



ᓇᓱᐊᕗᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc
Nunavut Tunngaviup Timinga

P.O. Box 638
Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0

☎ 888-646-0006
📞 867-975-4900
📠 867-975-4949
www.tunngavik.com



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የሚሰራውን የሚያስተካክለ
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History and Overview

Nunavut means our land in the Inuit language. Nunavut is the homeland of Inuit in Canada's Eastern Arctic, and the newest territory in Canada.

The political movement which led to the formation of Nunavut began with the Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement (COPE) and the foundation of Inuit Tapirisat of Canada in 1971. In 1979, the Federal Court of Canada, in the Baker Lake case, recognized the existence of Aboriginal Title in Nunavut. In June, 1993, the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement* (NLCA) was ratified in a Nunavut-wide Inuit vote and subsequently by Canadian Parliament. The NLCA is the largest comprehensive land claim settlement ever reached between a state and Aboriginal Peoples anywhere in the world, and through it, Nunavut Inuit have begun to take their rightful place in Canada.

Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI) is the organization that represents Inuit under the NLCA. NTI's mission is to foster Inuit economic, social and cultural well-being through the implementation of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. NTI implements Inuit obligations in the NLCA, and ensures that other parties to the NLCA meet their obligations. NTI's predecessor, Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN), signed the historic 1993 NLCA with the Government of Canada.

NTI is governed by a Board of Directors elected by Nunavut Inuit who are 16 years of age and older. Three members of NTI's 10-member Board of Directors are executive officers of NTI. Six members are nominated by Regional Inuit Associa-

Hivuagut
Nainarnialu
Itquhianik

Nunavut tukilik imaa nunavut Inuit uqauhitigut. Nunavut nunagiyaat Inuit Kanatami Kivataani Ukiuqtaqtuanu, nu-taatqiyaaplu nilu aviktuuhimayuq Kanatami.

Kavamaunirmut aularutihi mayut pinngurutiui mik Nunavun mik Katima galaat Nunaqaqqaq tut Inuit Piyunnau-tikhainn nut tunngaviuyuglu Inuit Tapirisa t Kanatami 1971-mi, 1979-mi, Kavamatuqat kut Apirhuiy ingit Kanatam Qamanii tuami palihimi qutitigut, ilittarimayaat innia Nunaqaqqaq tut Nanminiqarniat Nunavun mi. Juunmi 1993, *Nunavut Nunatarutata Angiruta* angiqtau himayuq Nunavun limaami In- vutiq tunit ahiitaq Kanatami ut Malig uqtiqyuanginit. Nunavut Nunatarutata Angiruta angitqiyaayuq hivituyuq nunatarutau himayuq kavamanit Nunaa qqaqtumillu humiliqaaq nunaryuami, talvuuna, Nunavut Inuit aularutihi may tiguniaq hugu piyunnautik hamitigut inik haktik Kanatami.

Nunavut Tunngavik Timinga (NTI) timiuyuq kivgaqtuqtait Inuit Nunavut Nunatarutata Angirutaatigut. NTI pitjutigiyat maniliunikkut inu-uhirknakkut ilitquhignikkullu naamaknirmik hivumurinakkut Nunavut Nunatarutata Angirutaanik. NTI pingnuqtirivaktuq Inuit piliriakhannik Nunavut Nunatarutata Angirutaanit-tunik, naunainahuaqhutiglu allat atili-uqatauhimayut Nunavut Nunatarutata Angirutaanik piliriquplugit pinguqtiq takhamingnik. NTI-kut hivulliat, Tunngavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN)

ମହାରାଜୀ କାହାରିଲାଦିକ୍ ଉତ୍ତରାଶ ଦିଲ୍ଲିକାରିବ
ବୁଲାଇମାର୍ ରାଜାକିନ୍ତାରିମାର୍ ମହାରାଜୀ ଅମିତ
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ମୂଳ୍ୟରେ ଏହା କୁଟୀର୍ମାଣଙ୍କ ଦେଇଲାଗଲା

tions (RIAs) and include their presidents. The chair of Nunavut Trust also sits as an ex-officio member of the NTI Board of Directors.

The Nunavut Territory came into being April 1, 1999. Article 4 of the NLCA called for the formation of the Government of Nunavut (GN). The GN is like any other public government in Canada with one important difference: The GN must operate within the framework of the NLCA. The NLCA legally binds the GN to consult with the 85 per cent Inuit population on a wide range of issues that affect the economic, social and cultural lives of Inuit.

Although the NLCA was signed in 1993, there are still significant obligations which have yet to be implemented. The majority of these obligations belong with the Government of Canada. For instance, there is still much work to be done to provide the promised balance between jobs, economic development, social and cultural promotion, and environmental protection, which the NLCA was intended to deliver.

