

2025



7TH NATIONAL

TREATY SIMULATION

The Gordon Foundation & Land Claims Agreements Coalition

THIS IS A FRAGRANCE-FREE EVENT

Please refrain from wearing scented products such as perfumes/ colognes, hair products, cosmetics, and scented lotions while attending this event, and avoid using scented soaps, shampoos, and detergents prior to the event. These products can trigger serious health issues for those with fragrance allergies and/or chemical sensitivities. Thank you for your consideration for all members of our community.

The Gordon Foundation¹ has been running Treaty Simulations in collaboration with communities, organizations, high schools, universities, government and Treaty experts since 2019. The Treaty Simulation model provides a hands-on learning experience to help participants understand treaties in Canada. Watch the animated Treaty Simulation Explainer² video to see how it all comes together.

The Gordon Foundation would like to thank the Land Claims Agreements Coalition and NVision for their partnership on this event.

¹ <https://gordonfoundation.ca/>

² <https://understandingtreaties.ca/experience/e01/>



Terminology: Within this booklet many terms will be used. As a general rule, the terminology used during the time period or context being referenced will be used. For instance, the term “Aboriginal” is used in the context of legislation such as the section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982* while the term “Indian” is used in the context of section 91(24) of the *Constitution Act, 1867*.

Table of Contents

LOGISTICS	4
AGENDA	5
PARTICIPANT PLEDGE	6
LAND CLAIM SCENARIO	8
READINGS	10
ADVISOR BIOS	14
ADVISOR PANEL NOTES	18

Logistics

CONTACTS

Michelle

michelle@gordonfn.org | 416.601.4776 x228

Tarren

tarren@gordonfn.org | 416.601.4776 x240

LOCATION & TIMING

The event will take place at the Alt Hotel (185 Slater St.) in Ottawa, February 22-24. Please arrive at 8:45am for breakfast each day. On Feb 22 and 23, dinner will be at 5:00pm. On Feb 24, if you are staying at the Alt Hotel, you will have to check-out before breakfast, and bring your luggage to the meeting room. The treaty simulation will end at 1:00pm, and there will be a shuttle to the Hilton Lac-Leamy in Gatineau for those attending the LCAC Conference.

Participants are asked to attend for the full event. Please contact us immediately if you are unable to attend all or part of the event.

ACCESSIBILITY

We are committed to making the Treaty Simulation inclusive and accessible, and will do whatever we can to ensure the full participation of all attendees. Please contact us with questions or requests regarding access.

WHAT TO BRING

Please dress in whatever makes you feel comfortable and confident. You can bring a laptop or tablet to use during the Treaty Simulation, but it is not required.

WHAT TO EXPECT

Your participation in the Treaty Simulation will be active. There will be both independent and group tasks/activities. You will be part of a team with other participants, and you will share research, writing, and public speaking tasks with your teammates.



Agenda

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22

Meeting Room: Indigo

8:45 AM Registration & Breakfast
9:30 AM Opening, Icebreaker, Overview
11:15 AM Building Knowledge Panel
12:00 PM Lunch

Meeting Rooms: Orange, Cyan, and Lime

1:00 PM Team Prep
4:00 PM Break until dinner

Meeting Room: Indigo

5:00 PM Dinner

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23

Meeting Room: Indigo

8:45 AM Breakfast
9:30 AM Building Knowledge Panel
10:15 AM Negotiation Tactics Activity

