

Federal and Regional Policy Summaries

Country/Traditional Food Policy in Northern Canada





Written by

THE AURORA RESEARCH INSTITUTE



Commissioned by

THE GORDON FOUNDATION

Photography by

PAT KANE

The policy summaries were prepared by the Aurora Research Institute on behalf of The Gordon Foundation to be used at their Policy Hackathon event held October 25-26, 2017 in Nain (Nunatsiavut). The summaries served as a useful tool for describing policy at multiple levels that impacts country/traditional food use and access, which was valuable for supporting discussions about the complex policy environments within which country/traditional foods are used and accessed.

The summaries were the result of a scan of all policy relating to country/traditional food, followed by a policy review that extracted the most relevant information from each policy, and was adapted to a one-page reference format. The Aurora Research Institute acknowledges that country/traditional food policy addresses complex issues across multiple jurisdictions and that interpretations of policy vary. When putting country/traditional food policy into practice in Northern regions, there may be other dimensions to consider which are not reflected in these brief summaries. Policy evolves rapidly and may involve case law or local regulations and practices that exist beyond the scope of this review.

These summaries are intended for use as a quick-reference snapshot of key policies that impact country/traditional food use in Northern Canada in 2017.

The contents of this document are entirely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views or opinions of The Gordon Foundation.

This report is available under limited copyright protection. You may download, distribute, photocopy, cite or excerpt this document provided it is properly and fully credited and not used for commercial purposes. For more information, visit creativecommons.org

Contents

5

Glossary

6

Introduction

8

Federal

12

Yukon

14

Northwest
Territories

16

Nunavut

18

Nunavik

20

Nunatsiavut

23

Endnotes





**EACH
POLICY
SUMMARY
FEATURES
THESE
SIDEBARS
READ THEM
TO LEARN
MORE**



Specially Managed Species

These are the animals that require special measures to protect and manage them within certain regions. Often these species require special care or have protected status.



Serving Country/Traditional Foods

These are regionally specific approaches to serving and sharing traditional/ country/traditional foods at events, in public places (for example, in schools, hospitals, and community programs), and in prepared meals for sale.

Glossary

DFO

Department of Fisheries and Oceans

EHB

Eastern Hudson Beluga

HTO

Hunters and Trappers Organization

ISR

Inuvialuit Settlement Region

JBNQA

James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement

LILCA

Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement

NILCA

Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement

NLCSA

Nunavut Land Claim Settlement Act

NMRWB

The Nunavik Marine Regional Wildlife Board

NWT

Northwest Territories

RRB

Renewable Resources Boards

RWO

Regional Wildlife Organizations

TAH

Total Allowable Harvests

UFA

Umbrella Final Agreement

UNDRIP

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples



- 1**
FEDERAL
- 2**
YUKON TERRITORY
- 3**
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
- 4**
NUNAVUT
- 5**
NUNAVIK
- 6**
NUNATSIAVUT

Introduction

In the following pages, you will find six summaries detailing the policies that influence access to and use of country/traditional foods in Northern regions. The first summary explores the federal policies that influence country/traditional foods at the national level and the following five summaries are divided by Northern region.

The summaries present the most relevant policies from each jurisdiction that shape how people can access country food for food security and subsistence, how they can buy, sell, and share country food, and how they can trade and transport country foods between regions. These brief summaries are designed to:

- ▶ Provide **quick facts** about the policies that impact country food access and use in Northern regions.
- ▶ Serve as a **resource for discussions** around sustainable management of country foods in the North, including challenges and opportunities now and in the future.

The summaries focus on highlighting the unique jurisdictional issues within each region, particularly the influence of settled land claims and devolution agreements on who administers country/traditional food policy and how it differs; the summaries should not be considered an exhaustive or comprehensive review of all policies, legislation, regulations, or issues in every region. In most regions, there are different rules depending on which Indigenous group or settlement area one belongs to. The summaries also provide an overview of how species are managed, including which key species require special measures to ensure sustainability.

In order to ensure that country/traditional foods remain sustainable and accessible, it is important to understand how policy at the local, territorial, and federal level can shape country foods.

