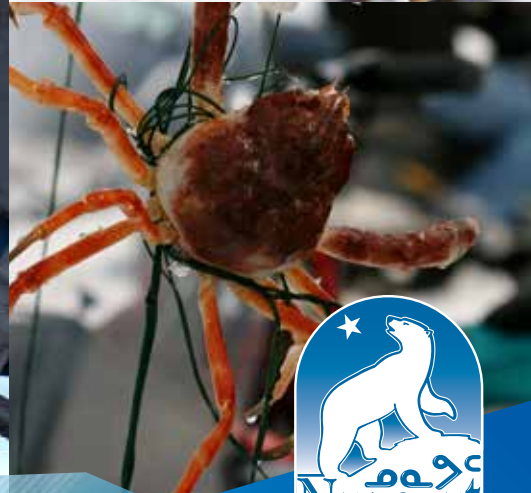


NUNAVUT FISHERIES STRATEGY

Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

2016-2020



© The Territory of Nunavut, Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment, 2016

Except as permitted by the Copyright Act 1968, no part of the work may in any form or by any electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or any other means, be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or be broadcast or transmitted without the prior written permission of the Department of Environment. The information contained herein is subject to change without notice. The copyright owner shall not be liable for technical or other errors or omissions contained herein. The reader/user accepts all risks and responsibility for losses, damages, costs and other consequences resulting directly or indirectly from using this information.

Enquiries about reproduction, including downloading or printing the web version, should be directed to environment@gov.nu.ca or (867) 975-7700.

ISBN#

Cover Photos
Men fishing, kakivak, fish and crab by Sarah Arnold
Worker by Windsor University, OTN field team

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	5
Our Government.....	8
OUR FISHERIES	10
Inshore and Inland Fisheries.....	12
Offshore Fisheries	14
Country Food, Harvest and Trade.....	16
Recreational Fisheries	18
Sustainability, Stewardship, and Research.....	18
OUR VISION	22
OUR FUTURE.....	25
PRIORITY 1: INUIT QAUJIMAJATUQANGIT, SCIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY (IQSS) ..	27
IQSS Mission	28
IQSS Rationale.....	28
IQSS Objectives	28
PRIORITY 2: GOVERNANCE AND REGULATION (GR).....	30
GR Mission.....	30
GR Rationale.....	30
GR Objectives.....	31
PRIORITY 3: HARVEST LEVELS, ACCESS AND ALLOCATION (HAA).....	32
HAA Mission	32
HAA Rationale	32
HAA Objectives.....	33
PRIORITY 4: ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING (OET)34	34
OET Mission.....	34
OET Rationale.....	34
OET Objectives	35
PRIORITY 5: FUNDING AND REVENUE GENERATION (FRG).....	36
FRG Mission.....	36

FRG Rationale.....	36
FRG Objectives.....	37
PRIORITY 6: INFRASTRUCTURE (INF).....	38
Infrastructure Mission.....	38
Infrastructure Rationale.....	38
Infrastructure Objectives.....	39
PRIORITY 7: MARKETING AND MARKET ACCESS (MMA)	39
MMA Mission.....	39
MMA Rationale.....	39
MMA Objectives.....	41
MEASURING PROGRESS.....	42
APPENDICES.....	45
Appendix 1: Stakeholders Consulted.....	46
Appendix 2: List of Acronyms.....	47

Introduction

The first Nunavut Fisheries Strategy published in 2005 laid the groundwork for identifying the challenges faced by Nunavut's fisheries, outlined the vision for Nunavut fisheries development, and identified the objectives necessary to facilitate this vision. In the ten years since that document was published, much has evolved regarding Nunavut fisheries. As such, the vision, priorities and objectives for Nunavut fisheries must follow suit.

The intent for the original 2005 strategy was to create a "living document"- one that will reflect the changes occurring in the industry and changing priorities within the Territory. This revised strategy has been built on the ideas, experience, and dedication of all Nunavut fisheries stakeholders to best reflect their priorities.

Over the last decade, Nunavut's fisheries have experienced slow but steady growth in many areas. Through vigorous lobbying efforts, access and allocations to adjacent offshore turbot and shrimp fishing areas have increased, strengthening the industry's presence and establishing Nunavut as a major player in Canada's commercial fishing sector. New Inuit-owned offshore allocation holders have been established, and many of Nunavut's offshore allocation holders have expanded their fleets, increasing fishing capacity within the Territory.

The Qikiqtani region has been at the forefront of Nunavut's offshore fisheries, with four companies conducting large scale commercial harvesting of shrimp and turbot in Baffin Bay, Davis Strait and Hudson Strait. The offshore industry's success further developed after the creation of the Nunavut Offshore Allocation Holders Association (NOAHA) in 2011, which provides representation for the industry as a whole and a way to achieve consensus on

fisheries issues. The creation of NOAHA was a recommendation in the 2005 Nunavut Fisheries Strategy and one of the strategy's significant accomplishments.

The last strategy identified the need for increased science and the Department responded by building the RV Nulijuk in 2011 – Nunavut's first dedicated fisheries research vessel. This 64' vessel is owned and operated by the Government of Nunavut and provides a platform for inshore fisheries and marine research within the Territory. The original Strategy also identified the need for labour market development and training to increase opportunities for Inuit to work in the fisheries sector. Therefore, in 2005 the Nunavut Fisheries Training Consortium was created to offer training opportunities to Nunavut Inuit interested in finding employment in the fishing industry.

The Government of Nunavut is committed to supporting and developing sustainable harvests of the fish, seal and furbearers that provide food, clothing, and economic opportunities to Nunavummiut. Fisheries and marine activities are now recognized to offer the best opportunity for long-term socio-economic wellbeing, including food security and job creation in Nunavut.

The Government of Nunavut is committed to supporting and developing sustainable harvests of the fish, seal and furbearers that provide food, clothing, and economic opportunities to Nunavummiut. Fisheries and marine activities are now recognized to offer the best opportunity for long-term socio-economic wellbeing, including food security and job creation in Nunavut.

Since the inception of the original Nunavut Fisheries Strategy in 2005, increasing numbers of Nunavummiut are participating in commercial fisheries inshore and offshore, often using the income to afford other fishing and hunting activities, or combining part-time work in fisheries with other employment. The inshore fishery is dominated by the harvest of Arctic char and less commonly whitefish and some dried whale meat products.

Across Nunavut fisheries are improving food security, providing employment, and increasing the socio-economic wellbeing of Nunavummiut. More communities are realizing the potential of developing fisheries and the related benefits. Increasingly, communities are seeking financial help and other resources to maximize existing fisheries and develop new ones. Communities are also very proactive in expressing their concerns about the protection of marine resources and frequently and openly state the importance of protecting Nunavut's resources for current and future generations, focusing on such important issues as food security, fish health, contaminants, the impacts of shipping, climate change and the threat of oil spills and lack of response capabilities in the north.

After ten years, there is a clear need for a renewed Nunavut Fisheries Strategy. This strategy will direct Government of Nunavut (GN) programs and investments in fisheries, as well as provide a framework around which Inuit, co-management partners, the fishing industry, communities, researchers, the federal

government and funders can collaborate to build strong, fair, accessible and sustainable fisheries that also uphold the rights of Inuit in the Nunavut Agreement.

This strategy is timely and has five overarching objectives:

- To accurately reflect the current state of Nunavut's fishing industry, its challenges, strengths, weaknesses and opportunities.
- To accurately reflect the needs of Nunavummiut as they relate to fisheries.
- To identify what is preventing fisheries from developing more quickly and enable actions to remove barriers in a strategic way.
- To identify what exists now that needs to be maintained.
- To identify and manage the many and varied stressors on fisheries (e.g. climate change).

Accomplishing these objectives is a partnership with Inuit and many organizations within and outside of Nunavut. Nunavut's approach is unique and has co-management at the core of fisheries management. Fisheries co-management partners include the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB), Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI), the Government of Nunavut (GN), Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), the Regional Wildlife Organizations (RWOs), Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTOs), and the general public and non-government organizations.

Engagement with Inuit, Inuit organizations, co-management partners, other stakeholders and Nunavut communities is at the forefront of this strategy!¹ The process to renew the Nunavut Fisheries Strategy was initiated in January 2014 and has included:

¹ The complete list of all those who participated in the renewal process can be found in Appendix 1.

- community consultations;
- three regional stakeholder workshops in Cambridge Bay, Rankin Inlet and Iqaluit;
- interviews with stakeholders ranging from governments, the fishing industry, Inuit organizations, HTOs and non-government organizations;
- an online survey circulated to other stakeholders; and,
- ongoing dialogue and opportunities to provide input into the strategy document.

The primary areas of agreement over the course of community consultations included:

- conservation and incorporation of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) into research and decision-making must remain as the foundation of the strategy;
- the strategy must be integrated into wider initiatives that focus upon food security and poverty reduction;
- the need to conduct more research into fish species and possible new resources;
- the need to focus on the development of inshore fisheries, with particular attention being paid to developing the char fishery;
- regional research and fishery development plans should be developed;
- new infrastructure is required to support the development of fisheries (both inshore and offshore);
- new regulations and licensing are required to better support development and to provide clear guidelines regarding activities related to the fishery;
- a greater and more active federal government presence was/is needed in Nunavut;
- ongoing training is required to further build the human resource capacity of Nunavut fisheries, with attention being paid to training people for opportunities in the development of inshore fisheries, as well as to positions beyond the entry level in offshore fisheries;
- ongoing support is required to increase the capacity of communities and HTOs to undertake more responsibilities under the strategy and to ensure there are efficient and effective management structures in place;
- the need for ongoing marketing and market access research and initiatives;
- that partnerships are key to the success of the strategy; particularly with respect to research funding, coordination and oversight.

Feedback provided to the Department through consultations has been fully incorporated into this strategy.² The consultation process re-affirmed the six priority areas in the 2005 strategy, but also identified a seventh. This strategy is structured and guided by seven "Priorities" - *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, Science and Sustainability; Governance and Regulation; Harvest Levels, Access and Allocation; Organizational Capacity, Employment and Training; Funding and Revenue Generation; Infrastructure; and Marketing and Market Access*. The structure of the strategy's priorities section is to bring about positive change by recognizing the challenges and needs and setting out

² What was heard during consultations has been summarized in a "What We Heard" document, which along with the online survey results formed the foundation of the renewed strategy. In parallel with consultations a SWOT analysis was completed and captured in a document referred to as the Situational Analysis. These documents are available on request.

strategic objective(s) and key action items to address them.

