




Inuit Circumpolar Council **Wildlife Management Summit Report**

November 6–8, 2017
Ottawa, Canada



February 2018



Let us unite, support each other as Inuit and protect our culture and way of life.

–Duane Smith, Summit Chair,
Chair and CEO of Inuvialuit Settlement Region

If we can get to the same level of co-management being practiced in Canada, then we can begin collectively to have serious talks about what's really needed, international collaboration on Wildlife Management in the Arctic. Then we will move from food security into the realm of Food Sovereignty.

–Jim Stotts, ICC Executive Council
Vice Chair/ICC Alaska President

Clear, unequivocal recognition of the critical role of our harvesting economies must be affirmed and entrenched in both law and policy.

–Dalee Sambo Dorough, PhD,
Associate Professor of International Relations,
University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA)

Reports in Greenland show that many children go to bed hungry. Requests from outside to stop hunting various animals continue, but this is not an option.

–Amalie Jessen, Head of Division,
Ministry for Fishing and Hunting, Greenland

The mining industry in Russia has slowed down so marine traffic decline has created a replenishment in the marine animals.

–Ludmilla Salnikova, ICC, Chukotka, Russia

You lose it together if you don't do it together.

–Summit participant

Joey Angnatok hunting in Nunatsiavut, Canada

Summary

The Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) hosted the Wildlife Management Summit that took place on November 6 to 8, 2017 in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada to deliver on the commitment made in Article 40 of the Kitigaaryuit Declaration, as adopted at the 2014 ICC General Assembly in Inuvik, which, “directs ICC to plan and host an Inuit summit on wildlife management.” The ICC Wildlife Management Summit’s goal was to examine the influence that policies (international, regional, national instruments), environmental change, public perceptions, and changing social economic conditions in the Arctic are having on Arctic wildlife and Inuit food security.

The Summit was further directed by the Alaskan Inuit Food Security Conceptual Framework: How to Assess the Arctic From an Inuit Perspective. The report, which reflects the views and knowledge of Alaskan Inuit, emphasizes the need to build stronger co-management structures in order to support food security.

The following key actions were put forward by summit participants:

- ICC establish and support a Circumpolar Inuit Wildlife Committee (CIWC) whose mission will be to collaboratively, cooperatively and inclusively preserve and protect Inuit cultural rights to food sovereignty by providing a unified pan-Arctic Inuit voice.
- ICC establish and support a Circumpolar Inuit Wildlife Network (CIWN) in order to support information sharing, learning and communication about Inuit rights, wildlife management and food sovereignty within the network and with the CIWC.
- That an interim steering committee be formed immediately to develop a strategy for CIWC to be proposed to the General Assembly of ICC in July 2018.





Photo credit: Vernae Angnabooqok

Amalie Jessen, James Eetoolook, Willie Goodwin



Photo credit: Rodd Laing

Country food—seal intestine

Table of Contents

Summary	iv
Introduction	1
Rationale	4
Common Themes	5
Analysis	9
Next Steps	11
1. Establish a Circumpolar Inuit Wildlife Committee	12
2. Establish a Circumpolar Inuit Wildlife Network	13
3. Establish an Interim Steering Committee to prepare for ICC's General Assembly 2018	14
Appendix A	16
Appendix B	19
Appendix C	24
Appendix D	25
Appendix E	30

Introduction

The Wildlife Management Summit took place on November 6, 7, and 8, 2017 in Ottawa, Ontario, hosted by ICC Canada. Inuit made great efforts to come together for this important occasion (see Appendix A for a full list of participants). The enthusiasm and commitment was evident, demonstrated by the passion of the 45 Inuit from across Alaska, Canada, Greenland, and Chukotka to discuss wildlife management, which is central to Inuit identity, way of life, culture and food security.

The primary focus areas of the Summit were:

1. To affirm Inuit rights to the use of Arctic wildlife resources, the protection and promotion of Inuit culture, traditional practices and the management of these resources.



2. To share wildlife management practices employed within each country to identifying challenges and opportunities for self-determination, greater well-being, access and overall food security at all scales (local, national and international) within the network and with the CIWC.
3. To develop common and collaborative Inuit positions and strategies that demonstrate and utilize Indigenous Knowledge and traditional management practices, which support and often exceed an ecosystem approach to wildlife management (nationally and across borders), including Inuit-led management and monitoring areas.

The products of the summit include:

- A strengthened circumpolar Inuit Wildlife Management network.
- An ICC Wildlife Management Strategy that ensures a sustainable future for wildlife

harvesting in Inuit Nunaat and next steps necessary to address Circumpolar Inuit Wildlife Management at all geographic scales (local, national, and international).

- An ICC Inuit Wildlife Management Summit Report.
- Over the course of the next months leading up to the 2018 ICC General Assembly, these objectives and products will continue to be pursued.

This report captures the key elements of this three-day summit (see Appendix B for the summit agenda). Notes and power points from the approximately 21 presentations will be shared through the ICC website or Google folder. Where relevant, notes have been summarized in Appendices. The report is structured to enable the development of an ICC committee and strategy to be considered at the ICC General Assembly in Barrow - Utqiagvik, Alaska in July 2018.



Hunters binocularing by their boat. Wales, Alaska

Photo credit: North Slope Borough



Photo credit: Jackie Cleveland



Cutting fish

Little whalers

Umiak wind breaker at Nalukataq, Point Hope, Alaska



Photo credit: Sam Towarak

Rationale

WHY THIS SUMMIT?

The right to provide traditional food for Inuit families is under assault by local, national and international policies and regulations that are often influenced by misinformation disseminated by well-funded animal rights campaigns. Since the beginning of colonization, Inuit have been misunderstood at best and criminalized at worst for practicing our way of life. This has cascaded into a host of problems that threatens Inuit cultural sustainability and identity.

A lack of equity exists across Inuit regions, especially with regard to our rights to our hunting culture. While Greenland and Canada are far ahead of Russia and Alaska in the establishment of policies, regulations and institutions that enshrine Inuit rights and self-governance, all regions require enhancement, support and capacity to advance this critical issue. It is hoped that international collaboration amongst Inuit on wildlife management will lead to greater support in the regions where progress has been slower, so that we can all enjoy the same rights and freedoms.