**Which pieces of legislation govern country/
traditional food access and use in Northern regions?**

**In what ways do the current policies limit country/
traditional food use?**

**In what ways do current policies support access to
country/traditional foods?**

**What is required to support the sustainable and
responsible use of country/traditional foods for
future generations?**

**How is the authority to manage country/
traditional food resources delegated?**

**What are the unique Northern issues that influence
the environment in which these policies are
developed?**

Federal

The Devolution Acts of the Northwest Territories¹ and Yukon² and the establishment of the governments of Nunavut,³ Nunavik, and Nunatsiavut have diverted some of the influence of federal policy on territorial country/traditional food access by shifting responsibility for land and resource management to territorial and regional governments. Still, several pieces of federal legislation continue to shape how country/traditional foods are used by people in the North.

POLICY INFLUENCING

Access to Country/Traditional Food

Federal treaties⁴ between First Nations and the federal government establish the country/traditional food harvesting rights of Indigenous people across Canada who are not beneficiaries of settled land claims. The *Canada Wildlife Act* assigns administration, management, and control of certain lands to the Minister of Environment.⁵ The federal Ministry of Environment manages public land and conservation zones, and issues licenses and permits for bag and catch limits or exporting harvested meats. The *Migratory Birds Convention Act*⁶ and the *Species at Risk Act*⁷ are two pieces of federal conservation legislation that either influence or supersede territorially set bag and catch limits and management conservation zones for protected species by establishing the risk status of species and determining access to these. The *Oceans Act* and the *Coastal Fisheries Protection Act*⁸ allows the federal government to impose fees or restrict access to country/traditional foods for northern territories with coastline.

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) establishes regulations in the *Fisheries Act*⁹ for each province/territory for ocean-and fish-based activity. The implications for each Northern territory are explored in the regional summaries on the pages that follow. The *Canada National Parks Act*¹⁰ restricts hunting, fishing, and trapping within national

park boundaries, but contains exemptions for Indigenous groups, including bands in the Northwest Territories who are able to harvest within Wood Buffalo National Park.

POLICY INFLUENCING

Sharing and Selling of Country/Traditional Foods

The Nutrition North Canada program is a Government of Canada subsidy program that aims to improve access to perishable, nutritious foods for Northerners in remote communities. The program establishes the classes of food that are eligible for subsidy in remote Northern communities. Country/traditional foods are listed as part of the higher subsidy level food group. One limiting factor is that for country/traditional foods to be eligible for subsidy, they must come from a registered and government-regulated commercial processing plant. The federal *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act*¹¹ establishes the meat inspection and food establishment regulations that often prevent the sale or sharing of country/traditional foods with the public. The Act states that wild meats must be cut and processed in a federally registered establishment for private use by the hunter only. Meat processed this way is not eligible for interprovincial or international trade.

There is no federal policy that makes serving wild meat legal in Canada. Some jurisdictions, such as Newfoundland and Labrador, allow for the sale of wild meat under certain conditions. Most other jurisdictions in Canada do not allow wild meat to be sold or served for public consumption. There are examples of regions and organizations that have established policies that allow them to provide wild meat to clients and/or the public. For example, Meno Ya Win Health Centre in Sioux Lookout, Ontario serves uninspected meat according to strict rules that prohibit sale of the food (either to the hospital by hunters or to patients by the hospital) and control storage and handling of the food on health centre premises.¹² The regional summaries explore how the diverse Northern regions have approached this issue. In jurisdictions that allow the sale of country/traditional foods, sellers are required to follow the federal *Food and Drugs Act*¹³ requirements for labeling and packaging food.

Country/Traditional Food Use

In 2016, Canada signed on to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). On this occasion, Indigenous Affairs Minister Carolyn Bennett declared that this signing would bring new life to Section 35 of the Constitution of Canada, which protects Indigenous rights to hunting and land use.¹⁴ The *Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement* sets the terms of trade between Canada and the European Union. It makes a small exemption to the European Union's seal ban that allows Indigenous seal products into the market.¹⁵ The DFO manages the safe and humane harvesting of seals in Canada through an Integrated Fisheries Management Plan that identifies who can participate in the harvest, and where, when and how it is conducted.¹⁶ The Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards between the European Community,¹⁷ Canada and the Russian Federation establishes the trapping standards for many fur bearing mammals that must be followed when trading with other signatories.





Specially Managed Species

PORCUPINE CARIBOU HERD

The Porcupine Caribou Herd is co-managed by local, territorial, and federal governments in the Yukon, NWT and Alaska. Access to the herd is determined by annually assessing its status. Currently, the herd is in the green zone, which means quotas are at their maximum for both First Nations to meet their need, and licensed hunters who can take a maximum of two.