The detailed processes, timelines, funding sources and organizational responsibilities for achieving these commitments will be laid out and expanded upon in Regional Fisheries Action Plans and the Nunavut Fisheries Research Plan, following further consultation with industry, communities, co-management partners and other stakeholders.

The voices of those consulted were heard loud and clear; Nunavut's fisheries must be inclusive of Inuit, proportional among inshore and offshore interests, representative of the needs and desires of Nunavummiut, be based on sound IQ principles and values, and have a meaningful positive impact on the daily lives of Inuit and Nunavummiut.

Our Government

The Government of Nunavut has made a significant investment in its organizational capacity to support the development of the fishing industry in Nunavut. In particular, the Fisheries and Sealing Division within Nunavut's Department of Environment has grown from two positions in the year 2000 to the current total of nine full-time positions: four of which are located in Iqaluit, three in Pangnirtung, one in Rankin Inlet and one in Kugluktuk.

The mandate of the Fisheries and Sealing Division is to support the growth of sustainable fisheries in Nunavut. The division works to support and grow the fisheries, sealing and fur sectors, ensuring maximum benefits to Nunavut communities by:

- encouraging and supporting viable and sustainable fishery, sealing and fur activities (including recreational fisheries and fish processors);
- working cooperatively and collaboratively with communities, co-management partners and other stakeholders;
- promoting the development potential of all three sectors through research and education; and,
- representing Nunavut's sealing and fishery interests at international, federal, provincial and territorial levels to ensure fair and equitable treatment.

The Division also manages the Commercial Fish Freight Subsidy program to assist with the high transportation costs associated with

commercial fisheries in Nunavut and the Fisheries Development and Diversification Program (FDDP) that has leveraged funds to support over 300 fisheries research and development projects throughout Nunavut. The FDDP fund has been able to leverage anywhere from three to eight times its value over the years since the first fisheries strategy, despite not seeing an increase to the fund since 2004.

The Division has been directly involved in many of the successes regarding research and development of inshore and offshore fisheries in Nunavut and has been the lead organization in the creation of this updated Fisheries Strategy. As such, the Department and the Fisheries and Sealing Division will continue to endeavor to work collaboratively with stakeholders in the sustainable development of Nunavut fisheries.

Sivumut Abluqta sets out the current vision and mandate of the GN with a strong emphasis on building a Nunavut that will sustain future generations with a strong, vibrant culture, economy and society that is guided by Inuit values. There is also recognition of the important role of resource development as a key driver for the economy.





Our Fisheries

Inuit have long depended upon marine resources for their survival. Throughout history Inuit have developed specialized tools, harvesting practices and values that have significantly influenced the development of modern and sustainable fisheries in Nunavut. The fishing industry, including both subsistence and commercial fisheries, has continued this rich heritage into the modern era as a fundamental aspect of the health and well-being of Nunavummiut.

Nunavut's fishing industry has made significant progress. Through increased quotas and allocations to Nunavut interests, improved industry collaboration, the creation of the Nunavut Offshore Allocation Holders Association in 2011, strong brand development and quality products, expanded research programs and capabilities, and focused training programs - **Nunavut's fisheries are significant and growing contributors to the territory's economy.**

The total landed value in 2015 of the 3 main commercial species harvested (turbot, shrimp, Arctic char) was \$86.3 million.

While the industry as a whole has made significant gains it is still challenged by a lack of marine infrastructure, funding for education and training, the cost of and time it takes to grow and expand arctic fisheries, the remoteness of the territory, transportation costs, competition with aquaculture fish, lack of Nunavut-specific fisheries regulations, and the unfair limits on offshore fisheries due to not being allocated a fair share of adjacent shrimp and turbot resources.

Barriers are also opportunities; opportunities to work together for the common good of Inuit and the territory of Nunavut, to employ best practices, to learn from the positive and negative experiences of others, and to shape the future of fisheries in Nunavut in the best possible way.

2015 Nunavut Fishery Statistics	Turbot	Shrimp	Arctic Char
Total quota available to Nunavut	11,350 t	10,995 t	362,873 kg
Approximate landed value ³	\$7,000/t	\$3,500/t	\$4.96/kg
Total landed value of quota	\$80 million	\$38.5 million	\$8.8 million
Actual harvest	11,150 t	1,897 t	72,574 kg
Landed value of actual harvest	\$78 million	\$6.5 million	\$1.8 million
Total landed value of quota (all species)	\$127.3 million		
Total landed value of actual harvest (all species)	\$86.3 million		
Total Food Replacement Value (char only)	\$7.2 million		

³ The market price is the price paid for the food/product whereas landed price is the price paid to the harvesters at the dockside or at the time of offloading.

Inshore and Inland Fisheries

Inshore fisheries across Nunavut focus primarily on Arctic char, but some have developed strong inshore fisheries for whitefish and turbot and others are in the exploratory phases of harvesting shrimp, whelks and clams.

Char

In 2015, over 72,000 kg of char were caught commercially for a market value of \$1.8 million. The "Truly Wild Arctic Char" brand has been successful in establishing Nunavut char products as a high-end product from a traditional harvest in a pristine environment. It has also made value-added products like char candy and char jerky recognizable Nunavut products that are consumed both within and outside of the territory.

Some communities, including Naujaat, Coral Harbour, Igloodik, and Qikiqtarjuaq, are more winter fishery based, while Pond Inlet, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet and Cambridge Bay are more productive in the summer months. On two rivers near Cambridge Bay fishing is done with weirs, while the majority of the territory uses gill nets. The Kitikmeot is also the only region to use air transport to get char to the processing plant. In other regions, fishers transport their catch to town by snowmobile and qamutik, or by boat.

There are approximately 300 "Schedule V"⁵ waterbodies in Nunavut that could be fished commercially for species including char, trout, whitefish, Arctic cisco and cod [1] under the

⁴ As of 2014, there were over 70 licensed participants in the Cumberland Sound inshore winter fishery.

⁵ Northwest Territories Fishery Regulations (current to April 12, 2016): <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca>

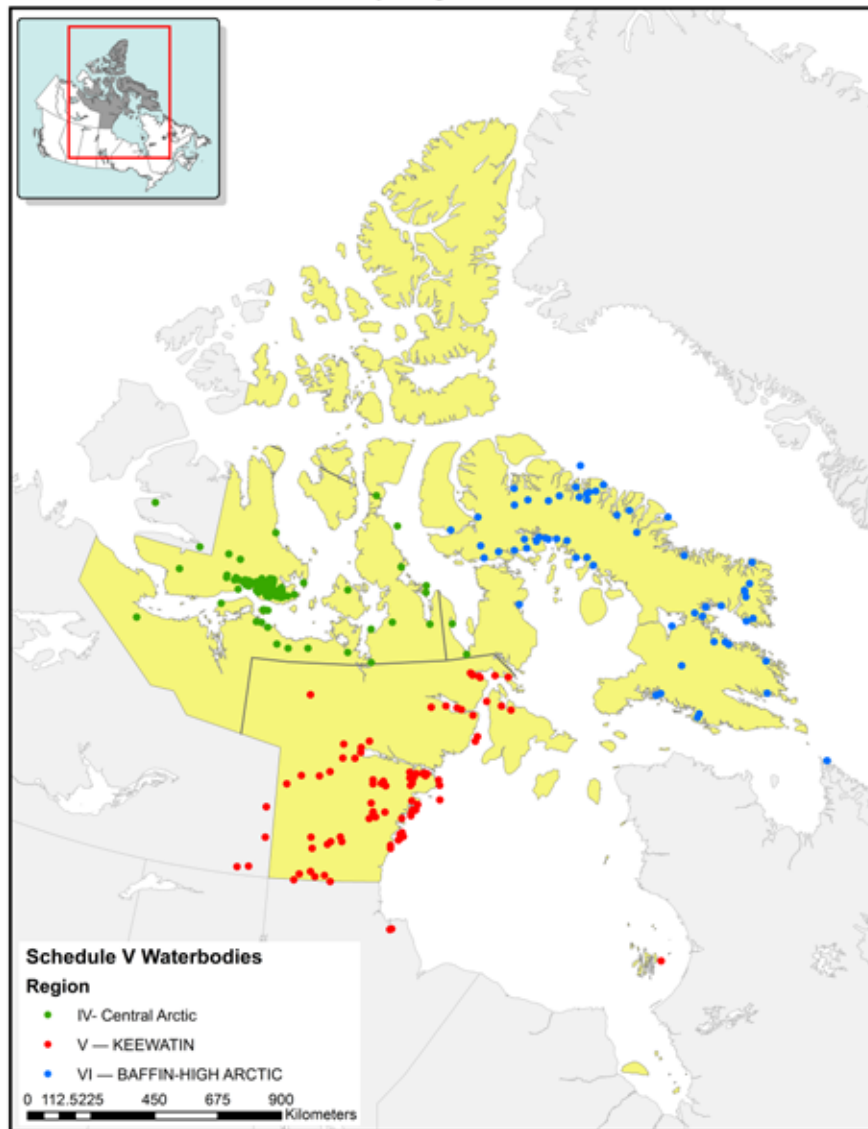


After 30 years of fishery development in Pangnirtung, the community is seeing strong landings and a high level of local participation⁴ in the inshore winter turbot fishery with potential for a summer turbot fishery. The GN sponsored winter fishing equipment and training for the community and summer training through a Greenland Technology Transfer project in 2012, where Greenlandic turbot fishermen provided small vessel inshore fishery training to local fishers. The winters of 2012-13 and 2013-14 were an economic boom for the community, including direct cash sales of fish and secondary benefits such as the purchase of fuel and supplies. Since 2014 the fishery has brought in over 300 tonnes of turbot each winter with a value to the community of approximately \$2.4 million. This harvest is still well below the Total Allowable Harvest (TAH) of 500 tonnes set for the inshore fishery by the (NWMB) in 2005. With the completion of the Pangnirtung Small Craft Harbour, an inshore summer turbot fishery is expected to develop. The fishery development in Pangnirtung is having a positive impact on other Qikiqtani communities, who are benefitting from the lessons learned and research done on fisheries near Pangnirtung.

current regulatory regime. Each year, DFO selects a select number of these waterbodies to be open for commercial fishing and all remaining waterbodies can be opened upon request by the local HTO. There are also a number of exploratory fisheries that have been underway off and on since the 1990's and, for a few years now, include eleven waterbodies in Pangnirtung, three in Pond Inlet and one in Qikiqtarjuaq. In 2015, there were also exploratory char fisheries in Igloodik and Coral Harbour.