Upon signing the NLCA, Canada recognized the following rights and obligations:

- A new territory with its own legislative assembly and public government. The Government of Nunavut came into effect April 1, 1999;
 - Legal title to approximately 356,000 square kilometres of land, of which 37,000 square kilometres include mineral rights, making Inuit the largest private landowner in Nunavut;
 - A representative public service reflecting the 85 per cent Inuit population of Nunavut;
 - Recognition of the rights of Nunavut Inuit to harvest wildlife on virtually all

atiliuqhimayaat hivuniqanngittuq
1993-mi Nunavut Nunatarutata Angiru-
taa Kavamatkullu Kanatamut.

NTI aulayauyuq Katimayinit vutiq-
tauhimayunit Nunavunmi Inungnit
ukiuqaqtunit 16-nik avatqulluguluuniit.
Pingahut ilauyut NTI-kut kulinut kat-
miyiinnut hivulliuqtiiyut NTI-mi.
Siksinit tikkuqaqtauhimayut Avitkuhi-
mayuni Inuit Katimayiinnit angiyuqqan-
git ilautilugit Ikhivautaat Nunavut
Tigumiaqtia ikhivaqatauyuq vutilimait-
tuni NTI-kut Katimayiinni.

Nunavut Aviktuhimayunnguqtuq April 1, 1999-mi. Nakataq 4 Nunavut Nunatarutata Angirutaanik tiliurihi-mangmat Kavamakhangani Nunavut. Kavamanga Nunavut ittuq kitulikaaktut allatut inungnut kavamauyunut Kanatami kihimi atauhirmik ikpingnaq-tumik aallanngatjutilik: Nunavut Kavamanga aulayukhauyuq iluagut tun-ngavigilugu Nunavut Nunatarutata Angirutaata. Nunavut Nunatarutata Angiruta maligatigut pitjutigiyariaqaqtat Nunavut Kavamangata uqaqatigilugit 85% Inuit inuuyut Nunavunmi allatqiiitug turangayunut aktumayunik maniliu-gahuarnirmut, inulirinirmut ilitquhilarinirmullu inuuhiiinnut Inuit.

Nunavut Nunatarutata Angiruta atili-
uqtauhimagaluaqtillugu 1993-mi, huli
ikpingnaqtut piliriakhat pinnguqtiq-
tauyagialgit. Amigaitqiat ukua piliriakhat
nanminiryait Kavamangata Kanataup.
Uktuutigilugu, huli havaakhalik uqariyau-
tauhimayunik atjigiikliqata iglu-
vaqhimahimaittumik havaakkhat,
maniliugahurnirmut pivallianik,
inulirinirmi ilitquhilirinirmilu kulvau-
matittinirmik, avatimiglu hapumminir-
mik, Nunavut Nunatarutata Angirutata
tiktiutivakbaaluvaninik.

Atijugamikku Nunavut Nunatarutata



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The Nunavut Economy

A number of factors combine to create daunting challenges for economic development in Nunavut, including an Arctic climate, remote geography, small population base, the lack of road or rail links to the rest of Canada, the high costs of labour and materials, and underdeveloped infrastructure systems. Consequently, Nunavut's economy today is heavily dependent on the public sector. This is recognized in Article 24 of the NCLA, which requires the federal, territorial and municipal governments to use public contracting to stimulate economic growth.

Nevertheless, Nunavut has significant assets in minerals, an offshore fishery, a vibrant arts and cultural sector and natural

- Nutaaq aviktuhimayuq nanminiq maligaluuqtiaqtumik inungnullu kavamamik. Kavamanga Nunavut pinnguqtuq April 1, 1999-mi;
- Maligatigut atiqaliquhutik 356,000 kikkagiktut kilometers-nik nunamik, tapku nanga 37,000 kikkagiktut kilometers piyunnautiqaqhutik uyaqqaaqjanik uyaqgakhiugakhanut, Inuit angitqiamik narminiqtaqtuuliqhutik nunamik Nunavunmi;
- 85%-mik Inuinnanik inuqarnia Nunavut takuhiuqhugu inungnik havaktiqagahuaqhuni.
- Ilittarimayauniit piyunnautainnik Nunavut Inuit annunahuarhirmut umayunik tamainivak nunani imarnilu Nunavunmi, kia nuna naminirigaluaqqagu;
- Avvagiiktunik kivgaqtuiyuqaqtuq Inungnik piyakhanik umayuniglu munaqhimirmi katimayini timiuyunilu;
- Piqaligutaulyuq pingahunik Kanatami pulagaqtarvingnik;
- Himmautikhak \$1.148 pilian akiliqtauhimayut tutqumayinut tigumiactinut maningnik 14-ni ukiuni;
- Avvarhaqtaqhutik uyagakhiutunit urhuquyaqhiutunit gasiliqhiutunillu Quin nunangini;
- Piyunnaunmik aivarunarnirmik maniugahuarnirmut inulirinirmut ilitquhilarinirmullu ikayuutkhanik avatimiglu hapummitjutikhanik nunnguttaqtunik piyunit Inuit Nanminiq Nunaqatainnit;
- Piyunnaunmik ilauyautjutikhamik havaktauniinni Kavamatkut imulirinirmut ilitquhilarinirmullu atuaganut aktumayunik Nunavunmut.