CHINOOK SALMON

Chinook salmon stocks in Alaska and Yukon are struggling to make a comeback after years of population decline. As a result, the species is subject to strict regulation by governments of Yukon and Alaska.¹³

Yukon

The legislation governing accessing, sharing, and selling country/traditional foods in the Yukon Territory is primarily influenced by finalized land claims, territorial acts, federal legislation of commercial fishing and protected salmon stock.

POLICY INFLUENCING

Access to Country/Traditional Food

The *Umbrella Final Agreement* (UFA) sets out the terms of the settled land claims package for Yukon First Nations.¹ According to the UFA, First Nations residents of the Yukon do not need a licence to harvest country/traditional foods within traditional territory, with the exception of protected species (which are subject to quotas). The rights of Inuvialuit residents of the Yukon are established in the *Inuvialuit Final Agreement*. This grants first priority or exclusive rights to harvest within their traditional regions that extend from the borders with Alaska into the NWT.²

The *Yukon Wildlife Act* governs hunting, trapping, and fishing on crown land for non-Indigenous residents. It includes detailed requirements for licences and permits, bag and catch limits, species and sex selection restrictions, time of day, period of the year, and area where animals can be hunted, trapped or fished.³

POLICY INFLUENCING

Sharing and Selling of Country/Traditional Foods

With the exception of special events hosted by not-for-profit organizations, selling wild meats is prohibited.⁴ Licenced game farmers can raise and sell bison and elk for meat.⁵ The Meat Inspection and Abattoir Regulations contained in the *Agricultural Products Act* stipulates the processing of animals on or off the farm must occur at a licenced abattoir.⁶



Serving Country/Traditional Foods

The “Criteria for Serving Wild Game Meat” is a guide and application form for the sharing and selling of uninspected country/traditional foods at public events.¹⁴ Yukon hospitals have been serving traditional foods for 20 years by accepting harvested foods donated by local hunters. This allows hospitals to work within the legislation that allows for the sharing traditional/ country/traditional foods.¹⁵

The federal *Fisheries Act* stipulates the requirement that residents be licensed to fish and includes the right of beneficiaries of the *Inuvialuit Final Agreement* to sell fish without a licence to one another.⁷ Under the UFA, trading and bartering of animals harvested for subsistence is allowed between members of the same First Nation or another Yukon First Nation. Sharing between UFA beneficiaries and non-First Nations people is limited to two roasts per person.⁸

POLICY INFLUENCING

Regional Trade of Country/Traditional Foods

The UFA requires the government to enable transport of wildlife products for traditional, non-commercial reasons across borders with Alaska, British Columbia, and the Northwest Territories.⁹ Beneficiaries of the *Inuvialuit Final Agreement* can trade or barter for fish with other beneficiaries across boundaries. The Tetlit Gwich'in also have the right to trade harvested meats within the Northwest Territories with First Nations within the same group or other First Nations.¹⁰

Harvesting Management Groups

The Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board is the primary instrument for fish and wildlife management in the Yukon and was established under the UFA.¹¹ Harvesting in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region is subject to a co-management system of five boards in the Yukon and the NWT. Members of the boards are appointed by relevant federal government agencies and the Inuvialuit Game Council to make recommendations to the governments of the Yukon, the NWT, and Canada.¹²



Specially Managed Species

The NWT has created management strategies to address rising wildlife concerns in the territory. Strategies include, but are not limited to:

BARREN-GROUND CARIBOU
WOOD BISON
POLAR BEAR

The territory also has established recovery plans for NWT Species at Risk. Examples of these plans include; a Boreal Caribou Recovery Strategy and the NWT Amphibian Management Plan.⁵

Northwest Territories

The legislation governing the harvesting, sharing, and selling of country/traditional foods in the Northwest Territories (NWT) are shaped by federal, territorial legislation, local regulations, and land claim agreements. The territorial government, management boards, and local harvesting committees are responsible for their administration.

POLICY INFLUENCING

Access to Country/Traditional Food

The land claim agreements settled in the NWT provide rights for residents who are beneficiaries (also called participants or citizens depending on the area) to harvest country/traditional foods within the respective land claim areas.¹

Residents who are not beneficiaries of a land claim are required to secure permission from a local harvesting committee (meaning a governing board, council and/or committee) in that settlement area to hunt on private lands in the Inuvialuit, Gwich'in and Sahtu areas.²

All country/traditional food harvesting is subject to the laws of general application in the *Wildlife Act*, the federal *Fisheries Act*, and the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* and their associated regulations. These regulations set the legal requirements for licences, permits (e.g. Migratory Game Bird Permit), species and sex selection, and bag and catch limits. Additionally land claim beneficiaries, and residents who are not beneficiaries, depending on the area and type of wildlife, are subject to restrictions on many country/traditional food species for conservation reasons.