Three established processing plants (Kivalliq Arctic Foods Ltd. in Rankin Inlet, Pangnirtung Fisheries Ltd. in Pangnirtung, and Kitikmeot Foods Ltd. in Cambridge Bay) process char and whitefish into products that are consumed by a significant and expanding local market as well as across Canada and internationally. Pangnirtung Fisheries Ltd. and Kitikmeot Foods Ltd. have the capacity to process char from their local areas. Other communities

Northwest Territories Fishery Regulations Schedule V Waterbodies



mainly send their catch to Kivalliq Arctic Foods Ltd. in Rankin Inlet, but some send to the Nunavut Country Food Store, located in Iqaluit.

Fishers receive, on average, a landed value of \$4.40/kg of char, whether gutted or frozen whole. Fishers bring in anywhere from 200 to 5000 kg of char, depending on the time of year and level of effort. Market value of char varies depending on the finished product being purchased by consumers and the cost to get the product to market; for example, \$15.40/kg for a whole fish, \$33/kg for fillets, and \$100/kg for char nuggets or jerky.⁶

Demand for char far exceeds the current supply and many communities identify the development of local char fisheries as one of their top priorities.

There are currently no inshore fishery associations, although it is anticipated that these will eventually emerge similar to other jurisdictions across Canada and the HTOs and RWOs will have a primary role in their development. Across Nunavut, inshore fisheries are supported to a large extent by territorial and federal governments, but also other organizations, including industry and not-for-profits, such as the NFMTC and the companies harvesting offshore allocations. This support has been essential to the successful growth of the inshore char and turbot fisheries.

Offshore Fisheries

One of the major successes of the offshore fisheries has been the significant increase in access to Nunavut's offshore turbot and shrimp fisheries. Since 2004, Nunavut went from holding 60% of the total allocation of turbot in adjacent stocks to 73% in 2014. Nunavut's share of its adjacent shrimp stocks (both northern and striped) increased from 31% to 37% over the same time period, representing millions of dollars in revenues to the territory. Nunavut harvesters have worked hard at developing worldwide markets for their turbot and shrimp. The turbot and shrimp fisheries are predominately offshore, large-scale fisheries using factory freezer vessels, and their major markets are in Asia and Europe.

The successes of Nunavut's offshore fisheries development has been thanks to a combination of many efforts and organizations including legal challenges and judicial reviews initiated by NTI and the NWMB on access and allocation issues, the ambitions of Inuit to develop their adjacent fisheries, and the multi-stakeholder approach to investment in equipment, training, science, stock assessment and infrastructure. The NOAHA companies have made significant contributions to the development of offshore and inshore fisheries and the employment and training of Inuit in offshore fishery work. The association represents the four organizations engaged in the harvest of quotas in waters adjacent to Nunavut, although only the first three have harvesting capacity in the offshore.

- Baffin Fisheries (BF)
- Arctic Fishery Alliance LP (AFA)
- Qikiqtaaluk Corporation (QC)
- Pangnirtung Fisheries Ltd and Cumberland Sound Fisheries Ltd Partnership (PFL/CSFL)

⁶ Prices based on Kivalliq Arctic Foods 2015 price list.

Nunavut's four offshore shrimp and turbot allocation holders have made significant progress in building capacity in the territory. Over the past decade the industry has evolved from owning no vessels to currently having an ownership or equity stake in three offshore factory freezer trawlers and four large fixed gear vessels. Companies have engaged in lobbying for adjacent resources, increasing the employment rates of Inuit on fishing vessels, increasing benefits to Qikiqtani communities, partnering on research projects that address important bycatch issues and also new species of commercial interest, such as porcupine crab.

Since the development of the 0B turbot fishery allocation holders have been consistently fishing up to 40% of the overall turbot allocations in this area using gill nets. Over this time frame, despite trying to avoid catching porcupine crab in their nets harvesters have consistently harvested, as by catch, hundreds of thousands of pounds of porcupine crab. In 2014 and 2015 significant research was conducted into the biology of this crab, and the industry feels confident that with several more years of research on this species, addressing biomass of the stock, as well as best methods of harvesting, that porcupine crab may very well be Nunavut's next commercial fishery. This fishery could generate millions of dollars in revenue, and many needed jobs for Nunavut Inuit.

Nunavut offshore fishing vessels currently only land a small portion of their total catch of turbot and shrimp in Nunavut, with the remainder being offloaded in other jurisdictions (Greenland and Newfoundland and Labrador). Most of Nunavut's turbot and shrimp caught in the offshore are currently processed at sea on factory freezer trawlers and turbot caught in the inshore fishery in Cumberland Sound are processed at the local fish plant (Pangnirtung Fisheries Ltd.) before being shipped to Asian markets. Depending on the size of the fish, turbot is currently either processed as "undressed" (frozen whole) or processed as "HTG" (head and tail removed, gutted). All pieces of the fish are sold (heads and tails included), predominately to Asian markets. Shrimp are primarily processed at sea as cooked, shell-on. Some shrimp are simply fresh frozen (uncooked, shell-on) for sale to Japanese sushi markets.

Shrimp highlight

Despite the closing of the Russian market⁷, an overall strengthening in other markets enabled market prices for Nunavut shrimp to remain stable in 2014-15, at about \$3,500 per tonne, resulting in an overall industry value of \$38.5 million, and an actual landed value in 2014 of \$14 million. In 2015-2016, the market again remained stable at about \$3,500 per tonne and the season ended in a lower landed value of \$6.5 million due to decreased harvest levels.



⁷ On August 7, 2014 Russia announced a one-year ban on the import of food products from Canada, USA, the EU, Australia and Norway, in response to additional sanctions recently imposed by Canada and other countries on Russian politicians. The import ban includes Canadian seafood products. Russia was one of the largest markets for Nunavut shrimp, including both *P. borealis* and *P. montagui*.

Turbot highlight

Landed prices for turbot in 2014 averaged \$6,500 per tonne, resulting in an overall landed value for this fishery of \$73 million in 2014-15. Market prices for turbot increased slightly in 2015, averaging \$7,000 per tonne, resulting in an overall landed value for this fishery of \$78 million in 2015-2016.

In addition to ensuring the sustainability and availability of natural resources, Nunavut's goal is to receive a share of its adjacent fisheries resources comparable to that of southern jurisdictions, which is generally in the range of 80-90%. With current total allocations of approximately 42% of its adjacent resources, Nunavut faces some significant challenges in repatriating these stocks from southern interests. Current federal government policies around access and allocation are structured to support existing quota holders and thus will pose continued challenges for Nunavut to achieve its objective.



Country Food, Harvest and Trade

Inuit harvesting under the rights guaranteed by section 5.6.1 of the Nunavut Agreement represent the largest fishery in Nunavut in terms of the number of active participants and the range of species harvested. The species harvested vary by community, and include marine plants, shellfish (e.g. mussels, clams, shrimp and scallops), freshwater fishes (e.g. whitefish, lake trout and char), marine fishes (e.g. turbot and cod), and marine mammals (e.g. beluga and seals).

The Nunavut Wildlife Harvest Study⁸ (1996-2001, NHS) estimated that over 182,000 kgs char were harvested annually across Nunavut for consumption, along with 22,000 lake trout, 7,000 cod and almost 50,000 clams. These harvest data are old and lack consideration of additional factors such as Nunavut's population and changes in diet over time, but it does provide a baseline reference point for the harvest of fishes in Nunavut.

The value of subsistence fishing is often described by its "food replacement value"⁹, which over 10 years ago was estimated at \$5 million for char¹⁰ and up to \$50 million for all country foods harvested in Nunavut.¹¹

8 Priest, H. and Usher, P. 2004. The Nunavut Wildlife Harvest Study: Final Report. The Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, Iqaluit. p. 806.

9 The replacement value for country food is the amount it would cost to purchase the same amount of an equivalent product from stores (Usher, P. 1976. Evaluating Country Food in the Northern Economy. Arctic, 29 (2). p. 109)

10 Perspective Canada 2011-12, p. 81.

11 Conference Board of Canada. 2001. Nunavut Economic Outlook. Conference Board of Canada, Ottawa.

Today the estimated food replacement value of char is over \$7 million.

This food replacement value does not account for other benefits of the subsistence fishery such as improving individual and community health, food security, strengthening social connections, and supporting cultural values and practices. The Government of Nunavut has committed to reinvesting in local harvesting economies through the Country Food Distribution Program and through the work of the Nunavut Food Security Coalition.

Through the GN's Country Food Distribution program the Gjoa Haven HTO was recently able to pay fishers \$3.31/kg for char or \$100/seal. From their small, part-time cut and wrap operation (less overhead) they sell whole fish (char or whitefish) for \$6.61/kg, char steaks at \$8.82/kg, char fillets at \$11.02/kg and smoked char fillets for \$10 each.

Food fisheries are also often supported by the small scale commercialization of country food such as selling char to processing plants and using the income to continue to go out fishing and hunting. There is a significant and growing amount of intersettlement trade of country food enabled by low rates for shipping country food. A growing and viable territorial trade in sustainably harvested marine and aquatic country food represents a significant economic opportunity for Nunavut harvesters. Fisheries in Nunavut are greatly defined by the importance of country food harvest and trade and it is a significant aspect of fisheries management and sustainability.

¹² Nunavut Food Security Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2016: http://www.gov.nu.ca/sites/default/files/nunavutfoodsecuritystrategy_english_0.pdf

Despite the abundance of country food available, Nunavut has the highest rate of food insecurity in Canada; 70% of Inuit households in Nunavut are food insecure, which is over eight times higher than the national average. The Nunavut Food Security Coalition is a collaborative group of government departments, Inuit organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector that is working together to improve food security in Nunavut. The coalition developed and is implementing the Nunavut Food Security Strategy¹² (NFSS) and Action Plan 2014-16. The NFSS contains six themes to address food insecurity: Country Food, Store-bought Food, Local Food Production, Life Skills, Programs and Community Initiatives, and Policy and Legislation. Coalition member organizations continue to do work in accordance with their own mandates, but in line with the coalition's overall vision of achieving a food secure Nunavut.