Geopolitics, international agreements, animal rights campaigns, and conservation regimes continue to undermine Inuit rights. In their pursuit of conservation, organizations including the Humane Society, Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Greenpeace and others, have side-lined the rights of Indigenous Peoples to our livelihoods throughout the world. International fora are increasingly dominated by the rising power of the non-profit sector. This is highly problematic for Inuit as these organizations are focused almost exclusively on the defence and preservation of species and not on the rights of peoples, including Inuit, to harvest and live with these animals. Inuit need to be strategic in order to increase our power to inform and influence international decisions affecting Inuit regions and wildlife.

As several asserted during the Summit, it is time for Inuit to stand up and unite our voice to increase our power and assert our rights in International and national fora. Together we are stronger, and it is hoped that by forming this committee, that Inuit will be better equipped to develop and execute strategies collaboratively.





Common Themes

Over the course of the three-day summit, many questions, conversations and ideas emerged both from presenters as well as from participants. The following summarizes these conversations under the headings of common themes that emerged.

There is opportunity for Inuit to better leverage human rights instruments to assert and advance self-determination and protect rights to hunting, fishing, and gathering.

A number of presentations and many questions were asked about the different human rights frameworks that have been adopted and ratified. Most notably, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP) was discussed at length. There were varying levels of familiarity with UNDRIP and other human rights frameworks amongst participants. The presentation from Dalee Sambo Dorough (Associate Professor of International Relations, Department of Political Science, University of Alaska) highlighted the importance of human rights mechanisms for Inuit to advance our collective rights and to better collaborate on wildlife management.

Dr. Dorough's presentation highlighted the specific articles in human rights instruments that could be further leveraged to advance Inuit rights regarding wildlife management. These include instruments specific to Indigenous peoples: UNDRIP; International Labor Organization, Convention No. 169 and the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Other human rights instruments discussed include the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. Fundamentally, these human rights instruments affirm Inuit rights to self-determination, which means that Inuit have the right to govern wildlife management, amongst other areas. They also affirm the rights of Inuit to traditional food resources based on their land and resources. "Human rights are interrelated, interdependent and indivisible. Therefore, when reading these various instruments, they must be read as a whole," explained Dr. Dorough.

Dr. Dorough pointed to some strategies that could be undertaken to leverage the instruments where these rights to self-determination are being denied by a state or International bodies. Inuit should find creative ways to bring the issue to the attention of human rights treaty bodies and supportive UN member states that Inuit rights are under attack. In so doing, it could gently force the hand of non-compliant states to address these issues. Of course, there is the option of filing a human rights complaint, but this was not recommended as a first step. The approach that this new committee might take to bring these issues to the attention of the UN remains an important strategic consideration. Dr. Dorough also pointed to the need for: extensive and ongoing consultation; the institutionalization of Inuit hunters in decision-making roles



Photo credit: Allen Shimada, NOAA, NMFS, OST, AMD

regarding wildlife management (both procedural and substantive); a proper assessment of Inuit rights to self-determination and the rights to our hunting culture across four Inuit states' and lobbying for change in inter-governmental organizations and conventions.

Finally, Dr. Dorrough discussed the opportunity of Article 35 of the UN Declaration to support cross-border collaboration and management regimes. She pointed to the Inuvialuit-Inūpiat Beluga Whale Commission as one instance that demonstrates the potential to do more cross-border collaboration and management. The Pikialasorsuaq Commission remains a nascent body that might also exercise these rights that are fundamental to Inuit uniting and gaining control of the land, sea and ice that sustains us.

How to build equity for the utilization of Indigenous knowledge

A major theme of the three-day discussion focused on how Indigenous Knowledge (IK) continues to be marginalized, diminished and overpowered by Western scientific knowledge and methods. IK represents all that has been passed down from former generations including how to live on the land and is integral to how we understand and manage wildlife. Western scientific methods often contradict IK principles and understanding, putting the two

worldviews at odds. Many highlighted the difference between how Inuit work together and manage wildlife and how Western cultures work and manage wildlife. These become especially apparent when working closely together in partnerships. The power and resource differential with regard to Western science and non-Inuit dominating decision-making processes causes well-intentioned international fora, that share the same objective to preserve wildlife, to marginalize Inuit and IK. Many stories were shared that demonstrate this ongoing and persistent problem.

While there are a growing number of non-Inuit allies, many are still in need of simple and clear translation of how to work with Inuit in a respectful way that is in line with IK. Inuit often are not at the table when research programs and projects are being developed. This needs to change. IK is not a framework that can be tacked on to a project – it is fundamental to how a project is developed and therefore must be included from the moment of inception. Inuit also need the power to influence budget allocations for research. Participants expressed the desire and need for Inuit-led partnership agreements that capture IK values and principles and translate them into clear practices in order to shape new partnerships. For more complete notes on the discussion regarding values, principles and partnerships, see Appendix C.

There was general consensus that Western science is missing important information when it does not

acknowledge, value, and include IK. Several accounts pointed to inaccuracy in scientific understanding. There is a general consensus that the two ways of knowing must work hand-in-hand in order to make sound decisions regarding wildlife management. The question is how. Many referred to the need for mutual respect and collaboration between scientists and Inuit. Also, there is a need for resources to be allocated to gather, process, publish and present IK in relevant fora. However, many believe that much more is needed.

Some possible remedies to these problems were tabled. Western science is very much based in a written form of transmission, and some suggested that it is necessary to document IK, despite the fact that it is an oral tradition, and to write IK based reports. It may be helpful to draw important parallels between the methodologies of IK and Western science so that scientists (and those who make evidence based decisions) can learn to better understand and respect IK. In his presentation, James Eetoolook outlined just this, for example referring to the way Inuit approach elders for expertise as equivalent to a Western scientific peer review process. Some reported that efforts are being made in some research projects to change Western scientific methods (for example, for tagging and tracking animals) so that they are less intrusive and more responsive to IK principles. Others pointed to the importance of building Inuit youth capacity in research and IK methodologies so that Inuit can carry out our own research.

Shift to holistic ecosystem approaches and frameworks rooted in Indigenous knowledge

Many presentations were made about various wildlife management regimes that implement a single species approach, for example the Joint Commission on Polar Bear. An on-going theme of the conversation throughout the Summit was the need to shift to a holistic, ecosystem approach to management, a framework that recognizes that Inuit, arctic animals and their wellbeing are dependent on the ecosystem they call home. This framework – of seeing the whole ecosystem – is more clearly aligned with IK and Inuit ways of life and knowing, which has ensured our cultural sustainability through many generations.