Regional Trade of Country/Traditional Foods

Gift-giving and sharing is a common tradition for many people in the territory. The *Wildlife Act* regulates “gifted” meat outside of Aboriginal or treaty rights. Gifts larger than 5kg, must have a receipt to be in legal possession. The receipt should identify the name of the harvester, Aboriginal org/licence/ID number, date, species and weight. Gifts less than 5kg do not need a receipt however should be properly labeled. Gifts in excess of 10kg leaving the NWT to a non-treaty, non-beneficiary person require an export permit. The onus is on the person exporting the country/traditional food to be in compliance with the jurisdiction where that food is going. The Government of Northwest Territories will always recommend coming to a local ENR office where an individual can get a free export permit to ensure lawful possession.³

Wildlife Management in the NWT

Wildlife Management Boards or renewable resources boards have been established within settled land claims regions. These boards include; Wildlife Management Advisory Council (WMAC) NWT, Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board, Sahtu Renewable Resources Board, and Wek'èezhìi Renewable Resources Board. Boards are the main instruments for wildlife management in their settled land claim areas. They have the authority to establish policies and propose regulations in respect to harvesting, including any commercial harvesting activities. They are also responsible for the recommending and implementing Total Allow Harvest levels (TAHs), as required, within their settlement areas. In non-settled regions ENR provides opportunities for co-management by allowing input and involvement by Aboriginal organizations before final management decisions are made.⁴



Specially Managed Species

BARREN- GROUND CARIBOU

All of Nunavut's caribou herds are in severe population decline. As a result, robust conservation efforts are in place to protect and conserve herd populations. There has been a push to prohibit mining exploration and development in caribou calving grounds, however, the Government of Nunavut has decided to proceed with the review of development in these areas on a case- by-case basis. Co-management plans have been established with the goal of maintaining a sustainable and healthy caribou population and providing sustainable harvesting opportunities for future generations.¹⁰

Nunavut

The legislation governing the harvesting, sharing and selling of country/traditional foods in Nunavut can be found in territorial acts and agreements, administered by the territorial government and regional management boards.

POLICY INFLUENCING

Access to Country/Traditional Foods

Under the *Nunavut Land Claim Settlement Act* (NLCSA), all Inuit have the free and unrestricted right to access all lands within Nunavut territory for harvesting purposes.¹ The agreement also gives the Inuit the right to harvest up to their level of basic need without any form of licence if, a) the species does not have a set TAH levels, and b) the harvest does not exceed their level of basic need, which is set by the Regional Wildlife Organizations (RWO). According to NLCSA, to harvest furbearing animals one must either be Inuit, hold a General Hunting Licence, or have received approval from the Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO).²

The *Nunavut Wildlife Act* governs access to country/traditional foods for residents of the territory who are not NLCSA beneficiaries, through the distribution licences and permits, and bag and catch limits.³ Non-beneficiary residents are required to obtain a Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit and Habitat Conservation Stamp to harvest migratory birds and must have permission from the Regional Inuit Association.⁴

POLICY INFLUENCING

Sharing and Selling of Country/Traditional Foods

The NLCSA gives Inuit the right to freely sell, barter, exchange, and trade their harvested foods, provided it was harvested lawfully. A beneficiary who is commercially harvesting game as a sole proprietor or in a partnership with Inuit partners does not require a dealer's licence



Serving Country/Traditional Foods

Guided by the *Nunavut Public Health Act's* mandate to fund programming that promotes public wellness and health, the Government of Nunavut has implemented measures to help support the serving of country/traditional foods in government-run facilities.¹¹ The Nunavut Food Security Coalition created a guidebook "Serving Country Food in Government-Funded Facilities and Community Programs" to outline the regulations for handling harvested foods.¹²

to sell lawfully harvested wildlife.⁵ The *Nunavut Wildlife Act* stipulates that non-Inuit who wish to commercially sell their harvested meat must obtain a commercial tag and a dealer's license.⁶ The act further specifies that a commercial buyer of harvested meat must also bear a dealer's licence. Under the *Wildlife Act*, non-beneficiaries who intend to import or export wild meat beyond the territory must hold a licence authorizing⁷ it.

