



Look for Appointment Notices This Summer

The Inuvialuit Game Council (IGC) appoints Inuvialuit to joint government / Inuvialuit bodies (co-management bodies). The IGC sends the six Hunters and Trappers Committees (HTCs) a notice to post. Active HTC members must be nominated by two other HTC members. They give the HTC a signed nomination form and a letter about their background and why they want to be appointed. It's important to include the letter from the person nominated, as it helps the IGC make its selection.

These are important positions; those filling them speak for all Inuvialuit, not just their home community. Familiarity with the IFA helps them speak up for Inuvialuit rights. Knowing the land and animals and being active harvesters helps them speak about wildlife concerns. Meetings often involve travelling away from families and reading a lot of information to prepare before and after the meetings. The co-management process established under the IFA couldn't work without this commitment, time and effort.

Thanks to all those who have dedicated so much to the process since the IFA was signed in 1984! More participation is still needed, and we invite others to become involved. Look for appointment notices in your community this summer.

- Katherine Thiesenhausen



Richard Binder and Andy Carpenter, two Inuvialuit committed to IFA wildlife and environmental management processes.

The Joint Gears Up For Busier Days Ahead

Predictably, hydrocarbon exploration has made this a busy season for the Joint Secretariat and "Rumour Control" has it the next one will be twice as busy. Indian & Northern Affairs Canada has provided much needed assistance to the Screening and Review Process (welcome new Review Board Resource Person, Eric Chernoff) and Bernice Joe is ably assisting the Administrative Unit to cope with its increased activity. On the debit side, we bid farewell to Mike Muller (Geographic Information Systems) and Catherine Pinard (Inuvialuit Harvest Study).

Internationally, our delegation to the 2nd World Conservation Congress worked with other Inuit

organizations, community based management folk from southern Africa, and sustainable use practitioners from the U.K., Norway, and Australia, to secure support for Resolutions to facilitate trade by Aboriginal Peoples. Closer to home, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and the International Institute for Sustainable Development are building upon the success of the Sachs Harbour Climate Change Project, and are planning to cover the other ISR Communities via workshops due to start in June 2001. So now there is a Summer to look forward to!

- Norm Snow

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Roles & Responsibilities Workshop Held

Long-awaited and much anticipated, 35 people attended the Inuvialuit Final Agreement (IFA) Roles and Responsibilities Workshop in Inuvik from April 9 - 12.

For four days, representatives of Hunters and Trappers Committees (HTCs), the Inuvialuit Game Council (IGC), the Wildlife Management Advisory Councils (NWT and North Slope - WMACs), the Fisheries Joint Management Committee (FJMC), the Environmental Impact Screening Committee (EISC), the Environmental Impact Review Board (EIRB), the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) and the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) questioned, discussed and resolved the most basic of issues - what were their respective roles and responsibilities assigned to them in the IFA.

The need for a workshop was recognized by many of the groups for over a year - how could they each make the most effective use of their time and resources, avoid overlap and duplication of effort, clarify understanding of who was responsible for doing what, and, generally, improve the effectiveness of their relations with one another. It has been almost 17 years since the IFA became law, and only a few participants could recall the last workshop in 1988 - one devoted to exploring the roles and responsibilities of all of the various organizations established by the IFA. The focus of the 2001 "R & R Workshop" was on the organizations with responsibilities and duties assigned by the IFA to deal with wildlife conservation, environmental protection and harvesting activities in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region.

The approach to the discussion was a simple one: begin with a reading of the IFA and the defined roles and responsibilities for each organization and their relationships with one another and with government. Next, consider the operating procedures and practices of each group, one by one. Then, identify the big issues for each organization and open the discussion. Finally, summarize the understanding that was reached by the participants.



Participants at our successful IFA Roles & Responsibilities Workshop.

The participants were assisted by Andy Carpenter - a past-chair of the Inuvialuit Game Council and IFA negotiator; Nellie Cournoyea - chair and CEO of the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation and past IFA negotiator; John Donihee - legal counsel to the Joint Secretariat and an associate of the Canadian Institute for Resources Law; Fred McFarland - a private consultant previously employed by DIAND with many years of experience in implementing the IFA's wildlife provisions, and Scott Alexander - long-time advisor for the GNWT on land claims implementation and the IFA.

The discussion covered a lot of ground. Some of the highlights are listed below.

