arctic, down to Sanikiluaq, on the Belcher Islands.

QIA was established to protect, promote and advance the rights and benefits of Qikiqtani Inuit. It is a Designated Inuit Organization under the Nunavut Agreement. QIA is one of three Regional Inuit Associations affiliated with Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.; the other associations include the Kitikmeot Inuit Association and the Kivalliq Inuit Association. We work closely with our partners, such as Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami and the Inuit Circumpolar Council Canada, as well as different levels of government, to represent Inuit in the Inuit Nunangat.

Two other organizations operate under the QIA umbrella: Kakivak Association, responsible for community economic development and small businesses; and Qikiqtaaluk Corporation, created to manage economic development on behalf of QIA.



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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

On August 1, 2019 we ratified the Tallurutiup Imanga Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA) which officially established the National Marine Conservation Area and allotted interim protection for Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area. Since that day of celebration, our team has been working hard to implement the benefits associated with this IIBA.

The COVID-19 pandemic has posed significant obstacles for our projects in 2020. Territory-wide lockdowns, office closures, travel restrictions, and limitations on gatherings have prevented us from moving forward on community meetings and consultations.

Despite the challenges posed by COVID-19 our team has continued to make tremendous strides on work related to Tallurutiup Imanga and Tuvaijuittuq.

Our Nauttiqsuqtiit team is growing with new staff in each of the five impacted communities. In Arctic Bay, our team has built a cabin to provide shelter for harvesters and a base for wildlife monitoring work. The Artic Bay Nauttiqsuqtiit also harvested country food for the community during the first COVID-19 Nunavut lockdown.

In Clyde River and Pond Inlet, our teams are already showing tremendous skill in harvesting to support their community – both teams have shared stories of distributing their catch to Elders and other community members in need. In Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord we have hired our Nauttiqsuqtiit teams and have begun to train the new staff to carry out their monitoring work.

Meanwhile, our Department of Marine and Wildlife continues to deliver the new benefits for Inuit that were secured under the Tallurutiup Imanga IIBA. In July 2020, QIA distributed \$100,000 to Hunters and Trappers Organizations in the five Tallurutiup Imanga communities of Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Pond Inlet and Resolute Bay.

We are also advancing work on infrastructure projects in the Tallurutiup Imanga communities. Work completed includes needs

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assessments for multi-use facilities in each of the five communities, a Memorandum of Understanding for community harbours in Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay, and consultations on small craft harbour designs in Arctic Bay and Clyde River.

Furthermore, the Tallurutiup Imanga agreement has become a blueprint for our efforts in conservation within the Qikiqtani Region. We are using the success of this work in partnership with the Government of Canada to advance protection for two other marine areas in our Region; Sarvarjuaq, the area known as Pikialasorsuaq in Greenland or North Water Polynya, and Qikiqtait, the Belcher Island archipelago in the heart of Hudson Bay.

I am extremely proud of the work we have carried out to date, in the face of a global pandemic, and look forward to reporting on more accomplishments in 2021.

Qujannamiik,

- P.J. Akeeagok





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MARINE PROTECTION IN THE QIKIQTANI REGION

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Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area was formally established in August 2019 with the signing of an Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA) between QIA and the Government of Canada. The IIBA includes provisions for the interim protection of Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area.

Known as the Arctic Serengeti, Tallurutiup Imanga is the birthplace and refuge for nearly all species found in the Eastern Arctic.

Tuvaijuittuq is an area of particular ecological importance due to the presence of old, thick, multi-year pack ice.

Combined, Tallurutiup Imanga and Tuvaijuittuq cover more than 427,000 square kilometres, which is larger than Newfoundland and Labrador.

In October 2020, QIA published Inuit Stewardship and the Blue Economy in Nunavut's Qikiqtani Region. This document outlines QIA's plans to use the negotiation and governance model we developed under the Tallurutiup Imanga IIBA to extend protection for two additional marine areas in the Qikiqtani Region: Sarvarjuaq and Qikiqtait.

Sarvarjuaq, in the High Arctic, lies between Tallurutiup Imanga and Tuvaijuittuq. Once all three areas become protected this would create a continuous protected zone of over 502,866 square kilometers.

TUVAIJUITTUQ MARINE PROTECTED AREA

319,411 km²

5.55% Г^ь ძ∿Րთс⁻^ь ხ௳С▷< ΔLል∿სთ 5.55% of Canada's marine area

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Tuvaijuittuq, which means "the ice never melts" in Inuktitut, is an area of ecological importance. The organisms living in this area are abundant and diverse and sustain larger animals such as walrus and bearded seals.

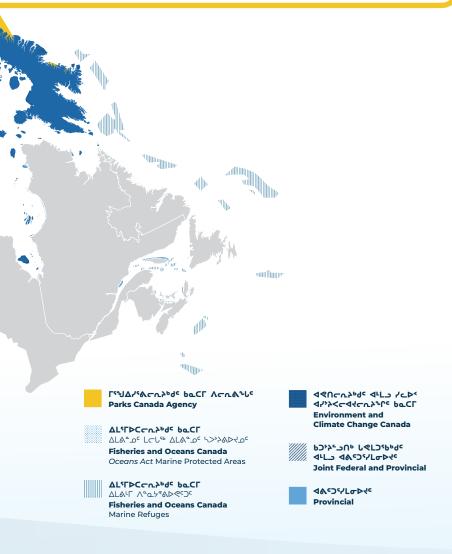
Tuvaijuittuq contains old, thick, multi-year pack ice. The areas' importance to the Arctic ecosystems is expected to become more critical as climate change melts sea ice. The multi-year ice has been key for travel and harvesting for Inuit in the region – connecting Canada to Greenland.

The Tallurutiup Imanga Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA) recognizes that Tuvaijuittuq is a globally, nationally and regionally unique and significant area. Following research and community consultations permanent protection of Tuvaijuittuq will fall under this IIBA.



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CANADA'S MARINE PROTECTED AND CONSERVATION AREAS



C⁻→PΠÞ< ΔL⁵υσ **b** ΔCΓ Δἰσ 5>⁵λδ⁶

TALLURUTIUP IMANGA NATIONAL MARINE CONSERVATION AREA

108,000 km²

1.9% ძ∿Րσ∿ს ხჲC▷< ΔLል∿სთ 1.9% of Canada's marine area

Tallurutiup Imanga, known as the Arctic Serengeti, is the birthplace and refuge for nearly all species found in the Eastern Arctic. Since the 1960s, Inuit in Nunavut's High Arctic have worked to protect these pristine waters. These efforts were realized with the signing of the Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement which formally established Tallurutiup Imanga as a National Marine Conservation Area in August 2019.

