

Nunavut Planning Commission Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals

November 10, 2007



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Nunavut Planning Commission
Nunavunmi Parnaiyiit

Approved by the Nunavut Planning Commission
Regular Meeting #66, November 10, 2007
Cambridge Bay, Nunavut

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Introduction

Nunavut Land Claims Agreement - Article 11: Land Use Planning

Following ratification of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA) on July 9, 1993 the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) was formally recognized as an Institution of Public Government established under Article 10: Land and Resource Management Institutions. The Commission is mandated under Article 11: Land Use Planning to develop, implement and monitor land use plans.

Under Article 11, the definition of “land” includes water and resources including wildlife. The Article applies to both land and marine areas within the Nunavut Settlement Area and the Outer Land Fast Ice Zone. Land use plans developed under the authority of the Commission apply to all land use activities that occur on Crown Land, Inuit Owned Land or other privately held lands. The development of municipal plans is the responsibility of the municipal governments. For added clarity plans do not apply to, or within, the boundaries of National Parks, National Historic Parks or National Historic Sites administered by the Parks Canada Agency, or Territorial Parks once they have been established.

Under NLCA 11.4.1, the Nunavut Planning Commission is established with the major responsibilities to:

- (a) establish broad planning policies, objectives and goals for the Nunavut Settlement Area in conjunction with Government;
- (b) develop, consistent with other provisions of this Article, land use plans that guide and direct resource use and development in the Nunavut Settlement Area; and
- (c) generally, fulfill the objectives of the Agreement in the manner described, and in accordance with the general principles mentioned in Section 11.2.1, as well as such additional functions as may be agreed upon from time to time by Government and the Designated Inuit Organizations (DIO).

NLCA 11.3.2 states that *“the purpose of a land use plan is to protect and promote the existing and future well-being of the residents and communities of the Nunavut Settlement Area, taking into account the interests of all Canadians, and to protect, and where necessary, to restore the environmental integrity of the Nunavut Settlement Area.”*

The objective of the planning process, as prescribed under NLCA 11.2.2, is to prepare land use plans which guide and direct resource use and development in a manner which is consistent with the planning policies, priorities and objectives regarding the conservation, development, management and use of land in the Nunavut Settlement Area. Implementation of land use plans is a further objective of the planning process and is critical to the success of the plans’ policies, goals and objectives.

Land use plans have the authority to direct resource use and development by placing obligations on all federal and territorial government departments and agencies, the Nunavut Impact Review Board, Nunavut Water Board, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board and Inuit organizations to conduct their operational activities relating to the management, regulation and use of land in accordance with applicable land use

plans, within the extent of their mandates and jurisdictional responsibilities. Plan development and implementation requires the active involvement of both Inuit and Government to ensure the obligations are realistic and appropriate.

Land use plans are implemented on the basis of jurisdictional responsibility. All federal and territorial government departments and agencies conduct their activities in accordance with approved land use plans. Implementation of land use plans is also achieved by the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC), which reviews all applications for project proposals to determine whether they are in conformity with the plans. Project proposals that are not in conformity with the plans cannot proceed further into the regulatory system unless the appropriate Minister exempts the project proposal from conformity with the approved plan. Where project proposals are in conformity with the plans the project proposal, along with the NPC conformity determination and any recommendations, is advanced through to the next level of the regulatory system.

Establishment of Broad Land Use Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals

As part of this collaborative effort to develop Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals, the NPC, Federal and Territorial Government departments, and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated engaged in a series of comprehensive consultations. This process resulted in the identification of 5 broad goals with policies and objectives to support land use planning in the Nunavut Settlement Area: Goal 1 Strengthening Partnership and Institutions; Goal 2 Protecting and Sustaining the Environment; Goal 3 Encouraging Conservation Planning; Goal 4 Building Healthy Communities, and Goal 5 Encouraging Economic Development. These goals were adapted from 6 goals, with supporting policies and objectives, developed by the Government of Nunavut in support of *Pinasuaqtavut*.

Once the Broad Land Use Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals are approved by the Nunavut Planning Commission they, along with Article 11 and other relevant articles of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, will inform the development, of a Nunavut Land Use Plan and its regional or sub-regional components. The NPC will be responsible for ultimately identifying specific planning objectives, goals and variables that apply to planning regions which are consistent with the broader objectives and goals contained herein. As required, these Broad Policies, Objectives and Goals will be periodically reviewed and updated by the NPC, in conjunction with Government and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. The broad planning policies, objectives and goals developed under Article 11.4.1 (a) of the NLCA do not create legal rights or obligations for any person, including Government, Inuit organizations, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated or the Nunavut Planning Commission.

The legislation, policies and agreements of the Government of Canada, Government of Nunavut and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated contained in Appendix 2 of this document, and as developed, amended or updated over time, will also be considered by the Commission during the development of a Nunavut Land Use Plan and its regional or sub-regional components. Changes to jurisdictional responsibilities within, or between Governments or within or between Designated Inuit Organizations that may occur during the plan development process will be incorporated into the planning process.

Land use planning, as informed by these Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals, will rely on the best available Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific information as a basis for decisions. The absence of information does not preclude the necessity to make land use planning decisions and to conclude the plan development process in a timely manner.

The policies, objectives and goals of this document shall be read together and interpreted as one.

Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals

Goal 1 - Strengthening Partnership and Institutions

A Nunavut-Specific Land Use Planning Process

This goal provides direction on the land use planning process as an aspect of good governance. The goal of strengthening governance and institutions includes: recognizing and respecting the mandates and jurisdictions of all participants; decision making through discussion and consensus; and working together for a common cause through the integration and application of the principles of *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* (IQ).