Recreational Fisheries

Recreational fishing is a small scale activity relative to other fishing activities, but it adds value to the economy through employment, purchases, an increased awareness of Inuit culture and values, as well as appreciation for the wildness and remoteness of the territory. Recreational fishing is done by non-Inuit who fish for sport or consumption. Canadian sport fishers contribute on average \$250/fish in direct fishing related expenditures to the Nunavut economy; sport fishers coming from outside Canada average close to \$1,600¹³ per fish.

With funding from the GN, Nunavut Tourism produces and maintains a variety of promotional materials:

- Recreational sport fishing guide
- Dedicated sport fishing section on Nunavut Tourism's website
- Small selection of fishing imagery including videos and photo
- Promotes sport fishing via various advertising campaigns, trade shows, social media, events, training and many other avenues.

Nunavut Tourism has continued to work with its members to help expand and improve the recreational sport fishery, while also developing familiarization trips and other marketing tools to increase awareness in southern agencies of the products and services being offered in Nunavut.

¹³ Government of Nunavut, 2005. Nunavut Truly Wild: Marketing Strategy and Brand Development for the Nunavut Fishery, p. 33.

Sustainability, Stewardship, and Research

Nunavut has come a long way in addressing deficiencies in science effort, funding and data collection on the aquatic resources in Nunavut and its adjacent waters, in large part due to the commitment of co-management partners to lobby for change and also in the provision of funds to research. Together partners have been able to substantially leverage more funding and this has been one of the keys to the success of fisheries related research programs. Going forward one of the greatest challenges is long-term multi-year commitments to projects and programs that have been identified as providing the foundation for sustainability and stewardship of aquatic resources. The development of the Nunavut Fisheries Research Plan will be an essential guiding document for research priorities across Nunavut and in the offshore.

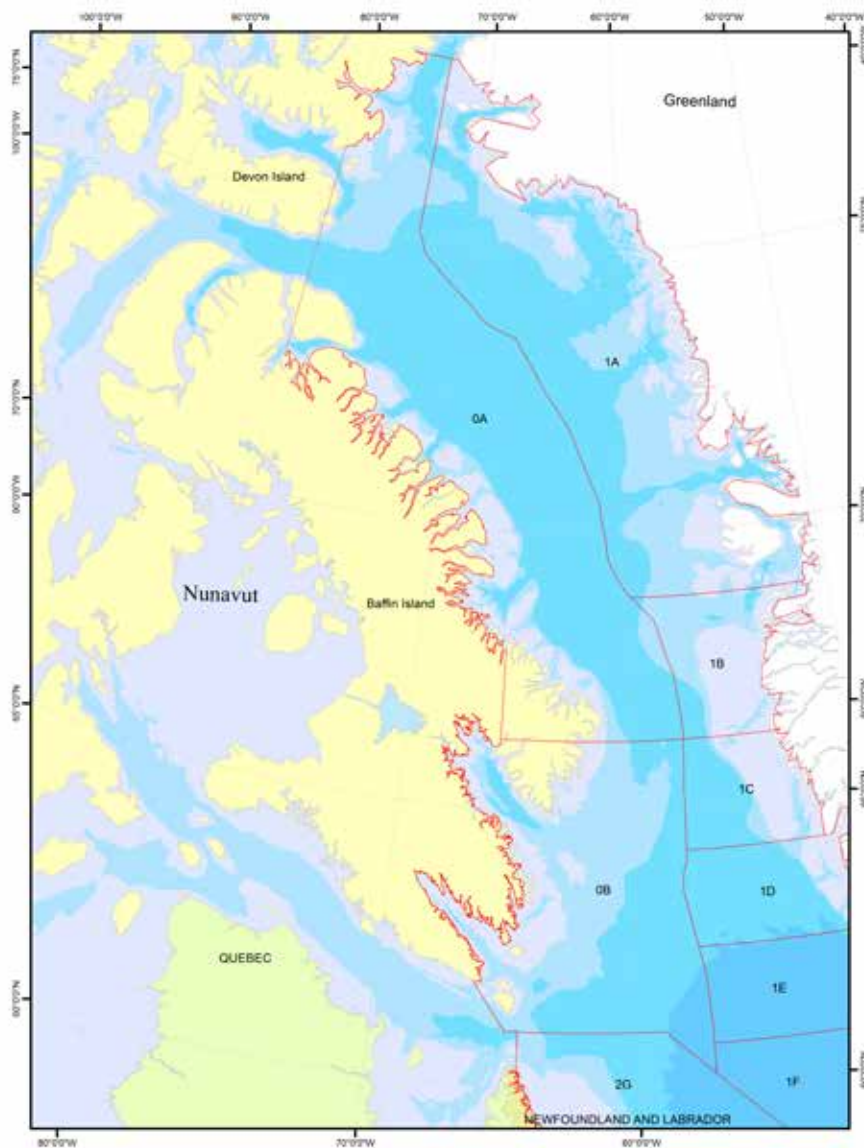
In the offshore, all are in agreement of the importance to conduct annual surveys to document benthic marine species' presence, abundance, and distribution in Nunavut's adjacent waters. DFO has conducted annual multi-species surveys since 1999 between Baffin Bay and Davis Strait/Hudson Strait and since 2014 has conducted full annual surveys of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) Divisions 0A South and 0B turbot fishing areas (see map below¹⁴) thanks to funding from DFO, GN and NOAHA. These changes improved the overall assessment of the turbot stock.

In 2014, the Northern and Striped Shrimp survey adjacent to Nunavut waters also

¹⁴ North Atlantic Fisheries Organization: <http://www.nafo.int/data/frames/data.html>

became an annual survey funded by DFO, GN and NOAA, NTI and Makivik Corporation, and was standardized across the western (WAZ) and eastern (EAZ) assessment zones to provide comparable data over a broader area of the shrimp stocks. This increase in the survey frequency will allow more frequent and accurate updates of the overall status of the shrimp resource.

These surveys and other vessel based research programs support research and stock assessments for turbot and shrimp fisheries. Information on other benthic species is also collected to support data needs for species-at-risk, ecologically and biologically sensitive areas, and arctic aquatic monitoring (e.g. surveys of fishes, marine mammals and invasive species). Exploratory fisheries are undertaken occasionally in the offshore and, more frequently, inshore, which



provide information on marine resources. These exploratory fisheries not only provide the baseline data necessary for industry development, but also training opportunities for Nunavummiut on how to establish a local, inshore fishery.

In the inshore fishery, DFO started annual longline surveys in 2011 for Scott Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq and Cumberland Sound to generate indices for turbot and by-catch (Greenland sharks, Arctic skate) populations. Additionally, DFO in partnership with the GN and academia has tested different gear types in the turbot fishery to investigate their effects on by-catch species.

New fisheries opportunities identified to date include:

- Clams near Qikiqtarjuaq and Igloodik;
- Scallops and mussels near Chesterfield Inlet;
- Inshore turbot near Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq and Clyde River;
- Shrimp (three species) and whelks close to Iqaluit, Grise Fiord, Arctic Bay, Resolute Bay and Qikiqtarjuaq;
- Whitefish and lake trout in the Kivalliq and Kitikmeot;
- Porcupine crab in NAFO Divisions 0A and 0B.

Species-specific research has been conducted on species that are currently harvested commercially and on species that show potential for future fishery development. For

instance, DFO in partnership with academia, the Ocean Tracking Network, and the GN has been conducting genetic analyses of turbot in Nunavut's inshore and offshore waters. These analyses are used to determine population structure which informs the proper management of the species.

There has also been a substantial increase in the amount of data collected on the marine environment where many fisheries are developing. To date, there has been research on the physical oceanography of Cumberland Sound and the plankton and jellyfish compositions of Cumberland Sound and Frobisher Bay. Baseline oceanographic data have been collected in Grise Fiord, Resolute Bay, and Arctic Bay, including plankton tows, water sampling and ocean chemistry CTD data collection. Researchers have also mapped the seabed in many inshore areas of current and future use, particularly clam habitats and safe anchoring sites for fisheries research.

A particularly important advancement in science and research in Nunavut is the acquisition of the research vessel, the *Nuliajuk*, by the GN's Department of Environment. This research vessel provides a platform entirely dedicated to inshore scientific work in support of fishery development. The *Nuliajuk* is helping develop new and known fishery resources in inshore waters, paving the way for future fishery development.

The Fisheries and Sealing Division has also developed a program to support building community capacity, strengthening community economic development and ensuring communities are able to participate fully in fisheries and environmental monitoring and management. The Nunavut Community Aquatic Monitoring Program (N-CAMP) is a program based on other Canadian aquatic monitoring protocols with IQ principles incorporated into the content and delivery methods. It provides training in data collection

techniques required to support exploratory fishery, fish health and water quality research at the community level.

To address issues in baseline data collection of Inuit knowledge about aquatic resources, the Fisheries and Sealing Division created a program called the Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory (NCRI). This program assists communities, co-management partners, the GN and others to identify opportunities for inshore fisheries development by mapping and documenting IQ on aquatic species. The data collected and maps produced inform resource development, management plans, Nunavut Land Use Plan (NLUP) discussions and conservation efforts.

Nunavut has shown incredible resourcefulness and leadership in pursuing science and conservation initiatives. The Department is keenly aware of the importance to address aquatic and fish health issues, especially those that may impact human health, while also balancing the growth of fisheries with the resources available. Eco-certification of fish products is a growing trend and approved products are in demand in the global marketplace. Eco-certification provides fish products with the added measure of confidence to consumers regarding sustainability of supply and environmental stewardship. As such, Nunavut fishing interests identified the benefits of eco-certification to Nunavut fish products and have taken steps towards achieving eco-certification in all developed fisheries where it is economically viable.

Marine protected areas (MPAs) are another means to address conservation concerns locally and globally. MPAs are a clearly defined geographical space recognized, dedicated, and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.¹⁵

¹⁵ Day J., Dudley N., Hockings M., Holmes G., Laffoley D., Stolton S. & S. Wells, 2012. *Guidelines for applying the IUCN Protected Area Management Categories to Marine Protected Areas*. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. 36pp.