POLICY INFLUENCING

Regional Trade of Country/Traditional Foods

The Annex on Trade to the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation, established by the Nunavut and Greenland governments, is aimed at intensifying trade between Nunavut and Greenland, leading to stronger cooperation and mutual growth. The memorandum encourages enhanced trading of arctic food products such as musk-ox, reindeer meat, and fish. Nunavut and Greenland are working with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration to improve market access between the two jurisdictions.⁸

Harvesting Management Groups

The terms of NLCSA allow for the establishment of territorial and regional bodies to manage country/traditional food harvesting. The Nunavut Wildlife Management Board is responsible for the management of all wildlife in Nunavut, including all land and marine mammals, birds, fish, and plants. The board is responsible for setting, modifying, and/or removing TAH levels. RWOs are responsible for the allocation and modification of regional basic need levels. RWOs also regulate the practices of regional HTOs; the HTOs influence harvesting regulations by encouraging sustainable practices. They set the "level of basic need" for harvesters within the community.⁹



Specially Managed Species

BELUGA

There are four stocks of beluga whale in the Nunavik region, two of which are threatened – the Eastern Hudson Beluga (EHB) is in special need of protection. Since all four species are difficult to tell apart, a complex conservation plan and quota have been put in place in 2017 that allows hunters to harvest a total of 187 whales of the EHB species. Whales will be identified not by appearance but by time and place the whale is killed. This strategy was approved by the DFO on the advice of the Nunavik Marine Regional Wildlife Board (NMRWB).¹⁴

POLAR BEAR

The marine regions in which Nunavik Inuit harvest polar bears are subject to management by the The NMRWB and the government of Nunavut. Since the lapse of the voluntary agreement for polar bear harvesting quotas in 2016, the Nunavut and federal government have rejected NMRWB's recommendations to increase the quota. The Makivik Corporation filed a lawsuit challenging the lower quota.¹⁵

Nunavik

The legislation governing the harvesting, sharing, and selling of country/traditional foods in Nunavik is comprised of acts, agreements, and land claim settlements. Responsibility for country/traditional foods in this territory is shared between the federal government, the provincial government of Quebec, and the government of Nunavik, with regulatory assistance from regional management boards.

POLICY INFLUENCING

Access to Country/Traditional Foods

The *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA)*¹ and *Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement (NILCA)*² give beneficiaries the right to harvest any species within the Nunavik boundaries without a licence, with the exception of protected species. Indigenous residents who are not beneficiaries of JBNQA or NILCA have the right to harvest country/traditional foods without a license outside of the settled land claim regions.³ Non-Indigenous residents of Nunavik are not permitted to hunt for subsistence, only sport, and are subject to licence and permit requirements, bag and catch limits, species and sex selection, time of day, period of the year, and area where animals can be hunted, trapped or fished.⁴

POLICY INFLUENCING

Sharing and Selling of Country/Traditional foods

Nunavik Inuit beneficiaries of NILCA have the right to sell aquatic country/traditional foods to Nunavik Inuit, other Canadian Inuit, and beneficiaries of JBNQA.⁵ Under both the JBNQA⁶ and provincial legislation⁷, beneficiaries and Indigenous residents have the right to sell all species within their legislated boundaries, with the exception of migratory birds and



Serving Country/Traditional Foods

Nunavik Public Health states within its food policy that access to traditional foods strengthens the regions food security. There are currently no policies governing serving harvested foods at local institutions, such as schools or hospitals.¹⁶ Nunavik Childcare's Nutrition Policy states that children cared for in territorial-run childcare will be served traditional/country/traditional foods twice a week.¹⁷

cetaceans (aquatic mammals including whales, dolphins, and porpoises), which are subject to special restrictions.⁸

The Nunavik Inuit and the Cree of Northern Quebec have agreed that neither group can commercially harvest country/traditional foods within each other's overlap region.⁹ Non-Indigenous residents cannot harvest country/traditional foods commercially, but serving harvested foods for remuneration is allowed with a permit.¹⁰ Non-Indigenous residents fishing commercially within Nunavik are subject to the provincial government's fishing management plan.¹¹

POLICY INFLUENCING

Regional Trade of Country/Traditional Foods

A Marine Mammal Transportation Licence is needed to transport marine mammals outside of the Nunavik Marine Region and is free of charge.¹² A license is needed to export commercial wildlife out of the region.¹³

Harvesting Management Groups

The Nunavik Marine Regional Wildlife Board (NMRWB) and the Makivik Corporation develop management plans for marine and territorial species respectively. These plans remain subject to approval by provincial and federal governments.