Broad Land Use Planning Objectives It is an objective of the Nunavut Planning Commission that Land Use Planning:	Broad Land Use Planning Policies It is a policy of the Nunavut Planning Commission that Land Use Planning:
A promotes an integrated approach that acknowledges the roles and supports the continued implementation of cooperative management processes of all departments and agencies with responsibility for air quality, land, water and resource management, as well as traditional land users. It avoids duplication and maximizes available resources.	A is based upon the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA) Article 11: Land Use Planning and the Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals established under NLCA 11.4.1(a).
B requires comprehensive, transparent procedures for all aspects of land use planning, The planning process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is participatory and inclusive; • reflects the priorities and values of the residents; • clearly outlines the steps of the process; • is fully accountable; • encourages Inuit, Government and planning partner participation at each step; • promotes public awareness and discussion; • is both advisory and provides clear authoritative instructions; • benefits from an understanding of best professional planning practices in other jurisdictions; and • identifies land use planning data gaps 	B is guided by a standardized professional land use plan development process: <p>Step 1 - Identification of Regional Land Use Issues</p> <p>Step 2 - Identification of Vision, Core Values and Goals</p> <p>Step 3 - Information and Data Collection and Analysis</p> <p>Step 4 - Land Use Options</p> <p>Step 5 – Decisions</p> <p>Step 6 - Plan Evaluation and Approval</p> <p>Step 7 – Implementation</p> <p>Step 8 – Monitoring</p> <p>This land use planning cycle is iterative and includes plan evaluation, review and amendment.</p>

<p>C promotes <i>Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit</i> as a core and essential foundation for land use planning in Nunavut and provides for the use of Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun in land use planning processes.</p>	<p>C.1 includes oral and written consultations.</p> <p>C.2 reflects Inuit societal values by clearly identifying and implementing practical ways to apply <i>Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit</i>.</p>
<p>D promotes planning partner confidence and cooperation among all levels of Government, Inuit organizations, public and private interests involved in land use planning.</p>	<p>D establishes targets and timelines to inform Government, Inuit Organizations and other planning partners of annual work plan activities in order to facilitate coordination of activities and maximize opportunities for multi-party participation and interaction.</p>
<p>E is systematic and integrated with other planning processes and operations, including the impact review process.</p>	<p>E.1 requires regular communication and cooperation with the Nunavut Impact Review Board, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, the Nunavut Water Board, Inuit organizations, and Government departments and agencies.</p> <p>E.2 will strive to provide a single window into the regulatory and research systems of Nunavut.</p>
<p>F encourages accountability of Government, Inuit organizations, and other public bodies with respect to land use planning.</p>	<p>F.1 provides products for comment at all steps in the planning process to encourage organizations to actively participate in a collaborative and transparent manner.</p> <p>F.2 ensures public access to all comments submitted.</p>
<p>G provides mechanisms to promote or facilitate the timely resolution of disputes over competing land use interests.</p>	<p>G promotes opportunities for dialogue to share values, priorities, land and resource research, data and information, among Government, Regional Inuit Associations, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and other planning partners for inclusion in land use planning decisions.</p>
<p>H provides mechanisms to promote and develop Nunavut's human resource capacity and business opportunities.</p>	<p>H develops land use plans that encourage the development of skills and occupations, and promotes business opportunities for Inuit and Inuit owned businesses particularly, and Nunavut residents and businesses generally.</p>

I preserves records relating to the planning process as part of Nunavut public records.	I requires that records and documents relating to public participation and all other consultation shall be kept and made available.
J will pay special attention to the rights and interests of Inuit.	J.1 includes the compilation of map biographies and asset mapping as the basis for the collection of Inuit land use information outside municipal boundaries. J.2 applies to Inuit Owned Lands and takes into account Inuit goals and objectives for Inuit Owned Lands. J.3 devotes special attention to protecting and promoting the existing and future well-being of Inuit and Inuit Owned Land.
K is open, transparent and encourages input from a broad and diverse range of interests.	K will include consultations with a broad range of planning partners, including northern and circumpolar neighbours, in addressing land use planning issues of common concern.

Goal 2 - Protecting and Sustaining the Environment

Protecting Wildlife, Air, Land and Water

The goal of protecting and conserving Nunavut's air, land and water, i.e. the environment, including wildlife and wildlife habitat, is of critical importance to the sustainability of Nunavut's communities, Inuit culture and the continuation of a viable long-term economy.

Broad Land Use Planning Objectives	Broad Land Use Planning Policies
It is an objective of the Nunavut Planning Commission that Land Use Planning:	It is a policy of the Nunavut Planning Commission that Land Use Planning:
A protects, enhances and restores environmental quality and provides for the sustainable utilization of natural resources.	A seeks balance between social development, conservation and sustainable economic development goals, through the use of zoning and appropriate terms, to protect and promote the existing and future well-being of those persons ordinarily resident and communities of the Nunavut Settlement Area, taking into account the interests of all Canadians. Special attention shall be devoted to protecting and promoting the existing and future well-being of Inuit and Inuit Owned Lands.
B controls and minimizes greenhouse gas emissions, monitors climate change impacts, encourages the development and adoption of adaptation strategies, and considers issues relating to changes in the landscapes due to climate change, such as the loss of glaciated terrain and permanent snow.	B where appropriate, should provide direction to the Nunavut Impact Review Board, government regulators and Inuit land managers to manage climate change issues, including Greenhouse gas emissions.
C addresses environmental, economic, Inuit cultural and social concerns regarding transportation corridors, including all-season roads and marine shipping routes, and ship to shore activities.	C1 ensures environmental, economic, Inuit cultural and social concerns are considered in decisions regarding transportation. C2 identifies methods to manage ship traffic, ship to shore activities and routes in marine areas of Nunavut. C3 recognizes that Arctic waters adjacent to the mainland and islands of the Canadian

	Arctic are to be navigated only in a manner that respects the welfare of Inuit and the ecological balance that exists in the water, ice and land areas of the Canadian Arctic.
D manages land use in and around areas of biological importance, Conservation Areas, areas of significance to Inuit, Areas of Interest, or areas adjacent to National and Territorial Parks.	D1 respects and considers 'natural capital' sites (sites of ecological significance) that are not officially protected, such as: polynyas, key migratory bird sites, Ramsar sites, critical habitat that has been identified but not yet declared; and maintains the ecological integrity of Parks and Conservation Areas. D2 Provides direction as appropriate, through zoning or terms to conserve, manage and protect natural capital.
E addresses the requirements for conservation, management and protection of aquatic resources, their habitats and ecosystems.	E1 considers the individual and cumulative impacts of land use on the biodiversity and ecological integrity of marine and fresh water areas. E2 Provides direction as appropriate, through zoning or terms, to conserve, manage and protect aquatic resources.
F promotes human and environmental health, paying particular attention to protecting community water sources.	F encourages the Nunavut Impact Review Board, Nunavut Water Board, Inuit land managers and government regulators to identify and reduce impacts to human and environmental health, especially community water sources, that may occur as a result of land use.
G encourages the inter-jurisdictional management of land, air, and water resources; including both marine and fresh water.	G takes into account federal, territorial, international and inter-jurisdictional land, water, and wildlife management agreements and plans which have been approved by Government, Inuit, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, the Nunavut Impact Review Board or the Nunavut Water Board.
H respect and provide for Canada's sovereignty over Canadian Arctic Waters.	H identifies existing and future land uses and provides direction to the Nunavut Impact Review Board, government regulators and Inuit land managers to manage land uses in Canadian Arctic Waters.