Self-determination, co-management and food sovereignty

7 Common Themes

Several presentations were made by various Inuit land claim organizations about the land claim agreements, co-management regimes and other governance structures that are advancing Inuit self-governance of land, wildlife and ecosystems (see Appendix D for an annotated list of all presentations). Many advancements have been made due to different political climates in each of the countries. Summit delegates recognized that food sovereignty is a priority for Inuit and requires self-determination. Some of the key concepts of food [sovereignty] include 1) our right to access our food resources- our hunting and fishing rights and 2) the right to have a meaningful influence and decision-making role in the management of these resources.

The history, process and outcomes of wildlife management regimes are unique to each Inuit country. In Alaska, land and resource ownership was negotiated and settled 46 years ago. The issues of self-governance, hunting and fishing rights were never properly addressed to the satisfaction of Alaskan Inuit. The Alaskan Native Land Claims Settlement is an incomplete Indigenous settlement of their rights. In Canada, Inuit had the benefit of taking a good look Alaska's settlement and realized that self-governance and food sovereignty were crucial to any settlement of Indigenous claims. Inuit in Canada negotiated vastly superior settlements than the one in Alaska. The land claim agreements of the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, Nunavut, Nunavik, and Nunatsiavut secured a level of self-governance, co-management and food sovereignty. In Greenland,



Kalaallit took a quite different approach. First they negotiated the right to govern themselves, including the right to manage fish and game. Ownership of mineral resources, including offshore resources were negotiated over many years in different steps. The transition in 2009 from home rule to self-rule government gave ownership of mineral resources to the Greenlandic people. Kalaallit have control over their food resources. In Chukotka, times are getting better for our people, but progress for any real Indigenous settlement is away off into the future.

Where Inuit rights are not enshrined in agreements, exciting efforts have been carried out to develop Inuit led wildlife management regulations and mechanisms through hunters and Indigenous knowledge holders (ex: the development of the St. Lawrence Island Tribal Hunting Ordinances in Alaska). These are examples of Inuit self-determination, food sovereignty and self-regulation.

Learning from each other

There was a wealth of information, knowledge and experience shared from the four Inuit regions. This sharing and learning is fundamental to the advancement of Inuit self-determination in wildlife management. As Inuit move forward collectively to realize sustainable use and healthy communities across Inuit Nunaat, we must share our unique

knowledge and experience with each other and evaluate and test what approaches and practices best serve and support Inuit rights and self-determination in the context of wildlife management issues.

Appendix D provides an annotated list of most of the 21 presentations that were part of the 3-day Summit. Where available, the power points for these presentations are available on ICC's website.

Climate change presents an increasing threat to Inuit way of life

While the conversation did not tackle climate change directly, it none the less emerged in conversation throughout the summit. Climate change is shaping the lives of Inuit in multiple ways. It is having observable impacts on the land and sea animals that Inuit depend on by changing their ecosystems, migratory patterns and more. Climate change is affecting the range of some animals, introducing new species into delicate ecosystems and displacing important food source species (ex: beavers are moving further north, blocking rivers that char depend on for reproduction). It is also leading to greater interest in Inuit regions from southern interests – both in terms of industrial development and tourism. This is leading to increased access of the Arctic and an influx of people, traffic and interests.

ICC Wildlife Management Summit participants, Ottawa November 2017



Analysis

The following captures and categorizes some of the comments from the summit into strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats regarding this initiative to unite Inuit to advocate and actualize rights to hunting and gathering. Internal strengths and weaknesses refer to those amongst Inuit organizations present during the summit – in other words, amongst organizations that would be part of the Circumpolar Inuit Wildlife Committee. External opportunities and threats refer to those outside of Inuit organizations, within the socio-political context of this work. It should be noted that these have not been validated by those present, but are shared here to provide a starting point for further analysis and to inform the strategies of the initiative.



TABLE 1. Preliminary SWOT Analysis

INTERNAL	
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong desire, ability and willingness to work together across regions through ICC and bi-lateral relationships • Wildlife / ecosystem management is core to Inuit identity, requires cross-border strategies and is thus a good issue to collaborate on • There are many best practices in Inuit led wildlife management, community-based decision making processes and research to draw on to build validity / power and share across regions • Inuit are present in local, regional, state and international fora on wildlife management • There are a relationships, mechanisms and agreements in place which can be leveraged and maximized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little capacity to support this work due to lack of funding in general, and specifically for hunting initiatives • Lack of united, coordinated approach amongst Inuit at International meetings • Lack of forum for on-going dialogue on Inuit wildlife management • Lack of understanding of how to apply UNDRIP, to use it to leverage rights within International fora that are infringing on Inuit rights • A traditional Inuit approach to conflict and confrontation makes us vulnerable within international processes where powerful and aggressive players prevail.
EXTERNAL	
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing interest in Arctic • UNDRIP and other human rights instruments provide powerful tools to assert rights • Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Paris Agreement also provide frameworks and commitments that could be leveraged • Recognition of Indigenous Organizations separate from NGOs in some international fora • Much funding for climate change mitigation / adaptation • UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) has working relationships with Indigenous peoples and has the potential to influence national agendas • Shadow reports¹ are welcomed by the UN human rights council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Arctic is opening up and will be under the microscope even more • US politics and disregard for Indigenous rights • Government evidence-based decision making based on scientific modelling, not IK • Interpretation of SDGs and the implications on Inuit • Rising strength of NGO's that have different priorities and mass misinformation campaigns which threaten Inuit way of life • Difficulty of funding this work related to hunting and advocacy • Lack of power / influence and resources with national governments and in international fora • Barriers to working with Inuit across borders

¹ Shadow reports (often called 'alternative reports') are submitted to treaty monitoring bodies at the United Nations and other international institutions as an alternative to or in response to a government's official report regarding the human rights situation in its respective country.

Next Steps

The following is the result of the planning and dialogue that took place on day three of the summit. Participants generated proposals in working groups of 4–12 people and presented them back to the group. The group proposed few revisions after they were presented due to a lack of time. In preparing this report, some minor revisions were carried out to clarify or strengthen the proposal in the hopes of advancing the work.

It is recommended that the following be used as a starting point to be further developed by an interim steering committee of representatives from the four Inuit countries, who would create a proposal to be brought to ICC's General Assembly 2018.

