

COMMUNITY-BASED MONITORING NETWORK

2017 - 2018 Annual Report 2017 - 2018 ϤͿϤͿϤ Ϸϭϧϧϥ







This report was prepared by NovaSila Wildlife Consulting Inc. for the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board. June 2018.



NUNAVUT WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BOARD'S COMMUNTIY-BASED MONITORING NETWORK: 2017-2018 ANNUAL REPORT 2017-2018 duŚJJC Þorbc

Introduction to the Community-based Monitoring Network

The Community-based Monitoring Network is an initiative of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB or Board) that relies upon skilled and accomplished Nunavummiut harvesters to record data on wildlife harvests and observations. Participating harvesters are trained to use rugged hand-held computers with custom-designed software to record wildlife sightings, harvests, and other environmental observations while on the land. When harvesters return from the land, Data Clerks in the community transfer the information into a database of knowledge.

The Community-based Monitoring Network was launched in Arviat, Cambridge Bay, and Sanikiluaq in 2011 and ran for three years. The project then moved to Clyde River and Kugaaruk in the fall of 2015, and is still active in these communities. Data collection in Clyde River is slated to end in September 2018, while Kugaarumiut will continue participating until Spring 2019. A new community that has expressed interest in participating will be selected to join the project each year. Baker Lake is the most recent addition, with the first data added to the database in April 2018.

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Project Rationale

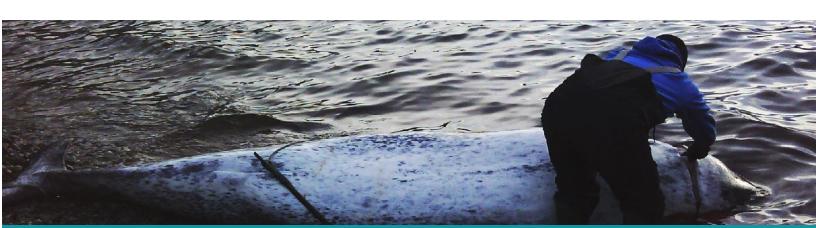
The idea to establish the Community-based Monitoring Network grew out of discussions with local community members, Regional Wildlife Trapper Organizations, Hunter and Organizations, and other stakeholders, and through lessons learned during the Nunavut Wildlife Harvest Study. The Nunavut Wildlife Management Board may include the information collected by the Community-based Monitoring Network when addressing wildlife management issues, especially in developing management plans, identifying important harvesting areas, documenting species' distributions, movement, and health, and when identifying issues that may require further research. The Community-Based Monitoring Network will help to assemble information that is needed to address concerns affecting wildlife and Inuit harvesting rights. By together their knowledge observations over time, participating harvesters will help answer some important questions about wildlife, which might include the following:

- Are migration routes or seasonal ranges changing?
- Where are the most important habitats and harvesting areas that should be protected from development?
- Are travel routes now different than they were in the past?
- Where are sick or injured animals being observed, and how often?

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Benefits to Communities

We hope that communities will see the benefits to becoming partners in the Community-based Monitoring Network. The effort of participating communities and harvesters contributes valuable information to improve wildlife management practices in Nunavut. Communities have full access to their own data, which they can use to manage local wildlife issues. The project creates local employment and training opportunities for harvesters, and one part-time Data Clerk position in each of the communities. The project also seeks to improve communication between communities, regions, government, and other wildlife management agencies, while promoting stewardship and cooperative management.

Short-term benefits for participants include monthly draws for Visa gift cards (worth up to \$1,000), and semi-annual draws for larger prizes. Harvesters that collect harvest and observation data for the project regularly also receive recognition awards for their contribution.

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"I am thankful for the monthly draws, when my name gets drawn I am able to provide food and purchase gas to go hunting."

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- Participating Harvester - ハも⊂トヾ゚゚ ⟨サヘナト)



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Data Access

Secure storage of the information contributed by harvesters is an important component of the Community-based Monitoring Network. Currently there are three levels of access to the data: harvesters can access their own information; Data Clerks can access all data collected for their community (but not for others); and the database manager and the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board project team can access all of the data.

Participating harvesters enter a data sharing agreement with the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board. The agreement grants harvesters full ownership of the data they collect, but gives the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board licence to use, publish, and distribute the information for the purposes of meeting its wildlife research and management objectives. The privacy of the harvesters is protected as the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board will not make names, identification numbers, or specific travel routes available.

"Once the device is working it is easy to use, and (I am) able to see the trail that was (tracked) on the device. It is easy to use, and see the pictures clearly, and audio is clear...."

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- Participating Harvester / ペbCÞ∀゚ ⟨∀a /ʰ∩̇

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Project Communications

Clear, timely, and open communications between communities, harvesters, and other wildlife management agencies are critical to the success of the project. During the project, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board will establish and maintain these lines of communication by sending out monthly newsletters to participants, making regular updates to the Community-based Monitoring Network section of the Board's website, issuing quarterly press releases, producing this annual report on the status of the project, and maintaining a Facebook page where participants and interested members of the public can share photos or stories, ask questions, and stay informed about the project. The Community-based Monitoring Network Facebook page has grown in 2017-2018 to 169 members.