<p>I.1 supports the responsible management and remediation of existing contaminated sites.</p> <p>I.2 helps minimize the creation of new sites.</p> <p>I.3 limits exposure of humans and wildlife to persistent organic pollutants.</p>	<p>I.1 identifies priority sites and considerations for cleanup.</p> <p>I.2 encourages pollution prevention policies and practices to the extent possible</p> <p>I.3 supports implementation of national and international policies and agreements related to the management of persistent organic pollutants.</p>
<p>J protects the integrity of ecosystems, flora and wildlife habitats, paying special attention to species at risk, critical habitats, and inter-jurisdictional management of migratory animals.</p>	<p>J considers, and where possible prevents and/or mitigates the impacts of land use on important wildlife areas such as wildlife management zones, wildlife sanctuaries, special management zones, units and population boundaries.</p>
<p>K addresses the cumulative social, cultural, economic and environmental impacts of a broad range of land use activities (including transboundary impacts) on the environment, wildlife and wildlife habitat.</p>	<p>K considers implementing thresholds for cumulative impacts, or levels of acceptable change, of land use activities on the ecosystemic and socio-economic environment, that are supported by Government, Inuit, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, the Nunavut Impact Review Board and/or the Nunavut Water Board.</p>
<p>L utilizes both science and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, to maintain or enhance the biological diversity of Nunavut and to promote the restoration and revitalization of depleted populations of wildlife.</p>	<p>L.1 recognizes and supports existing Nunavut Wildlife Management Board and government wildlife management initiatives such as activities regulated under legislation, management plans, management agreements and memoranda of understanding for specific populations or geographic areas.</p> <p>L.2 considers local, national and international interests and agreements respecting wildlife management, trade, transport harvesting and conservation.</p>
<p>M provides optimum protection to the renewable resource economy and maintains vital, healthy wildlife populations, capable of sustaining harvest.</p>	<p>M ensures individual and cumulative impacts of land use activities on the renewable resource economy are a primary consideration in all land use decisions.</p>

Goal 3 - Encouraging Conservation Planning

Provide for Parks, Conservation Areas and Protection of Other Areas of Interest Through Zoning.

The goal of conservation planning forms an important part of the land and resource management regime in Nunavut. Conservation planning recognizes that Parks and Conservation Areas may be established through legislation. The protection of other Areas of Interest may also be achieved through the application of zoning in the land use plan. The purpose of conservation planning is to protect the natural environment, culturally significant areas and special places for the benefit of Nunavummiut and all Canadians. This will be achieved by recognizing the general desirability to establish Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area, supporting Conservation Area initiatives of Government, and by protecting Areas of Interest under the authority of the land use plan.

Broad Land Use Planning Objectives	Broad Land Use Planning Policies
It is an objective of the Nunavut Planning Commission that Land Use Planning:	It is a policy of the Nunavut Planning Commission that Land Use Planning:
<p>A identifies and provides protection for the natural environment, areas of biological importance, traditional land use activities and cultural landforms through the establishment of land use zones and terms, outside of formal legislative processes, to protect or where necessary to restore the environmental integrity of the Nunavut Settlement Area.</p>	<p>A.1 provides for the special management of Areas of Interest, other than Parks and Conservation Areas, identified through research, analysis and consultations with the residents of the planning regions, Government, Inuit organizations and other planning partners, by implementing the plan development process to ensure a strategic approach. The purpose of such areas may include protection or management of important wildlife habitat; fish and wildlife; water; special places; places of historic significance; and recreation, camping and hunting areas.</p> <p>A.2 encourages Government, communities and other planning partners to further assess the mineral, energy, economic, ecological, social and cultural opportunities of areas which may be set aside from development through zoning and, where appropriate, investigate opportunities for permanent legislative protection.</p>
<p>B provides for the establishment and continued protection of the ecological integrity of Parks and Conservation Areas</p>	<p>B.1 supports a strategic approach to the identification, development, and coordination of conservation initiatives in</p>

<p>in Nunavut in order to contribute to the conservation of representative terrestrial and marine ecosystems and their components.</p>	<p>Nunavut as a basis for responsible land use planning.</p> <p>B.2 takes into account the establishment and maintenance of territorial, federal and inter-jurisdictional Parks, Marine Protected Areas, National Marine Conservation Areas and other Conservation Area initiatives.</p> <p>B.3 supports the goals, objectives, benefits and cooperative management processes set out in Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreements, legislation, policies and strategies related to the identification, establishment and management of Parks, Conservation Areas and related initiatives.</p>
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Goal 4 - Building Healthy Communities

Strengthening Culture, Heritage and Well-being

Overview: The promotion and strengthening of Inuit culture and heritage is integral to the goal of building healthy communities in Nunavut. It is also one of the fundamental objectives of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA). Protection and promotion of the well-being of Nunavut's residents and communities is the primary purpose of land use planning under Article 11 of the NLCA, is implicit in other NLCA provisions, and is an inherent goal in land use related territorial and federal statutes and policies.

