

2008-2009

Inuvialuit

Final Agreement Annual Report



February 2010



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Overview And Background

In recent years the inclusion of an implementation plan and the establishment of an Implementation Committee have been key components of all comprehensive land claims agreements. When the Inuvialuit Final Agreement (IFA) was signed in 1984 an Implementation Plan was not a required component.

In 1994, however, following several years of claim implementation, Inuvialuit Regional Corporation (IRC) and Canada agreed that it would be beneficial to form an Implementation Coordinating Committee to address ongoing issues and concerns related to the implementation of the IFA. Following considerable internal review, an Inuvialuit Final Agreement Implementation Coordinating Committee (IFA ICC) was established on May 11, 1999.

The IFA ICC is comprised of senior representatives from the IRC, the Inuvialuit Game Council (IGC), the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT), the Government of Yukon (YG), and the Government of Canada. The Implementation Committee monitors the ongoing obligations of the parties pursuant to the Agreement and resolves issues arising with respect to the implementation of the Agreement.

The Committee has agreed to reach decisions unanimously among the relevant parties and serves as a forum where the parties can raise issues and voice their concerns regarding the implementation of the IFA.

During the April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009 reporting period, the IFA ICC met twice, on April 29 and 30 and on October 7, 2008. The Committee considered issues that had been identified by one or more parties and had been agreed to by the other parties as appropriate for consideration and action through the IFA ICC forum. This annual report provides an overview of the issues considered by the IFA ICC during this reporting period, the extent to which they were resolved

during the period, and the future actions to be taken on those issues that are still outstanding.

Summary of Agreement Provisions

- **Land Ownership:** The Agreement provides the Inuvialuit with fee simple absolute title to approximately 91,000 square kilometres (approximately 35,000 square miles) of land in the Western Arctic region of the Northwest Territories (NWT). This area includes about 13,000 square kilometres (about 5,000 square miles) on which the Inuvialuit have title to surface and subsurface rights. The Inuvialuit Settlement Region (ISR) includes the North Slope of Yukon (including Herschel Island), the eastern half of the Beaufort Sea and the associated mainland, part of the Arctic Ocean, Banks Island, much of the western part of Victoria Island, and some of the Parry Islands.
- **Eligibility and Enrolment:** An enrolment authority composed of one federal government and two Inuvialuit representatives was initially established to enrol those who were entitled to be registered as beneficiaries of the Agreement. Ongoing enrolment is now a responsibility of the IRC.
- **Financial Compensation:** Under the provisions of the IFA, the Inuvialuit received a total of \$152 million over 14 years. As well, the Agreement provided for two additional payments made in 1984, a one-time payment of \$7.5 million to a fund to assist the Inuvialuit in social development, and a one-time payment of \$10 million to the Economic Enhancement Fund.

“The land claim was shaped by our elders.”

- **Ongoing Implementation Funding:** Financial support was provided by Canada in 2008-2009 to support ongoing implementation obligations by federal and territorial government departments and agencies, and the ongoing work of the IFA implementing bodies.
- **Economic Measures:** Section 16 of the IFA addresses economic development in the ISR. Its broad objectives are to support Inuvialuit participation in the northern Canadian economy and their integration into Canadian society through the development of an adequate level of economic self-reliance and the establishment of a solid economic base. Since 1984, the Economic Enhancement Fund and compensation payments have helped the Inuvialuit become more actively involved in the local, regional, and national economy. This has involved long-term investments that are providing a solid base for future development.
- **Inuvialuit Corporations:** Established under subsection 6(1) of the IFA, IRC holds the overall responsibility for managing the affairs of its corporate subsidiaries and achieving the goals outlined in the Agreement. Its ongoing functions and formal obligations include:
 - Implementing the land claim agreement.
 - Fulfilling the role of institutional representative of the Inuvialuit.
 - Being the parent corporation to, and monitor of, the Inuvialuit Corporate Group.

IRC is directly controlled by six community corporations in the ISR through their elected chairs. The directors of the community corporations elect the chair/CEO of IRC, who, with the chairs of the six community corporations, comprise the IRC Board.

Implementing Body	Funding in 2008-09
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation	\$40,000
Joint Secretariat	\$1,692,446
Government of the Northwest Territories	\$3,676,992
Yukon Government	\$951,890
Inuvialuit Arbitration Board	\$32,370

“The land claim was shaped by our elders. They saw how outside forces were eroding our land rights and self-determination as the original people of our region.”