The summit participants identified and proposed the following next steps:

1. ICC establish and support a Circumpolar Inuit Wildlife Committee (CIWC) whose mission will be to collaboratively, cooperatively and inclusively preserve and protect Inuit cultural rights to food sovereignty by providing a unified pan-Arctic Inuit voice.
2. ICC establish and support a Circumpolar Inuit Wildlife Network (CIWN) in order to support information sharing, learning and communication about Inuit rights, wildlife management and food sovereignty.
3. That an interim steering committee be formed immediately to develop a strategy for CIWC to be proposed to the General Assembly of ICC in July 2018.

Gerald Inngasuk, Larry Carpenter, Paul Irngaut, Carl McLean, Gregor Gilbert



1. Establish a Circumpolar Inuit Wildlife Committee

Those gathered for the Summit all resoundingly supported this recommendation to establish a Circumpolar Inuit Wildlife Committee whose **mission** is:

To collaboratively, cooperatively and inclusively preserve and protect Inuit rights to self-determination, our culture, food sovereignty and sustainable use by providing a unified pan-Arctic Inuit voice.

This does not replace or supplant existing agreements or processes. This committee will be the interface between Inuit wildlife management experts, groups, committees, and organizations. The CIWC will recognize and build on already existing relationships, mechanisms and agreements in place, and seek to leverage and maximize these to advance our mission. There was some discussion of having an Inuit name for this committee, and to use CIWC as the sub-title. There was not adequate time to come to consensus on the Inuit version of the name.

The **vision** that this committee might aspire to is one where Inuit have full control over our land, sea and ice. Wildlife or ecosystem management policies and regulations are created, implemented and monitored by harvesters and knowledge holders in each region.

The following **objectives** would be pursued by CIWC:

1. To provide a vision of sustainable ecosystemic management including of wildlife species and food resources.
2. To provide a flexible mechanism to galvanize a united Inuit voice on wildlife management.
3. To overcome barriers to food sovereignty presented by geopolitics, international agreements and conservation regimes.
4. To actualize UNDRIP in circumpolar wildlife management and advisory regimes.

It is proposed that the Circumpolar Inuit Wildlife Committee be a sub-committee of ICC. Two representatives from each of the four Inuit countries would sit as members on the committee. It could be modelled on the Circumpolar Inuit Health Steering Committee (CIHSC) of ICC, which regularly updates

and reports to the ICC Executive Council. ICC's role would be to support the CIWC by convening meetings, fundraising, etc.

The following outlines a **draft strategy** for the interim steering committee to further develop.

To foster united Inuit positions and collaboration to influence International and national discussion, decisions, policies and regulations to support Inuit self-determination and food sovereignty, the following activities will be carried out:

1. Develop an analysis of how international forums such as CITES, IUCN, etc. affect communities and Inuit rights in order to determine strategic points of influence and opportunity.
2. Develop a strategy for how this committee might influence international processes and decision-making, including the establishment of common Inuit positions.
3. Develop and execute an education and communications plan to support advocacy efforts in international fora.

The goals and activities of the Circumpolar Inuit Wildlife Network below overlap with the above draft strategy and should be considered one strategy.

The following are proposed by summit participants as **key issue areas** to focus on with the efforts of CIWC:

- Shipping and tourism
- Industrial development
- Indigenous knowledge (IK) and scientific knowledge
- Food security and Inuit food culture
- Effects of Climate Change on Arctic Wildlife and Food Security
- Food sovereignty, self-determination and wildlife management

Further detail on these key issue areas is captured in Appendix E.

2. Establish a Circumpolar Inuit Wildlife Network

A clear proposal emerged that ICC establish and support a network [here referred to as the Circumpolar Inuit Wildlife Network (CIWN)]. The CIWC would facilitate the activities of the Network, ensuring regular communication and the alignment of efforts between the CIWC and CIWN. The CIWN would complement the work of the CIWC through knowledge and information sharing to increase awareness, capacity and support for Inuit sustainable use, food sovereignty, Inuit management of ecosystems, Inuit communities as well as in governments and International fora. This could be accomplished through the following activities:

1. Develop and execute an education and communications plan to:
 - Let Inuit know why it's important to interact with international level processes,
 - Increase knowledge and capacity of those working in ecosystem and wildlife management, and
 - Support advocacy (and education) efforts in international fora.
2. Create a platform to:
 - Share promising practices between Inuit regions so they can be applied elsewhere,
 - Share Inuit to Inuit agreements, reports, etc.,
 - Create opportunities for learning, sharing and exchange between Inuit.

When establishing a network, it is important to organize it to allow for different levels of engagement that correspond to different levels of access to information and sharing. These levels can be thought of as a bulls-eye with the greatest level of engagement and access to information at the centre and the least level of engagement in the outer ring (see Figure 1). It also conveys that while members of the Inner circle can participate in the meetings / conversations of the second and third circle, the inverse is not true. For example, the CIWC

(inner circle) may decide to convene a meeting of the Inuit organizations (second circle) to strategize for an upcoming CITES meeting, and all members of the inner and second circle would be invited (because inner circle members are automatically members of both the second and third circle). The following is a proposal to get the conversation started about how to structure the network:

1. INNER CIRCLE: CIWC

Establish the Circumpolar Inuit Wildlife Committee (CIWC) as the steering committee of this network with two Inuit wildlife management experts from each country, as outlined in Recommendation 1 above. Their role could include:

- **Providing direction to the network, including agendas for meetings, learning exchange topics, etc.**
- **Making decisions regarding proposed new members of the second circle (see below)**

2. SECOND CIRCLE: INUIT ORGANIZATIONS

Establish a **closed** group by invitation only, amongst community, regional national, and international HTO's, including ICC to:

- Share information (in depth information such as: partnership agreements, sensitive presentations or reports, etc.) through a google drive folder
- Communicate, coordinate and strategize for international meetings

3. THIRD CIRCLE: OPEN NETWORK

Establish an **open** list-serve or other communications mechanism (i.e. Facebook) to:

- Share information with all who are interested in these issues
- Elicit discussion, conversation
- Build reach and knowledge base about wildlife management