Specially Managed Species

GEORGE RIVER CARIBOU

In 2013, the government of Newfoundland and Labrador initiated an immediate ban on all caribou hunting to conserve the remaining population in Labrador. According to government data, the herd had seen a population decline of more than 70% from the data recorded in 2010.¹⁴

Nunatsiavut

Legislation governing the harvesting, sharing and selling of country/traditional foods in Nunatsiavut is influenced mainly by the *Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement (LILCA)* and the provincial *Wildlife Act*. Policies are administered by the provincial government of Newfoundland and Labrador, the government of Nunatsiavut, and the Torngat Secretariat.

POLICY INFLUENCING

Access to Country/Traditional Foods

The LILCA sets out Inuit harvesting rights as needed for food, social, and ceremonial purposes in the Labrador Settlement Area.¹ LILCA establishes the Nunatsiavut government's authority over the harvesting rights of Labrador Inuit Lands, whereas the provincial government administers the *Wildlife Act*, which governs harvesting rights outside Labrador Inuit Lands and for species that cross boundaries.² All non-beneficiaries require a valid licence to hunt and must get permission from the Nunatsiavut government in order to access Labrador Inuit Lands for harvesting.³ The *Wildlife Act* gives authority to the provincial government to set TAH levels. If the TAH is less than what Labrador Inuit would normally harvest, the Nunatsiavut Government may allocate additional harvest amounts to beneficiaries using tags or by setting harvest levels per community, beneficiary, or household.⁴ For most harvesting, LILCA does not require quotas, bag limits, and licences, allowing Labrador Inuit to harvest more cost-effectively.⁵

POLICY INFLUENCING

Sharing and Selling of Country/Traditional Foods

Under LILCA, the sale of harvested wildlife and plants is prohibited.⁶ Labrador Inuit have the right to give their wildlife or plant harvest to other Indigenous individuals and/or to



Serving Country/Traditional Foods

The province may issue a wild meat service licence to a tourist establishment under the *Tourist Establishment Act*¹⁵ or a person licenced under the *Food and Drug Act (Canada)*¹⁶ to purchase and serve legally harvested game. All meat must be properly identified; date, name, origin.¹⁷

exchange amongst themselves. They may also designate another beneficiary to harvest on their behalf by transferring quotas.⁷ Labrador Inuit may apply for quota to sell fish as part of the Nunatsiavut Government's long-established commercial fishery. To be eligible, a person must be a LILCA beneficiary, hold or be in pursuit of a Professional Fish Harvester Level 11 Certification, and have participated full-time in the commercial fishery for at least three years while holding a Northern Labrador Core status.⁸

Non-Inuit residents may only sell big game meat if they hold a valid selling permit and the buyer has a valid Wild Meat Service Licence.⁹ To receive harvested meat, a non-Inuit resident requires a signed note from the harvester with their harvester's licence number, the quantity of game, date, and the names of the people involved. The individual who receives the game meat must retain the information until the meat is used or fully consumed.¹⁰ No person may obtain a licence to harvest furbearing animals in the Labrador Inuit Settlement Area for commercial purposes unless he or she is either: a) an Inuk, b) a resident of LISA with an eligible commercial trapping licence, or c) a person other than an Inuk that has rights to harvest furbearers in LISA under a land claims agreement.¹¹

POLICY INFLUENCING

Regional Trade of Country/Traditional Foods

LILCA allows Labrador Inuit to transport their harvest outside their settlement area to share with other Inuit or Indigenous individuals.¹²

Harvesting Management Groups

The Torngat Wildlife, Plants and Fisheries Secretariat is responsible for the management of all lands, tidal waters, and islands within the boundaries of the LILCA. The secretariat encompasses both the Torngat Wildlife & Plants Co-management Board and the Torngat Joint Fisheries Board. The secretariat boards include representatives from the Nunatsiavut, provincial and federal governments to provide recommendations on the conservation of species, aquatic, and fish management; set and modify TAH of non-migratory species; and make recommendations to the province on conservation, management, and monitoring of wildlife, plants, and fish.¹³