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ABOUT TALLURUTIUP IMANGA ADJACENT COMMUNITIES

ARCTIC BAY • CLYDE RIVER • GRISE FIORD • POND INLET • RESOLUTE BAY



3,865 ΔΩΔς ΝΩςσης Total population



27 べらいしくいこくいとこくいと、Average age 94% Δຼລ ٔ c λ c Þ ב ٔ σ ት r c Inuit population



91% ΔϼϧͶϽ϶ϧͼ Inuktitut speaking



19.2% Ϳሲና 12Γና פשם Δ٥ לכיי בֹיל L לי High school diploma



\$20,490 Padybyshamcone Median total income

Almost 3,900 people live in Nunavut's High Arctic, 94 per cent are Inuit. Inuit are culturally resilient and despite our experience with colonialism, our culture and language are still prevalent in our communities. Traditional values such as sharing, respect for Elders and cooperation remain central to our community life.

Roughly 91 per cent of Inuit in the High Arctic communities report an ability to conduct a conversation in Inuktitut (the Regional language), and our people harvest country foods such as seal, narwhal and caribou to feed our families and communities.



Δ^{cb}baΔⁱ JOBS AND PROGRAMS

The Tallurutiup Imanga Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement and Tuvaijuittuq agreement outline numerous jobs and programs for Inuit in the Qikiqtani communities of Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Pond Inlet and Resolute Bay. These jobs and programs allow Inuit to be involved in areas of governance, environmental stewardship, research, monitoring, knowledge-sharing and mentorship. Many of these opportunities foster traditional Inuit values and skills.



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2020 TALLURUTIUP IMANGA PROGRAM GROWTH



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The Tallurutiup Imanga Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA) created 39 new meaningful jobs within QIA.

In each of the five adjacent communities there are new jobs for a Nauttiqsuqtiit Community Supervisor, a Nauttiqsuqtiit Lead and Nauttiqsuqtiit.

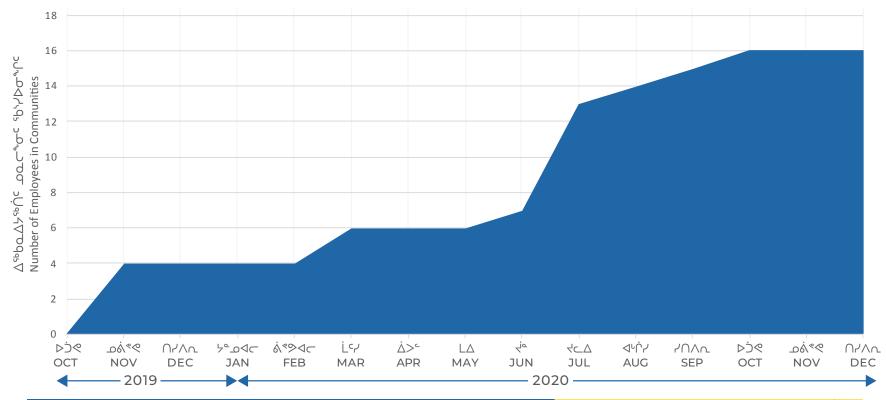
Eight jobs were created to manage and implement the IIBA. These include a Director of Marine and Wildlife Stewardship, a Senior Inuit Stewardship Manager, an Inuit Stewardship Manager, a Governance Coordinator, a Research Manager, a Nauttiqsuqtiit Coordinator, a Compensation and Benefits Clerk, and an Inuit Stewardship Administrator.

QIA created the Department of Marine and Wildlife within our organization dedicated to delivering the benefits under the IIBA.

The Director of Marine and Wildlife Stewardship was hired on August 6, 2019. Since then, 20 positions have been filled across Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Pond Inlet, Resolute Bay, and Iqaluit.

2019-2020 Λ C Λ 4 $^{<}$ Λ 6 $^{\circ}$ C $^{\circ}$ C $^{\circ}$ U $^{\circ}$ C $^{\circ}$ C

2019-2020 Program Growth Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Pond Inlet and Resolute Bay



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When fully staffed by 2026, the program will have created 39 jobs across 6 communities.

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ხ∿ՐˤႩϽἰ∧Ⴉ Clyde River	7
るトイムぐつ Grise Fiord	5
⁵b⊳≀∆९⊃९ Resolute Bay	5
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2020 C⁻→PΠÞ< ΔL[®]Lσ ¹PP¹[®]Cσ[®]d^c Δ¹[®]baΔ[†][®]Π[®]P^c 2020 TALLURUTIUP IMANGA QIA TEAM



Δ^cb₂Δ^c IQALUIT

Andrew Randall: Director Wildlife and Marine

ode Puccio: a penior Inuit Steward Manager Neil Kigutaq: Senior Inuit Steward Manager

Emily K-Sloan: Nauttigsugtiit Coordinator

Geneva Noble, Governance Coordinator



POND INLET

Leo Maktar: Nauttiqsuqtiit Crew Lead

Ryan Arnakallak: Nauttiqsuqtiit



ኄ⊳ለΔናጋጭ RESOLUTE BAY

ל אבאלה: שסר, של אבאלה א

Joe Amarualik: Community Supervisor

Joadamee Amagoalik: Nauttiqsuqtiit Crew Lead

COUNTY OF THE CONTRACT OF THE

Daniel Sallaviniq: Nauttiqsuqtiit



Δ^bΛ⊲^c₹^b
ARCTIC BAY

Niore Iqlukjuak: Community Supervisor

'>'\d PJ°C'6': apcn 6'\d 9'\d 9'\b 6'6

Joshua Kiguktak: Nauttiqsuqtiit Crew Lead

Mishak Allurut: Nauttiqsuqtiit Crew Lead

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Jonah Muckpah: Nauttiqsuqtiit

Matthew Akikulu: Nauttiqsuqtiit



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Esa Qillaq: Community Supervisor

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Silas Natanine: Nauttiqsuqtiit Crew Lead

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Joavee Etuangat: Nauttigsugtiit



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GRISE FIORD

 $CAT AP^*CD^*-PAYd: DOC^*\sigma^* DPJA^*N^*N^*$

Laisa Audlaluk-Watsko: Community Supervisor

Jaypeetee Akeeagok: Nauttiqsuqtiit Crew Lead

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Christian Christensen: Nauttiqsuqtiit

σρουγγοριστο Δροσο

NAUTTIQSUQTIIT INUIT STEWARDS PROGRAM

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In July 2018, QIA launched the Nauttiqsuqtiit Inuit Steward pilot program in Arctic Bay. This pilot program was an early benefit of the Tallurutiup Imanga Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement funded by Parks Canada.