Broad Land Use Planning Objectives	Broad Land Use Planning Policies
It is an objective of the Nunavut Planning Commission that Land Use Planning:	It is a policy of the Nunavut Planning Commission that Land Use Planning:
A ensures the social, cultural, economic and environmental endeavours of the human community are central to land use planning and implementation.	A.1 promotes the social, cultural, conservation and economic goals of the communities. A.2 supports social and economic development initiatives. A.3 supports Inuit social and cultural needs and aspirations by providing special management to areas of archaeological, historical or cultural importance.
B protects and preserves human remains and archaeological sites.	B takes into account accepted and standardized processes for safe guarding human remains and archaeological sites.
C takes into account the development and maintenance of territorial and community infrastructure outside municipal boundaries, including existing and future energy sources, transportation and communication infrastructure.	C.1 recognizes that municipalities may have infrastructural requirements that lie outside the municipal boundaries. C.2 takes into account current and projected municipal and infrastructure needs for resources such as clean water, power, sewage and waste disposal, and gravel. C.3 takes into account current and future community infrastructural requirements including, but not limited to sources of energy, housing, health, education and other municipal and social services,

	related facilities, and land areas for healing centres, outpost and youth camps.
D recognizes the need for conservation and reduction in the use of energy and the need to identify alternatives to diesel fuel for electricity generation.	D takes into account the need and potential for development of alternative energy sources through the plan development process.
E ensures land use activities and processes are not detrimental to the health, well-being and safety of Nunavut's residents and visitors.	E.1 seeks to avoid or mitigate potential negative impacts on public health and safety that could result from development and land use. E.2 identifies contaminated sites that should be avoided by residents.
F addresses community impacts related to flood risk and climate change.	F identifies strategies for communities to adapt to future impacts from flood risk and climate change, such as relocating development away from low lying coastal areas and areas of major erosion caused by increases in sea levels, storm activity, and less sea ice protection.
G protects and preserves Nunavut's heritage resources.	G recognizes the value of traditional place names and incorporates officially recognized names into land use planning maps, documents and activities.

Goal 5 - Encouraging Sustainable Economic Development

Provide for a Range of Economic Opportunities such as Renewable Resources, Tourism, Energy, Mineral and Petroleum sectors.

The goal of achieving the economic well-being of communities underlies many of the articles and provisions of the Nunavut Land Claims (NLCA). It is inherent in the NLCA's objective of encouraging self-reliance and diverse economic opportunities for Nunavummiut and all Canadians which will arise from a long-term, healthy, sustainable renewable and non-renewable resource economy.

Broad Land Use Planning Objectives	Broad Land Use Planning Policies
It is an objective of the Nunavut Planning Commission that Land Use Planning:	It is a policy of the Nunavut Planning Commission that Land Use Planning:
<p>A encourages diversified economic development that increases employment, business opportunities, training and other benefits which includes, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • commercial harvesting of marine and terrestrial animals in a sustainable manner that is consistent with the goals of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, Hunters and Trappers Organizations and Government; • sustainable tourism and outfitting development; • long term strategies for mineral and petroleum resource development and use; • the arts sector, by ensuring access to, where appropriate, known sources of carving stone, flora and other natural materials used by artisans; • sustainable fisheries; • energy generation, supply and conservation, including alternative energy systems and renewable energy systems; and • value added, spin off and cottage industries. 	<p>A.1 wherever possible, encourages efforts to assist sectors such as: harvesters, guides, outfitters, fishermen, prospectors, carvers, other artisans and tourism operators.</p> <p>A.2 to the extent possible provides for a mix of the economic sectors to secure balanced economic development. The relative weighting of economic sectors with respect to any particular community or region shall depend on the actual and potential economic opportunities at hand, the particular community or regional preferences, and the priorities and values of residents in the planning region.</p>
<p>B.1 promotes sustainable economic development.</p>	<p>B.1 will encourage land use activities that reduce waste and promote the sustainable and efficient use of resources.</p>

<p>B.2 promotes research to improve and advance sustainable resource development in Nunavut.</p>	<p>B.2 will encourage land use activities to advance the use of cold weather and other sustainable and environmentally appropriate technologies.</p>
<p>C.1 takes into account geographic areas of value for non-renewable resources or other commercial values and identifies development opportunities associated with those areas.</p> <p>C.2 recognizes the economic goals, opportunities and needs of communities specifically, and the Nunavut Settlement Area generally.</p>	<p>C.1 assesses the economic potential of land uses for consideration in planning decisions.</p> <p>C.2 requires consultation with Nunavut communities and other planning partners to identify appropriate development to achieve their economic goals.</p>
<p>D recognizes that the development of resources requires efficient and safe transportation infrastructure and corridors.</p>	<p>D takes into account Nunavummiut interests related to land, air and marine transportation corridors.</p>
<p>E maximizes economic and social benefits to Nunavut communities and Inuit from development.</p>	<p>E takes into account initiatives being undertaken through the Nunavut Economic Development Strategy and support, where possible, its goals and objectives.</p>
<p>F ensures that the goals of any proposed restrictions on land use are achieved with the least possible impact on undiscovered mineral resources, while taking into account environmental and social objectives.</p>	<p>F.1 will, before any restriction on land use is created, review and assess the available data and research, broad planning goals and objectives, legislation, policies, priorities and values of residents and other planning partners, and programs relating to conservation, land use planning, wildlife management and parks to determine whether the restriction is warranted.</p> <p>F.2 provides clear direction and guidance regarding the conservation, development, management and use of land to provide certainty to land users, encourage investment, minimize risk and costs, and streamline the regulatory process to ensure Nunavut resources can compete in a global market place.</p>

Appendix 1 - Excerpts from Article 11: Land Use Planning

PART 1: APPLICATION

11.1.1 Until such time as the Nunavut Planning Commission is established, land use planning in the Nunavut Settlement Area shall be conducted according to the July 28, 1983 *Basis of an Agreement for Land Use Planning in the NWT*, subject to any interim changes that may be agreed to by the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut or its successor and Government.

11.1.2 In this Article:

"land" includes water and resources including wildlife.

11.1.3 The appropriate government departments and agencies shall be responsible for the implementation of land use plans approved in accordance with Section 11.5.9.

11.1.4 This Article applies to both land and marine areas within the Nunavut Settlement Area and the Outer Land Fast Ice Zone.

