

Self-Determination and Indigenous Governance





Livelihoods

- Hunting, fishing, herding, trapping
- Animals underpin culture/local economies
- Fur trade; whaling
- Colonisation and social change
- Resettlement
- Contemporary economies are blend of formal and informal economic activities
- Affected by climate change, resource development, contaminants, wildlife management



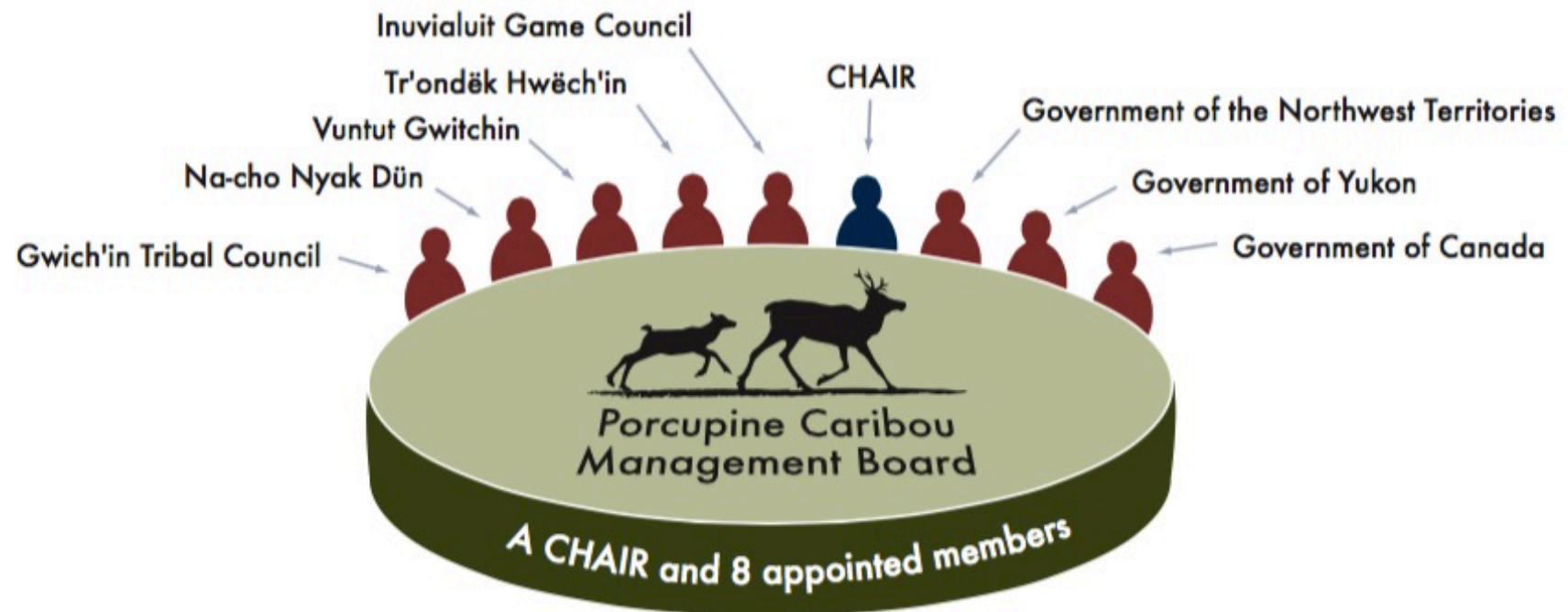




Resources and Co-Management

- Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission (AEWC)
- Alaska Eskimo Walrus Commission
- Canadian Porcupine Caribou Management Agreement
- Community-based participatory governance
- Land claims and self-government provide the foundation

Porcupine Caribou Management Board



Northern Canada

Inuit, Inuvialuit, Gwich'in, Dene, Athabaskan

- James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement 1975
- Inuvialuit Settlement Region (NWT) 1984
- Gwich'in Settlement Region (NWT) 1992
- Sahtu Settlement Region (NWT) 1993
- Nunavut Land Claims Agreement 1993
- Territory of Nunavut 1999
- Nunatsiavut 2005
- Yukon (11 land claims agreements between 1993-2005)
- Nunavik 2008