- ሌሎች ምስክር የሚከተሉ በኩል እንደሆነው የሚያስፈልግ ይችላል
የሚከተሉ የሚያስፈልግ ይችላል
- ሌሎች ምስክር የሚከተሉ በኩል እንደሆነው የሚያስፈልግ ይችላል
የሚከተሉ የሚያስፈልግ ይችላል



beauty that attract tourists from around the world. It also has a population that has demonstrated an ability to master the Arctic environment and the political astuteness to negotiate a significant land claims agreement. In 2003, a comprehensive economic development strategy was adopted jointly by the key stakeholders in Nunavut's development, collaborating through a body called the Nunavut Economic Forum.

Inuit Language

The Inuit language is the primary language spoken in Nunavut. It is the first language of the majority of the Inuit population, and is widely used. There are many regional and local dialects, but generally speaking, Inuit across Nunavut can understand one another. The preservation and growth of the Inuit language is a primary objective of NTI.

Inuit Culture

Inuit are proud of our culture and society, and place great importance on protecting and promoting all aspects of our distinct worldview. Inuit are a land and sea-based people with a rich and diverse oral history. Although Inuit have incorporated southern tools wherever practical and useful,

Nunavut Maniliugahuarnia

Kaffit allatqiqit atauttimut ayurhautauvak-tut maniliurnikkut pivallianirmut Nunavunmi, ilautilugit ukiuqtatqut hilanga, unngahiktumi nunaqarniq, ikit-tunik inuqarniq, apqutikhailliurniq ahinut Kanatami, akituvalaarnia havanganiup hunavaluillu havautikhat, nakuullu-anngittullu nunaliurutikhat. Taimainmat, Nunavut maniliugahahurnia ublumi uqumaittumik naaruhuktuq inungnik kivgaqtuiyunik Una ilittarimayauyuq Nakataq 24-mi Nunavut Nunatarutata Angirutaani, pitjutauyuq kavamatuqatkut, aviktuhimayuni nunalilingnilu kava-mauyut aturiaqaqhutik kantranik nauhi-maaquplugu maniliurnikkut pivallianiq.

Taimaitkaluaqtillugu, Nunavut angiyumik nanminiqutiqaqtuq uygakhiugakhatigut, taryurmi iqalukhiurnirmik, hanannguagaliurnirmi ilitquhilarinir-milu pivallianirmik, nunamik pinniqtumik pulaqtunut tikitjutauvaktuq nunaryuamit. Inuqaqhunilu takuhurihmayunik ayunnginnirmingnik ukiuq-taqtup avatiani kavamaunirmilu ayunnginirmik aivaqtaqhutik angiyumik nunatarutip angirutaanik. 2003-mi, hivituyuq maniliurnikkut pivallianirmut apquhiugak atauttinit angiqtauhimayuq ilauyunit Nunavut nauniani, piqatigi-ikhutik timikkut taiyauvaktumik Nunavut Maniliurnirmut Katimayit.

Inuit Uqauhiat

Inuit uqauhiat uqauhiulluaqtuq Nunavummi. Amigaitqianut Inungnut hivulliuyuq uqauhiat, atuqtaaplunilu humilicqaaq. Amibiyut aviktuhimayuni



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አርብናው በንግድና ሰነድ እንደሚታረም የዚህ የአገልግሎት ስምምነት

Διαδικασίες

ΔοΔ^c Δε^cρυ^cβ^c

၁၀၈

- ፩፭፻፯ 1.9 ገርሃና የቅረቡንም የፋይርሱ ተፈጻሚው ይኖርባል
፪፻፭፻፯ ይኖርባል 20%-ኋላ እና የፋይርሱ
፪፻፭፻፯ ስርዓት ማስታወሻ ይችላል.
 - የ፩፭፻፯ የፋይርሱ ሲሆን የፋይርሱ የፋይርሱ ሲሆን
፪፻፭፻፯ የፋይርሱ - የፋይርሱ የፋይርሱ የፋይርሱ
፪፻፭፻፯ ሲሆን የፋይርሱ የፋይርሱ
 - 27-፩፭፻፯ የፋይርሱ የ፩፭፻፯ የፋይርሱ, የፋይርሱ የፋይርሱ
የፋይርሱ የፋይርሱ የፋይርሱ 25 የፋይርሱ የፋይርሱ 6,000 የፋይርሱ
የፋይርሱ የፋይርሱ የፋይርሱ የፋይርሱ

Inuit still rely primarily on our vibrant culture and society for our knowledge base, well-being, and perspective.