Meeting Rooms: Orange, Cyan, and Lime

10:45 AM Team Prep

Meeting Room: Indigo

12:00 PM Lunch

Meeting Rooms: Orange, Cyan, and Lime

1:00 PM Team Prep

Meeting Room: Rose Fuchsia

1:45 PM Negotiations
4:00 PM Break until dinner

Meeting Room: Indigo

5:00 PM Dinner

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24

Checkout of hotel rooms and bring luggage to meeting room

Meeting Room: Indigo

8:45 AM Breakfast

Meeting Room: Rose Fuchsia

9:30 AM Negotiations

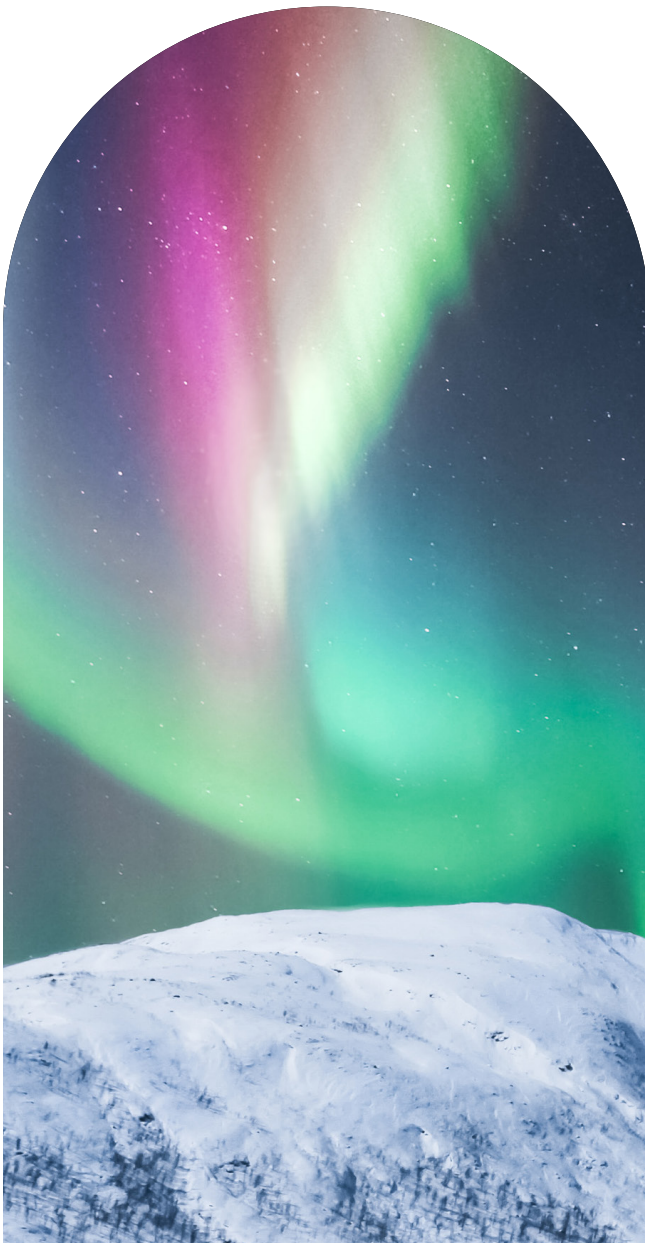
Meeting Room: Orange

10:45 AM Sharing Circle

Meeting Room: Indigo

11:45 AM Closing & Celebration Lunch

1:15 PM Meet in the Alt Hotel lobby to catch shuttle to Hilton Lac-Leamy for LCAC Conference, departing at 1:30PM



Participant Pledge

This pledge is your commitment to participating in the Gordon Foundation's Treaty Simulation.

A Treaty Simulation is a hands-on learning event for you to experience the realities of negotiating or implementing part of a modern treaty. As part of the simulation, we will use fictional examples of how real-life agreements are negotiated and implemented.

As a participant in the Treaty Simulation, we ask you to step outside the box and approach the exercise with imagination. The Gordon Foundation is committed to creating a safe space for participants to share new ideas, practice skills, and learn from one another.



TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY, I COMMIT TO:

Being punctual and fully attending each day of the Treaty Simulation;

Participating in the simulation exercise in good faith and in the spirit of teamwork, community and relationship building;

Respecting the privacy of what others share in the discussions and engaging with empathy; and,

Contributing to a positive learning environment.

SIGNATURE

NAME

DATE

Land Claim Scenario

The Land Claim Simulation scenario is a fictitious example of how real-life agreements are negotiated and implemented. Although this scenario is fictitious, it may reference real-life Modern Treaty parties and content. This scenario will be used for the Treaty Simulation activity at the event.