FEDERAL

- 1 The *Devolution Act* of the Northwest Territories. 2014. http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/AnnualStatutes/2014_2/
- 2 The *Yukon Act*. 2002. <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/Y-2.01/index.html>
- 3 The *Nunavut Act*. 1993. <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/N-28.6/>
- 4 Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada. Treaty Texts. <https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1370373165583/1370373202340>
- 5 *Canada Wildlife Act*. 1985. <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/W-9/>
- 6 *Migratory Birds Convention Act*. 1994. <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/m-7.01/>
- 7 *Species at Risk Act*. 2002. <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/s-15.3/>
- 8 *Oceans Act*. 1996. <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/o-2.4/> ; *Coastal Fisheries Protection Act*. 1985. <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-33/>
- 9 *Fisheries Act*. 1985. <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/f-14/>
- 10 *Canada National Parks Act*. 2000. <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/N-14.01/>
- 11 *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act*. 1997. <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-16.5/>
- 12 Murphy, T. Health Canr CAN. The Role of Food in Hospitals. 2017. www.healthcarecan.ca/wp-content/themes/camyno/assets/document/Reports/2017/HCC/EN/RoleofFood_FinalEN.pdf&cd=5&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=ca
- 13 *Food and Drugs Act*. 1985. <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/f-27/>
- 14 Fontaine, T. Canada officially adopts UN declaration on rights of Indigenous Peoples. CBC News Indigenous. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/indigenous/canada-adopting-implementing-un-rights-declaration-1.3575272>
- 15 *Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement*. 2016. <http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-commerce/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/ceta-aecg/text-texte/toc-tdm.aspx?lang=eng>
- 16 Department of Fisheries and Oceans. Managing the Seal Harvest. 2016. <http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/seal-phoque/management-gestion-eng.htm>
- 17 The Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards between the European Community. 1998. www.fishwildlife.org/files/AIHTS_JMC2012report.pdf

YUKON

- 1 *Umbrella Final Agreement*. 1993. <https://cyfn.ca/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/umbrella-final-agreement.pdf>
- 2 Harvesting Rights on the North Slope. 2008. http://www.wmacns.ca/pdfs/210_HarvestingRights-web.pdf
- 3 *Wildlife Act*. 2002. http://www.gov.yk.ca/legislation/acts/wildlife_c.pdf
- 4 Ibid
- 5 Game Farm Regulations. 2009. http://www.gov.yk.ca/legislation/regs/oic1995_015.pdf
- 6 *Agricultural Products Act*. 2002. <http://www.gov.yk.ca/legislation/acts/agpr.pdf>
- 7 Yukon Territory Fishery Regulations 2017-2018. Government of Canada. 2017. http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C._c._854/index.html
- 8 *Umbrella Final Agreement*
- 9 Ibid
- 10 *Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement*. 1992. <https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1427294051464/1427294299170>
- 11 *Umbrella Final Agreement*
- 12 Environmental Impact Review Board. Co-Management System in

- the Western Arctic. (EIRB) <http://eirb.ca/resources/co-management-board-system/>
- 13 *Yukon River Salmon Agreement*. 2001. <http://www.yukonriverpanel.com/publications/yukon-river-salmon-agreement/>
 - 14 Yukon Health and Social Services. Criteria for Serving Wild Game Meat. 2014. <http://www.hss.gov.yk.ca/environmentalfood.php>
 - 15 Ibid

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

- 1 Land claims agreements include: *Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement*, *Tlicho Land Claims and Self Government Act*, *Western Arctic Claim – The Inuvialuit Final Agreement*, *Deline Final Self-Government Agreement*, and *Sahtu Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement* Northwest Territories – Final Agreements and Related Implementation Matters. 2017. <https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100030598/1100100030599>
- 2 *Wildlife Act*. 2015. Government of Northwest Territories. http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/sites/enr/files/wildlife_act_plain_language_document_1_february_2015.pdf
- 3 Ibid
- 4 Wildlife Management in the Northwest Territories. Government of Northwest Territories. http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/sites/enr/files/resources/wildlife_management_in_the_nwt_1.pdf
- 5 Environment and Natural Resources. 2017. Government of the Northwest Territories. <http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/en>

NUNAVUT

- 1 *Nunavut Land Claim Settlement Agreement*, Agreement between the Inuit of Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada. 1993. <http://nlca.tunnngavik.com/?lang=en>
- 2 Ibid
- 3 *Nunavut Wildlife Act*. 2008. <https://www.canlii.org/en/nu/laws/stat/snu-2003-c-26/latest/snu-2003-c-26.html>
- 4 Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations. Government of Canada. 2012. <http://www.publications.gc.ca/site/eng/9.507088/publication.html>
- 5 *Nunavut Land Claim Settlement Agreement*
- 6 *Nunavut Wildlife Act*
- 7 Ibid
- 8 Annex of Trade to the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation between the Government of Nunavut and the Greenland Home Rule Government. 2006. <http://assembly.nu.ca/library/GNedocs/2000/000508-e.pdf>
- 9 *Nunavut Wildlife Act*
- 10 Species Management. Government of Nunavut. <http://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/species-management>
- 11 *Nunavut Public Health Act*. 2016. <http://www.nunavutlegislation.ca/en/consolidated-law/current?title=P>
- 12 Nunavut food Security Coalition. Serving Country Food in Government-Funded Facilities and Community Programs. <http://www.nunavutfoodsecurity.ca/node/928>