The success of the Nauttiqsuqtiit pilot program led to its expansion to the other four Tallurutiup Imanga communities. The Nauttiqsuqtiit program has now been expanded to Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Pond Inlet and Resolute Bay.

The Nauttiqsuqtiit program is providing Inuit jobs as environmental stewards and harvesters. The Nauttiqsuqtiit share their harvests with Elders and the community to help Inuit access country food.

As stewards of Tallurutiup Imanga, the Nauttiqsuqtiit use their knowledge of the local landscape to monitor sea ice conditions for safe passage and lend a hand to search and rescue efforts in the community, using their knowledge of fellow community members and the local landscape to help rescue Inuit in need.

The Nauttiqsuqtiit also bridge the gap between youth and Elders. The skills and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit they acquire from working with Elders is passed down to young Inuit eager to learn on-the-land skills.

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Cultural liaisons and interpreters

Nauttiqsuqtiit welcome visitors to the Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area. They are the cultural liaisons and interpreters for the area.

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>△Nና⊕ 26%) የተመፈት የተመፈት

Monitoring, research and data management

Nauttiqsuqtiit conduct regular patrols of Tallurutiup Imanga to monitor the waters, sea ice conditions and wildlife.

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Harvesting and food sovereignty

An important part of the Nauttiqsuqtiit work is harvesting marine animals and sharing their catch with the community.



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ΔΡΟΓΙΖΉ Λ΄ ΛΕΛΙΌΛΙΟΥ ΛΕΛΙΌΚΟΣ ΔΑΡΟΥΘΕΙΑΝΟ ΑΙΘΟΘΕΙΑΝΟ ΑΙΘΟΘΕΙΑΝ

Community engagement and youth mentorship

Nauttiqsuqtiit actively work with community members, acting as a bridge between Elders and youth.

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Gathering Inuit Qaujimajatugangit

Nauttiqsuqtiit help in gathering Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and traditional skills from Elders.

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Search and rescue

Nauttiqsuqtiit assist with search and rescue efforts in the High Arctic when needed.

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NAUTTIQSUQTIIT SPOTLIGHT: LAISA AUDLALUK-WATSKO, GRISE FIORD



- (درا م ۱۹۵۱ میلاده
- Mother of five children
- Laisa lives with her husband, her 17, 14, and 4-year-old sons and her 7-year-old daughter who has special needs

CAS 40°CD6-664 a D506646064606 ACC66076 LCZ 20201.

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After 15 years working as the QIA Community Liaison Officer in Grise Fiord, Audlaluk-Watsko transitioned to her new job as the Nauttiqsuqtiit Community Supervisor.

Audlaluk-Watsko grew up camping and harvesting and is excited about this opportunity to learn more on-the-land skills and to teach these skills to youth in Grise Fiord.

Audlaluk-Watsko is proud that young Inuit girls will see her working as a Nauttiqsuqti and know that these jobs are for woman too. Laisa wants young girls to know that "the man may be physically stronger at times – but that doesn't mean women can't be just as good at these jobs".

> - CAY 4P°C_3°-6°4, 4P74C7F, aP°N°+7°NO Dac°F F4F°14

As Inuit, protecting our land and wildlife is part of our tradition and culture – these jobs are a continuation of our cultural beliefs."

Laisa Audlaluk-Watsko,
 Grise Fiord, Nauttiqsuqtiit
 Community Supervisor



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NAUTTIQSUQTIIT SPOTLIGHT: JOE AMARUALIK, RESOLUTE BAY



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- Father of two children
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- Joe lives with his wife, their 14-year-old son and 4-year-old daughter

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Joe Amarualik appreciates his work on the Nauttiqsuqtiit team as it allows him to work on-the-land and to help provide for his community.

Amarualik joined the QIA Nauttiqsuqtiit program as the Community Supervisor in June 2020. Joe welcomes the opportunity to teach the youth of Resolute Bay through the Nauttiqsuqtiit program. In Amarualik's words, "Being a Nauttiqsuqtiit allows me to focus more on the younger generation. The youth haven't had the same opportunity to learn on-the-land skills, now we can give them the chance."



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My job as a Nauttiqsuqtiit means a lot to me. It's a model that involves people from the community – it's about protecting our waters and wildlife, but it comes from our point of view and puts Inuit first."

– Joe Amarualik, Resolute Bay, Community Supervisor

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NAUTTIQSUQTIIT SPOTLIGHT: ESA QILLAQ, CLYDE RIVER



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- Father of three sons who are now adults and living on their own
- Δ\ \d\(\Delta\)
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- Esa lives with his wife, their 11-year-old granddaughter and 4-year-old grandson

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Qillaq joined the QIA team in March 2020 as the Community Supervisor for the Clyde River Nauttiqsuqtiit. Before accepting this position, Esa was a full-time harvester.

As a child, Esa learned the traditional skills of harvesting from his grandfather. His brother was sent to school while Esa worked alongside his grandfather to learn harvesting skills to help feed his family.

Prior to being hired as a Nauttiqsuqti, Esa and his wife worked together to meet the needs of their household. Esa harvesting to feed his family, and his wife working at the health care centre in Clyde River to help pay the bills. While Esa tried to harvest full-time, he had to take on odd jobs from time to time to pay for harvesting equipment and fuel.

Esa appreciates that the Nauttiqsuqtiit program recognizes the importance of harvesters' roles within the community.



> - À\ 'P°C'b, b°N'b\JC'' AN'N'DL9C

This job lets me provide for Elders, with our team harvesting regularly, we can provide more country food."