SIMULATION SCENARIO

In Nunavut there exists an area of wilderness largely untouched by human development. This unique wilderness area is home to many species including Barren-Ground Caribou, migratory birds, and polar bears. Specialists have recently noted a decline in these species' populations in other regions due to economic development, road development, and other habitat disturbance caused by humans. Due to the significance of the wilderness area and the decline in population of some of these species, the federal government is proposing the creation of a National Wildlife Area (NWA) under federal legislation (Canada Wildlife Act) to protect and preserve the area and the species that live there. National Wildlife Areas are established under the Canada Wildlife Act for the purposes of wildlife research, conservation, and interpretation.

This proposed National Wildlife Area would overlap with the Nunavut Settlement Area under the Nunavut Agreement. This area has traditionally been used by Inuit who rely on this land for cultural and economic practices, including hunting and fishing. The federal government recognizes the importance of engaging with Inuit communities in the conservation of traditional lands, as well as the requirements under the Nunavut Agreement. As such, an Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA) is required before the National Wildlife Area can be created. An IIBA is a legal agreement that outlines the benefits, opportunities, and compensations a project will provide for Inuit and their communities.

Sections 9.4.1, 8.4.4, and 9.4.2 of the Nunavut Agreement, state that before a National Wildlife Area is established in the Nunavut Settlement Area, Inuit and the Government of Canada must create an IIBA through good-faith negotiation.



SIMULATION TASK

For the Land Claim Simulation, participants divide into teams, each representing one of the **parties** (the participating groups) negotiating the IIBA regarding a new National Wildlife Area. Each team receives a **mandate letter** (a set of instructions from their party) expressing their party's interests and ideas relating to the IIBA.

Each team prepares a **proposal** (a formal recommendation for negotiators to present at the negotiation meeting) for an IIBA. At the negotiation meeting, teams present their proposals and negotiate until **consensus** (mutual agreement on a compromise) is reached for a final Agreement.

PROPOSALS FOR AN INUIT IMPACT AND BENEFIT AGREEMENT SHOULD ADDRESS THESE MAIN ISSUES:

1. **Identify and Address concerns and detrimental impacts**
 - a. Protecting Inuit culture and ways of life
 - b. Protecting wildlife species
2. **Inuit Management or Co-Management Arrangements**
 - a. Who will manage the NWA?
 - b. Employment, training, infrastructure
 - c. How will concerns be dealt with?
3. **Benefits to Inuit on a Nunavut-wide, regional or local basis**
4. **Monitoring, Review, and Renegotiation**
 - a. How will you determine if the IIBA or NWA is successful?
 - b. Who is responsible for monitoring/review, and how often should the review happen?



Readings

WHAT IS A LAND CLAIM?

For this exercise we will be looking at a **land claim agreement** signed between Canada and an Inuit treaty organization. In this context, the definition of a land claim is a legally binding agreement made between the Crown and an Indigenous nation, government, or organization.

Modern treaties, also known as **Comprehensive Land Claims Agreements**, can be understood in contrast to historic treaties, an example of which are the numbered treaties. Numbered treaties were negotiated between 1871 to 1921 covering territories from present-day Ontario to Alberta, as well as portions of the Northwest Territories, and were signed specifically with First Nations peoples.¹ Whereas modern treaties refer to those agreements signed in the 1970s onwards, and many continue to be negotiated today.

Modern treaties are constitutionally protected agreements between Indigenous peoples, the federal government, and a provincial/territorial government that create a long-term relationship between the signing parties. While there are usually only three signatories to a modern treaty, there can be more. For example, the first modern treaty, the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, had seven signatories. The relationship is outlined in the Treaty, defining rights and obligations for all signatories, governments, or parties.