NUNAVIK

- 1 *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement*. 1975. <http://www.gcc.ca/pdf/LEG000000006.pdf>
- 2 *Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement*. 2006. <http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1320425236476/1320425393532>
- 3 Act Respecting Hunting and Fishing Rights in the James Bay and New Quebec Territories. 2017. <http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/ShowDoc/cs/D-13.1>

- 4 The *Conservation and Development of Wildlife Act*. 2002. <http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/ShowDoc/cs/C-61>
- 5 *Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement*
- 6 *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement*
- 7 Act Respecting Hunting and Fishing Rights in the James Bay and New Quebec Territories
- 8 Marine Mammals Regulations. 2006. <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/sor-93-56/>
- 9 Consolidated Agreement Relating to the Cree/Inuit Offshore Overlapping Interest Area. 2017. <http://pubs.aina.ucalgary.ca/makivik/CI174.pdf>
- 10 The *Conservation and Development of Wildlife Act*
- 11 *Commercial Fishing and Commercial Harvesting of Aquatic Plants Act*. 2002. <http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/ShowDoc/cs/P-9.01>
- 12 Marine Mammals Regulations
- 13 *Commercial Fishing and Commercial Harvesting of Aquatic Plants Act*
- 14 Ibid
- 15 Frizzell, S. (June 2, 2017). Nunavik beluga hunt quota gets a bump, but it's complicated. CBC News North. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/beluga-quota-nunavik-eastern-hudson-bay-1.4141394>
- 16 Nunvik Public Health. Healthy Eating. 2018. <http://nrhss.gouv.qc.ca/en/departments/public-health/prevention-and-health-promotion/healthy-eating>
- 17 Nunavik Childcare Nutrition Policy. 2012. <https://www.nunavikchildcare.ca/en/food-and-nutrition/nutrition-policy>

NUNATSIAVUT

- 1 *Labrador Inuit Land Claim Agreement*. 2005. <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/L-4.3/>
- 2 *Newfoundland and Labrador Wildlife Act*. 1990. <http://www.assembly.nl.ca/legislation/sr/statutes/w08.htm>
- 3 Labrador Inuit harvesting and the politics of land claims. 2010. Andrea Procter. http://www.uqat.ca/isc-cei-2010/publications/Procter_CEI-ISC-2010.pdf
- 4 Beneficiary Information, Nunatsiavut Government. 2017. <http://www.nunatsiavut.com/beneficiary-information/>
- 5 Labrador Inuit harvesting and the politics of land claims
- 6 Ibid
- 7 *Labrador Inuit Land Claim Agreement*
- 8 Beneficiary Information, Nunatsiavut Government
- 9 Hunting and Trapping Guide 2017-2018. Newfoundland and Labrador Fisheries and Land Resources. 2017. http://www.flr.gov.nl.ca/wildlife/pdf/Hunting_Trapping_Guide.pdf
- 10 Labrador Inuit harvesting and the politics of land claims
- 11 Hunting and Trapping Guide 2017-2018
- 12 *Labrador Inuit Land Claim Agreement*
- 13 Torngat Wildlife Plants & Fisheries Secretariat. 2015. <http://www.torngatsecretariat.ca/home/about.htm> Wildlife Research/Species/Habitat Management. Fisheries and Land Resources. Newfoundland and Labrador. 2017. http://www.flr.gov.nl.ca/wildlife/wildlife_research/index.html
- 14 Beneficiary Information, Nunatsiavut Government
- 15 *Tourist Establishment Act*. Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. 1993. <http://www.assembly.nl.ca/legislation/sr/statutes/t06.htm>
- 16 *Food and Drugs Act*. Government of Canada. 1985. <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/F-27/index.html>
- 17 Wildlife Regulations, *Wildlife Act*. Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. 1996. http://www.assembly.nl.ca/Legislation/sr/Regulations/rc961156.htm#56_



The Gordon Foundation
11 Church Street, Suite 400
Toronto, ON M5E 1W1

416-601-4776
info@gordonfn.org
gordonfoundation.ca