PART 2: PLANNING PRINCIPLES, POLICIES, PRIORITIES AND OBJECTIVES

11.2.1 The following principles shall guide the development of planning policies, priorities and objectives:

- (a) people are a functional part of a dynamic biophysical environment, and land use cannot be planned and managed without reference to the human community; accordingly, social, cultural and economic endeavours of the human community must be central to land use planning and implementation;
- (b) the primary purpose of land use planning in the Nunavut Settlement Area shall be to protect and promote the existing and future well being of those persons ordinarily resident and communities of the Nunavut Settlement Area taking into account the interests of all Canadians; special attention shall be devoted to protecting and promoting the existing and future well-being of Inuit and Inuit Owned Lands;
- (c) the planning process shall ensure land use plans reflect the priorities and values of the residents of the planning regions;
- (d) the public planning process shall provide an opportunity for the active and informed participation and support of Inuit and other residents affected by the land use plans; such participation shall be promoted through various means, including ready access to all relevant materials, appropriate and realistic schedules, recruitment and training of local residents to participate in comprehensive land use planning;

- (e) plans shall provide for the conservation, development and utilization of land;
- (f) the planning process shall be systematic and integrated with all other planning processes and operations, including the impact review process contained in the Agreement; and
- (g) an effective land use planning process requires the active participation of both Government and Inuit.

11.2.2 The objective of the planning process shall be:

- (a) to develop planning policies, priorities and objectives regarding the conservation, development, management and use of land in the Nunavut Settlement Area;
- (b) consistent with Sub-section (a), to prepare land use plans which guide and direct resource use and development in the Nunavut Settlement Area; and
- (c) the implementation of land use plans.

11.2.3 In developing planning policies, priorities and objectives, factors such as the following shall be taken into account:

- (a) economic opportunities and needs;
- (b) community infrastructural requirements, including housing, health, education and other social services, and transportation and communication services and corridors;
- (c) cultural factors and priorities;
- (d) environmental protection and management needs, including wildlife conservation, protection and management; and
- (e) energy requirements, sources and availability.

PART 3: LAND USE PLANS

11.3.1 A land use plan shall be a document containing text, schedules, figures and maps for the establishment of objectives and guidelines for short-term and long-term development, taking into account factors such as the following:

- (a) demographic considerations;
- (b) the natural resource base and existing patterns of natural resource use;
- (c) economic opportunities and needs;
- (d) transportation and communication services and corridors;

- (e) energy requirements, sources and availability;
- (f) community infrastructural requirements, including health, housing, education and other social services;
- (g) environmental considerations, including Parks and Conservation Areas, and wildlife habitat;
- (h) cultural factors and priorities, including the protection and preservation of archaeological sites and outpost camps; and
- (i) special local and regional considerations.

11.3.2 The purpose of a land use plan shall be to protect and promote the existing And future well-being of the residents and communities of the Nunavut Settlement Area, taking into account the interests of all Canadians, and to protect, and where necessary, to restore the environmental integrity of the Nunavut Settlement Area.

11.3.3 A land use plan shall contain an implementation strategy.

Land Use Planning also implements requirements of Articles:

- 5 Wildlife
- 7 Outpost Camps
- 8 Parks
- 9 Conservation Areas
- 10 Land and Resource Management Institutions
- 11 Land Use Planning
- 12 Development Impact
- 13 Water Management
- 14 Municipal Lands
- 15 Marine Areas
- 16 Outer Land Fast Ice Zone – East Baffin Coast
- 17 Purposes of Inuit Owned Lands
- 19 Title to Inuit Owned Lands
- 20 Inuit Water Rights
- 21 Entry and Access
- 27 Natural Resource Development
- 28 Northern Energy and Minerals Accord
- 32 Nunavut Social Development Council
- 33 Archaeology
- 40 Other Aboriginal Peoples

Appendix 2 - Legal and Policy Framework for Land and Resource Management

Land use planning shall take into account territorial and federal legislation, policies, strategies and agreements including, but not limited to the following, which support the Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals during the development and implementation of land use plans for the Nunavut Settlement Area.

Goal 1 Strengthening Partnership and Institutions

A Nunavut-Specific Land Use Planning Process

Nunavut Land Claims Agreement

- Article 7 Outpost Camps
- Article 8 Parks
- Article 9 Conservation Areas
- Article 10 Land and Resource Management Institutions
- Article 11 Land Use Planning
- Article 12 Development Impact
- Article 13 Water Management
- Article 14 Municipal Lands
- Article 19 Title to Inuit Owned Lands
- Article 20 Inuit Water Rights
- Article 21 Entry and Access
- Article 32 Nunavut Social Development Council
- Article 40 Other Aboriginal Peoples

Government Legislation

Government of Nunavut

- *Cities, Towns and Villages Act*
- *Hamlets Act*
- *Settlements Act*
- *Planning Act*
- *Area Development Act* and Regulations
- *Commissioner's Land Act (Nunavut)* and Regulations
- *Expropriation Act*
- *Land Titles Act* and Regulations

Government of Canada

- *Access to Information Act*
- *Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act* and Regulations
- *Canada Aeronautics Act*
- *Canada Marine Act*
- *Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act*
- *Canada National Parks Act*
- *Canada Oil and Gas Operations Act* and Regulations
- *Canada Petroleum Resources Act* and Regulations
- *Canada Resource and Technical Surveys Act*
- *Canada Shipping Act* and Regulations

- *Canada Transportation Act* and Regulations
- *Canada Water Act*
- *Canada Wildlife Act* and Regulations
- *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* and Regulations
- *Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA)*
- *Canadian Polar Commission Act*
- *Coasting Trade Act*
- *Department of the Environment Act*
- *DIAND Act*
- Federal Airport Zoning Regulations
- *Federal Real Property and Federal Immovables Act*
- *Fisheries Act* and Metal Mining Effluent Regulations
- *Historic Sites and Monuments Act*
- *Migratory Birds Convention Act* and Migratory Birds Regulations
- *National Defence Act*
- *National Energy Board Act* and Regulations
- *Navigable Waters Protection Act* and Regulations
- *Nunavut Act*
- *Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act* and NWT Water Regulations
- *Oceans Act* and Regulations
- *Parks Canada Agency Act*
- *Species at Risk Act*
- *Territorial Lands Act* and Territorial Land Use Regulations
- *Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Inter-provincial Trade Act* and Regulations

Policies and Agreements

Government of Nunavut

- Commissioner's Land Lease Pricing Policy
- Iqqanaijaqatigiit (Government of Nunavut and Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. working together)
- Land Development Policy
- Municipal Boundary Policy
- Municipal Land Administration Policy