Esa Qillaq, Clyde River,
 Community Supervisor

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CLYDE RIVER SPOTLIGHT: BUILDING QUMATIIT FOR HARVESTING

If you're not out there on-the-land regularly you don't learn the skills you need, like how to travel in poor visibility, how to recognize a land mass on a blizzard day or how to navigate using snow drifts – these are essential survival skills."

– Esa Qillaq, Community Supervisor, Clyde River





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During 2020, the Clyde River Nauttiqsuqtiit undertook building qamutiit. These qamutiit will be used as part of their equipment for harvesting, search and rescue, and other on-the-land activities.

The Community Supervisor, Esa Qillaq, identified important ancestral burial grounds near Clyde River. These burial grounds have historical significance and need to be preserved and maintained.

Documenting and protecting these sacred grounds will be an important part of the Nauttiqsuqtiit duties.





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ARCTIC BAY SPOTLIGHT: HARVESTING DURING THE PANDEMIC

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The Nauttiqsuqtiit program began in Arctic Bay in 2018 as a pilot program and early benefit of the Tallurutiup Imanga Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement. The success of the pilot program led to the expansion of the program to the other four High Arctic communities.

In 2020, the Arctic Bay Nauttiqsuqtiit continued their work as supporters of their community and stewards of their environment.

The Arctic Bay Nauttiqsuqtiit harvested to benefit their community during the first COVID-19 closure in Nunavut from March to June. The Nauttiqsuqtiit harvested char and distributed their catch among community members, especially Elders, making sure that everyone had access to healthy country food during the pandemic. Country food is central to Inuit culture and sharing country food is not only nourishing but also uplifting during a time of hardship and social isolation.









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The Arctic Bay Nauttiqsuqtiit team have continued to build the necessary equipment to assist with harvesting and search and rescue activities. They recently completed building additional qamutiik to support their important work.

In early 2020, the team was called upon to support a search and rescue effort. Local harvesters were at risk on unstable sea ice on the floe edge. The Nauttiqsuqtiit team made sure everyone made it to safety before they themselves returned to the safety of the stable ice.



The Arctic Bay Nauttiqsuqtiit have also made great progress on building a cabin network to support their monitoring and harvesting efforts. These cabins are located on-the-land in strategic areas for harvesters to use, they provide shelter from harsh weather and a safe harbor in case of an emergency. The first cabin is expected to be finished next year.













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I want to learn more about the land and teach my young kids so our traditions can go on."

- Leo Maktar

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ላ'L ናΔታ° ላ'αβ'ς."

Our Nauttiqsuqtiit have been expanding across the five adjacent Tallurutiup Imanga Communities, the crew in Pond Inlet is one of the new additions to our team.

Currently, Pond Inlet has two Nauttiqsuqtiit: Leo Maktar, and Ryan Arnakalak.



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Before they were Nauttiqsuqti, Maktar, and Arnakalak were involved in QIA's community-based monitor program. That program began in 2017 and was operated as a pilot project for monitoring, training, skills development and capacity building in the community. We are pleased that the team has been able to transition from that pilot to these permanent jobs.





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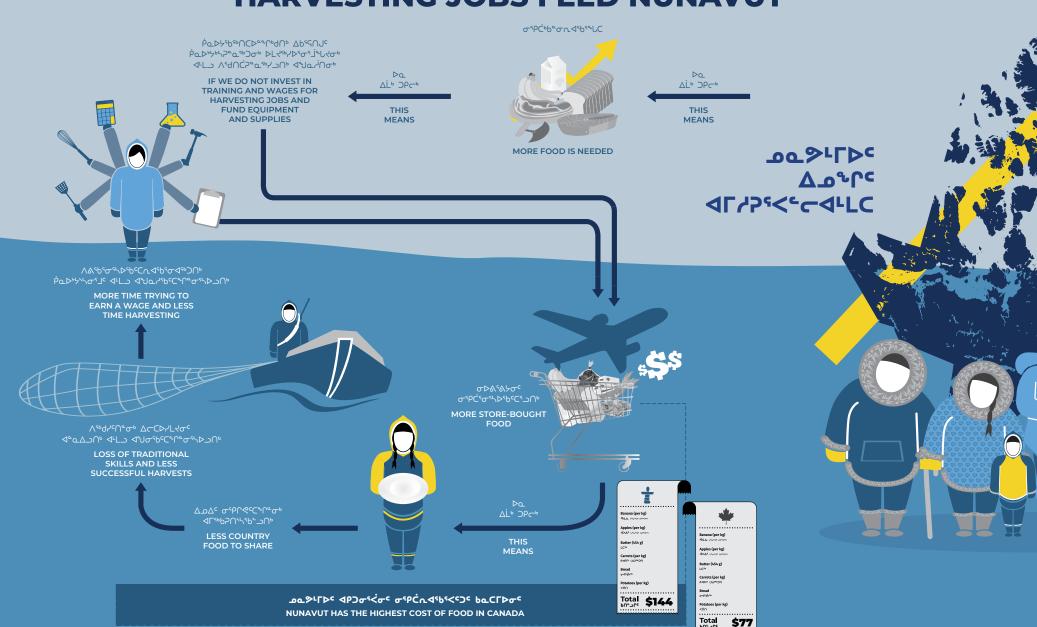
In August, QIA accompanied the Pond Inlet Nauttiqsuqtiit on a harvesting trip to Eclipse Sound. During this trip the Nauttiqsuqtiit:

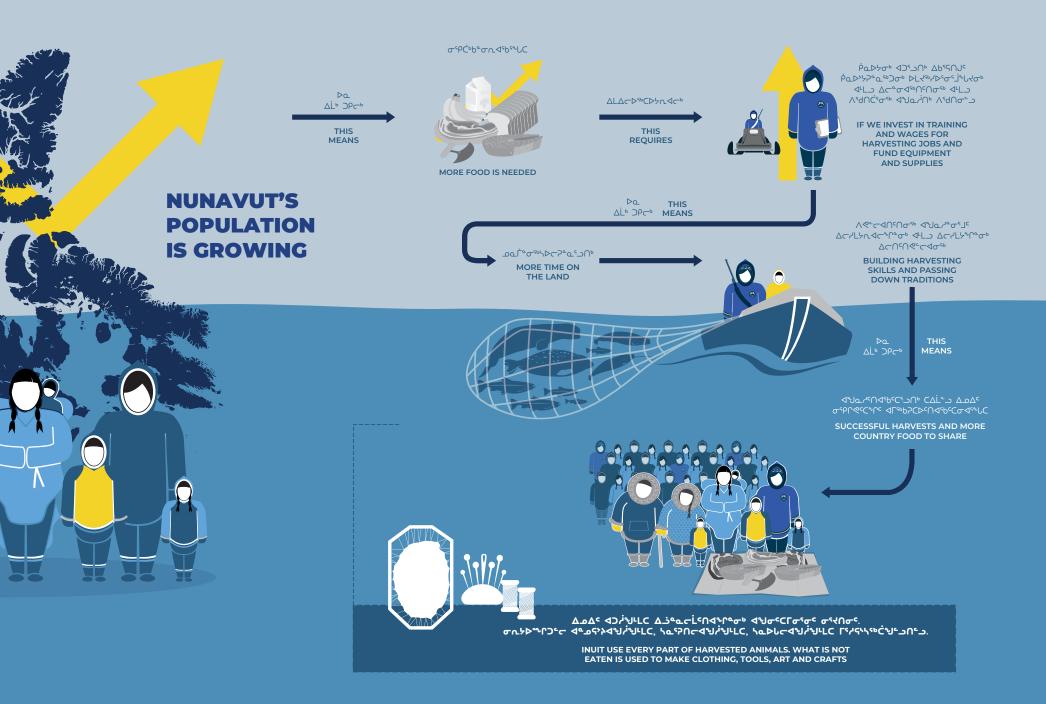
- harvested seal
- · recorded observations on vegetation in the area
- logged weather conditions
- documented movements of marine life and birds

The harvested seals were shared with their community, particularly Elders in Pond Inlet.

The observations on vegetation, weather and animal movements were recorded as part of a collection of data to inform decision making for the marine area.









NAUTTIQSUQTIIT: HELPING TO ACHIEVE FOOD SOVEREIGNTY

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The Nauttiqsuqtiit came into full operations in October 2020 and are already making a notable impact. QIA has started to implement formal approaches for tracking Nauttiqsuqtiit activities and gathering data. Tracking harvesting has been our first focus as it directly helps to feed our communities. The Nauttiqsuqtiit harvests are shared with their communities in support of food sovereignty.

Though data collection on harvesting is just beginning, a few of our Nauttiqsuqtiit Community Supervisors documented some of their harvests. This has provided a window into the potential impacts of Nauttiqsuqtiit harvests on country food access and food sovereignty in our communities.

In Arctic Bay, the Nauttiqsuqtiit team harvested an equivalent of \$41,000 worth of store-bought meat over a six-month period. The team in Clyde River harvested almost \$94,000 worth. This country food was shared with Elders and the community. In communities where over 70 per cent of people experience food insecurity, this is making a difference.

While the numbers to-date represent only a small fraction of the capacity of our crews, they illustrate just how impactful the Nauttiqsuqtiit harvesting can be within our communities.

Country food holds value far more important and far deeper than any monetary valuation. Our traditional foods are not only worth more due to their superior nutritional value, but they are also priceless in terms of the roles they play in maintaining and nurturing our identity, our families, our social relationships, and our language.

Converting harvested foods into an equivalent value of local store-bought meat provides a direct comparison to how much it would cost if the same amount of meat had to be purchased in a local store. Placing a monetary value to country food is challenging and has limitations, however it can illustrate one way to value harvesting.

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Country food is central to Inuit culture. Reinvigorating the harvesting industry:

- empowers Inuit by providing opportunities to locally source and process culturally appropriate nutritious food
- transmits Inuit Qaujimajatugangit
- · promotes knowledge, skills and language transfer
- reinvigorates Inuit leadership in Nunavut's wildlife management regiment
- safeguards Inuit cultural traditions and values related to harvesting, food preparation and sharing



HARVESTING AND FOOD SOVEREIGNTY ARCTIC BAY: BY THE NUMBERS

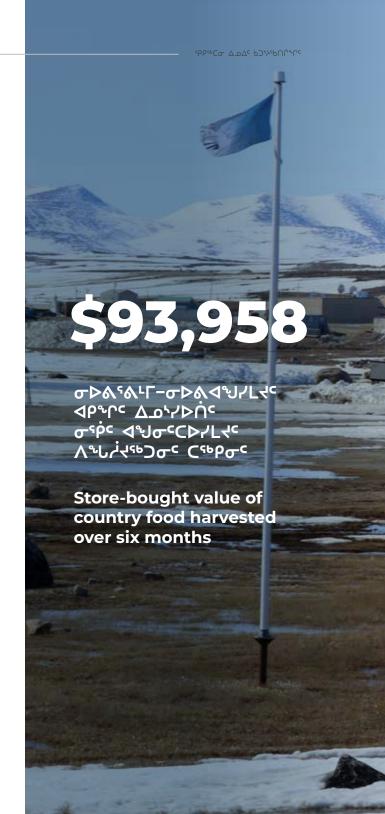
4496CVJ7L40 σ \triangleright δ δ Γ - δ Γ δ **HARVEST** STORE VALUE \$8,782 عناذ NARWHAL \$3,030 S CARIBOU \$2,489 **BEARDED SEAL** \$1,245 ₽₽₽₽₽₽ HARP SEAL \$18,862 23 acnsb RINGED SEAL \$6,793 194 Δ¹6 Δ¹6 CHAR \$284 \$94





HARVESTING AND FOOD SOVEREIGNTY CLYDE RIVER: BY THE NUMBERS

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NAUTTIQSUQTIIT: HELPING TO MONITOR THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Inuit are the original caretakers of the Inuit Nunangat; through intimate relationships with the land, waters, and wildlife, we have tracked environmental conditions and changes since time immemorial. Our harvesters have always observed their surroundings and shared their observations and knowledge to ensure safety, to support successful harvesting, and to build understanding.

In the face of climate change we have transitioned our traditional roles as environmental stewards into modern jobs as Nauttigsugtiit.

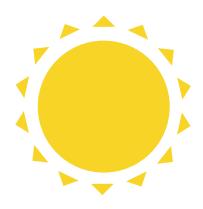
The Nauttiqsuqtiit have invaluable knowledge of our environment and how it is changing.