Photo: Nic Kirschner

Inuvialuit Land Corporation owns the Inuvialuit lands received under the IFA. IRC administers Inuvialuit lands through its division, the Inuvialuit Land Administration (ILA), and holds responsibility for matters related to the management, supervision, and administration of such lands. Inuvialuit Development Corporation, Inuvialuit Petroleum Corporation, and Inuvialuit Investment Corporation carry out business activities and invest settlement funds on behalf of the Inuvialuit.

- **Wildlife and Environmental Co-management:** The Inuvialuit have extensive wildlife harvesting rights in the ISR. They also have a mechanism for settling their claims against developers for actual harvest losses and for compensation or remedial measures as required.

The IFA established structures to ensure Inuvialuit participation in wildlife management, conservation, and environmental protection in the ISR. These structures include community-based Inuvialuit hunter and trapper committees (HTCs) and the IGC, which consists of members from each HTC.

The Final Agreement also established five joint bodies that have equal government and Inuvialuit representation:

- The Environmental Impact Screening Committee (EISC) determines whether proposed developments require detailed environmental impact assessments.
- The Environmental Impact Review Board (EIRB) carries out public reviews of development proposals deemed necessary by the EISC.
- The Fisheries Joint Management Committee advises the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans on matters relating to fisheries and marine mammals in the ISR.
- The Wildlife Management Advisory Council-Northwest Territories advises governments and other appropriate bodies on wildlife management and conservation matters in the NWT portion of the settlement region.
- The Wildlife Management Advisory Council-North Slope advises governments and other appropriate bodies on wildlife management and conservation matters on the Yukon North Slope, including Herschel Island.
- **Arbitration Board:** Established under section 18 of the IFA, the Arbitration Board has the jurisdiction to arbitrate any difference as to the meaning, interpretation, application, or implementation of the IFA between the Inuvialuit and industry or the Government of Canada.

IFA Implementation Coordinating Committee

Inuvialuit Regional Corporation

The IRC remains committed to fulfilling its ongoing responsibilities to implement the Inuvialuit land claim agreement.

The IRC can be found online at
<http://www.irc.inuvialuit.com>

Inuvialuit Game Council

The IGC represents the collective Inuvialuit interest in all matters pertaining to the management of wildlife and wildlife habitat in the ISR. The IGC has authority for matters related to harvesting rights, renewable resource management, and conservation.

The IGC can be found online at
<http://www.jointsecretariat.ca/igc.html>

Government Of The Northwest Territories

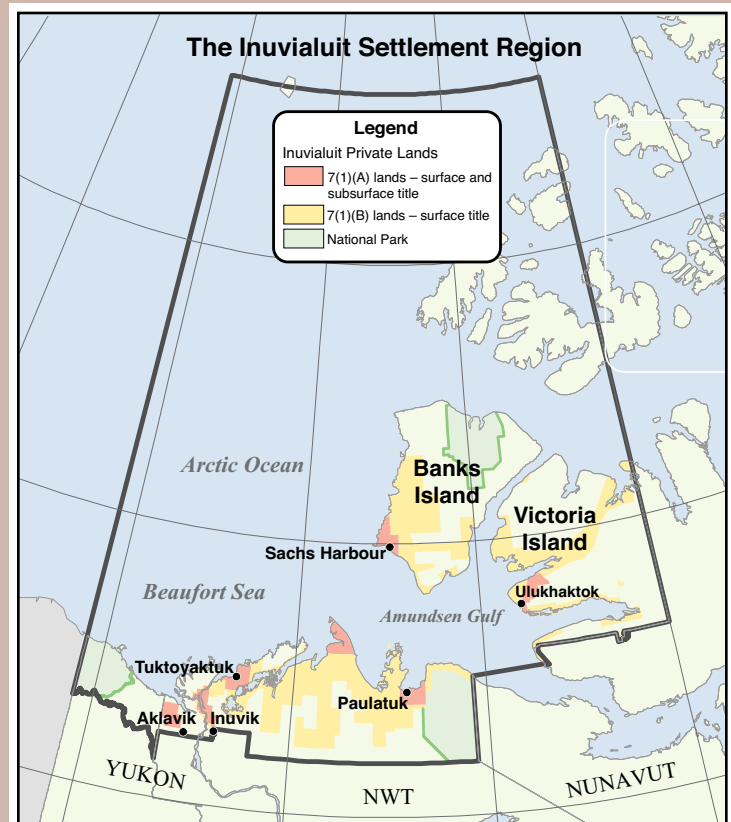
The Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Intergovernmental Relations is responsible for coordinating the GNWT's implementation activities under the IFA, managing the allocation of implementation funds received from the Government of Canada, and representing the GNWT on the IFA ICC.