They can be as simple as community-driven closures of a marine area to tourists so as to not disturb wildlife important to the community, or they can be more complex protection measures, such as Oceans Act Marine Protected Areas designated by DFO, marine National Wildlife Areas created by Environment and Climate Change Canada (e.g. Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area off Baffin Island) or National Marine Conservation Areas established by Parks Canada, such as the one currently proposed in Lancaster Sound. Many national parks such as Auyuittuq, Quttinirpaaq, Sirmilik, Ukkusiksalik and Qausuittuq are also included as a class of marine protected area.

A number of areas have been identified or established as exclusion areas to protect sensitive species and areas. One such area important to the Baffin Bay ecosystem is the "fishing exclusion zone" in the southeastern portion of NAFO Division 0A that was created to protect an important narwhal over-wintering area and a sensitive cold-water coral area. This exclusion zone represents Nunavut's first large-scale marine protected area.

Given the mandate and desire of the Federal government to establish 5% of Canada's marine space as MPAs by 2017 and 10% by 2020 more science, research, and engagement with Inuit is needed on existing and potential marine conservation areas in the future. Proposals and plans will need to clearly consider and address the Nunavut Agreement and the processes involved in establishing MPAs in Nunavut (e.g. Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreements - IIBAs¹⁶).

¹⁶ An Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (or IIBA) may include any matter connected to a major development project that could have a detrimental impact on Inuit or that could reasonably confer a benefit on Inuit, on a Nunavut Settlement Area-wide, regional or local basis. This includes oil, gas and mineral development.



Our Vision

"**Healthy fisheries** at the forefront of **sustainable economic development** in Nunavut; increasing the **prosperity** and **food security** of current and future generations through evidence-based decision making and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit."

- 1. Healthy fisheries:** fisheries that allow fish to have healthy places to live, feed, and reproduce, and healthy corridors to migrate between these places.
- 2. Sustainable economic development:** development that meets the economic needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own economic needs.
- 3. Prosperity:** prosperity is more than just the accumulation of material wealth; it is also the joy of everyday life and the prospect of an even better life in the future. Prosperity has six main principles: opportunity; education; health; freedom; safety; and social values.¹⁷
- 4. Food security:** food security exists when all people at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Food insecurity exists when these conditions fail to be met.¹⁸
- 5. Evidence-based decision making:** Evidence-based decision making requires a systematic and rational approach to researching and analysing available evidence to inform the policy making process.¹⁹

¹⁷ Legatum Prosperity Index: <http://www.prosperity.com/#/>

¹⁸ Nunavut Food Security Coalition: <http://www.nunavutfoodsecurity.ca/Definition>

¹⁹ Evidence-based decision making: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evidence-based_management

- 6. Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ):** IQ consists of traditional ecological knowledge and Inuit beliefs about how the world works, and the values necessary to behave in an ethical manner in human interactions with the animals and the environment. The GN also works with eight guiding IQ principles that apply directly to this strategy's vision for fisheries management and development in Nunavut:

Avatittinnik Kamatsiarniq:

Respect and care for the land, animals and the environment

Nunavut's fisheries will lead by example in the careful stewardship of resources based on information gained from science, IQ, the expertise of fishery stakeholders, an effective up-to-date regulatory environment and Nunavut's unique and inclusive co-management process.

Aajiqatigiinniq: *Decision-making through discussion and consensus; and Inuuqatigiitsiarniq: Respecting others, relationships and caring for people*

Decision making will be based on best conservation and stewardship practices, while maximizing economic development opportunities for communities, employment for Nunavummiut and ensuring inshore, offshore and emerging fisheries are given the necessary support required to enable them to flourish.

Qanuqtuurniq: Being innovative and resourceful

Sufficient and appropriate resources will be strategically marshaled to provide the investment required to sustain and grow modern and efficient fisheries, including, but not limited to, in-fleet modernization, community-based processing improvements, marine infrastructure establishment and research and development.

Pilimmaksarniq/Pijariuqsarniq:

Developing skills through observation, mentoring, practice, and effort

Education and training will continue to build on the early success of the NFMTCC and help attract more youth into the sector. More Nunavummiut will be trained in positions beyond entry-level to build an industry that is more representative of Nunavut and take advantage of the huge potential of its residents. Community capacity to engage in fisheries development and management will be supported and facilitated by government and other agencies.

Pijitsirniq: Serving and providing for family and/or community

Communities will be able to take advantage of fishery opportunities and increase their local employment and food security. Exports of fish and fish products from Nunavut's offshore industry will continue to play a pivotal role in creating jobs, revenue and economic growth for the territory. Recreational fisheries will also grow in importance as a key part of Nunavut's tourism industry.

Piliriqatigiinniq/Ikajuqtiigiinniq:

Working together for a common cause

Tunnganarniq: Fostering good spirits by being open, welcoming and inclusive

Partnerships between stakeholders provide critical paths for information sharing, decision making and facilitating effective action. Nunavut's fisheries will be a model for how partnerships from a variety of areas can bring together the resourcefulness and expertise of their members to promote success and development.



Our Future

This strategy took a look back at the accomplishments and limitations of the previous strategy in order to reassess, reaffirm, and revitalize commitments and plans that have shaped the last ten years of fisheries development in Nunavut. Through several rounds of consultations with stakeholders this strategy demonstrates the greater need for developing inshore fisheries and the need to grow and maintain stability in Nunavut's offshore fisheries.

Seven priorities²⁰ have been identified:

1. Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit, Science and Sustainability (IQSS)
2. Governance and Regulation (GR)
3. Harvest Levels, Access and Allocation (HAA)
4. Organizational Capacity, Employment and Training (OET)
5. Funding and Revenue Generation (FRG)
6. Infrastructure (INF)
7. Marketing and Market Access (MMA)

Shaping the priorities of this strategy is the understanding that operationally there are four areas in Nunavut important to fisheries: the Kitikmeot, the Kivalliq, the Qikiqtani and the offshore fishing areas adjacent to Nunavut. Each of these areas has their own unique needs, goals and capacities.

Each priority is presented with its overarching mission, the rationale for the mission and the strategic objective(s) currently identified. These objectives, and new ones identified through further consultation, will be more fully developed in regional fisheries action plans and the Nunavut fisheries research plan. Plan development will take time, starting with the Fisheries Research Action Plan and eventually three Regional Fisheries Action Plans. Plans will outline organizational roles and responsibilities, as well as financial needs, scope, timing and estimated completion dates.

²⁰ In no particular order.



Priorities

Priority 1

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, Science and Sustainability (IQSS)

IQSS Mission

Develop a coordinated, consultative, prioritized approach to fisheries and aquatic research within and adjacent to Nunavut while embedding Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit into research and evidence-based management to achieve a better understanding of resources in Nunavut and to grow fisheries sustainably.

IQSS Rationale

Achieving long-term, sustainable growth in Nunavut's fishing industry requires commitment and strategic investment in northern science initiatives and the fostering of an overall conservation and stewardship ethic and inclusion of IQ in the decision-making process. It is critical that gaps in scientific and local knowledge about Nunavut's fisheries are filled in order to ensure their sustainability.

To maintain healthy fisheries, there must be an understanding of the small and large scale changes that can affect fisheries productivity (e.g. temperature, invasive species, and species migrations) and employ evidence-based decision making in the management of fisheries. In addition to research on the

distribution, abundance, behaviour, stock differentiation and population parameters of individual species, a whole ecosystem approach to fisheries research in Nunavut is required. Understanding the ecology of harvested species, as well as by-catch species, such as sponges, corals, sharks, and seabirds, will ensure that negative impacts on habitat and food webs are minimized.

Although some of the information and methodologies may be transferred from research conducted elsewhere in Canada and across the Arctic, expansion of and support for Nunavut-specific science and local knowledge-based research and monitoring programs are required to investigate the key environmental drivers that support Nunavut fisheries and the role of harvesting and environmental change in altering these relationships.

While communities are often consulted on proposed research and provide advice on methodologies and research ethics, participation in data collection and analysis is limited. It is increasingly acknowledged by researchers that communities can make a substantial contribution to scientific research and monitoring activities. The N-CAMP, for example, aims to develop this capacity to engage communities in a meaningful way and help prepare them to play an active role in developing their own local fisheries.

IQSS Objectives

1. Develop the GN-led Nunavut Fisheries Research Plan (NFRP) and through consultations with stakeholders (HTOs, RWOs, processing sector, Inuit organizations, commercial fishers, etc.).

2. Hold the annual Nunavut Fisheries Research Meeting as a forum for stakeholders and communities to receive updates on fisheries research, review data, and plan for future work; outcomes, community perspectives and reports will then feed back into the Nunavut Fisheries Research Plan and guide the activities of the Fisheries and Sealing Division. Update the NFRP annually along with the annual Activities Report published by the Fisheries and Sealing Division.
3. Hold a Nunavut Fisheries Symposium by 2020. Two Nunavut Fisheries Symposiums were previously held in March 2008 and April 2010. The sessions were attended by all key stakeholders (industry, government, NFTC and other relevant associations) and went beyond research discussions to include the business, technology, economic and development aspects of fisheries.
4. Continue to collaborate with other jurisdictions such as Nunavik, the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, Greenland and others to share knowledge and expertise in northern fisheries science, research and technology.
5. Investigate existing and new opportunities that allow stakeholders, collaborators, research partners and communities to access and utilize documents and data related to fisheries, the NFRP, other GN departments, the Nunavut Planning Commission, Inuit organizations, and co-management partners.
6. Host a workshop with co-management partners and key stakeholders to look at the scientific and IQ data collection needs of Nunavut fisheries within and outside of the NSA.
7. Undertake an assessment to determine what economic research needs to be undertaken alongside science to address economic data gaps (e.g. food replacement value, value of programs) and update the NFRP accordingly.
8. Complete Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventories in every community and look for funding to revisit communities to document changes over time. The inventory should be further developed to create an online atlas, regional maps for key species and activities as well as to develop a documented peer review process for the traditional knowledge being documented.
9. Continue undertaking and supporting research on seals and work towards publishing a Nunavut Sealing Strategy to ensure linkages to fisheries and marine impacts; including impacts from climate change, diseases and predator-prey relationships.
10. Continue to implement and expand the N-CAMP, integrating IQ and science and transforming knowledge into meaningful results for communities that are developing fisheries.

Priority 2

Governance and Regulation (GR)

GR Mission

Strengthen fisheries co-management, capacity, and consultation at all levels, particularly through the development of policy and legislation, keeping IQ as a foundational element reflecting the unique and essential role that Inuit culture and values have in Nunavut.