Inuvialuit Harvest Reporting

The IFA assigns the WMACs and FJMC the role of requesting harvest information. It is the responsibility of HTCs to provide harvest data upon such a request. This requires a good working relationship between the co-management bodies and the HTCs. Individual Inuvialuit harvesters are not required to report their harvests to the Inuvialuit Harvest Study, but doing so will facilitate compensation claims for harvest losses. There is no requirement that the harvest study continue in its present form; species-specific and area-specific approaches could be pursued.

WMACs, FJMC, the IGC and Government

Effective co-management requires cooperation and collaboration, communication between the co-management bodies and with the IGC. The

IGC advises Government through the WMACs and FJMC (otherwise as appropriate) on policy, legislation, regulation and administration matters related to wildlife, conservation, research, management and enforcement. IGC has the option of raising concerns directly with Government. Appointment criteria are critical in determining the effectiveness of government and Inuvialuit members on the co-management bodies. Appointees to co-management bodies should be well briefed on their responsibilities. They are accountable to their appointing parties, but should function independently as members.

Role of WMACs, FJMC, ILA and Environmental Screening and Review

The co-management bodies have a responsibility to provide advice to the Screening Committee and the Review Board, however their resources are seriously limited. Co-management input into development proposals at the planning stage could improve the screening process. There is some duplication in the screening of development applications on private and public lands. There is a need to establish common terms and conditions for the same developments occurring on private and public lands. The Inuvialuit Land Administration would like to receive EISC comments and concerns on projects. The EISC would like more flexibility when making their recommendation to regulators (requiring an amendment to the IFA).

... story continued on Page 2



Inuvialuit Game Council

Oil & Gas Activity

The busy delta winter seismic activity is over and people are out on the land spring harvesting. The next oil and gas phase will be drilling. There is talk about possible offshore seismic and maybe a gas pipeline, possibly offshore and down the Mackenzie Valley. Several pipeline routes are proposed. To prepare, the IGC is stressing the need for up-to-date wildlife research data which would be used to aid in assessing the cumulative impacts of exploration activities. The IGC, other boards down the Mackenzie Valley, the National Energy Board, the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency and the federal government are discussing the coordination of environmental impacts assessment hearings, panel structure, and regulatory approvals for a potential pipeline.

Polar Bear Agreements, Quotas and Management

IGC representatives attended the annual meetings of the Polar Bear Technical Committee and the Inuvialuit-Inupiat Joint Commission on Polar Bears in the Southern Beaufort Sea. These committees discuss the sustainable utilization of polar



Camp Farewell, 2001 (Photo: M. Fabijan, Kavik-AXYS Inc.)

bears. The issues of polar bear management and quotas were also discussed at the March IGC meeting. The IGC allocates quotas between the communities and HTC's allocate their quota within their community. According to the IFA, subsistence harvesting is a priority. Since polar bear populations are shared, the conduct of every community affects the other communities, especially with quotas established under inter-territorial and international legislation and agreements. Legislation in other countries determines whether

hides can be exported from Canada into those countries. It is important that decisions are based on continuing to sustainably manage our populations for the long term. Research on polar bear populations being conducted now by the Territorial Department of Resources, Wildlife & Economic Development (GNWT-RWED) will help the IGC and WMAC (NWT) make management choices that will benefit polar bears and Inuvialuit.

Legislation

The IGC continues to comment on various legislation, including the GNWT's *Wildlife Act* and the reintroduced federal *Species At Risk Act*.

New Office for the Paulatuk Hunters and Trappers Committee

The Paulatuk HTC has moved into a brand new office in the new hotel complex. This is a more comfortable work environment for their Resource Person and the HTC Board.

– **Katherine Thiesenhausen**

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Environmental Impact Review Board

Kuñnek Decision

In spring 2001, the Minister of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) and the Inuvialuit Land Administration (ILA) issued approvals to Kuñnek Resource Development Corporation for their proposal to relocate and increase the size of an existing reindeer herd. The approvals follow the EIRB's public environmental review of the development which concluded in December 2000 when the Board recommended that the development should proceed with certain terms and conditions. Most of the EIRB's recommended terms and conditions were incorporated into ILA's and DIAND's approvals.

Drilling Workshop and EIRB Caucus Held

The EISC and EIRB hosted a workshop in April 2001 to familiarize themselves with recent advances in drilling technologies. The workshop was held in anticipation of future submissions for exploratory drilling in the Mackenzie Delta Region. While in Inuvik for the Drilling Workshop, the EIRB held a caucus to discuss regular EIRB business.