Government of Canada

- Canada's Ocean Strategy
- Declaration on the Establishment of the Arctic Council (Ottawa, Canada, 1996)
- Framework of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution.
- Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreements for Auyuittuq, Quttinirpaaq, Sirmilik and Ukkusiksalik National Parks
- Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreements for Canadian Wildlife Service
- Minerals and Metals Policy of the Government of Canada
- Nation Building – Framework for a Northern Strategy
- Northern Cooperation Accord
- Parks Canada Guiding Principles and Operational Policies
- Parks Canada Systems Plans (National Marine Conservation Areas, National Parks and National Historic Sites)
- The First Ministerial Meeting of the Arctic Council, Iqaluit, Canada, September 17-18, 1998 (The Iqaluit Declaration)

Goal 2 Protecting and Sustaining the Environment

Protecting Wildlife, Air, Land and Water

Nunavut Land Claims Agreement

- Article 5 Wildlife
- Article 7 Outpost Camps
- Article 8 Parks
- Article 9 Conservation Areas
- Article 10 Land and Resource Management Institutions
- Article 11 Land Use Planning
- Article 12 Development Impact
- Article 13 Water Management
- Article 14 Municipal Lands
- Article 15 Marine Areas
- Article 16 Outer Land Fast Ice Zone – East Baffin Coast
- Article 17 Purposes of Inuit Owned Lands
- Article 19 Title to Inuit Owned Lands
- Article 20 Inuit Water Rights
- Article 21 Entry and Access
- Article 32 Nunavut Social Development Council
- Article 40 Other Aboriginal Peoples

Government Legislation

Government of Nunavut

- *Wildlife Act* and Regulations
- *Environmental Protection Act* and Regulations
- *Environmental Rights Act*
- *Forest Management Act*
- *Territorial Parks Act* and Regulations
- *Water Resources Agreements Act*

Government of Canada

- *Alternative Fuels Act*
- *Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act* and Regulations
- *Canada Aeronautics Act*
- *Canada Marine Act*
- *Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act*
- *Canada National Parks Act*
- *Canada Shipping Act* and Regulations
- *Canada Transportation Act* and Regulations
- *Canada Water Act*
- *Canada Wildlife Act* and Regulations
- *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* and Regulations
- *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* and Regulations
- *Canadian Petroleum Resources Act* and Regulations
- *Canadian Polar Commission Act*
- *Coasting Trade Act*
- *DIAND Act*
- Federal Airport Zoning Regulations
- *Federal Real Property and Federal Immovables Act*;

- *Fisheries Act and Regulations*
- *Historic Sites and Monuments Act*
- *Migratory Birds Convention Act and Regulations*
- *National Defence Act*
- *Natural Resources Act*
- *Navigable Waters Protection Act and Regulations*
- *Nunavut Act*
- *Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act and NWT Water Regulations*
- *Oceans Act and Regulations*
- *Parks Canada Agency Act*
- *Species at Risk Act*
- *Territorial Lands Act and Territorial Land Use Regulations*
- *Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Inter-Provincial Trade Act and Regulations*

Policies and Agreements

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated

- Policy Concerning Uranium Mining in Nunavut

Government of Canada

- A Policy Respecting the Prohibition of Bulk Water Removal from Major River Basins in Nunavut
- A Statement of Commitment to Complete Canada's Networks of Protected Areas (1992)
- Arctic Council: Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF) Program
- Arctic Environment Protection Strategy (AEPS) (June 14, 1991)
- Beverly-Qammanirjuaq Caribou Management Board Agreement (BQCMBA)
- Canada's Federal Marine Protected Areas Strategy
- Canada's Ocean Strategy
- Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines (Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment)
- Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) (1994)
- Canadian Heritage Rivers System Charter (1997)
- Convention On Biological Diversity (5 June 1992)
- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (ESPOO Convention)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) (1 July 1975)
- Federal Contaminated Sites Management Policy
- Federal Policy on Wetland Conservation
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada Policy for the Management of Fish Habitat
- International Agreement on the Conservation of Polar Bears and their Habitat (1973)
- Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreements for Auyuittuq, Quttinirpaaq, Sirmilik, Ukkusiksalik National Parks
- Inuit Impacts and Benefits Agreements for Canadian Wildlife Service
- Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)
- Mine Site Reclamation Policy
- National Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk (1998)
- North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC)(1993)

- Nunavut Climate Change Strategy
- Parks Canada Guiding Principles and Operational Policies
- Parks Canada Systems Plans (National Marine Conservation Areas, National Parks and National Historic Sites)
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- The Canadian Biological Diversity Strategy
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)
- Working Together: Parks and Protected Areas in Canada

Goal 3 Encouraging Conservation Planning

Provide for Parks, Conservation Areas and Protection of Other Areas of Interest Through Zoning.

Nunavut Land Claims Agreement

- Article 7 Outpost Camps
- Article 8 Parks
- Article 9 Conservation Areas
- Article 10 Land and Resource Management Institutions
- Article 11 Land Use Planning
- Article 15 Marine Areas
- Article 16 Outer Land Fast Ice Zone – East Baffin Coast
- Article 17 Purposes of Inuit Owned Lands
- Article 32 Nunavut Social Development Council
- Article 33 Archaeology
- Article 40 Other Aboriginal Peoples

Government Legislation

Government of Nunavut

- *Wildlife Act* and Regulations
- *Environmental Protection Act* and Regulations
- *Environmental Rights Act*
- *Forest Management Act*
- Archaeological and Palaeontological Regulations
- *Territorial Parks Act* and Regulations
- *Water Resources Agreements Act*

Government of Canada

- *Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act*
- *Canada Aeronautics Act*
- *Canada Marine Act*
- *Canada National Parks Act*
- *Canada Shipping Act* and Regulations
- *Canada Wildlife Act* and Regulations
- *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* and Regulations
- *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* and Regulations
- *Canadian National Marine Conservation Areas Act*
- *Canadian Polar Commission Act*
- *Coasting Trade Act*
- *DIAND Act*
- Federal Airport Zoning Regulations
- *Fisheries Act* and Regulations
- *Historic Sites and Monument Act*
- *Migratory Birds Convention Act* and Regulations
- *National Defence Act*
- *Navigable Waters Protection Act* and Regulations
- *Nunavut Act*
- *Oceans Act* and Regulations
- *Parks Canada Agency Act*
- *Species at Risk Act*
- *Territorial Lands Act* and Territorial Land Use Regulations

Policies and Agreements

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated

- Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreements for Parks and Conservation Areas
- NTI Water Policy