Nunavut Land Claims Agreement 1993

- Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project 1976
- Place names, oral histories, traditional knowledge
- Nunavut Land Claims Agreement 25 May 1993:
Inuit have title to 350,000 km²
- Mineral rights to 35,257 km²
- Territory of Nunavut 1 April 1999 – 2.093 m km²
- Pop. 37.462 (2017)
- Inuit Nunangat

Wildlife Management in Nunavut

- Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB)
- Nunavut Land Claims Agreement sets out principles of conservation and Inuit harvesting rights
- Co-management: integrating science and Inuit Qaujimaqatuqangit (IQ)
- Community-Based Wildlife Monitoring Network

Community-based Approach

- Local community members as partners
- Integration of local perspectives and local knowledge with scientific knowledge
- Capacity-building for long-term community-based monitoring and research
- Community-based monitoring to identify parts of the ecosystem that are stressed or undergoing change
- Community values and sense of connection to place
- Local/indigenous knowledge: current and historical data not readily available to scientists (baseline data)
- Community members can be involved in decision-making through the use of local/indigenous knowledge
- Empowers communities

Multiple Evidence-Based Approach (MEB)

- UN Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)
- Indigenous, local and scientific knowledge integration

Coastal Guardian Watchmen Network

- Community members from Canadian Pacific coastal First Nations monitor their territory and collect data on a number of issues of concern to local communities (e.g., wildlife sightings, tourist activities, etc.).
- Regional Monitoring System (RMS): fish, cultural sites, over-hunting/fishing, declining wildlife populations



Regional Monitoring System

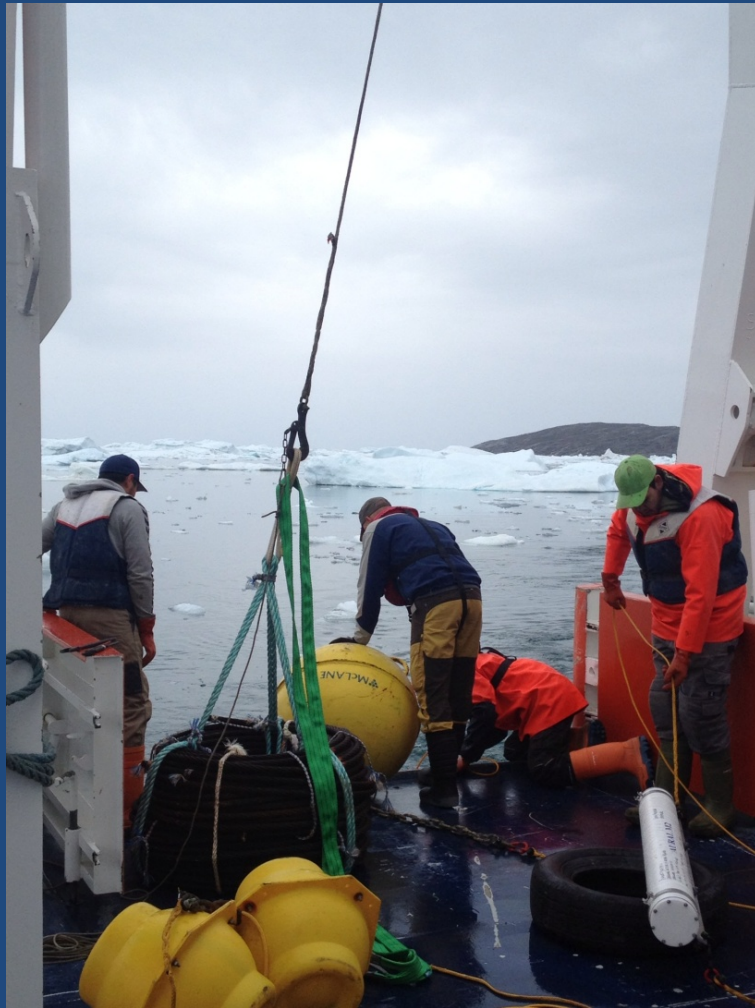
- Standard methodology and guidelines for collecting data;
- Field cards and Coast Tracker tablets (iPads) to record data in the field;
- Online Data Management System for data analysis and interpretation, planning and decision-making;
- RMS Coordinator to provide support for data collection, analysis and use; and
- Data and Systems Analyst to provide database, programming and other support.
- RMS Data Portal.