First and foremost, modern treaties recognize and protect Indigenous rights and title to their land. Indigenous peoples have inherent rights that are affirmed in the Constitution. The Constitution did not create these inherent rights but recognized and affirmed them. Indigenous peoples were and are inherently self-determining with or without modern treaties. Modern treaties are tasked with reconciling, clarifying, and modifying these rights.²

INUIT LAND CLAIMS (OR INUIT-CROWN TREATIES)

Inuit Nunangat includes four Inuit land claim regions: Inuvialuit Settlement Region in the western Arctic, Nunatsiavut in Labrador, Nunavik in northern Québec and Nunavut. The land claims between Inuit and the Crown that cover these regions are referred to as **Inuit-Crown treaties**. Among other items, Inuit-Crown treaties set out specific Inuit rights related to lands and resources, and outline governance arrangements that are specific to each region, which includes co-management, public government, and self-government arrangements.

The Government of Canada's *Inuit Nunangat Policy* affirms their "respect for these rights and governance arrangements and the associated Inuit organizations involved, recognizing that they continue to evolve based on the inherent right of Inuit to self-determination." Within each, an Inuit Treaty Organization/Government is identified:

- The Inuvialuit Regional Corporation (*Inuvialuit Final Agreement*) Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (*Nunavut Final Agreement*)
- Makivik Corporation (*James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement*, *Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement*)
- The Nunatsiavut Government (*Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement*)³

1 Government of Canada (2023). The Numbered Treaties. <https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1360948213124/1544620003549>

2 Government of Canada (2023). Treaties and agreements. <https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1100100028574/1529354437231#chp4>

3 Government of Canada (2022). Inuit Nunangat Policy. <https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1650556354784/1650556491509>

Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK) – formerly Inuit Tapirisat of Canada – was founded 1971 to form a national Inuit organization with the shared concern of land and resource ownership in Inuit Nunangat. Encroachments from projects like the proposed Mackenzie Valley pipeline in the Northwest Territories (NWT) and the James Bay Project in Northern Québec pushed this organization into motion. While the organization’s early visions were for a blanket land claim to the Inuit lands in what was the NWT and Nunavik, accelerating industrial encroachments in these regions made a single claim impractical. In 2001, the organization was renamed to mean “Inuit are united in Canada” to reflect the settlement of land claims agreements in all Inuit regions following the signing of an Agreement-in-Principal for the Labrador land claims agreement.⁴

INDIGENOUS SELF-GOVERNMENT

Indigenous peoples have always governed themselves according to their own laws, customs, and traditions. When Europeans came to Canada, they brought a very different system of government and laws, one that used formal legislative and constitutional processes. Despite great efforts, First Nation, Métis, and Inuit traditional ways of governance were suppressed while the federal government insisted on setting up European political structures.

The inherent right of self-government is based on the fact that Indigenous peoples have the right to govern themselves in relation to matters that are internal to their communities; integral to their unique cultures, identities, traditions, languages and systems; and with respect to their special relationship to their land and their resources. The right of self-government is an inherent right, meaning it is not created by any specific government legislation or act. Canada recognizes that Indigenous peoples have an inherent right of self-government, which is guaranteed in Section 35 of the **Constitution Act, 1982**. Canada’s “Approach to Implementation of the Inherent Right and the Negotiation of Aboriginal Self-Government”⁵ was launched in 1995 to guide self-government negotiations with Indigenous communities.

Negotiated agreements put decision- making power/jurisdiction back into the hands of Indigenous governments and organizations who make their own choices about how to deliver programs and services to their communities. Examples of their jurisdiction may include decisions about their citizenship/membership, protecting their culture and language, educating their students, managing their lands, and developing new business partnerships that create jobs and other benefits for their citizens.

Different forms of self-government have been negotiated in Canada. One example is the Nunavut Final Agreement, where the self-government aspirations of Inuit are expressed through **public government**. This self-government agreement is unique due to the fact that the Nunavut government represents all the people residing in its territory.⁶

4 Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (2024). Our History. <https://www.itk.ca/national-voice-for-communities-in-the-canadian-arctic/#:~:text=ITK%20remained%20active%20in%20land,assets%20of%20a%20future%20settlement>

5 Government of Canada (2023). The Government of Canada's Approach to Implementation of the Inherent Right and the Negotiation of Aboriginal Self-Government. <https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1100100031843/1539869205136>

6 Government of Canada (2020). Self-government. <https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1100100032275/1529354547314>

NUNAVUT LAND CLAIMS AGREEMENT

The negotiations for the creation of Nunavut, Canada's third Territory began in 1976. The Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, also referred to as the Nunavut Final Agreement (or 'the Agreement' herein) was signed on May 25, 1993, in Iqaluit. As a tripartite agreement (involving three groups), it was signed by representatives of:

1. Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI),⁷
2. the Government of Canada (GC), and
3. the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT).