Augmenting this knowledge with training and skills development, the Nauttiqsuqtiit will be in an excellent position to lead research initiatives and share with Canadians a first-hand account of how climate change is impacting Arctic communities and our way of life.

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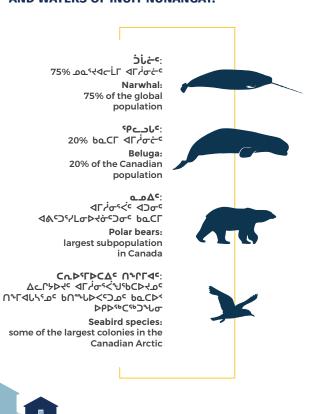
"The weather is changing, it's not getting as cold, sea ice is forming later. In Clyde River we could be boating until December. Ten to twelve years ago by Halloween we were harvesting seals through breathing holes in the sea ice." Esa Qillaq, Community Supervisor, Clyde River



Permafrost is melting 70 years ahead of predictions.

The Arctic is warming at two times the global average. The Arctic temperature has increased 2.3 degrees Celsius since 1950.

CANADIAN WILDLIFE DEPEND ON THE LAND AND WATERS OF INUIT NUNANGAT.



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Arctic sea is decreasing at 4.6% per decade.



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The Tallurutiup Imanga Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA) outlines the importance of research and monitoring for Tallurutiup Imanga and highlights the need for equal involvement of Inuit in these efforts and inclusion of Inuit knowledge and expertise.

The IIBA includes a number of actions to facilitate this work, including the development of a Research and Monitoring Strategy and the provision of an Inuit Research and Monitoring Fund that will support Tallurutiup Imanga adjacent communities to lead and conduct their own research.

The Nauttiqsuqtiit Research and Monitoring Strategy is underway with an anticipated completion date in early 2022. While the Strategy is being developed the Nauttiqsuqtiit are working with communities to identify research priorities.

Each of the Nauttiqsuqtiit bring unique knowledge that strengthens their crew. Esa Qillaq, Community Supervisor for the Clyde River Nauttiqsuqtiit, has been the lead technician for the Clyde River Weather Station Network which has been operating since 2009.

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As leaders in their communities, the Nauttiqsuqtiit understand local priorities and needs for research and monitoring projects and will ensure that these are led by the communities.

Through their work in harvesting, conducting patrols, and gathering Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, the Nauttiqsuqtiit are in an excellent position to advance research and monitoring in the area. They bring their own skills and knowledge to research and at the same time, can be bridges between local experts, Elders, youth, and visiting researchers.

The Nauttiqsuqtiit Research and Monitoring Strategy will provide detailed documentation of the community priorities. It will identify specific approaches, partnerships, and technology options to support the establishment of research and monitoring programs as well as note key locations for research within Tallurutiup Imanga.





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HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS ORGANIZATION SUPPORT

Under the Tallurutiup Imanga Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement the five Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTO) will receive \$250,000 each fiscal year. QIA distributed \$100,000 to each HTO as the allocation for the 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 fiscal years.

The money is intended to assist HTOs to strengthen their capacity to respond to an anticipated increase in requests related to their duties under the Nunavut Agreement, arising from the establishment of Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area.

Hunters and Trappers Organizations are at the heart of Qikiqtani communities, they play a central role in keeping our traditional skills alive, monitoring our environment, and feeding our communities.

QIA conducted consultations with each of the HTOs in January and February 2020 regarding their needs and plans for these funds.

Many of the HTOs are planning to use the money to bolster their office space, procure necessary equipment, conduct research, and mount community events.





Δ^ηbンCへの^ηb FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

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The Tallurutiup Imanga Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement includes provisions to explore the potential for sustainable new fishing opportunities within or adjacent to Tallurutiup Imanga.

QIA is currently working with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) to engage with each of the five communities to understand local priorities and opportunities, identify gaps, and develop strategies to address those gaps.

QIA and DFO have established five objectives for this work:

Objective 1: DFO to resource QIA to hire staff to support this work

Objective 2: QIA and DFO to co-develop a coordinated community strategy

Objective 3: Engage with the five communities

Objective 4: Build QIA capacity for fisheries development

Objective 5: Write a "What We Heard" report

Objective 1 was completed on October 2, 2020. A Contribution Agreement was signed between QIA and DFO to resource QIA up to \$300,000.

ΔĹJ¢ Δ%ρξςδςςσς MARINE NAVIGATION

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The Tallurutiup Imanga Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement calls for training opportunities in marine navigation within the Qikiqtani Region.

As we develop a training plan, our Nauttiqsuqtiit team is learning from our fellow stewards in British Columbia, who have been watching over the Pacific Coast since 2005.

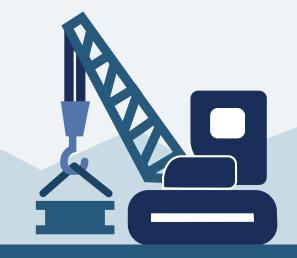
We have reached out to the Coastal Guardian Watchmen of the Pacific Coast and are modelling our initial training plan on their programming.

QIA is working with Transport Canada to develop the training plan. We are currently investigating best methods for delivering courses in radio operating training, vessel identification, and oil pollution awareness training to name a few.

As QIA and Transport Canada work together to develop a training plan, we are also drafting a Memorandum of Understanding specific to training opportunities in marine navigation.







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INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS

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QIA employed a whole-of-government approach when negotiating the Tallurutiup Imanga IIBA and Tuvaijuittuq Agreements. The infrastructure investments gained through these Agreements illustrate the success of this approach. It demonstrated the Government of Canada's willingness to break down silos among departments and leverage its resources to begin to address the infrastructure gap in the High Arctic.

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Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, QIA made advancements in infrastructure planning.

QIA is working closely with the Qikiqtaaluk Business Development Corporation, a subsidiary of Qikiqtaaluk Corporation, the economic development arm of QIA, to complete business plans and feasibility studies for the multi-use facilities and the Regional Training Centre in Pond Inlet.

QIA is also working with the Government of Nunavut and Transport Canada on a Memorandum of Understanding to deliver community harbours in Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay. Additionally, we supported a joint consultation with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans on harbour design in Arctic Bay and Clyde River.

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TALLURUTIUP IMANGA MULTI-USE FACILITIES

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Through the Tallurutiup Imanga Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA) negotiations, QIA secured funding from Parks Canada for multi-use facilities and food processing units in each of the five High Arctic communities adjacent to the conservation area.