New Faces

In response to increased workload related to the renewed hydrocarbon exploration in the

Mackenzie Delta, the Resource Person-Environment has been split into two separate positions. Linda Graf will continue as the Resource Person for the EISC, while Eric Chernoff has been hired as the Resource Person for the EIRB. Eric is no stranger to the Joint Secretariat, as he has worked in the office for over a year, primarily assisting with the Kuñnek Review.

– **Eric Chernoff**

eirb@jointsec.nt.ca (New Address!)



Environmental Impact Screening Committee

New Faces

In January, Johnny Lennie of Inuvik was appointed by the federal government as the Canada Member. Johnny is presently working in Yellowknife as Senior Policy Analyst with the Department of Transportation.

Screening Business

The EISC held four meetings during the past fall and winter. In October 2000 the EISC screened and approved the winter seismic programs of Petro-Canada, AEC West, and Burlington, and the drilling program of Petro-Canada. They also approved the clean-up of the Clinton Point DEW line site by Defence Construction Canada. The EISC decided that it would be inappropriate to screen an archaeologist permit application made by the Inuvialuit Land Administration because the activity had been completed prior to the meeting.

During December, the EISC screened and decided

that the seismic programs from Petro-Canada (Napartok), Explor Data (regional program), Chevron (Inuvik Block 1 and 2), Anderson (Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula), and Shell (South Kugpik) would have no significant negative environmental impact. At the same meeting, Darnley Bay Resources' proposed Mini Bulk Sample Collection (Diamonds) was found deficient.

In January 2001, the EISC screened and approved Chevron's Langley South seismic program. The EISC also examined a re-submission from Arctic Oil and Gas Services regarding its proposed Lucas Point Base Camp. Consideration of the proposal was deferred to give the proponent time to acquire additional information.

In March, the EISC screened and approved research proposals from Queen's University (geological), the National Hydrology Research Institute (permafrost), McGill University (climate change), and Carleton University (permafrost). A

proposal from Japex Canada (gas hydrates) was found to be deficient. The EISC deferred consideration of two proposals from Petro-Canada to develop quarries at Swimming Point and Devil's Lake in order to receive comments from the communities.

Environmental Assessment and Regulatory Agencies Meetings

Throughout the winter, the Chair attended meetings with representatives of other environmental assessment and regulatory agencies to discuss how the approval process of a Mackenzie pipeline proposal may proceed should one be brought forward. The group has agreed that cooperation is essential and that they would do their best to reduce duplication of process.

– **Linda Graf**

eisc@jointsec.nt.ca (New Address!)

Roles & Responsibilities Workshop Held (continued from Page 1)

HTCs, the IGC and Environmental Screening and Review

IGC will provide general comments on project submissions; HTC's will raise area-specific and local concerns. HTC's do not have the financial and human resources to adequately review project proposals. Establishing one special meeting per month to review submissions and industry presentations would reduce the burden on HTC's. For the long-term, HTC's require greater financial sup-

port and career-track technical assistance to effectively comment on project submissions. This technical assistance could be contracted for the HTC's by the Joint Secretariat as required.

IGC, HTC's and Community Corporations and the IRC

The IGC and HTC's function independent of the IRC and Community Corporations and are not accountable to them. 14(75) of the IFA is redun-

dant; it remains confusing for many beneficiaries and should be repealed. A round table of IRC and IGC members may be required to review their respective roles and responsibilities.

A summary record of discussion at the R & R Workshop will be available from the Joint Secretariat.

– **Lindsay Staples, WMAC-NS**

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Fisheries Joint Management Committee

Communities Help Shape Research Priorities

Each year, the FJMC funds research projects that provide information needed to manage fish and marine mammals in the ISR. The process by which we set our research priorities is unique among Inuvialuit co-management boards. Every fall, FJMC holds public HTC meetings around the region. The tour alternates annually between delta and high arctic communities so that concerns of all ISR communities can be heard. This past November, FJMC visited HTCs in Inuvik, Aklavik, and Tuktoyaktuk. The people of Paulatuk, Holman, and Sachs Harbour can expect a visit from FJMC later this year. Following community meetings, a call for proposals is sent out in December by FJMC to Fisheries & Oceans Canada with a list of research priorities that reflect discussions during our fall HTC tour. DFO scientists are invited to prepare proposals that address our priorities. The Committee meets in February to make a first cut of proposals and then again in March for the final evaluation and approval of research for the new fiscal year beginning in April. For 2001-02, the FJMC has allocated over \$400,000 to support a variety of research studies and management programs of interest to HTCs

and the FJMC including: impacts of hydrocarbon development; community fishing plans; beluga and seal biology; Husky Lakes ecological assessment; disease and contaminants in marine mammals.