GR Rationale

The Nunavut Agreement Articles 5 (Wildlife) and 15 (Marine Areas) are very important to understanding and application of wildlife management and fish harvests in the Nunavut Settlement Area (NSA) and surrounding marine areas. These articles specify the roles and responsibilities of co-management partners, Inuit rights to harvest and participate in wildlife management, and the principle of adjacency with respect to marine resources in Nunavut's offshore waters.

In the wildlife co-management system mandated in Section 5 of the Nunavut Agreement co-management partners work cooperatively to assist the NWMB and the Minister of Fisheries, Oceans, and the Canadian Coast Guard to make decisions. This includes providing approvals, advice, recommendations,

and information on fisheries occurring within the NSA, as well as how to allocate Nunavut's offshore quotas. The NWMB also is a partner in research activities, providing funding to other government departments through the Nunavut Wildlife Research Trust, as well as to community researchers through the Nunavut Wildlife Studies Fund and the Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit Research Fund.

The NWMB created an 'Allocation Policy for Commercial Marine Fishers' in 2007 to create an open, transparent and accountable process for the allocation of fisheries resources in Nunavut. The policy has established clear principles and guidelines for determining individual allocations and ties continued access and allocation to performance goals and targets, thus ensuring accountability. A revised version of the allocation policy was approved by the NWMB in 2012 to ensure consistency with current issues and concerns facing Nunavut stakeholders.

Nunavut fisheries are currently regulated by the Northwest Territories Fishery Regulations, which in some sections conflict with the Nunavut Agreement, and the various pieces of legislation that are the responsibility of DFO²¹. DFO, NTI, GN and the NWMB are working together to develop Nunavut-specific regulations that reflect the territory's unique situation for fishery management.

In the absence of Nunavut-specific fisheries regulations, commercial fisheries have been proceeding following the Exploratory Fishery Protocol²² guidelines implemented by Fisheries and Oceans Canada in order to move a fishery from feasible to exploratory to commercial. Co-management partners have long recognized that a new regime, intentionally drafted in line with the Nunavut Agreement, would resolve a long-standing

²¹ Fisheries and Oceans work is guided by five key pieces of legislation: the *Oceans Act*; the *Fisheries Act*; the *Species at Risk Act*; the *Coastal Fisheries Protection Act*; and the *Canada Shipping Act, 2001* (Transport Canada-led).

impediment to fisheries development in Nunavut.

To be successful, Nunavut's developing fisheries need organizational capacity and regulatory clarity at all levels, from HTOs, to government organizations and industry in order to ensure they are able to fulfill their responsibilities related to fishery development in a coordinated and efficient manner.

There are also some regulatory issues related to the right of Inuit to sell fish they harvest. Though fish inspection is required by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), Nunavut is lagging by not providing territorial legislation to regulate fish processing.

Fish and seafood exported outside of Nunavut are subject to CFIA regulations. Compliance with these regulations is costly, time-consuming, and complex, particularly for small businesses that are not exporting large quantities of product out of Nunavut. Having more support to ease the burden of inspection and compliance will potentially support sustainable fisheries management goals to meet eco-labeling demands, create stronger markets for fish in Nunavut and global markets, while ensuring that food safety best practices are implemented.

In addition, the Canadian Shellfish Sanitation Program has not been implemented in Nunavut. This has impeded the development of shellfish resources throughout the territory. Regulations should be established for unregulated catches that would facilitate the safe processing and sale of fish products by companies wanting to focus on sales within Nunavut, while avoiding the added cost of compliance with federal food safety regulations required for exported products.

22 DFO. 2010. Exploratory Fishery Protocol - Nunavut and Northwest Territories Anadromous Arctic Char. DFO Can. Sci. Advis. Sec. Sci. Advis. Rep. 2010/022.

Finally, the range of responsibilities given to the HTOs has grown quickly and they need support and resources to manage their responsibilities effectively. The GN and co-management partners must work with HTOs to stabilize staffing, support them to be able to work out of functional and safe office space, and compensate staff accordingly. It will be important that fisheries organizations and stakeholders support initiatives aimed at training and funding these important organizations in order for them to live up to their potential. Supporting HTOs will enable the fishery to be strong and productive.

GR Objectives

1. Survey HTOs and Wildlife Officers to determine how the GN can support them to fulfill their potential and meet their responsibilities related to fisheries governance, management, and the implementation of regulations as and when they are implemented.
2. Re-establish the Nunavut Fisheries Working Group to develop consensus positions and approaches for the Nunavut fishing industry and support stakeholders who have a role in fish management and governance of fisheries. In doing so, develop the membership and terms of reference and establish mechanisms to communicate and coordinate as a working group and also with others; such as, the Nunavut Marine Council²³ on shared issues (e.g. fisheries regulations, capacity issues, processing challenges, etc.).

23 The Nunavut Marine Council (NMC), established under the Nunavut Agreement, has only recently been officially formed. The NMC has an advisory role in providing recommendations to government agencies regarding marine planning, marine protection and sustainability within the NSA. The NMC is comprised of representatives from the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB), the Nunavut Water Board (NWB), the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) and the NWMB. To date, the full implementation of the NMC has been impeded by lack of funding.

3. Align programs and plans as much as possible and where appropriate with the Nunavut Food Security Strategy to support improved food security, develop local markets, infrastructure, meet training needs and support stewardship of fish resources.
4. Strongly support, inform, and lobby for the development of Nunavut Fisheries Regulations and processing policies.
5. Lobby for the implementation of the Canadian Shellfish Sanitation Program in Nunavut.
6. Assess the value, safety, and traceability of intersettlement trade of fish and fish products within Nunavut; produce a report that provides recommendations for improving the value chain and tracking of fish and fish products within Nunavut.



Priority 3

Harvest Levels, Access and Allocation (HAA)

HAA Mission

Support inshore and offshore fisheries by maintaining existing fisheries, fishing more of the quota available, establishing new quotas and new fisheries for a diverse range of species, as well as lobbying for access, allocations, and funding to support the growth of the industry.

HAA Rationale

Fisheries development depends on having access to sufficient fish stocks to ensure economic feasibility while respecting Inuit rights and the Nunavut Agreement. Difficulties in accessing sufficient quotas can halt the growth of a fishery and potentially lead to a slow and gradual decline of the industry due to decreasing economies of scale²⁴.

The char fishery remains a critical food source and important commercial element of Nunavut's economy. Due to the remote locations and associated economics of development, char fisheries are currently only utilizing a small percentage of available quotas. The exploratory process to open new, potentially more viable, waterbodies for commercial char fishing is long and difficult to implement.

²⁴ Economies of scale reflect to the fact that the greater the quantity of a good that is produced, the lower the per-unit fixed cost because these costs are shared over a larger number of goods.

Inshore exploratory fisheries for turbot and shrimp have also not been fully realized and face similar challenges to char fisheries, with respect to data collection, accessibility of quotas, and processing capacity. Developing these quotas depends upon the knowledge of Inuit and the participation of HTOs and RWOs and has the potential to provide a high direct return to communities.

Nunavut continues to lag behind other jurisdictions in terms of access to quotas in its adjacent offshore waters. **There is no other example within Canada where the resources of an adjacent jurisdiction are granted primarily to interests far removed from the resource.** The GN, fishing industry participants, NTI and the NWMB are extending their lobbying efforts to bring Nunavut's share of its adjacent fishery resources closer to the 80-90% held by adjacent jurisdictions in eastern Canada. Nunavut currently controls only 41% of the total turbot allocation in NAFO Division 0B, leaving non-Nunavut entities controlling the remaining majority allocation. The shrimp fishery is even more unbalanced, with Nunavut currently controlling only 37% of its adjacent resources²⁵. The access and allocation of offshore resources in Nunavut has been an ongoing challenge for decision-makers and fishery-dependent communities.

A fair and consistent approach to addressing quota allocation among Nunavut entities has been largely achieved through the effective implementation of the NWMB Allocation Policy for Commercial Marine Fisheries.²⁶ However, concerns remain in some sectors including the unique challenges of small inshore fishers in gaining entry to the offshore turbot fishery, and the underutilized 100 t inshore exploratory turbot quota in NAFO Division 0A.

Efforts need to be taken by all stakeholders to ensure that Nunavut achieves access to the majority of its offshore fisheries resources. In addition, Nunavut's inshore fishery sector is young and exists in a vast territory that remains largely unexplored with regard to potential commercial species and increased commercial quotas in the future.

HAA Objectives

1. Increase offshore quota allocation to a minimum of 85% in adjacent offshore fisheries by working with Government and industry associations and lobbying for a Nunavut specific funding program and management plans that allow Nunavut to acquire quotas in adjacent waters,
2. Understand subsistence harvest needs and areas of conflict with commercial fishing. Look at how fishing areas are used by local people and families.
3. Explore avenues to feasibly and economically harvest existing commercial char quotas in remote areas.
4. Undertake outreach activities to increase community understanding of available commercial waterbodies, license types, fish handling and quality control requirements, and the roles of co-management organizations to encourage greater use of existing quotas.
5. Find more ways to support technology and knowledge transfer and gear improvement projects to improve efficiencies and maintain best practices in established fisheries.

²⁵ NOAA Presentation to Northern Lights, PowerPoint presentation, 2014 page 20.

²⁶ <http://www.nwmb.com/en/about-nwmb/policies-a-procedures>

6. Work with Nunavut Tourism and GN Departments (ED&T and the Arctic College) to educate Nunavummiut on recreational fisheries in Nunavut, the benefits, how to get involved and meeting the expectations of sport fishers.
7. Continue to support the undertaking and completion of exploratory fisheries for existing and new inshore and offshore species.
8. Support and encourage (e.g. training, equipment) inshore fishers to participate in harvesting the 100 t NAFO 0A exploratory turbot quota that was allocated from the offshore quota to support inshore fishery development.
9. Continue to provide the GN Fish Freight Subsidy Program as a critical support the economic viability of Nunavut's fish processors and undertake a review of this program to assess the value of the program and recommendations for improvements.



Priority 4

Organizational Capacity, Employment and Training (OET)

OET Mission

Improve and expand Inuit capacity, employment and training in fisheries business, business development, processing, data collection and harvesting.