The land based multi-use facilities will support Inuit involvement in the conservation economy and collaborative management of the Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area.

QIA is working with our economic development arm, Qikiqtaaluk Corporation (QC), to deliver this infrastructure. QC's wholly owned company Qikiqtaaluk Business Development Corporation (QBDC) is the project manager.

A community engagement tour was planned for April 2020, however to safeguard our communities this tour was postponed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

To protect the project schedule, virtual engagement was relied on. The project team pivoted and advanced workstreams in tandem rather than sequentially.

To-date a Needs Assessment has been completed for all five communities and potential lots identified. QIA and QBDC will continue to prioritize the health of our communities while balancing the need for site visits and the project schedule.



TIMELINE SUBJECT TO COVID-19 PUBLIC HEALTH MEASURES

POND INLET REGIONAL TRAINING CENTRE

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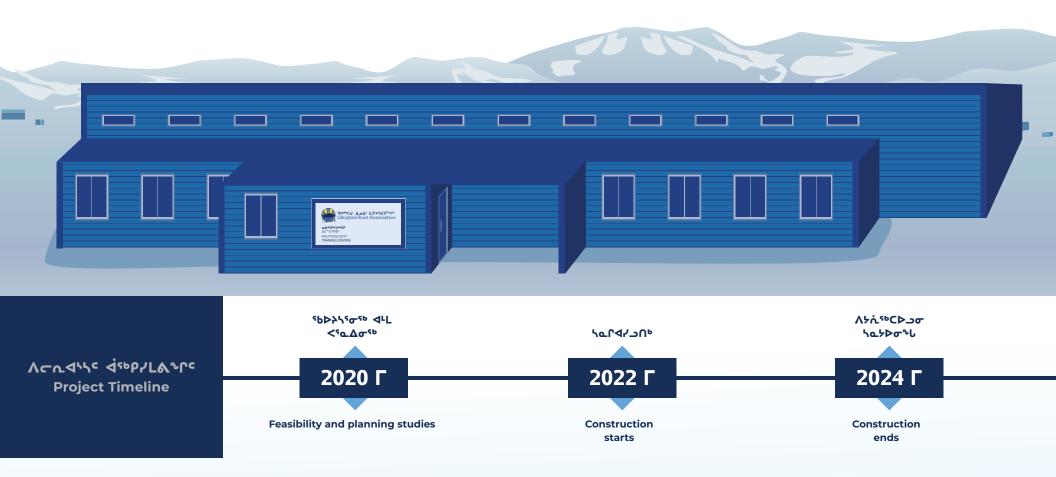
As part of the Tallurutiup Imanga infrastructure investment agreements the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency (CanNor) committed funding towards a Regional Training Centre in Pond Inlet. This funding supplements a \$10 million commitment QIA negotiated through the Mary River Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement.

The Regional Training Centre will prepare Inuit for employment in a diversified economy, including training and skills development in the conservation economy, Inuit governance, the mining sector, Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, and science and research.

QIA designated Qikiqtaaluk Corporation's wholly owned company, Qikiqtaaluk Business Development Corporation (QBDC), as the lead project manager for delivering this infrastructure.

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted the planning for this infrastructure as project partner and stakeholder priorities were focused on COVID-19 response and mitigation measures.

Despite this setback, the project has advanced the technical needs assessment and preliminary conceptual designs.



TIMELINE SUBJECT TO COVID-19 PUBLIC HEALTH MEASURES

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TALLURUTIUP IMANGA INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY STEPS



Identify base needs to support Nauttiqsuqtiit Program



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Identify community locations for the building





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Identify synergies with other community projects





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Despite challenges of COVID-19, Qikiqtaaluk Business Development Corporation has virtually engaged communities to advance the projects with no impacts to the construction schedule.



Identify anchor tenants to support building sustainability

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Develop business plan for each community multi-use facility



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Develop full design for each community



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Begin construction



Develop community-specific building schematic design



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Complete construction







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COMMUNITY HARBOURS - GRISE FIORD AND RESOLUTE BAY

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<a href="https://www.ncb/shifts.com/shifts/fil/box/sh

QIA is currently working with Transport Canada to complete a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the development of an Infrastructure and Investment Plan. The COVID-19 pandemic has slowed the progress of the MOU completion.

The Infrastructure and Investment Plan will detail a community engagement plan, construction schedule, and required investments for the Community Harbours in Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay.

During 2020, a Feasibility Study was completed which identifies potential locations and a preliminary design for the two Community Harbours.



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During 2020, sites were selected for the Small Craft Harbours in Arctic Bay and Clyde River and design contracts were awarded.

In January 2020, the Feasibility Studies presenting design options were completed.

In February 2020, QIA and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) held community engagements in Arctic Bay and Clyde River to present the findings of the Feasibility Studies. Hamlet Councils, Hunter and Trapper Organizations, Community Lands and Resources Committee, and the public participated in the meetings. The outcome was the selection of the preferred design concept.

In July 2020, design contracts were awarded. Over the summer months environmental studies and field work progressed.

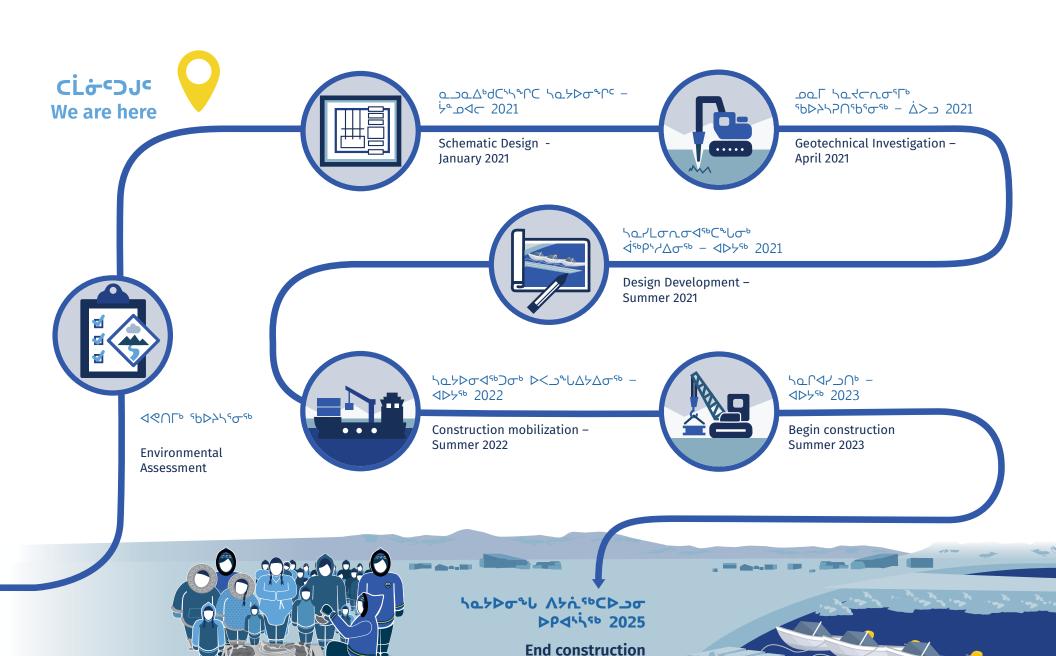
During September 2020, meetings were held in each community to introduce the design teams and to discuss the proposed designs.