The GNWT can be found online at
<http://www.gov.nt.ca>

Government of Yukon

The Yukon Secretariat, in the Claims Implementation and Aboriginal Affairs Section of the Department of Environment, is responsible for coordinating the YG's implementation activities under the IFA, managing the allocation of implementation funds received from the Government of Canada, and representing the YG on the IFA ICC.

The Yukon Government can be found online at
<http://www.gov.yk.ca>



Government of Canada

The Government of Canada is represented on the IFA ICC by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs' (INAC) Implementation Branch. The Implementation Branch serves as a liaison on IFA implementation issues for co-management boards, the Inuvialuit, territorial governments, and other federal departments.

The Government of Canada can be found online at
<http://canada.gc.ca/home.html>

INAC can be found online at
<http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/index-eng.asp>

2008-09 Reporting and 2009-10 Implementation Priorities

Annual implementation goals for the IFA ICC can be suggested by any of the parties, and are approved by the Committee. This chapter details the issues considered by the IFA ICC during this reporting period, the extent to which they were resolved, and the future actions to be taken on those issues that are still outstanding.

Canadian North

The private company providing travel services to the Government of Canada does not appear to have Canadian North in its listing of airlines supplying service to the North and in particular, Inuvik. Although Canadian North is a business listed on the Inuvialuit Business List, it was not consistently approached when the Government of Canada purchased travel services to Inuvik as required under section 16 of the IFA.

Activities: 2008-2009

The Government of Canada met with Shared Travel Services Initiative (STSI), a joint Publics Works and Government Services and Treasury Board Secretariat

initiative aimed at delivering high-quality end-to-end travel services to government employees within an integrated travel management system. Canada was informed that STSI had been in communication with Canadian North and a discount agreement had been confirmed. A notice was issued to the effect that Canadian North is recognized as a discount carrier and an Aboriginal-owned business. The information was distributed throughout departments, making it easier for people to find and use Canadian North services.



economics but the social well-being of the Inuvialuit.”

Next Steps

It could be possible to look at the business data on contracting in the coming months and assess how changes are making an impact.

Regulatory Regime

The Northern Regulatory Improvement Initiative was undertaken by INAC in response to criticisms of the northern regulatory regimes, **in particular under the MacKenzie Valley Resource Management Act**. Stakeholders have criticized the way the systems operate, the multitude of jurisdictions, as well as the length of time needed for regulatory approval. (There are no specific complaints on record about the Inuvialuit, and the report does not recommend any changes to Inuvialuit regulatory regimes.) The initiative focused on operational-level improvements to areas of federal responsibility and on building a strategic agenda for change. As part of the building a strategic change agenda, a Minister's Special Representative, Neil McCrank, was tasked with developing his recommendations for change. **He consulted numerous stakeholders, including**

the Inuvialuit. His report, Road to Improvement, was released in July 2008 and contains two recommendations related to restructuring and 22 territorial specific recommendations. The Government of Canada continues to review the McCrank report and is developing a long-term plan of action for regulatory improvement that addresses the report's recommendations as well as other issues.

Activities: 2008-2009

In 2008-2009, Canada focussed on a two-stream approach to regulatory improvement, looking at both operational-level improvements in areas of federal responsibility and long-term strategic change.

Next Steps

Canada will continue to work on operational changes in collaboration with Boards, organizations, Aboriginal organizations, and industry in order to improve the Northern regulatory regimes.

“The IFA is about the land, your future, and your ability to have a say in your future.”

“Our forefathers were proud, independent people.”



Photo: Photon Pirate

Federal Government Procurement

The Government of Canada continues to examine its contracting processes with the aim to identify any potential barriers that may hinder access to federal contracts by firms located in land claim areas.