OET Rationale

Labour market development, education and skills training are critical to job creation and to building a fisheries workforce made up of Nunavummiut. Education, career development and an understanding of workplace dynamics have been identified as key factors that will lead to improved retention of workers, career development and progression, and provide for career opportunities that Nunavummiut seek.

Employing Nunavummiut is a continuing priority and a key source of revenue to support community development. A significant number of Nunavummiut have been successfully trained for offshore vessels, processing plants and inshore fisheries primarily through the efforts of the NFMTTC, the GN and through industry involvement in development. However, there is no formal process or certification for using skilled Nunavut fishers to train, or be engaged in training, others in their community or other Nunavut communities.

More Nunavummiut are seeking training and employment in the fisheries and processing sectors. The Nunavut Fisheries Training Consortium (NFTC) was established in 2005. The NFTC has been actively providing fisheries and marine sector training for Inuit since its establishment. Although the original focus of the NFTC was to train Inuit for the offshore fisheries work, the mandate has expanded significantly to include training for the offshore and inshore fishery, processing and related marine sectors. As part of its expanded mandate, the NFTC has been renamed the Nunavut Fisheries and Marine Training Consortium (NFMTC). Since 2005, the NFMTC has had over 1,700 course participants and a 92% course completion rate; contributing greatly to the more than 300+ people now employed in the fishing industry. Training and career progression is critical to increasing the participation of Nunavummiut in fisheries.

A wide range of training is required to meet the needs of the offshore, inshore subsistence and recreational fisheries. Literacy, numeracy, life skills and basic education must form the basis of being able to access fisheries for commercial and non-commercial reasons. These skills are also important for more specialized training and eventual career advancement, so that Inuit can advance from lower skill, lower pay positions to more skilled and better compensated roles. On offshore mobile-gear vessels, Inuit employees continue to work primarily on the factory floor processing catches and on fixed-gear vessels they are primarily hired as deckhands.

Training must adapt to the needs of evolving fisheries and there is a strong need to train young people to ensure this sector remains active. Technological changes, particularly in the offshore fleet, will require ongoing training. Training for harvesting, handling and processing of different species will also be needed as new fisheries develop. Finally, supporting a diversity of fisheries business

models will require training and other programs to help small businesses overcome the limited business experience, high start-up costs and lack of capital that currently impede the development of this industry sector.

Worker retention is an important element of ensuring a workforce is effective, content and long-lasting. Understanding the kinds of work that Nunavummiut want is an important part of the recruitment and staffing process, as is making potential employees aware of the variety of employment available in fisheries, from processing to science to management. For the offshore fishery, understanding the social and economic context of workers enables the development of best practices, such as involving Elders in recruitment processes, or promoting employee family support services; these can significantly improve employment results. Innovation may be required to attract and keep an Inuit workforce, particularly given competition from other growing industries such as mining. This includes adjusting management styles and workplace cultures without compromising safety and overall productivity.

OET Objectives

1. Provide new and existing community-based training opportunities in fishing techniques and equipment which will be used to build capacity in and for community-based fisheries.
2. Continue to support knowledge exchange, training and technology transfer through workshops, on-the-land training projects and the creation of educational materials.
3. Provide ongoing and greater support to the NFMTC to:
 - a. enable Inuit to move from factory and deckhand positions to managerial and technical positions;

- b. educate stakeholders and the general public about employment opportunities in the offshore, inshore and recreational fisheries;
- c. work towards certifying Nunavummiut as trainers for NFMTC courses;
- d. extend training in quality control for fish handling across Nunavut;
- e. improve communication and keep stakeholders informed of available funding or training opportunities and developments;
- f. assist fisheries workers to develop career development plans, including training needs, the development of transferable skills, and family support requirements Support the NFMTC in the review of training approaches and whether these are meeting industry needs;
- g. investigate the incorporation of fishery training needs and opportunities into community economic development plans through collaborative efforts and strategic partnerships; and
- h. support financial and project management training for individuals and small businesses involved in fisheries.



Priority 5

Funding and Revenue Generation (FRG)

FRG Mission

Increase stable and long-term funding from multiple and diverse sources to encourage collaboration, maximize efficiencies and support fisheries development.

FRG Rationale

Without secure, on-going funding, there is considerable effort and risk for stakeholders to effectively leverage financial resources. Current funding for business and fisheries-related projects comes from GN contribution programs such as the Fisheries Development and Diversification Program, ED&T's Strategic Investments Program, private sector investment in the industry, or other grant programs offered by the federal government (including through the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency), non-profits, academic institutions, and research organizations.

Major investments are needed to support the research, training, infrastructure, business development, marketing and capacity building activities needed to achieve the vision for Nunavut's fisheries development. In addition, access to, and communication about, funding sources that could assist fisheries development must be improved and streamlined.

Federal funding that is available to jurisdictions in the south has not been similarly available to Inuit to develop their resources and gain entry into adjacent fisheries. Federal initiatives such as the Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy and the Allocation Transfer Program were not accessible to Nunavut as they apply only to regions where land claims agreements have not been settled²⁷. Establishing analogous federal programs for Nunavut would provide a fair and much needed source of support for the territory's developing fisheries.

Growth will ultimately depend on the availability of the fishery resources, but also on the appropriate and timely application of marketing and branding initiatives that ensure a broad and stable use of fish products throughout the territory and beyond.

FRG Objectives

1. Identify funding sources for the fishing sector to support vessel and license purchases and fleet modernization.
2. Establish secure and adequate long-term funding for the NFMTCC to allow consistent delivery of training courses and the development of longer-term career progression programs for trainees.
3. Explore human resources options to grow the Fisheries and Sealing Division to meet the demands of Nunavut's growing and expanding fisheries.
4. Work with Nunavut-based funding agencies that have fisheries and/or fishing activities as part of their programs to identify ways to better advertise funding programs related to fisheries and streamline funding application processes for both new and existing fishers on a regional basis. Consider the development of a "one-window approach" where support can be provided directly to applicants from multiple agencies. Consult with other Departments and the Federal Government and also jurisdictions that have developed similar approaches and see how they could be applied in Nunavut.
5. Lobby for Nunavut-specific federal fishery development programs similar to those available to other indigenous groups across Canada.
6. Lobby for locally harvested country foods to receive equal access to the Nutrition North subsidy program.
7. Engage co-management and funding agencies to gain long-term funding to support a renewed Nunavut Fisheries Research Agenda.
8. Increase the level of funding in the FDDP administered by the Fisheries and Sealing Division.
9. Support the efforts of the NWMB in the quota allocation processes to ensure that companies receiving quotas keep reinvesting in the fishing industry.
10. Explore innovative approaches and possible strategic partnerships for supporting the Kivalliq and Kitikmeot fisheries development needs to offset the lack of large scale offshore fisheries to provide development revenue.
11. Seek out opportunities for private investment to develop local processing facilities and offer support services following the development of marine infrastructure. In addition, partner with industry and government to develop marine infrastructure, including new technologies and research.

²⁷ Investigation of Available Funding Programs and Avenues to Support Nunavut Fisheries Development. Prepared for the Government of Nunavut, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc and the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board. Prepared by Andrews Port Services Ltd and TriNav Fisheries Consultants Inc. March 2014.

Priority 6

Infrastructure (INF)

Infrastructure Mission

Invest in, plan for and provide support to community-based harvesting, storage and processing capacity, as well as small craft harbours, ports and other shore-based infrastructure.

Infrastructure Rationale

Infrastructure is a basic building block required for sustainable fisheries development in Nunavut. The extreme environmental conditions and costs in Nunavut pose significant challenges to expanding and maintaining key infrastructure in the territory. Without the development of basic marine infrastructure, fisheries will continue to operate well below their potential and maximum levels of efficiency. A processing specific strategy is needed to identify where key fishery infrastructure can be established or expanded, such as processing plants. There has always been an interest in nearly every community of Nunavut to develop marine infrastructure and this trend will not diminish in the future.

Nunavut currently lands a very small portion of its total catch of turbot and shrimp with the vast majority being shipped directly to other jurisdictions (Greenland and Newfoundland and Labrador) for secondary processing and/or shipping to further destinations. This situation creates a substantial loss of potential revenue and employment for the territory. One report has indicated that the Nunavut

fleet contributes more than \$8 million annually to the port of Nuuk, Greenland²⁸.

An offloading facility in Nunavut accessible and appropriate for offshore vessels could save Nunavut fishing vessels \$9.5 million per year and create 55,000 hours of work providing over \$1 million in wages²⁹.

Reducing this economic leakage related to the lack of marine infrastructure in Nunavut is a priority for offshore fisheries development. The successful development of infrastructure that can support the offshore fishery and the development of small craft harbours across the territory would generate opportunities for support infrastructure such as cold storage facilities, marine service centers and vessel refueling capabilities.

Improving harvesting infrastructure capacity beyond the existing facilities would enable more communities to access and develop local resources. This would include boat off-loading facilities, areas to gut fish in summer, storage (e.g. freezing fish in summer before shipping to a plant) and minor processing (e.g. cutting up and wrapping products for country food markets within Nunavut).

Processing facilities can be a vital source of employment in communities and are essential to moving local inshore fisheries from exploratory to full scale commercial operations. It is also essential to consider where processing facilities should be and develop a strategy on these developments for the territory. Community expectations are high and caution must be taken to not over-develop processing facilities beyond what the resources, market and communities can bear. Clear criteria must be developed to identify those communities that have the best potential for successful processing facilities, so as to not negatively impact the viability of existing processors.

²⁸ Burke Consulting et al, Economic Feasibility of Establishing an Offloading Port in the Hamlet of Qikiqtarjuaq, 2013, page 5.

²⁹ Ibid, page 5.

Infrastructure Objectives

1. Continue to lobby DFO to make progress on the development of marine infrastructure that eliminates the economic leakage in the offshore fishery and also lobby DFO to create more small craft harbors throughout the territory.
2. Consult with the fish processing industry to assess existing marine infrastructure and future needs in the territory (e.g. where should processing plants be and not be). Complement with an economic feasibility study.
3. Investigate technologies to support inshore fishery development.
4. Continue to promote the development and efficient use of marine infrastructure and other essential infrastructure on behalf of the fishing industry, both inshore and offshores.
5. Work with other departments and agencies to enable the building of roads, trails and bridges to enable better access to rivers and lakes for fishing activities. Continuing to build roads, trails and bridges will also support the recreational and subsistence fisheries by increasing access to lakes and rivers.
6. Work with co-management partners and other government departments to provide support needed to HTOs. HTOs play a significant role in fisheries development and management. Many are underfunded and operating out of aging buildings with limitations on office space and supplies.
7. Work with ED&T and communities to develop local fisheries infrastructure including community freezers and small processing facilities.