Recreational Anglers Surveyed

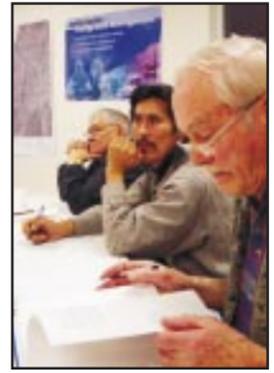
The FJMC has just completed its first annual survey of sport fishing in the ISR. Recently, over 400 recreational anglers from around the NWT, rest of Canada, USA, and Europe who purchased a GNWT fishing licence in the ISR last year were invited to take part in our mail-out survey. Around 60% of anglers contacted participated, telling us all about the fish they caught in waterways around the ISR during spring and summer 2000. Information from this survey will help the FJMC better manage fish stocks in the region and be used to develop an education program in 2002 to improve the public's understanding of and compliance with our Sport Fishing Registry for Inuvialuit private lands.

Science Students Scouted During Annual School Tour

In early May 2001, the FJMC members, staff, and DFO personnel visited with high school science

classes at Samuel Hearne Secondary School in Inuvik, Moose Kerr School in Aklavik, and Mangilaluk School in Tuk. Presentations were given to introduce students to the FJMC, highlight scientific research in the ISR, and promote FJMC's Student Mentoring Program. In an effort to find and keep new students in our Mentoring Program that is now returning for its 5th summer, the FJMC used this year's school tour as an opportunity to work with science teachers to scout out the best Inuvialuit science students for our Program in 2001.

– **Ed McLean**
fjmc@jointsec.nt.ca



FJMC members Don Dowler, Max Kotokak Sr., and Billy Day listen to Aklavik HTC concerns raised during FJMC's Community Tour in November



Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT)

As we approached a new fiscal year, the WMAC(NWT) conducted its annual exercise of reviewing and setting wildlife research priorities for the ISR. This priority list is the result of regular consultation with the community HTCs and the Inuvialuit Game Council. The wildlife research budget for the ISR comes from a variety of sources: Inuvialuit Implementation



Billy Archie, David Edwards, and pilot Dale Simpson working last year in the Richardson Mountains on an RWED Grizzly Bear study.

Funds; RWED; Canadian Wildlife Service; Parks Canada; federal funding for Species At Risk; oil and gas industry; as well as cost-sharing arrangements with neighbouring land claim groups for trans-boundary species. In many cases, the research requires a multi-year commitment in order to gather all of the necessary information to address such issues as distribution, population numbers, survival rates, population health, population trends, etc.

The focus of this coming year's research includes:

- Peary caribou and muskoxen on Banks and NW Victoria islands – Range Assessment, and Peary caribou – Range Use
- Peary caribou, muskoxen and wolves – Population Survey on Banks and NW Victoria islands
- Muskoxen Productivity – Banks Island
- Bluenose West and Cape Bathurst caribou – Range Use – Satellite Tracking
- Bluenose West and Cape Bathurst caribou – Recruitment Survey
- Mainland muskoxen – Population Survey
- Arctic Ungulates – Baseline Data of Parasites
- Grizzly bears in the Mackenzie Delta region – Harvest and Problem Occurrence Monitoring
- Grizzly bears in the Delta, Richards Island and Tuk Peninsula – Population Assessment
- Grizzly bears – Local Knowledge Study
- Habitat surveys in the Mackenzie Delta region
- Snow Geese – Surveys and assessment of the impact of geese on their lowland habitat and non-game birds

- King Eiders – Satellite telemetry study of fall and winter distribution in the ISR
- Tundra Swans – Assessing the cumulative impacts of petroleum development on tundra swan populations.

The identification of wildlife research priorities have traditionally focussed on harvested species. However, due to the ever increasing pace and scale of hydrocarbon development in the region, a coordinated effort will be needed between the communities, government agencies, co-management boards, and industry to address the complex issues of environmental impacts and cumulative effects. Threshold levels will need to be set. The WMAC(NWT) will continue to gather the important baseline data, as well as participate in a coordinated exercise with the other bodies to address the larger, pressing issues.

If you have any questions or comments on wildlife research matters, please direct your enquiries to the WMAC(NWT).