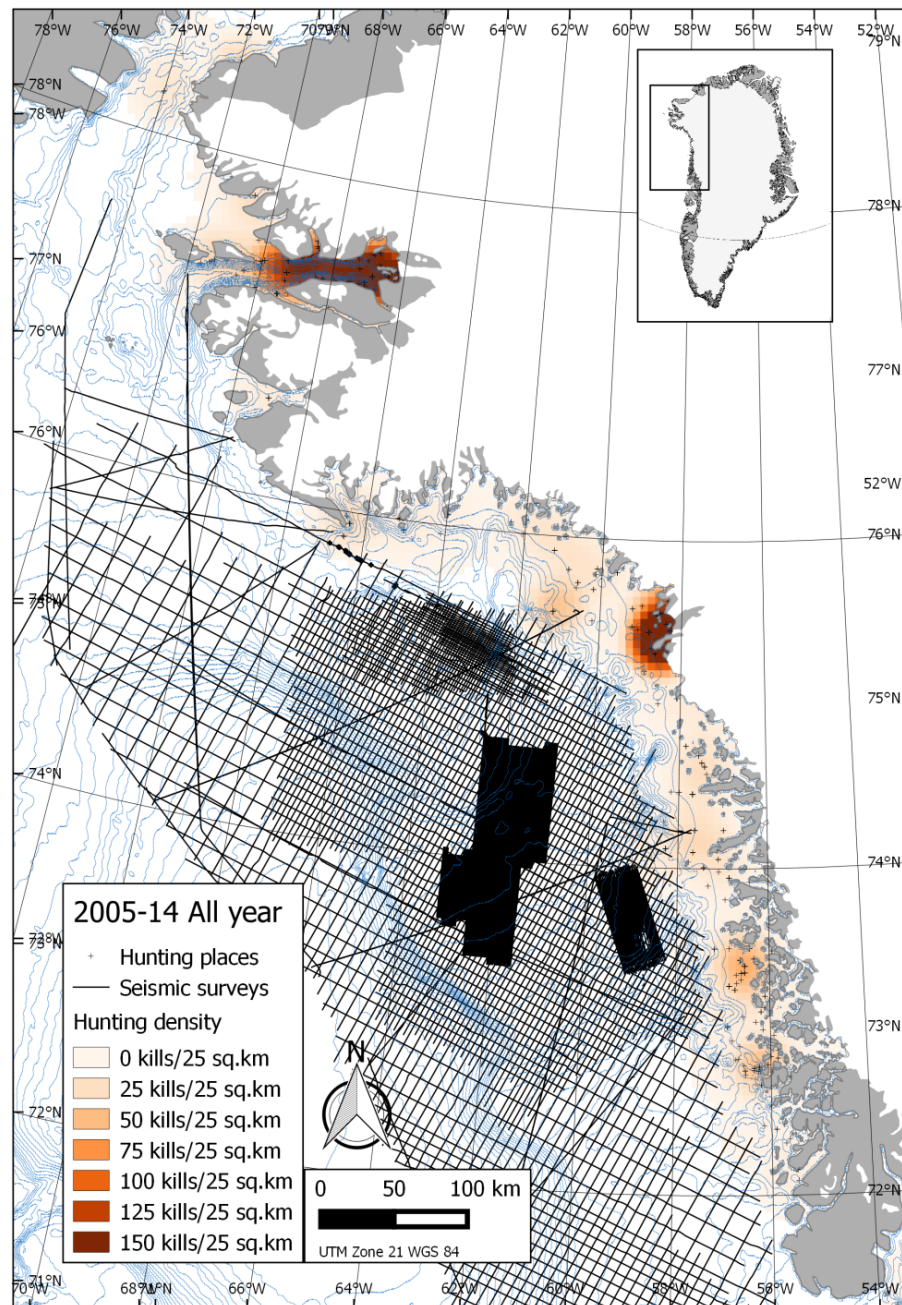
Inuit Pinngortitarlu – Nuuk Fjord Mapping and Monitoring Project



Communities, Ice and Living Resources in Northwest Greenland

Melville Bay Narwhal Project





Lancaster Sound

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Parks
Canada

Pikialasorsuaq (‘the great upwelling’)