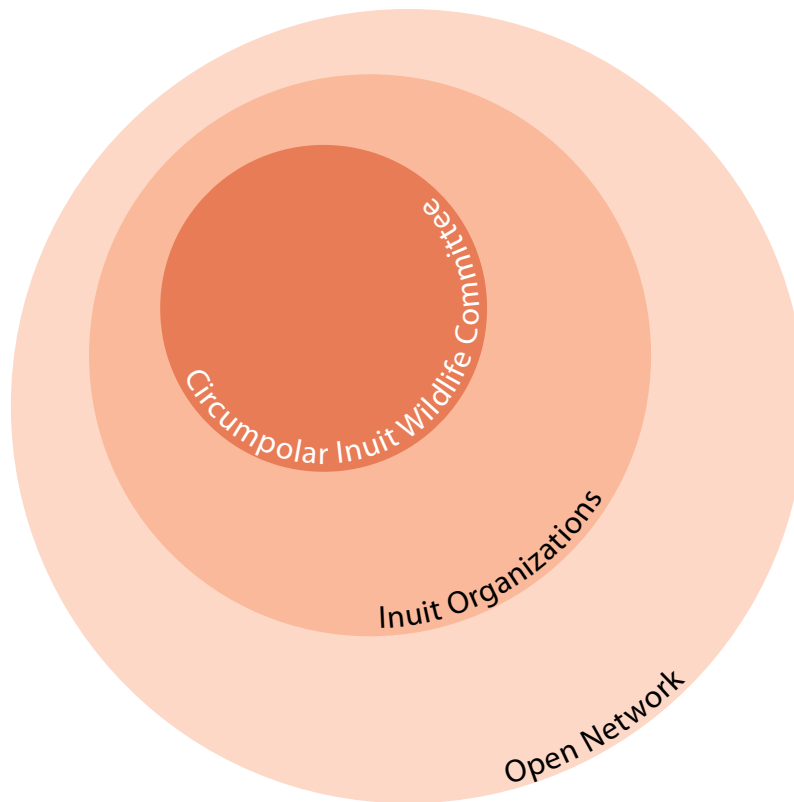


FIGURE 1. Proposed structure for network

3. Establish an Interim Steering Committee to prepare for ICC's General Assembly 2018

Those present were very committed to ensuring that efforts and decisions made at the Summit were carried forward. For this reason, it is recommended that an interim steering committee (or task force) work together to foster the development of this new committee until such time as a steering committee can be established. Some of the activities of this interim steering committee would include:

1. Develop a strategy for the CIWC based on the contents of this report to present to the ICC General Assembly in July 2018.
2. Draft a terms of reference for the eventual CIWC.
3. Identify and pursue potential funding sources to support the strategies of the CIWC.

Photo credit: Vernae Angnaboogok



Duane Smith, Willie Goodwin

Appendix A

List of Participants

Ludmila Salnikova	ICC Chukotka
Bjarne Lyberth	Biologist, Kalaallit Nunaanni Aalisartut Piniartullu Kattuffiat (KNAPK)
Amalie Jessen	Head of Department for Hunting and Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries, Hunting and Agriculture, Government of Greenland
Dr. Gert Mulvad	Member, Circumpolar Inuit Health Steering Committee
James Stotts	Executive Council Vice-Chair/ICC Alaska President, Inuit Circumpolar Council
Carolina Behe	Indigenous Knowledge/Science Advisor, Inuit Circumpolar Council Alaska
Vernae Angnaboogok	Cultural Sustainability Advisor, Inuit Circumpolar Council Alaska
Taqulik Hepa	North Slope Borough/Alaska Migratory Birds Co-management Council/Inuvialuit-Iñupiat Polar Bear Management NSB representative/AMBCC Council Member/I-I commissioner
Carl Weisner	Assembly President, Northwest Arctic Borough
Dwayne Hopson	ICAS Board Member, Iñupiat Community of the Arctic Slope
Willie Goodwin	Representative for Maniilaq/Chairman of Alaska Beluga Whale Committee
Roy Ashenfelter Bering	Representative, Kawerak Incorporated/Polar Bear Commission

Jennifer Hooper	Director, Natural Resources, Bethel, Association of Village Council Presidents
Arnold Brower	Executive Director, Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission
Vera Metcalf	Director, Eskimo Walrus Commission
Billy Adams	Chair, Ice Seal Committee
Mary Peltola	Representative, Koskokwim Inter-Tribal Fish Commission
Nicole Kanayurak	Board member, Inuit Circumpolar Council Alaska
Michelle Slwooko	ICC Alaska Intern (Summer 2017)
Dalee Sambo Dorough	PhD, Associate Professor of International Relations, Department of Political Science, University of Alaska, Anchorage
James Eetoolook	Vice President, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated
Paul Irngaut	Director, Department of Wildlife and Environment, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated
Jared Ottenhof	Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated
Cheryl Wray	Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated
Attima Hadlari	Vice President of Wildlife and Environment, Kitikmeot Inuit Association
Levi Barnabus	Executive Member, and Wildlife Management Advisory Committee Member, Qikiqtani Inuit Association
Darryl Shiwak	Minister, Department of Lands and Natural Resources, Nunatsiavut Government
James Goudie	Wildlife Manager, Department of Lands and Natural Resources Nunatsiavut Government
Carl McLean	Deputy Minister of Lands and Natural Resources, Nunatsiavut Government
Natan Obed	President, Tapiriit Kanatami
Duane Smith	Chair and CEO, Inuvialuit Regional Corporation

John Lucas Jr.	Chair, Inuvialuit Game Council
Jennifer Lam	Resource Management Coordinator, Inuvialuit Game Council
Larry Carpenter	Chair, Wildlife Management Advisory Council, Northwest Territories
Gerald Inglangasuk	Member, Fisheries Joint Management Committee
Lawrence Ruben	Member, Inuvialuit Game Council, Paulatuk
Mark O'Connor	Makivik Corporation
Adamie Delisle-Alaku	Executive Vice President, Resource Development Department, Makivik Corporation
Stas Olpinksi	Director of Research and Development, Makivik Corporation
Gregor Gilbert	Senior Resource Development Department Coordinator, Resource Development Department, Makivik Corporation
John Cheechoo	Director, Department of Wildlife and Environment, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami
Nicole Etitiq	Coordinator, National Inuit Youth Council
Scott Wilson	Head, International Biodiversity Policy, Environment and Climate Change Canada
Gina Schalk	CITES Scientific Advisor, Environment and Climate Change Canada

Appendix B

Wildlife Management Summit Agenda

Inuit Circumpolar Council Wildlife Management Summit:
Cultural Sustainability, Food Security and Conservation Through Use

November 6 to 8, 2017
Ottawa, Canada

Summit Chair **Duane Smith**, Chair and CEO, Inuvialuit Regional Corporation

DAY 1

8:30 – 8:45 AM

Welcome and Introduction, Duane Smith, CEO and Chair Inuvialuit Regional Corporation

Welcome delegates, open the Summit and articulate the Summit objectives. Overview of the importance of access to wildlife and recognition of the deep connection that sustains Inuit traditional hunting practises based on rights and robust management practises that support Inuit food security.

