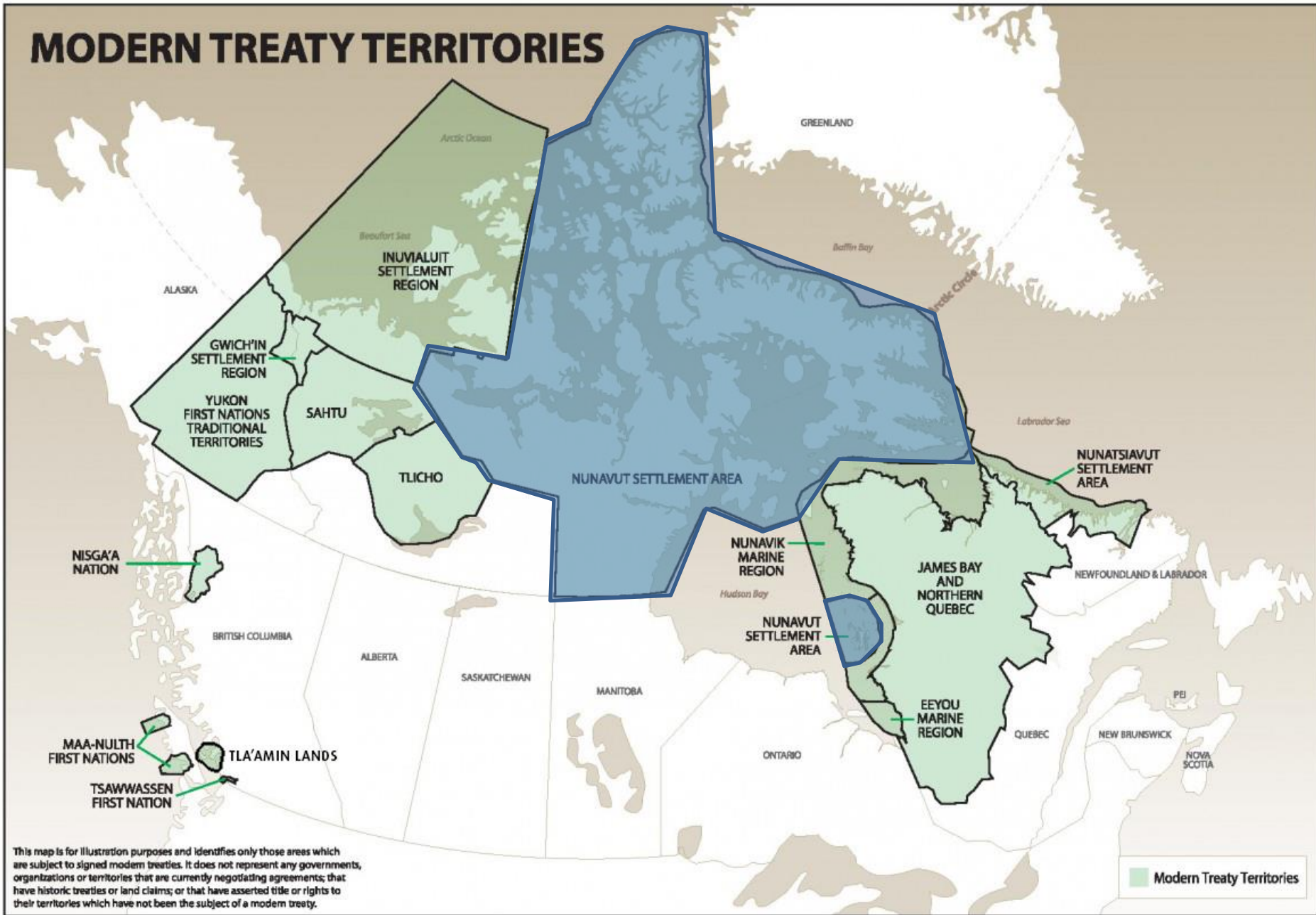


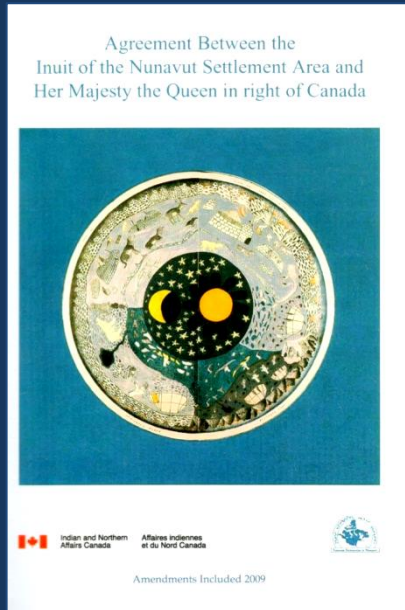


- $>2,000,000 \text{ km}^2$
 - 1/5 of Canada
- Population $\approx 37,280$
 - 0.1% of Canada
- 25 communities
 - Air access only
- 4 official languages:
 - Inuktitut,
 - Inuinnaqtun
 - English, French
- GDP $\approx \$2.5 \text{ B}$ (2014)

MODERN TREATY TERRITORIES



This map is for illustration purposes and identifies only those areas which are subject to signed modern treaties. It does not represent any governments, organizations or territories that are currently negotiating agreements; that have historic treaties or land claims; or that have asserted title or rights to their territories which have not been the subject of a modern treaty.