Activities: 2008-2009

On June 19, 2008, Contracting Policy Notice 2008-4 – Amendments to the Treasury Board Contracting Policy: Clarification of the obligations to monitor and report contracts under Comprehensive Land Claim Agreements was released by Treasury Board with an effective date of April 1, 2009. The approved policy clarifications support the government’s aim to ensure consistency in reporting and increased monitoring and compliance.

Canada is developing a guide for the implementation of contracting objectives and obligations within comprehensive land claim agreement areas. The document is under review by various government departments, such as the Department of Justice, Public Works and Government Service Canada, and the Treasury Board Secretariat. Its release to federal departments is scheduled for 2010.

Canada has revised its web based e-learning tool, called *Aboriginal Considerations in Procurement* to include the Treasury Board Policy Clarification Notice.

Next Steps

Canada continues to update its ongoing training tool and refine the capture and monitoring of contracts within CLCAs.



Not having been defined by others through a treaty, the Inuvialuit were able to determine for themselves who they were.

Comprehensive Land Claims Evaluation

In certain areas of the country, CLCAs have been in effect for ten years or more. These agreements have reached the stage where impacts can be determined.

Activities: 2008-2009

The Government of Canada continues to move forward with Claims evaluation. Consultation has been done with claimant groups and with provincial and territorial governments. The completed impact evaluation report is expected for January 2009.

Next Steps

The plan is to share the impact evaluation report with key participants prior to its general release. These participants will be notified by the end of April. The report will not be released to the public until summer 2009.

Economic Measures

Section 16(3) of the IFA provides for a public review of the efficacy of the section's provisions to be undertaken in the year 2000. This report was completed and provided to INAC, GNWT, and IRC in November 2002. In responding to one of the shortcomings identified in the report, the three parties agreed to undertake a fundamental project-specific economic planning and implementation process for all Inuvialuit communities. Funding was provided by INAC to staff a full-time position to advance this process. Although the position is located in the IRC offices, it receives ongoing guidance from an INAC/GNWT/IRC steering committee.

Activities: 2008-2009

An economic planner was hired in July 2008 and an initial review of all available information on economic planning processes and initiatives within the six Inuvialuit communities was undertaken. Meetings were subsequently held with organizations and individuals in all communities in order to identify the economic projects that might be considered for inclusion in each community's economic plan. By March 31, 2009, an initial listing of suggested economic projects had been assembled for each of the communities. Projects considered having significant initial promise have been designated as “A” projects and those with limited initial promise have been listed as “B” projects.

Next Steps

All economic projects will be reviewed by the INAC/GNWT/IRC steering committee and by each of the communities to determine which projects should be considered for more detailed feasibility assessment and suitability for advancement. The detailed assessment will include identification of project implementation handicaps — including human capacity shortcomings and lack of appropriate governmental program support.

IFA Amendments

Following amendments to the IFA in 2005, it was noted that subsection 18(7) contained references to subsections in section 18 that had not been amended to reflect the renumbering caused by the addition of a new subsection 18(4). It was also noted, that other provisions of the IFA contained inaccurate references and inconsistent formatting as well as other clerical errors. It was determined that all parties would review the IFA and compile an agreed upon list of such provisions and the amendments needed to correct the errors.

of you to meet and overcome these challenges.”

Activities: 2008-2009

During 2008-2009, all parties provided input on the provisions within the current consolidated version of the IFA that are believed to contain inaccuracies. A list of these perceived inaccuracies was compiled by INAC. All parties unsuccessfully searched for original signed copies of the IFA to assist in verifying the inaccuracies.

Next Steps

INAC continues to search for an original signed copy of the IFA within Government records. In the continuing absence of an original copy, a photocopy of an original will be accepted by all parties as a base for this exercise.

All parties are to review the compiled listing of perceived inaccuracies for acceptance and then will work towards completing a comprehensive amendment package and consolidated version of the IFA.

Arbitrations Update

Substantial progress was achieved on several outstanding arbitration issues with respect to the implementation of the IFA.

Activities: 2008-2009

Canada and the Inuvialuit reached agreement in Principle on two outstanding matters. One involved the acquisition of Inuvialuit Lands for airport operations the other involved a land exchange for the Pingo Canadian Landmark Lands.

The Airport Lands agreement was signed by all parties in 2009 and the Pingo Landmark Exchange agreement reached its final draft and a full package was prepared for

approval. Environmental reports on lands to be transferred to the Inuvialuit have been completed and accepted. The survey work has been undertaken.