It was ratified by Inuit and the federal government according to the ratification provisions of the Agreement and came into force on July 9, 1993. It involves the largest number of beneficiaries and the largest geographic area of any land claim agreement in Canadian history. Today, there are approximately 23,000 Inuit beneficiaries in the Nunavut Settlement Area – the area conforms closely to the territory of Nunavut that came into existence on April 1, 1999.



Image Source: <https://www.nwttimeline.ca/stories/the-division-of-nwt-and-nunavut/>

This area was formerly central and eastern NWT and includes approximately 1.9 million square kilometres (one-fifth the total land mass of Canada).⁸

The transition from the jurisdiction of the Northwest Territories was completed in 1999. Being a federally recognized territory, Nunavut holds all the same territorial/provincial responsibilities in relation to health, education, environmental protection and economic development.⁹

LAND CLAIMS AGREEMENTS COALITION

The *Land Claims Agreements Coalition* (LCAC) is an organization that “works to ensure that comprehensive land claims (modern treaties) and associated self- government agreements are respected, honoured and fully implemented.”

Formed in 2003, LCAC membership includes post-effective date modern treaty holders in Canada. Collectively, modern treaties affect nearly half of Canada's land, waters and resources. At present, both Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. and Makivik Corporation are among its many members, as well as many other modern treaty governments across Canada. Aluki Kortiek, President of Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. is serving as the Coalition Co-chair.

⁷ At the time of the signing, NTI was known as the Tunngavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN)

⁸ University of Saskatchewan. Inuit Land Agreements (Part II) https://teaching.usask.ca/curriculum/indigenous_voices/land-agreements/chapter-14.php#foot_1

⁹ Government of Canada (2017). An Introduction to the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. <https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1100100030973/1542914627289#chp4>



As they say, “fully implemented modern treaties benefit all Canadians. They clarify the terms of the ongoing relationship between Indigenous peoples and the Crown and define how resources on traditional lands can be used and co- managed to the benefit of all Canadians. For Indigenous signatories, modern treaties offer opportunities for self-reliance, political and economic development, and cultural and social well-being. They are the basis for a new, positive relationship between Indigenous peoples and wider Canadian society.”¹⁰

IMPACT BENEFIT AGREEMENTS (IBAS) AND INUIT IMPACT BENEFIT AGREEMENTS (IIBAS)

Impact and Benefit Agreements are contracts between communities and private companies that provide Aboriginal consent or support for development projects. Contracts between companies and Aboriginal communities outline the terms and conditions on which resources will be extracted from Aboriginal lands in Canada. The capacity to negotiate and implement such agreements is critical to ensuring that resource extraction generates substantial benefits for Aboriginal communities, and that the negative impacts that can be associated with large-scale resource development are avoided or minimized.¹¹ These agreements seek to address the environmental impacts of resource extraction as well as the economic and social impacts.

In Nunavut, Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreements are required before development in the Nunavut Settlement Area and can occur regardless of whether development would positively or negatively impact Inuit.¹² The Nunavut Land Claims Agreement outlines the areas an IIBA can address, which includes employment and training, environment, social, and cultural.

¹⁰ Government of Northwest Territories. Aboriginal Rights and Devolution. <https://www.eia.gov.nt.ca/en/priorities/mise-en-oeuvre-de-lentente-sur-le-transfert-des-responsabilites/aboriginal-rights-and>

¹¹ IBA Community Toolkit, The Gordon Foundation

¹² What Is An IIBA <https://www.isuma.tv/fr/ashleigh-gaul/what-is-an-iiba-and-why-is-it-confidential>

Advisor Bios



MEEKA KAKUDLUK

Inuit Elder

Meeka Kakudluk is originally from Qikiqtarjuaq Nunavut. She has been living in Ottawa since 2013. Meeka is a retired teacher with 37 years of teaching experience, having taught in three Nunavut Communities. Meeka is one of Nunavut Sivuniksavut's Inuktitut instructors and counsellors. Meeka also works with TI as a part of their Allurianiq program as their Elder. Meeka is also a member of the NSRT (Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal) committee, and she was recently appointed to the Healthcare Excellence in Canada.