The Nunavut Land Claims Agreement and the Nunavut Act received Royal Assent on July 9, 1993, creating Canada's newest Territory: Nunavut

NUNAVUT'S REGULATORY SYSTEM

Nunavut Regulatory System

Development proposals must satisfy requirements of:

- Land use planning
- Environmental Impact Assessment
- Water and Land Use Licensing
- Timelines, information requirements and best practices are similar to other Canadian jurisdictions



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Nunavunmi Parnaiyiit
Nunavut Planning Commission
Commission d'Aménagement du Nunavut



Nunavut Impact Assessment

- Screen project proposals to determine whether or not a review is required
- Gauge and define the extent of regional impacts
- Review ecosystemic and socio-economic impacts of project proposals
- Determine whether project proposals should proceed, and if so, under what terms and conditions
- Monitor projects that have been approved to proceed



NIRB compliance monitoring and effects monitoring allow for feedback into ongoing impact assessments

Local Knowledge

- The term Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit encompasses local and community-based knowledge, ecological knowledge (both traditional and contemporary), which is rooted in the daily life of Inuit
- Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit assists greatly in making impact predictions, particularly where scientific baseline may be lacking



Nunavut Impact Assessment

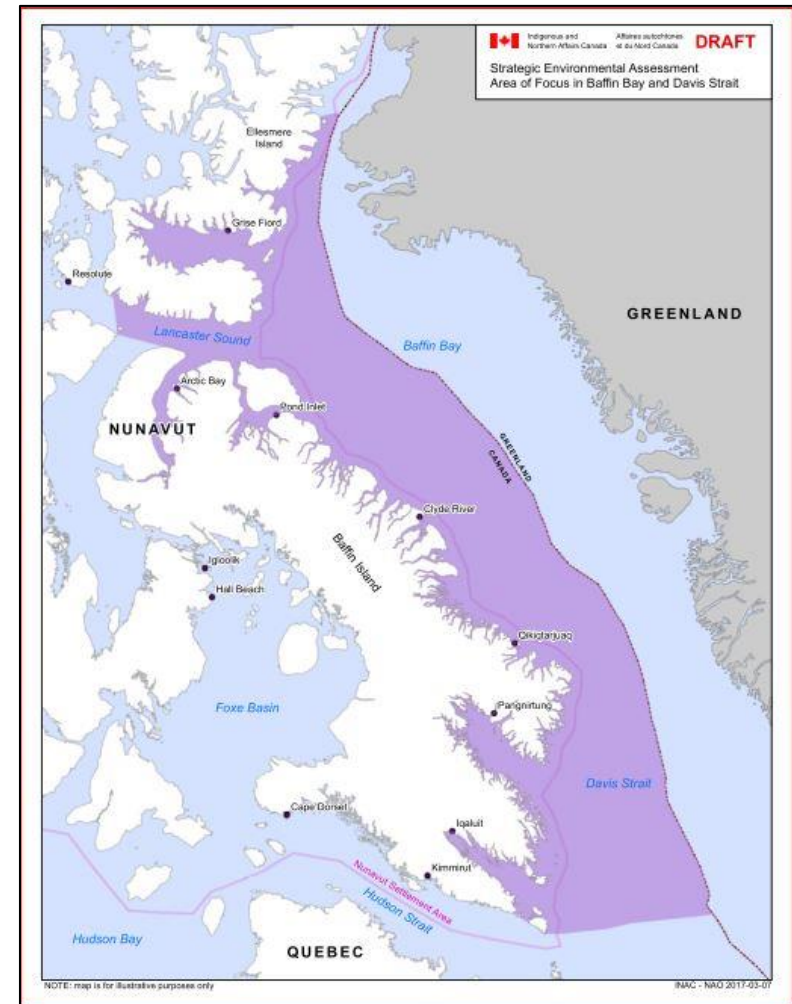
- There is often a lack of available scientific information to support impact assessments in Nunavut
- Where there are substantial gaps in data or uncertainty regarding predicted effects during an assessment, the NIRB implements a rigorous version of the “precautionary principle”:
 - compel **positive** action where there is serious risk of environmental degradation and high levels of uncertainty by requiring monitoring for and mitigation of potential adverse effects before such impacts actually occur

Nunavut Impact Assessment

- Applying a precautionary approach to decision-making generally involves the adoption of “adaptive management” tools
 - strategies chosen are required to be highly responsive to early warning signs that risks may materialize
- Projects approved with requirements for establishment of detailed monitoring programs
 - undertake independent studies or collaborate in Government-led or Inuit-led initiatives
- Results of research can be used to support lessening application of specific measures **or** application of more stringent measures

Strategic Environmental Assessment

- Proactive consideration of issues associated with possible development scenarios
- Engage meaningfully with communities
- Identify gaps in available information where additional research may be warranted



www.nunavutmarinecouncil.com

The NIRB, the NWB, the NPC, and the NWMB may jointly, as a Nunavut Marine Council, or severally advise and make recommendations to other government agencies regarding the marine areas, and Government shall consider such advice and recommendations in making decisions which affect marine areas.



Quajannamiik!

Thank you!

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