Priority 7

Marketing and Market Access (MMA)

MMA Mission

Develop and expand healthy, local, and sustainable products for local markets of inshore and inland catches of Nunavut fish and fish products.

MMA Rationale

Further work is needed to implement the marketing strategy recommendations, such as ensuring high product quality and food safety standards associated with the Truly Wild brand. There is still a need to support the marketing and branding of value added products, as well as fresh fish, to niche markets that can support top prices. Efforts should focus on: developing product lines, creating culturally relevant and affordable products, and promoting all Nunavut fish products caught inshore and inland, and developing a market for non-traditional species (e.g. turbot) within Nunavut. The overall goal is to increase the availability of Nunavut fish and fish products, achieving a premium for Nunavut fish products outside of the territory while maintaining affordability within Nunavut.

There needs to be a better understanding of how char consumption can be increased and how the inshore fishery can meet local market demand for char, including consideration of extending country food markets and building on partnerships with existing retailers and restaurants in Nunavut. The development of new regulations, if designed properly, could also enhance local sales.

The possibility of eco-certification has been investigated for various elements of Nunavut's fisheries. Obtaining certification is a rigorous and costly endeavor that can take several years to accomplish, especially in data-poor areas like the Arctic. It is a multi-step process, beginning with a pre-assessment, followed by a full assessment, certification, with annual audits and a reassessment after five years. Despite the added cost and time, the benefits to Nunavut fish products can outweigh the cost.

Nunavut shrimp successfully received Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification, and MSC pre-assessments have been completed for char fisheries in Cumberland Sound and Cambridge Bay, as well as the winter turbot fishery in Cumberland Sound. At the time of these pre-assessments, data was insufficient to proceed to the full assessment stage. With new research initiatives taking place in Cumberland Sound on turbot and char and on Cambridge Bay char in recent years, consideration should be given to new pre-assessments that incorporate the new data, to determine whether either fishery could move ahead to the full assessment stage of certification.

Attaining eco-certification would provide the industry with a competitive advantage in an increasingly competitive global market as well as draw international attention to its commitment to environmentally responsible and sustainable fisheries. The European Union is implementing eco-certification requirements in the fish and seafood sector and has established a standard for importing fish that is much stricter than other countries; the US has begun to actively do the same with greater emphasis on the traceability of seafood products and sustainable fisheries. There is also growing interest from Asia, and Japan in particular. As the turbot fishery is heavily dependent on its export market, particularly to the European market, it may be increasingly important for the industry to invest in eco-certification in order to maintain its international market share.

Continued collaboration with Nunavut Tourism is important to promote and support recreational fisheries in Nunavut to visitors and residents, particularly given recent declines in revenues from this fishery. A key challenge for visitors and residents is the accessibility of sport fishing licenses in communities outside of Iqaluit as there are limited vendors. The implementation of an on-line licensing system would be beneficial not only to sport fishermen but to minimize human-error and strengthen the collection of statistics to ensure the recreational fishing sector is better understood.

Many operators are struggling to cover all of the expenses involved and need greater support in order to continue the benefits they bring to the Nunavut economy.

Consultations with sport fishing advocates and tourism outfitters must also be undertaken to ensure all stakeholders have a forum to be aware of the changes and developments in recreational fishing, and that all parties are working towards healthy sustainable fishery resources. The entry of Inuit into employment in the recreational fishing industry is another important issue.

MMA Objectives

1. Support and advocate for the establishment of country food markets across the territory to support local fisheries, affordability and access to food.
2. Work with Nunavut fish harvesters, producers and retailers to promote fish products, increase sales within the territory and increase use of the Truly Wild brand.
3. Work with Federal partners to assess and address any tariff and non-tariff barriers that may impact upon Nunavut's ability to access markets; in doing so, take advantage of any agreements that remove barriers to markets.
4. Review and expand marketing efforts and promotion of the Truly Wild Brand.
5. Continue to support research needed in the inshore turbot and char fisheries in order to have sufficient data to proceed with the full assessment process of MSC certification.
6. Explore eco-certification options for fisheries that do not qualify for full assessment or where certification is not economically viable.
7. Develop and implement an online licensing system for recreational fisheries.
8. Strengthen the collection of statistics (including the Nunavut Visitors Exit Survey) to better understand the recreational fishing sector.
9. Provide ongoing funding and support to Nunavut Tourism to:
 - a. Support and promote recreational fishing in Nunavut to visitors and residents;
 - b. Consult with sports fishing advocates and tourism operators to ensure all stakeholders have a forum to be aware of the changes and developments in recreational fishing and that all parties are working towards healthy sustainable fishery resources.



© Sarah Arnold



Measuring Progress

© CC

The success of the Nunavut Fisheries Strategy will depend primarily upon the determination, hard work and cooperation of the major stakeholders and co-management partners in the sector. A shared perspective on the key priorities of the strategy will be essential in maximizing the likelihood of achieving success in Nunavut's fisheries sector. Strong support from all stakeholders and clear, realistic implementation plans will be fundamental to the success of the strategy going forward. Maintaining an ongoing awareness of the progress of the strategy towards meeting its objectives will be critical in order to provide the opportunity to adjust and revise elements of the strategy as it proceeds over time.

Sustainable fisheries development leads to economic and employment benefits for Nunavut communities and aids in poverty reduction and increases food security through the support of harvesters and the ability of harvesters to continue their subsistence harvest. All of these things can be measured and gauged over time for their successes and failures, including both challenges and opportunities.

All activities revolving around this strategy, especially those that form action plans will be monitored and evaluated using some broad, but important criteria (below). These criteria will be used when reviewing projects and activities for inclusion in action plans and also when conducting annual reviews of projects and activities during the life of this strategy. The criteria are broad, but form a good basis for a collective understanding of what is important to Nunavummiut in delivering an effective fisheries strategy:

- What are the benefits and contributions to Nunavut? To Inuit?
- How do they address community needs and concerns?
- Do they provide opportunities for training, technology transfer and capacity building?
- What is the socio-economic value of the activity?
- What is the feasibility and/or viability of the activity?
- Are the activities self-sustaining initiatives?
- What temporal and spatial scales? Are they appropriate? Effective?
- Are the needs of the key stakeholders addressed? Can they be addressed?
- Does the activity employ best practices?
- Are partnerships established and efforts made to limit duplication of effort and maximize efficiencies?
- Does the activity alleviate food security issues?
- Does it enable fisheries to be a means to add value to the whole community?
- Does the activity empower the stakeholders and encourage resource stewardship?
- Are community expectations well managed?
- Are stakeholders properly consulted?
- Does the activity take a multi-disciplinary approach to solve problems or make decisions?
- Does the activity address impacts and stressors such as climate change or capacity issues?

The GN has committed funding to implement annual review processes for both the strategy and action plans, including an annual planning meeting as well as receiving feedback at any time, so that stakeholders can confirm the strategy and action plans are meeting the needs of Nunavut fisheries.

Ultimately the success of the strategy will be reflected in the vitality and ongoing sustainability of all of Nunavut's fisheries and their enduring positive impact on the health and enrichment of its communities. Its success will be measured by a combination of stakeholder feedback, the positive changes it produces to conserve and manage fish habitats, the management of fisheries to harvest benchmarks and ecologically sustainable standards, and the maximization of the value of Nunavut's fisheries resources.





Appendices

Appendix 1 Stakeholders Consulted

Below is a list of all those who have participated in the renewal process:

- Hunters and Trappers Organizations in all Nunavut communities
- All three Regional Wildlife Organizations (Qikiqtani, Kivalliq, Kitikmeot)
- All three Regional Inuit Associations (Qikiqtani, Kivalliq, Kitikmeot)
- Government of Nunavut: Department of Environment, Department of Economic Development and Transportation, Department of Family Services, and Department of Health.
- Government of Canada: Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency, Canadian Hydrographic Service, Parks Canada, and the National Research Council.
- Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
- Nunavut Offshore Allocation Holders Association: Baffin Fisheries, Arctic Fishery Alliance LP, Cumberland Sound Fisheries Ltd., Qikiqtaaluk Corporation
- Nunavut Fisheries and Marine Training Consortium
- Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
- Nunavut Development Corporation and subsidiaries: Kivalliq Arctic Foods, Kitikmeot Foods Ltd., Pangnirtung Fisheries Ltd.
- Nunavut Tourism
- Nunavut Arctic College
- Nunavut Planning Commission
- Nunavut Impact Review Board
- Various university-affiliated researchers

Appendix 2

List of Acronyms

AFA	Arctic Fishery Alliance LP	kg	Kilograms
BF	Baffin Fisheries	MMA	Marketing and Market Access
CETA	Canada-European Commission Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement	MPA	Marine Protected Areas
CSFL	Cumberland Sound Fisheries Ltd	MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
CSSP	Canadian Shellfish Sanitation Program	NAFO	Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada	NCRI	Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory
EAZ	Eastern assessment zones	N-CAMP	Nunavut Community Aquatic Monitoring Program
ED&T	Department of Economic Development and Transportation (Government of Nunavut)	NFMTC	Nunavut Fisheries and Marine Training Consortium
FDDP	Fisheries Development and Diversification Program	NLUP	Nunavut Land Use Plan
FRG	Funding and Revenue Generation	NMC	Nunavut Marine Council
GN	Government of Nunavut	NOAHA	Nunavut Offshore Allocation Holders Association
GR	Governance and Regulation	NSA	Nunavut Settlement Area
HAA	Harvest Levels, Access and Allocation	NTI	Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
HTO	Hunters and Trappers Organization	NWMB	Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
IIBA	Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreements	OET	Organizational Capacity, Employment and Training
INF	Infrastructure	QC	Qikiqtaaluk Corporation
IQSS	Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit, Science and Sustainability	RV	Research Vessel
IQ	Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit	SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
		t	Tonnes
		TAH	Total Allowable Harvest
		WAZ	Western Assessment Zones

NUNAVUT FISHERIES STRATEGY 2016-2020



Department of Environment
Fisheries and Sealing Division