Government of Canada

- A Statement of Commitment to Complete Canada's Networks of Protected Areas
- A Wildlife Policy for Canada
- Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF) (Arctic Council)
- Arctic Environment Protection Strategy (AEPS) (June 14, 1991)
- Arctic Waters Strategy
- Atlantic Fisheries Policy Review (1999)
- Beverly-Qammanirjuaq Caribou Management Board Agreement (BQCMBA)
- Canada's Federal Marine Protected Areas Strategy
- Canada's National Marine Conservation Areas System Plan
- Canada's Ocean Strategy
- Canadian Biodiversity Strategy
- Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) (1994)
- Canadian Heritage Rivers System Charter (1997)
- Canadian Wildlife Service Key Marine and Terrestrial Habitat Sites
- Convention On Biological Diversity (5 June 1992)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) (1 July 1975)
- Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan
- Federal Policy on Wetland Conservation
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada Policy for the Management of Fish Habitat
- Government of Canada's Sustainable Development Policy
- International Agreement on the Conservation of Polar Bears and their Habitat (1973)
- Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreements for Auyuittuq, Quttinirpaaq, Sirmilik, Ukkusiksalik National Parks
- Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreements for Canadian Wildlife Service
- Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)
- Mine Site Reclamation Policy
- Mineral and Energy Resource Assessment of Proposed National Parks in Northern Canada (MERA) process and terms of reference
- National Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk (1998)
- National Historic Sites Policy
- National Marine Conservation Areas Policy
- National Parks Policy
- North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC)(1993)
- Northern Contaminants Program and Policy
- Nunavut Climate Change Strategy
- Parks and Protected Areas in Canada
- Parks Canada Guiding Principles and Operational Policies
- Parks Canada Systems Plans (National Marine Conservation Areas, National Parks and National Historic Sites)
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)
- Working Together: Parks and Protected Areas in Canada

Goal 4 Building Healthy Communities

Strengthening Culture, Heritage and Well-being

Nunavut Land Claims Agreement

- Article 5 Wildlife
- Article 7 Outpost Camps
- Article 8 Parks
- Article 9 Conservation Areas
- Article 10 Land and Resource Management Institutions
- Article 11 Land Use Planning
- Article 12 Development Impact
- Article 13 Water Management
- Article 14 Municipal Lands
- Article 15 Marine Areas
- Article 17 Purposes of Inuit Owned Lands
- Article 23 Inuit Employment within Government
- Article 32 Nunavut Social Development Council
- Article 33 Archaeology

Government Legislation

Government of Nunavut

- *Archives Act*
- *Cities, Towns and Villages Act*
- *Explosives Use Act* and Regulations
- *Fire Prevention Act* and Regulations
- *Flood Damage Reduction Agreements Act*
- *Historical Resources Act* and Regulations
- *Mine Health and Safety Act*
- *National Building Code of Canada*
- Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations
- *Official Languages Act* (NWT)
- *Pesticides Act* and Regulations
- *Public Colleges Act*
- *Public Health Act* and Regulations
- *Public Highways Act* and Regulations
- *Safety Act* and Regulations
- *Scientists Act* and Regulations
- *Technical Standards And Safety Act*
- *Territorial Parks Act* and Regulations
- *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act* and Regulations
- *Travel and Tourism Act* and Regulations
- *Wildlife Act*

Government of Canada

- *Alternative Fuels Act*
- *Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act* and Regulations
- *Canada Aeronautics Act*
- *Canada Health Act*
- *Canada Health Care, Early Childhood Development and Other Social Services Funding Act*
- *Canada Marine Act*
- *Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act*

- *Canada National Parks Act*
- *Canada Oil and Gas Geophysical Operations Regulations (under the Canada Oil And Gas Operations Act)*
- *Canada Petroleum Resources Act*
- *Canada Shipping Act and Regulations*
- *Canada Transportation Act and Regulations*
- *Canada Water Act*
- *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act and Regulations*
- *Canadian Environmental Protection Act and Regulations*
- *Canadian Polar Commission Act*
- *Coasting Trade Act*
- *DIAND Act*
- *Federal Airport Zoning Regulations*
- *Federal Real Property and Federal Immovables Act*
- *Fisheries Act and Regulations*
- *Historic Sites and Monuments Act*
- *National Defence Act*
- *National Energy Board Act and Regulations*
- *Navigable Waters Protection Act and Regulations*
- *Nunavut Act*
- *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations (enacted under the Nunavut Act)*
- *Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act and Regulations*
- *Parks Canada Agency Act*
- *Territorial Land Use Regulations, (enacted under the Territorial Lands Act)*

Policies and Agreements

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated

- *Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreements for Parks and Conservation Areas*
- *NTI Mining Policy*
- *NTI Water Policy*
- *Policy Concerning Uranium Mining in Nunavut*

Government of Nunavut

- *Community Transportation Initiative Contributions Policy*
- *Geographic Names Policy*
- *Human Remains Policy*
- *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Policy Statement*
- *Languages Services Guidelines for the Government of Nunavut*
- *Transportation Strategy*

Government of Canada

- *Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreements for Auyuittuq, Quttinirpaaq, Sirmilik, Ukkusiksalik National Parks,*
- *Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreements with Canadian Wildlife Service*
- *Parks Canada Guiding Principles and Operational Policies*
- *Parks Canada Systems Plans (National Marine Conservation Areas, National Parks and National Historic Sites)*

Goal 5 Encouraging Sustainable Economic Development

Provide for a Range of Economic Opportunities such as Renewable Resources, Tourism, Energy, Mineral and Petroleum sectors.