– **Brian Johnston**
wmacnwt@jointsec.nt.ca



Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NS)

North Slope Research Guide

WMAC(NS) is finalizing its Yukon North Slope Research Guide. The Research Guide can be used in conjunction with the Yukon North Slope Long-term Research and Monitoring Plan (www.taiga.net/wmac/researchplan), which sets out research and monitoring priorities for the Yukon North Slope. The guide is a resource document for both researchers and communities. It attempts to clarify expectations and develop common understandings that will help communities and researchers work together. It also provides information and references related to conducting research on the Yukon North Slope and adjacent areas. Topics covered include how to involve communities in research and monitoring, how to communicate information to the communities, what permits, licenses and review processes apply, what support services are available for research and how to access traditional and local knowledge for research and monitoring.

Arctic Borderlands Co-Op Meets in Aklavik

Joan Eamer, Danny C. Gordon and the Council's

Secretariat attended the 6th Annual Gathering of the Arctic Borderlands Ecological Knowledge Co-op's which was held in Aklavik in March. For three days, over fifty participants from Alaska, Yukon and NWT discussed the many aspects of the Co-op's activities. WMAC(NS) has been an active supporter of the Co-op since it first began in 1995. For more information about the Co-op and the recent gathering go to www.taiga.net/coop.

Muskox Management

Parks Canada and the Yukon Government continued their joint muskox ecology program with an aerial survey of the North Slope in early April. A total of 123 muskox were counted in an area east from the Alaska border to Shingle Point. Additional muskox are known to range in the Richardson Mountains and in the Old Crow area but they were not included in this survey. Spring surveys are recommended in the draft of the Council's Yukon North Slope Muskox Management Plan. This Plan is nearing completion and is an important step towards establishing a comprehensive regime for the management of North Slope muskoxen.

Herschel Island Park Plan Reviewed

Community consultations on the review of the Herschel Island Management Plan continued over the winter. The Yukon Government is revising the Plan and wants to hear community concerns and suggestions regarding the management of the Herschel Island Territorial Park. Public meetings were held in Aklavik and Inuvik, as well as in Whitehorse and Dawson. Further public meetings are planned. WMAC(NS) continues to follow the progress of the revisions and will be providing comments on the draft document when it is completed.

WMAC(NS) Online

WMAC(NS) has continued the development of its website. Recent additions include the proceedings from the North Slope Conference, all of the Council's Term Reports and newsletters, as well as links to related organizations and information. To view the Council's website go to www.taiga.net/wmac.

– **Aileen Horler**
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Joint Secretariat provides administrative and technical support to the wildlife and environmental co-management boards set up pursuant to the Inuvialuit Final Agreement and to the Inuvialuit Game Council.



Inuvialuit Harvest Study

The Inuvialuit Harvest Study (IHS) is heading back to the drawing board for another re-jig in response to various concerns. This spring, the Harvest Study was discontinued in its current form in all six communities around the ISR.

The JS bids farewell to IHS Program Manager, Catherine Pinard, who left us in April to pursue new opportunities with the Yukon Territorial Government in Whitehorse. Thanks Catherine for all your hard work over the past year under very challenging circumstances.

Inuvialuit co-management boards will be working with the HTC's and communities over the coming months to get the subsistence harvest information needed for management purposes.

For more information on this matter, contact the Chair of the Inuvialuit Harvest Study Management Committee, Larry Carpenter, at (867) 777-2828.

- Ed McLean

Upcoming Meetings...

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| EISC - | July 9-11 (tentative) | Inuvik |
| | August 20-22 (tentative) | Inuvik |
| EIRB - | October (tentative) | Yellowknife |
| FJMC - | June 12-14 September | Inuvik To be announced |
| IGC - | June 13-16 October 2-5 | Tuktoyaktuk Yellowknife |
| WMAC(NWT) - | June 11-12 September | Paulatuk To be announced |

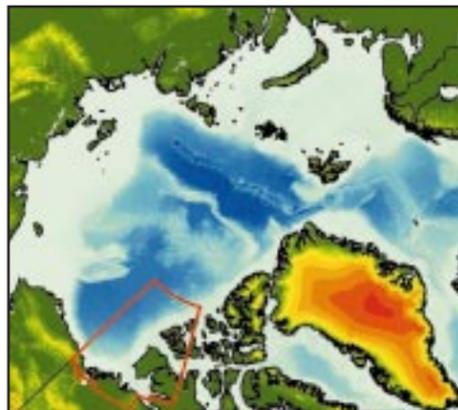
New Staff & Positions...