8:45 – 9:45 AM

Country Statements

Each Country will outline their challenges, successes and gaps in regulation, recognition of rights, knowledge etc. regarding wildlife management in their jurisdictions. A holistic approach to management of Arctic wildlife across borders will be highlighted as best practice. 15–20 minutes each country (Alaska, Greenland, Russia, Canada) plus questions.

Greenland	Amalie Jessen , Head of Department, Ministry of Fisheries and Hunting, Government of Greenland
Alaska	Jim Stotts , President, ICC Alaska
Canada	Natan Obed , President, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami
Chukotka	Ludmila Salnikova , ICC Chukotka

9:45 – 10:30 AM

Plenary Discussion with the above panelists

10:30 – 11:00 AM

Break

DAY 1

11:00 AM – 12:00 PM

The State of Arctic Wildlife Management

The State of Arctic Wildlife Management and existing approaches to management utilizing Inuit Knowledge and science. What works, what does not, why? Short presentations by panelists followed by panel discussion.

Greenland	Bjarne Lyberth , Biologist, KNAPK
Alaska	Vera Metcalf , Director, Eskimo Walrus Commission
Canada	The Nunavut Experience: James Eetoolook , Vice-President, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated
Chukotka	TBC

12:00 – 1:00 PM

Lunch

1:00 – 2:00 PM

Plenary Discussion

What is influencing management structures, Inuit management practices, self-determination, and how to move forward.

2:00 – 2:15 PM

Pikialasorsuaq Commission Report

Stephanie Meakin, Science Advisor, ICC Canada

2:15 – 3:15 PM

Bilateral Agreements: Management of shared stocks or management areas (beluga, polar bear, etc.)

Models of Inuit-led management and monitoring:

Kuskokwim River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission	Mary Peltola , Interim Executive Director, Kuskokwim River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission
US-Russia Wildlife Management Agreement	Chukotka (TBC)
Greenland-Canada Joint Commission on Polar Bear	Amalie Jessen , Head of Section, Ministry of Fisheries and Hunting, Government of Greenland
Inuvialuit-Inūpiat Polar Bear Management Agreement	Taqulik Hepa , Director, NSB Department of Wildlife Management John Lucas Jr. , Chair, Inuvialuit Game Council

DAY 1

UPCART Management Strategy

Adamie Delisle-Alaku, Makivik Vice President, Resource Development Department

Darryl Shiwak, Minister of Lands and Resources, Nunatsiavut Government

3:15 – 3:45 PM

Break

3:45 – 5:00 PM

Plenary discussion

Collective challenges, collaborative opportunities—framing the foundation for the way forward.

DAY 2

8:30 – 8:40 AM

Morning Welcome, Duane Smith, Chair and CEO Inuvialuit Regional Corporation

8:40 – 8:55 AM

How Canadian Inuit participate nationally/internationally collectively despite differing regional regimes

John Cheechoo, ITK Director of Environment and Wildlife

8:55 – 9:55 AM

Co-management through Land Claim Agreements—a working management system

Makivik Corporation

Gregor Gilbert, Senior Resource Development Department Coordinator, Resource Development Department

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated

Paul Irngaut, Director of Wildlife and Environment Department, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated

Inuvialuit Regional Corporation (Inuvialuit Game Council – Fisheries Joint Management Committee)

Larry Carpenter, Chair, Wildlife Management Advisory Committee, NWT

Gerald Inglangasuk, Member, Fisheries Joint Management Committee

Nunatsiavut Government

Carl McLean, Deputy Minister of Lands and Resources, Nunatsiavut Government

9:55 – 10:15 AM

Break

DAY 2

10:15 – 10:45 AM	Canadian examples of a state process: Inuit/Indigenous and stakeholder engagement Environment and Climate Change Canada								
10:45 AM – 12:00 PM	Plenary Discussion—Working with Partners								
12:00 – 1:00 PM	Lunch								
1:00 – 1:30 PM	Human Rights and Inuit: UNDRIP as a foundational document to influence other international bodies that manages Arctic wildlife How Inuit can exercise rights under various international instruments (both positive and challenge to rights). Are Inuit using these instruments to full potential to support collective Inuit Rights? Are there other instruments Inuit should be using? What support do Inuit hunters need to exercise rights? How can Inuit use these instruments to better collaborate on management Arctic wildlife. Dalee Sambo Dorough , PhD, Associate Professor of International Relations, Department of Political Science, University of Alaska, Anchorage (Via Skype)								
1:30 – 2:30 PM	International: Relevant Instruments Related to Arctic Wildlife (CITES, IWC, NAMMCO, etc.) Assessment of various instruments and their impact on Inuit harvesting rights. <table border="1"><tr><td>Alaska: International Whaling Commission (IWC)</td><td>Arnold Brower Jr., Executive Director, Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission</td></tr><tr><td>Greenland: North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission (NAMMCO)</td><td>Amalie Jessen, Head of Department, Ministry of Fisheries and Hunting, Government of Greenland</td></tr><tr><td>Canada: Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES)</td><td>Jim Goudie, Wildlife Manager, Department of Lands and Resources, Nunatsiavut Government</td></tr><tr><td>Chukotka</td><td>TBC</td></tr></table>	Alaska: International Whaling Commission (IWC)	Arnold Brower Jr. , Executive Director, Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission	Greenland: North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission (NAMMCO)	Amalie Jessen , Head of Department, Ministry of Fisheries and Hunting, Government of Greenland	Canada: Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES)	Jim Goudie , Wildlife Manager, Department of Lands and Resources, Nunatsiavut Government	Chukotka	TBC
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Canada: Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES)	Jim Goudie , Wildlife Manager, Department of Lands and Resources, Nunatsiavut Government								
Chukotka	TBC								
2:30 – 3:00 PM	Plenary discussion: Inuit Rights and Relevant International Instruments What pressures exist that help or hinder Inuit access to wildlife, food security and culture? Governance & regulation, inappropriate management regimes, impact of climate change.								
3:00 – 3:30 PM	Break								

3:30 – 4:10 PM

What is our vision of wildlife management? How does this lead to collaborative and coordinated circumpolar management by Inuit?