Nunavut Land Claims Agreement

- Article 5 Wildlife
- Article 8 Parks
- Article 9 Conservation Areas
- Article 10 Land and Resource Management Institutions
- Article 11 Land Use Planning
- Article 12 Development Impact
- Article 13 Water Management
- Article 17 Purposes of Inuit Owned Lands
- Article 19 Title to Inuit Owned Lands
- Article 20 Inuit Water Rights
- Article 21 Entry and Access
- Article 27 Natural Resource Development
- Article 28 Northern Energy and Minerals Accord
- Article 32 Nunavut Social Development Council

Government Legislation

Government of Nunavut

- *Fire Prevention Act* and Regulations
- *National Building Code of Canada*
- *Public Health Act* and Regulations
- *Qulliq Energy Corporation Act*
- *Territorial Parks Act*
- *Travel and Tourism Act* and Regulations

Government of Canada

- *Alternative Fuels Act*
- *Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act* and Regulations
- *Canada Aeronautics Act*
- *Canada Health Act*
- *Canada Marine Act*
- *Canada Mining Regulations*
- *Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act*
- *Canada National Parks Act*
- *Canada Oil and Gas Operations Act* and Regulations
- *Canada Petroleum Resources Act* and Regulations
- *Canada Shipping Act* and Regulations
- *Canada Transportation Act* and Regulations
- *Canada Water Act*
- *Canada Wildlife Act* and Regulations
- *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* and Regulations
- *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* and Regulations
- *Canadian Polar Commission Act*
- *Coasting Trade Act*
- *DIAND Act*
- *Dominion Water Power Act*
- *Federal Airport Zoning Regulations*

- *Federal Real Property and Federal Immovables Act*
- *Fisheries Act* and Regulations
- *Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act*
- *Historic Sites and Monuments Act*
- *Mapping and Technical Surveys Act*
- *Migratory Birds Convention Act* and Regulations
- *National Defence Act*
- *National Energy Board Act* and Regulations
- *Natural Resources Act*
- *Navigable Waters Protection Act* and Regulations
- Northern Mineral Exploration Assistance Regulations
- *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* and Regulations
- *Nunavut Act*
- *Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act* and NWT Water Regulations
- NWT and Atlantic Fisheries Regulations
- *Oceans Act* and Regulations
- *Parks Canada Agency Act*
- Prospector's Assistance Terms and Conditions Order
- *Resources and Technical Survey's Act*
- *Species at Risk Act*
- *Territorial Lands Act* and Territorial Land Use Regulations

Policies and Agreements

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated

- Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreements for Parks and Conservation Areas
- NTI Mining Policy
- Policy Concerning Uranium Mining in Nunavut

Government of Nunavut Policy

- Canada-Nunavut Agriculture Policy Framework Program Guidelines for Submitting Funding Proposals (Federal-Provincial-Territorial Agreement)
- Nunavut Economic Development Strategy
- Nunavut Fisheries Strategy
- Nunavut Mineral Exploration and Mining Strategy
- Nunavut Prospector's Program Policy
- Nunavut Transportation Strategy

Government of Canada

- Canada's Ocean Strategy
- Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy (CAEDS)
- DIAND Northern Land Use Guidelines
- Sustainable Development Strategy

Glossary of Terms

Areas of Interest means a spatial area where the principles of conservation planning and sound land management practices are applied through zoning, in order to protect areas of particular significance for ecological, cultural, social, archaeological, historic, research, restoration of environmental integrity, or other similar purpose in the absence of legislation.

Conservation Area means any Conservation Area in existence at the date of ratification of the Agreement listed in Schedule 9-1, and any of the following areas when established under legislation;

- (a) National Wildlife Areas;
- (b) Migratory Bird Sanctuaries;
- (c) International Biological Program Ecological Sites/Ecological Areas;
- (d) Man and the Biosphere Reserves;
- (e) World Heritage Convention/Natural and Cultural Sites;
- (f) Wildlife Sanctuaries;
- (g) Critical Wildlife Areas;
- (h) National Historic Sites;
- (i) National Historic Parks;
- (j) Wetlands of International Importance for Waterfowl (Ramsar);
- (k) Canadian Landmarks;
- (l) Canadian Heritage Rivers;
- (m) Historic Places; and
- (n) other areas of particular significance for ecological, cultural, archaeological, research and similar reasons.

The establishment of Conservation Areas is subject to the relevant enacting legislation and the provisions of Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, Article 9 Conservation Areas. *NLCA

Flora does not include trees suitable for commercial production of lumber or other building materials, but includes materials required by Inuit for local use, land-based activities and handicraft production. *NLCA

Goals: Generally worded statements that describe a desired end state. They are open-ended and reflect broad ideals, aspirations or benefits pertaining to specific environmental, economic or social issues. Goals typically apply to the whole plan area, as opposed to a geographic subdivision of it.

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit means “what Inuit have always known,” or Inuit knowledge. Inuit knowledge includes not only what has been handed down from the past, but also what is contemporary and changing. *Nunavut Economic Development Strategy

Land includes water and resources including wildlife. *NLCA

Land Use Planning applies to both land and marine areas within the Nunavut Settlement Area and the Outer Land Fast Ice Zone. *NLCA

Land Use Planning Policies: Whereas objectives define “what” outcome is intended for particular resource values, planning policies describe “how” the desired outcome will be achieved. There should be a direct relationship between objectives and planning policies. Depending on the circumstances, these might describe:

- appropriate types of resource use activities;
- standards of resource use or management activity;
- procedures or guidelines that should apply in connection with an activity;
- conditions that must be satisfied before an activity is appropriate;
- roles and responsibilities for performing a resource management activity.

Map Biography: The map or set of maps resulting from a face to face interview during which the individual participant indicates the places he or she has used resources within living memory. The map biography records activities involving the harvest of traditional resources, such as hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering of medicinal plants, berry picking, camping and traveling to engage in these kinds of activities.

Objectives: Objectives describe a desired future state for a particular resource or resource use. They are more specific and concrete than goals. They act as stepping stones for achieving broader goals.

Park means a National Park or a Territorial Park which is subject to either federal or territorial legislation and the provisions of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, Article 8: Parks. *NLCA

Periodic Review means the complete review of an approved land use plan including its regional and sub-regional components. Such a review is completed periodically to ensure the land use plan is current.

Planning Partner means an individual, group or organization, either public or private, interested in participating in the land use planning process. For added clarity this includes: both Inuit and Non-Inuit residents; not for profit community and Inuit organizations; Hamlets; the business community; industry; environmental non-government organizations; Designated Inuit Organizations; territorial and federal government department and agencies; Nunavut Impact Review Board; Nunavut Water Board; Nunavut Wildlife Management Board; and any other community, regional, territorial or national organization with an interest in the social, cultural, economic and environmental impacts and benefits associated with land use in Nunavut.

Special Management: A combination of terms and zoning contained in a land use plan that guide and direct resource management in a specific geographic area to achieve certain goals and objectives.