Meeka has three grown children, ten grandkids and two great-grandkids.



DAVE JOE

Negotiator, Yukon Umbrella Agreement

Dave Joe is a citizen of Champagne and Aishihik First Nations. He is a distinguished lawyer who was called to the bar in 1977 in the Yukon and in 1999 in British Columbia. Dave has worked as chief negotiator for the Council of Yukon First Nations and a number of Canadian First Nations. In 1973, he was involved when Yukon First Nations convinced then Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and then Indian Affairs Minister Jean Chretien to negotiate a modern-day treaty with Yukon First Nations. Mr. Joe was still involved 22 years later when the first four agreements became part of the Constitution of Canada on February 14, 1995. He still acts as legal advisor for Yukon and British Columbia First Nations.

Mr. Joe was named as an Officer of the Order of Canada in 2008 "for his leadership in building stronger communities and positive relations between native and non-native peoples and in negotiating final land claims agreements for several Yukon First Nations."



LISA HUTTON

Manager, Implementation and Negotiations, CIRNA Yukon Region

Lisa is a citizen of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in from Dawson City, Yukon. Following her maternal side, Lisa is from the wolf clan.

Lisa has a bachelor's degree in an Indigenous Governance, a made in Yukon program from Yukon University.

Lisa has worked in implementation of Modern Treaties for over 20 years, the last 18 with the federal government and prior to that with her own Self-Governing Yukon First Nation. Lisa is a life-long learner and believes that no matter how old or young you are - whether it is Traditional Knowledge, academia, trades or life lessons; learning is growing.



FRANK DRAGON

Negotiator, Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations(KCFN) Financial Fiscal Agreement, Maanulth Final Agreement

Frank is a member of the Gwich'in Nation, identifies Aklavik as his home community, and is enrolled as a member in the Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement, and the Gwich'in Land Act (Bill C-94). His life encompasses all aspects of his rich cultural heritage from his parents. Father of four, Grandfather of two.

Frank has provided advisory services in the areas of the constitution, law development, strategic planning, community development, community engagement, and governance capacity training. He is the KCFN's former representative at the Maa-nulth Fisheries Committee, Joint Technical Fisheries Committee, Joint Fisheries Committee, Finance Committee and Implementation Committee.

Frank has 20 plus years' experience in the Drug and Alcohol Addictions field, working specifically with First Nations Youth and Young Adults in the Downtown Eastside of Vancouver. As well, Frank has used his Pastoral schooling and contextualized his training to better suit the needs of First Nations families. In the past he has been involved on numerous Boards including the Vancouver Aboriginal Friendship Centre, Circle of Eagles Lodge, ACCESS Employment Centre, Greater Vancouver Homelessness Initiative, Greater Vancouver Aboriginal Homelessness Initiative, Hoy Creek Housing Co-operative, and Yes Campaign to Ward System on behalf of the then Mayor (Senator) Larry Campbell of Vancouver.

Frank has also been a part of the Self-Governing Indigenous Governments Collaborative Fiscal Policy team, which involves Fiscal Policy, Data and Gap Collection and their steering committee on Data Collection; Housing and Infrastructure; Culture, Lands and Heritage; Lands and Resources; and Governance. In past years has been appointed to Southern Resident Killer Whale Sanctuaries Committee and Canada's Halibut Advisory Board. Previously he was KCFN's Interim Lands and Resources Director.

Frank was the Chief Negotiator for KCFN's Financial Fiscal Agreement Negotiations on Maanulth Final Agreement. Currently he is the Senior Advisor to KCFN's Administration, Legislative Chief and Vice Chief. Actively involved in speaking engagements on Treaty and Implementation issues.