- **Eric Chernoff**, Resource Person, EIRB
- **Bernice Joe**, Secretary / Receptionist, JS
- **Brigitte Wolki**, Travel Coordinator, JS
- **Amir Hassanzadeh**, GIS Specialist, JS

GIS/Technical Services

Departures & Arrivals

Mike Muller left the Joint Secretariat this past Christmas, taking a position as Northern Manager with Inuvialuit Environmental and Geotechnical Inc. His departure has left a big hole here, leaving no one to answer the many questions that I have. Best of luck to him down there. Mike's "replacement", Amir Hassanzadeh, will be joining us in June and has a lot of learning ahead of him to get up to speed. The scary part of this is that he'll be asking me for answers for the next while!



A circumpolar view of the Inuvialuit Settlement.

Ongoing Work

Things are never slow here at the JS, that's for sure. People tell me about the good old days, when they could think long and hard about things. I think that these are pretty much fairy tales...that there's not really all that much truth in them. The winter is over,

and with it, it seems as though the oil and gas activity will slow down for a bit, letting other projects move towards completion. Key priorities right now centre around fisheries in the ISR. Spawning, over-wintering, and migration mapping of past studies are moving along at a slow but steady pace. Hopefully, this process will be completed by Spring 2001, leaving only new data to be input.

Lois Harwood's (Fisheries & Oceans Canada) Ringed Seal Tagging Project continues to steam along as well. Maps and further information from this project can be found at www.permafrost.com/seals/.

Inter-Agency Cooperation

Building relationships with the other organizations (notably the Gwich'in and the Territorial Department of Resources, Wildlife & Economic Development) involved in GIS around the Beaufort Delta has also been fairly successful, with only minor resistance from the managers unfamiliar with our skills. Together, we've built up the spatial data, and beyond that, we've built the capacity that will be required in the coming years. While the oil and gas may be taking a bit of a breath right now, we all know (and people keep telling us!) that this is only the calm before the storm - when things really pick up. It's a good thing that all us mapping people really get along, because workloads are going to be heavy next year.

- Todd Slack

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Northern Climate Change Summit & Exposition

The Circumpolar Climate Change Summit and Exposition was held in Whitehorse, YT from March 19-21, 2001. The Summit was hosted by the Northern Climate Exchange and had three main themes:

- Understanding Climate Change in the North - where we are now and what we still need to learn?
- Responding to Climate Change - how to reduce the causes such as greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide), and how to deal with the changes?
- Responding to Climate Change - how policy and planning can help northerners deal with climate change?

About 275 participants listened to over 70 talks on these themes by scientists, policy-makers, and industry. Participants and speakers came from all over the circumpolar north, including the NWT, Yukon, Nunavut, Russia and Alaska, as well as from the South and overseas. One goal of the Summit was to provide an opportunity for northerners to learn more about climate change, share ideas about reducing greenhouse gases and discuss ways to minimize the negative impacts in the north. Some of the talks were quite technical. Some highlighted effects such as permafrost slumping in Tuktoyaktuk and Norman Wells, NWT. Others discussed alternative energy options

for remote communities (such as wind power), public education on climate change and international negotiations.

The Summit began with short speeches by Minister of Natural Resources Canada, Ralph Goodale, Yukon Premier Pat Duncan, and the Yukon's Minister of Renewable Resources, Dale Eftoda. They spoke on what governments are doing, funding for various programs and the importance of partnerships. Ed Shultz, Grand Chief of the Council of Yukon First Nations, spoke about climate change affecting the availability of traditional foods and asked how Canada, with its small population, can influence others to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. Later in the afternoon speakers emphasized the need for action and including the North in solutions.

The impacts of global warming are expected to occur earlier and be more extreme in the circumpolar north with effects such as less multi-year sea ice and rising sea levels. At the opening reception the community of Sachs Harbour was featured in a video called "Inuit Observations on Climate Change". Residents spoke about the impacts they have already seen in and around their community. The Summit was the northern launch of this video, although it has already received a lot of media attention at several southern Canadian and international showings. For more information on this video please



Beaufort Delta representatives attend the Summit's opening reception at the Beringia Center in Whitehorse.

visit www.iisd.org/casl/projects/inuitobs.htm or contact the International Institute for Sustainable Development at 161 Portage Ave. E., 6th Floor, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3B 0Y4.

Information on climate change was also presented in exhibits of alternative forms of energy such as solar and wind power and in posters on climate change in Nunavut, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Over 300 recommendations for action were made by Summit participants. These were summarized into a two page Whitehorse Declaration on Northern Climate Change which was signed on the final day of the Summit. The Declaration and Background Document can be viewed at www.taiga.net/nce/declaration.

- Katherine Thiesenhausen