Next Steps

With the conclusion of these agreements, the arbitration proceeds will be withdrawn. No other arbitration activities are underway.

Auditor General

In October 2007, the Auditor General of Canada submitted a report to the House of Commons that outlined the findings of the Auditor General's review of the actions taken by Canada to meet its obligations under the IFA. The review provided observations and recommendations in several specific areas including land exchanges, federal contracting, economic planning, a strategic approach to implementation, and the development and maintenance of performance indicators. The Auditor General's report also included the federal response to each recommendation.

Activities: 2008-2009

It was agreed that the Government of Canada would provide ongoing information on the implementation of government's responses to the Auditor General's report at the IFA ICC. Throughout 2008-2009, significant progress was made in advancing each of the Auditor General's recommendations.

Next Steps

The federal government, IRC, and IGC will continue to work collaboratively with the implementation of the Auditor General's recommendations and federal response.

“I think the biggest sacrifice for many of the IFA workers
from the normal routine of hunting,

The IFA is a living
document. It is a
blueprint... we can use
to protect our identity
and culture in a changing
Canadian society...



was having to be away from home – being away as a parent... fishing, eating their own country food.” – Annie Goose

Inuit Relations Secretariat

The Inuit Relations Secretariat (IRS) was established by Canada in 2005 with a mandate to strengthen federal relationships with Inuit organizations, raise awareness of Inuit issues within the Government of Canada, and to advocate for the inclusion of Inuit issues in federal policy development and program implementation. IRC informed the IRS that although Inuvialuit interests would generally be advanced through Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK), there were two specific issues related to existing federal government policy where IRS intervention and support was requested.

1. The inequitable level of core funding provided to Inuit representative organizations versus that provided to representative First Nations organizations.
2. The creation of an Inuit photo ID program.

Activities: 2008-2009

IRS has been made aware of the inconsistent core funding levels between Inuit and First Nation representative organizations. IRS continues to work internally to promote awareness of Inuit governance capacity funding needs as the Department renews its authorities. IRS has indicated that the current level of inconsistency in core funding will be considered in the authority renewal process.

To date, the Government of Canada has not supported the creation of an Inuit photo ID card. Canada has, however, agreed to work with IRC in determining the scope and extent of the ID card concern and to identify possible alternative solutions. A study funded by IRS was undertaken to obtain this information.

The study findings confirmed:

1. Several areas of ID concern within the Inuvialuit communities.
2. Significant ID concerns related to the provision of Non-Insured Health Benefits in southern Canada.

Next Steps

IRC will await the results of the core funding authority renewal process.

IRC will work with IRS to identify next steps in follow-up to the results of the 2008-2009 ID card survey.

An evaluation of the effectiveness of the IRS is currently underway through the INAC Audit and Evaluation Sector. IRC participation is being channelled through ITK.

Environmental Clean-Ups

The Contaminants and Remediation Division continues to work on several sites within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, while continually engaging with the Inuvialuit with respect to the clean-ups.

Activities: 2008-2009

Clean-ups were initiated at the Muskox Mine site and Bar-C site. A good working relationship was maintained between Canada, ILA, and the IRC. All parties were satisfied with the work being done.

Next Steps

More sites are slated for clean-up in 2009-2010.

“There are obstacles to the fulfillment of the

Annex “R” Reservations

Pursuant to Section 7(1) of the IFA, title to lands selected by the Inuvialuit is subject to certain existing surface rights as listed in Annex R of the IFA. The Government of Canada is responsible for 20 of the 21 sites listed in Annex R.

Activities: 2008-09

Canada completed its activities on six sites during this period and has now released its reservation interest in favour of the Inuvialuit.

Next Steps

The Government of Canada is at various stages of use and clean-up of its remaining sites on the Annex R list in the IFA. It is anticipated that Canada will be in a position to release an additional two sites during the 2009-2010 reporting period.

Canada and the Inuvialuit are engaged in discussions concerning final site conditions and the liabilities for sites where there are landfill activities.

Appointments

The timeliness of Board appointments, specifically the length of time required to process Federal Ministerial appointments is a concern for all parties.

Activities: 2008-09

The IFA ICC promoted timely board appointments by encouraging nominating parties to provide names to the relevant Federal Minister with sufficient time for processing. One of the objectives of the IFA ICC is to avoid quorum issues within the various boards created pursuant to the IFA.