Key Facts about Nunavut

- Nunavut is 1.9 million square kilometres in size or 20 per cent of Canada's land mass.
 - Nunavut has three official languages – Inuit language, English and French.
 - There are 27 communities in Nunavut, with populations ranging from 25 people to more than 6,000 residents in Nunavut's capital city of Iqaluit.
 - There are approximately 30,000 territorial residents.
 - Approximately 26,000 Inuit are enrolled as Beneficiaries of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement.
 - The median age is 22.1 years.



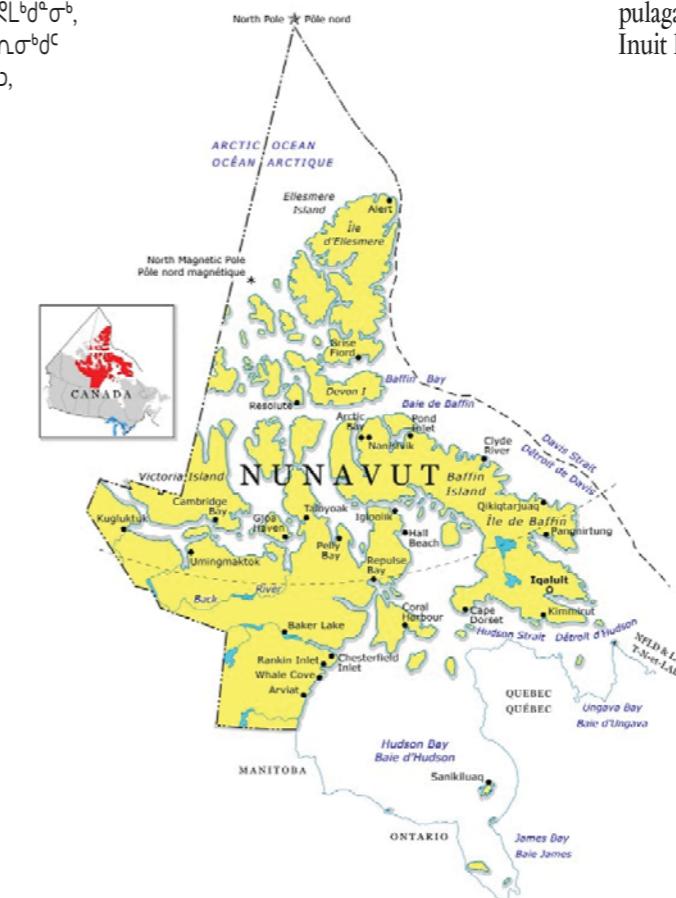
nunalingnilu aallannganiit, kihimi uqariplugit, Inuit Nunavunlimaami kangiqhiayut inmingnik. Tammaqtailini nauvallianialu Inuit uqauhiata pitjutig- illuaqtaat NTI-kut.

Inuit Ilitquhia

Inuit pimmaruhuktut ilitquhimingnik inuuhimingniglu, ikpigiqpiqahugulu ha pumminiq kulvaumatitnitniqqullu tamainnik atjigannngittumik nunaryuan tautungiitinglik. Inuit nunamut taryumullu tunngayut inuit akituyutut-it-tumik atjiginnngittuniglu unipkaqaqhutit. Inuit atuqpaligaluqaqhutik autsaimiut hanalgutainnik ihuagangat ikay uutauga gallu, Inuit huli atuqluaqhimaaqpagaat umayut ilitquhiqtik inuuhiqtiglu quayi-mayaptingnut tunngavigiplugik, naam-magutigiplugik ihumaliurutigiplugilu.

Nunavuttigut Ilihimayakha

- Nunavut aktilaalik 1.9 milian kikkagik-tut kilometers-mik uvvaluuniit 20 % Kanataup nunanganik.
 - Nunavut hitamanik ilittarimayauyunil uqauhilik: — Inuktitut, Inuinnaqtun, Qablunaatun French-tullu.
 - 27-nnguyut nunalii Nunavunmi, inuqarniit 25-nit avatqumayunut 6,000 inuit Nunavut kavamaqarniani Iqalugnni.
 - 30,000-ngulirunaqhiut aviktuhimayum nunaqaqtut
 - 26,000-ngulirunaqhiut Inuit atiliuq-tauhimayut Nunataqatauhimayut Nunavut Nunatarutata Angirutaanut
 - Inuit ukiuqarniat qitqani 22.1-nnguyuq ukiungnit.



Map of Nunavut

Nunavut Nunayaa