Frank's passion is working with the Legislative process of the KCFN's specific to the Constitution and Law Development. Frank's other passions are working with the Youth through the Jane Glasgow's Fellows and the Gordon Foundation as an expert to Youth Treaty Simulations.

As a result of his efforts, Frank was adopted by a Che:k'tles7et'h' Ha'wiih in accordance with Nuu-Chah-nulth custom, and given the name Chah Chim Wa Eek-"one who always says good words." As a result of his efforts, Frank was adopted by a Che:k'tles7et'h' Ha'wiih in accordance with Nuu-Chah-nulth custom, and given the name Chah Chim Wa Eek-"one who always says good words."



JOHN B ZOE

Negotiator, Tłıchǫ Agreement

Dr. John B. Zoe was the Chief Land Claims Negotiator for the former Treaty 11 Council of the NWT from 1992 until its conclusion with the establishment of the Tłıchǫ Government in 2005. John is now an advisor to the Tłıchǫ Government. He has an Honourary Doctor of Laws from the University of Alberta in recognition of his work in the development of the new government, as well as his contributions to involving Elders and youth in projects that are built upon a foundation of Tłıchǫ language, culture and way of life.



ROBIN BRADASCH

Regional Director General, Yukon Region, CIRNAC Negotiator, Kluane First Nation Final Agreement

Chùsi – Robin Bradasch is a proud Southern Tutchone citizen of Kluane First Nation (KFN) in the Yukon, she is the daughter of Mats'an Nats' ats'ulia (the late Chief Joe Johnson) and Kwanahay Ma (Sandy Johnson). She is of the crow moiety. Her career has been dedicated to the negotiation and implementation of the Yukon Final and Self-Government Agreements. She was the Chief Negotiator and Land, Heritage and Resources Director with KFN for 12 years reaching agreements in 2003. She also served several years as the Deputy Chief.

In 2005 she accepted a position with Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and has since held various management positions. She is now the Regional Director General for the Yukon region for Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs.

She holds a Master of Arts in Leadership from Royal Roads University. She is an active citizen serving as a KFN Däna Trustee and sits on the KFN Constitution Committee.





EVIE EEGEESIAK

**Implementation Officer, Department of Implementation,
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.**

Born and raised in Iqaluit, Evie Eegeesiak participated with The Gordon Foundation in 2024 with the first Nunavut Treaty Simulation. She has over 20 years of experience working with Inuit organizations to advance sustainable development and support Inuit participation in policy decisions. She has contributed to negotiating and implementing Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreements (IIBAs) for protected areas, ensuring the integration of Inuit rights and environmental stewardship.

Evie administered the Inuit Firm Registry at Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) for a decade. Was a member of the Nunavut Appeals Board and a participant in Pirurvik's "Reclaiming the Whole Woman" program, Evie is committed to fostering collaboration and innovation in the North. As a proud mother of three, her strong ties to Iqaluit and her family continue to inspire her work on behalf of her community and territory.



Advisor Panel Notes

Listen carefully for important information that is shared during the advisor panel. The information presented will be essential in understanding some of the challenges associated with negotiating and implementing a Modern Treaty/Land Claim Agreement, the co-management of lands and resources, and working with the different parties.

WHAT IS AN IMPACT BENEFIT AGREEMENT? AN INUIT IMPACT BENEFIT AGREEMENT?

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF COMPLETING AN IBA/IIBA BEFORE A PROJECT MOVES FORWARD?

WHAT ARE SOME EXAMPLES OF PROJECTS WHERE AN IBA/IIBA WAS USED?

HOW DO IBAS/IIBAS RELATE TO THE LAND CLAIM AGREEMENTS?

WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT PARTIES IN THIS IIBA NEGOTIATION?

WHAT KIND OF NEGOTIATION TACTICS CAN BE USED TO HELP PARTIES COME TO A CONSENSUS



STAY CONNECTED



@TheGordonFdn



@TheGordonFoundation



@thegordonfoundation



#treatysimulation



The Gordon Foundation



understandingtreaties.ca



The Gordon Foundation



gordonfoundation.ca