The Inuvialuit Arbitration Board had a number of pending appointments that have been outstanding for a considerable period of time.

In March 2008, the Minister of INAC appointed the Chair of the Environmental Impact Review Board for a second term. A Canada member was appointed to the Board in April 2008 and the Yukon Government nominee was appointed by the Minister of INAC in September 2008. The IGC appointed three members to the EIRB in September 2008.

The Canada member on the Environmental Impact Screening Committee was appointed for another three year term in March 2008. Three members were appointed by the Inuvialuit Game Council in September 2008 while the GNWT nominee was appointed to the Screening Committee in March 2009.

The Minister of INAC appointed the Canada member to the Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope) in July 2008 and the IGC made an appointment to the Council in October 2008.

Three Ministerial appointments were made to the NWT Water Board in 2008, which included the Chair and two GNWT nominees. However, as of March 31, 2009, there were still two Canada vacancies on the Board.

Next Steps

The IFA ICC will continue to identify and track upcoming board vacancies. The responsible nominating parties will be encouraged to submit their nominations for consideration by the Federal Minister in a timely manner.

Outstanding Land Exchanges Municipal Infrastructure on Inuvialuit-Owned Land

Community governments' occupancy and use of Inuvialuit lands for municipal infrastructure purposes have been an issue since the signing of the IFA. During the land selection process, and in the absence of legal land surveys, the Inuvialuit

claim, even today.”

selected lands that included such government infrastructure as garbage dumps, sewage lagoons, water intake sites, and related access roads. This resulted in municipal infrastructure being situated on private Inuvialuit lands. The GNWT has been advocating a land transfer to resolve this long-standing issue related to municipal infrastructure on Inuvialuit lands.

Activities: 2008-09

The IRC and GNWT concluded negotiations for the purchase of the lands in question.

Next Steps

Surveys of the infrastructure lands will be undertaken by the GNWT and land transfer documents will be drafted.

Airports Land Acquisition

As a result of the IFA land selection process, certain airport lands became Inuvialuit lands. Under the 1991 Airport Transfer Agreement between the Government of Canada and GNWT, Canada is committed to acquire title to the additional lands necessary for airports in Sachs Harbour, Paulatuk, and Ulukhaktok.

Activities: 2008-09

Canada and the Inuvialuit have reached a Settlement agreement for the acquisition of these lands.

Next Steps

Canada and the Inuvialuit continue to fulfill their obligations under the Settlement Agreement and it is expected that all requirements will be completed during the 2009-2010 reporting period.

Pingo Land Exchange

The Pingo Canadian Landmark National Historic Site is located adjacent to Tuktoyaktuk. However, lands of equal value have not yet been transferred to the Inuvialuit in exchange for the landmark.

Activities: 2008-09

Pursuant to section 7(72) of the IFA, Canada and the Inuvialuit have reached Agreement on the land to be granted to the Inuvialuit, in exchange for the Pingo Canadian Landmark. During this period, the agreement was approved and work, such as environmental assessment and surveying, has been completed.

Next Steps

Canada has fulfilled most of its obligations with respect to the land exchange agreement for the Pingo Canadian Landmark National Historic Site and expects title to the replacement lands to be conveyed during the 2009-2010 reporting period.



Photo: Nic Kirschner

Year In Review

During the 2008-2009 fiscal year, a number of issues and concerns were raised by parties to the IFA and efforts have been made to resolve or address these matters. Some issues require ongoing commitment in order to be effectively resolved.

The IRC expressed concern that federal employees were not consistently using the airline **Canadian North** when flying in and out of the North, especially to Inuvik. In response, STSI, the travel service used by government employees, negotiated a discount agreement with Canadian North and informed federal departments that the airline was recognized as a discount carrier and an Aboriginal-owned business listed on the Inuvialuit Business List.

In response to concerns about the northern **regulatory regimes** that guide the development of renewable and non-renewable resources in the NWT, the Northern Regulatory Improvement Initiative was undertaken. The initiative focused on operational-level improvements to areas of federal responsibility and on building a strategic agenda for change. The final report, *Road to Improvement*, was released in July 2008. It contains two recommendations related to restructuring and 22 territorial specific recommendations. The Government of Canada continues to review the report and is developing a long-term plan of action for regulatory improvement that addresses the report's recommendations as well as other issues.