Participants from Alaska, Canada, Greenland, and Chukotka to discuss.

4:10 – 5:00 PM

Plenary Discussion

5:00 – 9:00 PM

Supper/feast in partnership with Tungasuvvingat Inuit in celebration of Inuit Day, 30th Anniversary of Tungasuvvingat Inuit, 40th Anniversary of ICC

We are pleased to invite our ICC Wildlife Management Summit participants to the Ottawa Inuit community event at 414 Sparks Street (Christchurch Cathedral). Doors open at 4:00 PM.

DAY 3

9:30 – 9:40 AM

Morning Welcome, Duane Smith, Chair and CEO Inuvialuit Regional Corporation

9:40 AM – 12:00 PM

Draft strategy/work plan development: Line by Line Review of DRAFT

12:00 – 1:00 PM

Lunch

1:00 – 3:00 PM

Facilitated discussion on next steps towards international collaboration and cooperation in relation to wildlife management

Presentation and discussion of draft strategy and action plan, including draft article for 2018 General Assembly.



Muskox remains, Cambridge Bay

Appendix C

Values, Principles and Partnerships

The following captures values and principles mentioned during the summit:

- By Inuit for Inuit
- Our way is through dialogue and consensus-building
- Stand up—we must continue to fight to ensure our rights are respected
- Policy, regulations and initiatives should be developed from the bottom up, putting decision making in hands of users (hunters)
- Holistic—not parts / silos; Wildlife management is ecosystem management
- Sharing as fundamental part of harvesting
- Collaborative—work together, work with other native groups
- Inuit are experts of the land, ecosystems and animals
- Inuit have the right to harvest above and beyond non-Indigenous counterparts
- Adaptable, flexible wildlife management and quota
- Guided by Indigenous knowledge
- Respect
- Unity
- Duty to engage

Principles for good partnerships to be integrated into practical terms when collaborating with others:

- Trust and respect and good intent
- Legal partnership—legal framework
- Communication between multiple agencies and departments is needed
- Partnership agreements should secure that Inuit voices are heard in relevant international bodies
- Should include IK in partnership agreements
- Including us right from the start not as an afterthought
- Not one sided with all the power on one side
- Develop Inuit Strategy on Implementation Structures

Appendix D

Annotated List of Presentations

The following is meant to orient readers to the contents of each presentation file so that they can find the information they are seeking. The presentation files can be found on ICC's website at: www.inuitcircumpolar.com.

UPCART MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Adamie Delisle Alaku, Executive Vice President, Makivik Corporation, Canada

This brand new 100-year plan is the result of collaboration between seven different nations (Inuit and First Nations) to ensure the sustainability of subsistence hunting of the caribou herds of Ungava Peninsula, Quebec. The strategy contains an Indigenous Sharing Agreement, (to determine sharing between the seven nations), a research and monitoring plan, a habitat management and environmental impact plan, a stewardship, engagement and communications plan, and a social and economic plan.

► file: Adamie presentation

COUNTRY STATEMENT: CO-MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES IN GREENLAND

Amalie Jessen, Head of Division, Ministry for Fishing and Hunting, Greenland

This presentation outlines Greenland's history of wildlife management up until the present day system, which is a mix of community based management, government management and bilateral / regional management systems. The importance and mechanism for local decision making and community-based monitoring are discussed.

► file: Amalie Jessen

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS ON SHARED STOCKS OR MANAGEMENT AREAS; BELUGA, NARWHAL AND POLAR BEARS

Amalie Jessen, Head of Division, Ministry for Fishing and Hunting, Greenland

Jessen describes multiple bilateral agreements regarding wildlife management with particular attention to their models for decision-making and Inuit lead management and monitoring. Agreements discussed include Greenland-Canada Joint Commission on Polar Bears, Joint Commission on Polar Bear in Kane Basin and Baffin Bay, CITES, IWC, and NAMMCO.

► file: Amalie Jessen

IMAPPIVUT MARINE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Carl McLean, Deputy Minister, Nunatsiavut Government, Canada

The Nunatsiavut Government with the support of the Government of Canada will develop the recently announced Imappivut marine management plan for a zone that overlaps with the Labrador Inuit Settlement Area. It will contain two zones – one will be completely management by the Nunatsiavut government, and the other zone will be co-managed with the Government of Canada and the provincial government.

▶ file: Carl McLean

IUCN DECISION (2017)

John Cheechoo, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, Canada

In a new decision by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPO), including ICC and ITK, will have their own voting category separate from non-governmental organizations. A CITES decision established a working group to develop a process to engage rural communities in the CITES process.

▶ file: CITES IUCN

INDIGENOUS HUMAN RIGHTS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Dalee Sambo Dorough, Associate Professor of International Relations, University of Alaska

Prof. Dorough outlines the various clauses of International human rights instruments and specific clauses that could be leveraged to assert Inuit rights to self governance of wildlife management. Particular attention is given to UNDRIP, ILO and ADRIP. See 'Common Themes' section of report for more details.

▶ file: Dalee presentation

CO-MANAGEMENT THROUGH THE INUVILUIT FINAL AGREEMENT (IFA)

Gerald Inglangasuk, Member, Fisheries Joint Management Committee (FJMC), Canada

This presentation outlines how management authority of fisheries and marine mammals are shared between various governments and Indigenous organizations. Working groups focus on specific species and local concerns generate recommendations to the FJMC.

▶ file: Gerald presentation

PIKIALASORSUAQ COMMISSION

Stephanie Meakin, ICC, and **Bjarne Lyberth** (KNAPK), Canada and Greenland

This presentation provided an overview of the engagement process and recommendations that emerged from the Pikialasorsuaq Commission. The key recommendation that emerged from consulting communities of Canada and Greenland

who depend on this delicate ecosystem is the establishment of a cross-border Inuit Management Authority to oversee the ecosystem.

- ▶ file: ICC Wildlife summit Nove 2017PComm

ITK ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

This single slide presents the organizational structure of ITK.