Community Engagement



Field work – legal and land survey, bathymetric and topographic surveys, coastal processes assessment



Fall 2025



ADCCUPAUCEGOVERNANCE

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The Tallurutiup Imanga Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA) created a new approach to cooperative management for the Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area.

TUVAIJUITTUQ INTERIM PROTECTION

The Tallurutiup Imanga Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA) provided interim protection for Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area. Interim protection means no new or additional activities, such as oil and gas exploration, will be allowed to occur in the area for up to five years. The interim protection does not restrict Inuit harvesting rights as provided under the Nunavut Agreement.

While Tuvaijuittuq is under interim protection, QIA, the Government of Nunavut and the Government of Canada will work with Inuit and northern partners to explore the feasibility of longer-term protection for the area.

In October 2020, a Contribution Agreement was signed between QIA and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) providing QIA the resources to fully participate in the feasibility assessment process.

QIA is currently working with Parks Canada and the Government of Nunavut on the feasibility assessment which is anticipated to be complete by 2022.





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The Imaq Advisory Committee advises QIA on issues related to Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic recruitment of community members, especially Elders, has been delayed.

To allow work to progress, QIA's community directors have stepped in to fill roles in the interim.

- Charlie Inuarak, Pond Inlet
- Paul Amagoalik, Resolute Bay
- · Liza Ningiuk, Grise Fiord
- Levi Barnabas, Arctic Bay
- Mike Jaypoody, Interim Imaq Chair, Clyde River

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AULATTIQATIGIIT BOARD

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AULATTIQATIGIIT BOARD 2020 MEETINGS

Aulattiqatigiit Board is a joint Qikiqtani Inuit Association and Parks Canada body created to guide the management of Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area (NMCA).

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Aulattiqatigiit Board relied mainly on virtual meetings.

IN-PERSON:

• Igaluit: February 4, 2020

TELECONFERENCE:

- February 28, 2020
- March 12, 2020
- June 9, 2020
- July 23, 2020
- September 22, 2020

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INTERIM MANAGEMENT PLAN

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The Management Plan for Tallurutiup Imanga is required under the Nunavut Agreement and the Canada National Marine Conservation Area Act. The Plan will incorporate Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and inform sustainable use of the area.

QIA has drafted an Interim Management Plan. This interim plan provides direction and management objectives to guide workin the Marine Conservation Area. The interim Management Plan will be in place for five years until the full Management Plan is developed. The Management Plan will then be in place for 10 years.

The interim management plan was drafted guided by three management tools and with the goal of five management objectives.

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MANAGEMENT TOOLS

- **1.** The **Precautionary Principle** addresses uncertainty by anticipating and avoiding threats.
- **2. Zoning** to define and map the different levels of protection and uses. The zones will not limit Inuit harvesting or other entitled rights under the Nunavut Agreement.
- **3. Adaptive Management** is responsive to ongoing research, monitoring, and community concerns

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MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Protect and conserve wildlife and the habitat for wildlife

Objective 2: Support sustainable activities and manage the use of marine resources in ways that promote community well-being and reflect community wishes.

Objective 3: Ensure that Inuit rights are protected, Inuit receive benefits, and that Inuit stewardship is recognized.

Objective 4: Establish research and monitoring to support management decisions, increase awareness, and promote knowledge collection and sharing.

Objective 5: Identify legislative and/or regulatory gaps relative to Tallurutiup Imanga management and work to develop regulations to address them.





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MEASURING OUR SUCCESS: MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF TALLURUTIUP IMANGA PROGRAMS

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In the first year following the establishment of Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area, progress has been made in all key areas of the Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA). The Nauttiqsuqtiit program is realizing notable impacts within the communities, infrastructure planning is well underway, and Inuit-led governance boards and committees have been established.

The Tallurutiup Imanga IIBA will serve as a blueprint for future marine conservation areas. As such, it is critical to establish monitoring and evaluation methods from the outset to inform future IIBAs.

QIA is actively building Social Return on Investment models that will value direct and indirect outcomes of the IIBA and the Nauttiqsuqtiit program. We have identified four key outcome areas to explore, including where the benefits of these intersect:

- food sovereignty
- · health and wellbeing
- · economic development
- · ecological conservation/environmental stewardship

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In February 2020, QIA along with other Nunavut organizations gathered for a hands-on workshop to develop an evaluation framework for the Nauttiqsuqtiit program. This work is still underway and will lead to new tools that will be used for evaluating the land-based programming.

In the interim, we have developed regular reporting mechanisms for the Nauttiqsuqtiit to collect and share data. This data will be the first inputs for the models once they are completed.

Some of the early reporting was used to assess the value of country food. This analysis provides a small window into the impact of Nauttigsugtiit activities.

The evaluation approach and information gathering goes beyond quantitative data. The Nauttiqsuqtiit will also be taking photos, video, drone footage, and creating maps to document their work to make it accessible to a broad audience.

The Nauttiqsuqtiit will also document observations, knowledge, and oral histories from Elders and experiences of youth who participate in Nauttiqsuqtiit-led programs.

Taken all together, this documentation will tell the story of the impacts and benefits of the Nauttiqsuqtiit.





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