Amendments to the Treasury Board's contracting policy (Contracting Policy Notice 2008-4) clarified **federal government procurement** procedures for contracts by firms within land claim areas. The amendments ensure consistency in reporting and increased monitoring and compliance. The Government of Canada has undertaken a review to identify any potential barriers that may hinder

access to federal contracts. A draft guidelines document was completed in June 2008 and was provided to the Department of Justice, Public Works and Government Service Canada, and the Treasury Board Secretariat for review and comment. Final release to other federal departments is scheduled for 2010. Canada also revised the e-learning tool *Aboriginal Considerations in Procurement* to include the policy clarification.

In November 2002, in response to a shortcoming identified in the year 2000 review of the provisions identified in the **economic measures** section of the IFA, the parties to the Agreement decided to form a steering committee to undertake a fundamental project-specific economic planning and implementation process. In July 2008, an initial review of available information on economic planning processes and initiatives within the six Inuvialuit communities was conducted. Meetings took place within each community to identify potential economic projects for each community's economic plan. Those offering significant initial promise have been designated as "A" projects and those with limited promise have been listed as "B" projects.

As a result of **amendments to the IFA** in 2005, it has been necessary to review the Agreement to ensure there are no inaccurate references to subsections, no clerical errors, and no inconsistent formatting. During 2008-2009, all parties provided input on the provisions within the current consolidated version of IFA that are believed to contain inaccuracies and worked to verify the inaccuracies. A list of these perceived inaccuracies was compiled by INAC.

of the IFA remains as clear today as it was 25 years ago.”

Photo : Alex Legaree



Substantial progress was achieved on **land exchanges** between Canada and the Inuvialuit, and the Inuvialuit and GNWT. Non-settlement lands and financial compensation was exchanged for certain Inuvialuit lands. As well, lands will be transferred to the Inuvialuit in exchange for the Pingo Canadian Landmark National Historic Site.

The **Auditor General's** 2007 report on Canada's actions to meet its obligations under the IFA included the Government of Canada's response to each recommendation. It has been agreed that the government will provide ongoing updates to the Auditor General about implementation largely through the activities of the IFA ICC. Throughout 2008-2009, significant progress was made in advancing each of the Auditor General's recommendations.

The IRC requested the intervention of the **IRS** to address the unequal level of core funding between Inuit and First Nations organizations. The Secretariat indicated that inconsistencies will be considered during the 2010 core funding renewal process. IRC also has approached the IRS with respect to the identified need for an Inuit ID card. An ID card survey among Inuvialuit was conducted in 2008-2009. The Government of

Canada has to date refused to consider a federally issued Inuit photo ID card.

The Inuvialuit have become experienced with the new federal procurement process that requires contracts valued over \$2 million to be subject to a competitive process which includes an Aboriginal Benefits Package. **Environmental clean-up** projects have been initiated at the Muskox Mine site and Bar-C site. A good working relationship was maintained between Canada, ILA, and the IRC. All parties were satisfied with the work being done.

Title to lands selected by the Inuvialuit is subject to certain existing surface rights as listed in **Annex R** of the IFA. The Government of Canada is responsible for 20 of the 21 sites and has completed activities on six sites and released its interest in favour of the Inuvialuit.

Timeliness and the length of time to process Federal Ministerial appointments is a concern for all parties. The IFA ICC encouraged all parties to provide nominations eight months in advance of a term expiring to facilitate the appointment process. The IFA ICC also encouraged Canada to conclude the appointment process in a timely manner.

Abbreviations And Acronyms

CLCA	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement
EIRB	Environmental Impact Review Board
EISC	Environmental Impact Screening Committee
GNWT	Government of the Northwest Territories
HTC	Hunter and Trapper Committee
IFA ICC	Inuvialuit Final Agreement Implementation Coordinating Committee
IFA	Inuvialuit Final Agreement
IGC	Inuvialuit Game Council
ILA	Inuvialuit Land Administration
INAC	Department of Indian and Northern Affairs
IRC	Inuvialuit Regional Corporation
IRS	Inuit Relations Secretariat
ISR	Inuvialuit Settlement Region
ITK	Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami
NWT	Northwest Territories
STSI	Shared Travel Services Initiative
YG	Government of Yukon