- ▶ file: ITK Structure

ESKIMO WALRUS COMMISSION

Vera Kingeekuk Metcalf, Eskimo Wildlife Commission, Alaska

A brief history of Inuit- and hunter-led walrus management in Western Alaska is provided in this presentation. Details of the Tribal Marine Mammal Ordinances of St. Lawrence Island, monitoring system and how these were developed in collaboration with hunters in the region are provided.

- ▶ file: IVera Metcalf CC-17.final

THE STATE OF ARCTIC WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT USING INUIT QAUJIMAJATUQANGIT AND WESTERN SCIENCE

James Eetoolook, Vice President, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., Canada

This fascinating presentation outlines the tensions and parallels between IQ and western science. While IQ does not make claims on populations, it can verify trends in wildlife population movements, changes in climate and habitat, reproduction rates



and animal health as well as ice and sea currents. Eetoolook concludes stating that we need to trust IQ, invest in people and rely on the verification methods that are built into IQ by generations of hunters.

▶ file: James presentation

COUNTRY UPDATE: THE STATE OF HUNTING AND FISHING RIGHTS IN ALASKA

Jim Stotts, ICC Executive Council Vice Chair/ICC AK President, Alaska

This presentation provides a brief history of the land-claim settlements in the four Inuit countries, an overview of ICC's 3.5 year project, "Alaskan Inuit Food Security Conceptual Framework: How to Assess the Arctic from an Inuit Perspective", and an assessment of the state of Inuit self-governance in Alaska. Stotts points to the diminishing hunting rights of Alaskan Inuit as an urgent matter in need of a new land-claims agreement that takes food resources into account.

▶ file: James Stotts ICC Wildlife Summit

INUVIALUIT-IÑUPIAT POLAR BEAR MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT IN THE SOUTHERN BEAUFORT SEA

Taqulik Hepa, Department of Wildlife Management, North Slope Borough

John Lucas Jr., Inuvialuit Game Council

This presentation of the first, 20 year old Inuit to Inuit agreement outlines: the history of its development, its governance, roles and responsibilities and some of the successful results. It has served as a model for other user-to-user agreements and is recognized and supported by both the US and Canadian governments.

▶ file: John Lucas and Taqulik Hepa I-I agreement ICC WMS 2017

KNAPK (KALAALLIT NUNAANNI AALISARTUT PINIARTULLU KATTUFFIAT)

Bjarne Lyberth, KNAPK—The Association of Fishers & Hunters, Greenland

KNAPK is presented, a 60+ year-old national organizations that represents 70+ fishers and hunters associations. KNAPK is involved in price negotiation with producers and export companies and is consulted regarding legislation, quota allocation and other management questions.

▶ file: KNAPK Inuit Wildlife summit preliminary

KUSHOKWIM RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION

Mary Peltola, Kushokwim River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, Alaska

Formed in 2015 after the closure of the salmon fishery, 33 tribes along the Kuskokwim River came together to form the Kushokwim River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission. Details of the partnership between the Commission and the US Fish and Wildlife department are outlined, which establish decision-making for Inuit, amongst other things.

▶ file: Mary Peltola 1 ICC 11-6-17



WILDLIFE CO-MANAGEMENT IN NUNAVUT

Paul Irrgaut, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., Canada

Signed in 1993, the Nunavut Agreement established the territory of Nunavut including the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB), 3 regional wildlife boards and the roles and responsibilities of the Hunters and Trappers Organizations. The co-management process is detailed, including decision making processes.

- ▶ file: Paul Irrgaut presentation

ENGAGEMENT WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND THE UN CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD)

Domestic and International Biodiversity Policy, Canadian Wildlife Service Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)

This presentation outlines the role of the CBD, its structure and how ECCC engages with Inuit and other Indigenous peoples for CBD meetings.

- ▶ file: stakeholder engagement ICC 2017 11 07 ver2

ENGAGEMENT WITH INUIT ON POLAR BEAR IN CITES

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)

This presentation provides an overview of CITES, Inuit engagement on polar bears at both the national and international level and some reflections on how the Canadian government is doing regarding Inuit engagement in CITES positions.

- ▶ file: stakeholder engagement ICC 2017 11 07 ver2

Appendix E

Key Issue Areas

The following is a summary of the key issue areas that a working group at the summit proposed as areas for the CIWC to focus on.

Shipping and tourism

- There is an influx of outsiders in the arctic, a lack of respect for Inuit culture and ways of life
- With this influx comes greater marine, land and air traffic that have effects on wildlife.
- This influx brings with it the risk of invasive species to delicate arctic ecosystems, putting food systems at risk.
- Inuit currently have little or no decision making power regarding who or what can come into the region.
- There is a lack of regulations / protocols to mitigate the effects of shipping and tourism on wildlife and Inuit.

Industrial development

- Increases noise and traffic, affecting wildlife
- Often introduces toxins into the environment and food system.

Indigenous knowledge (IK) and scientific knowledge

- IK is not respected, acknowledged and valued in the science and decision-making communities.
- Invasive scientific models of tracking and studying animals persist
- Inuit protocols for identifying IK experts are not followed.
- Decisions are made without benefit of all knowledge, specifically Inuit hunters' and knowledge holders', leading to faulty (less effective or harmful) decisions.

Food security and Inuit food culture

- Food insecurity is a persistent and chronic problem in most Inuit communities, leading to poor physical, mental and spiritual health.

- Hunting and gathering are essential to Inuit food security and cultural sustainability
- Wildlife management is rarely recognized by organizations, nation states or international bodies as a mechanism for Inuit to exercise their human rights nor as a mechanism to address food insecurity

Food sovereignty, self-governance and wildlife management

- Inuit continue to be criminalized and vilified for exercising their culture and food practices that have existed for thousands of years.
- Inuit are at different places in different countries in the creation of self-governing structures, including for wildlife management, but for the most part are not adequately supported to participate fully in decisions that affect their food security.

Effects of climate change on Arctic wildlife and food security

- Many changes are happening with wildlife due to climate change, including changes in migratory patterns, animal behaviour, ecosystems, weather, ice and land patterns.
- Inuit have very little power over climate change, and yet are bearing an inequitable burden of these changes.





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Text Prepared by Amanda Sheedy, MetaLab
Layout & design Agata Durkalec

Front cover Jacko Merkuratsuk laying seal skins on rocks. Photo credit: Rodd Laing
Back cover Beluga mataaq. Photo credit: Duane Smith