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Clyde River

Clyde River is a community of roughly 1,000 residents located four degrees north of the Arctic Circle on the east coast of Baffin Island. According to the Nunavut Wildlife Harvest Study (carried out between 1996 and 2001) Clyde River's most commonly harvested marine species were ringed seal and Arctic char. The community also depended heavily on narwhal, cod, clams, and sculpins. Caribou were the most commonly harvested land mammals at the time of the study (1996-2001), while Arctic hares, foxes, and waterfowl also frequently provided residents with food and furs.

Engagement in the Community-based Monitoring Network in Clyde River is high overall, as is evidenced by the consistently large amounts of data being collected for the project.

- Between April 2017 and March 2018, Clyde River harvesters recorded travel data from a combined total of 511 trips. The furthest trip documented was over 1,400 km.
- Data were collected for 476 harvesting events, representing catches of >1,500 animals (multiple birds and fish can be entered under a single record).





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Clyde River Highlights

- The community Data Clerk enabled communication between the Project Team and participating harvesters, and continually ensured that high quality data were collected and uploaded regularly.
- Nearly all of the harvesters that entered data in 2016-2017 are still actively collecting data, and new harvesters were trained and began participating in 2017-2018.
- A harvester recorded a harvest of a salmon caught in a net west of the community. Staff at Fisheries and Oceans Canada identified the fish as a pink salmon. He has volunteered to work with Fisheries and Oceans staff to spread information on how to report incidental salmon catches to assist in tracking the species in Arctic waters.
- Two Clyde River harvesters attended the Qaujigiartiit Health Research Monitoring Meetings in February in Iqaluit as representatives of the Community-based Monitoring Network.
- There was a substantial increase in the amount of data collected over last year, with no decrease in the quality of the data being collected.
- Nearly every record in the Clyde River database has an audio file with it that speaks to the traditional place name, the health, age, or size of the animal caught, the harvest method, or notes about the trip.
- Recognition awards were earned by nine participating Clyde River harvesters to acknowledge their ongoing contributions to the project. Qualifying harvesters chose gas, gun straps, knives, tents, tools, stoves, and lanterns.
- Two long-term participants were the October winners of the semi-annual grand prize draws of a snowmobile or ATV. The winner of the Spring 2018 draw was a harvester who had only recently begun collecting data for the project.
- During the December 2017 meetings, participants demonstrated their engagement in the Community-based Monitoring Network and contributed valuable information with respect to interpretation of the community's data. It was a highly successful and positively received first ever review of the data by the contributors.
- The Community-based Monitoring Network will be wrapping up in Clyde River in 2018-2019.

"All of the info that are recorded I find important to all of Nunavummiut and others that may need the information."

- Clyde River Harvester

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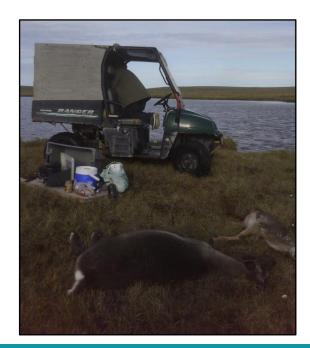
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Kugaaruk

Kugaaruk means "little stream" in Inuktitut, and it is also known as Arviligjuaq, meaning "the place of many whales". The community of 770 inhabitants is located on the southeastern shore of Pelly Bay off the Gulf of Boothia. Information collected during the 1996-2001 Nunavut Wildlife Harvest Study shows that caribou, Arctic char, lake trout, and ringed seals were the most frequently harvested species.

- Participating Kugaarumiut collected a combined total of >8,000 km of travel route data from 428 trips between April 2017 and March 2018.
- 185 harvest records reported catches of ringed seals, harp seals, Arctic char, lake trout, whitefish, geese, polar bear, caribou, and muskoxen.
- Data indicates that Arctic char were caught mainly in nets in Winter, while hooks were used more often between June and October.
- Harvest data shows that most caribou caught were adults, with about the same number of males and females being caught.
- Ringed seals were caught more often than harbour seals. Both species were caught most often in June using a harpoon and traveling by skidoo. Ringed seals can also be caught in late Spring or in Fall, but at this time of year they were usually caught with a rifle. Bearded seals were often caught further away from town and later in the year using a rifle from a boat.
- The observation records documented catches made by other members of a hunting party, equipment break downs, trap sets, and sightings or signs indicating that wildlife had recently been in the area.





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Kugaaruk Highlights

- A Kugaaruk harvester who took over the role of Data Clerk in Kugaaruk in April 2017, has become a true ambassador for the project. He is confident and efficient with uploading data and providing liaison in the community, and regularly collects his own harvest data for the project.
- In 2017-2018 nine new harvesters were trained in the community, many of whom are now contributing to the project.
- There has been a considerable increase in the number of harvest and observation records being uploaded by individual harvesters since last year (up to 300% increase in some months!).
- During the April 2017 community visit, participating harvesters gave positive feedback about the project, and put forth some suggestions for improvements to make the database more accessible.
- Recognition awards to acknowledge consistent entry of harvest and observation data were given out to five Kugaaruk harvesters.
- The semi-annual grand prize draws for a new snowmobile or ATV were won by three dedicated Community-based Monitoring Network participants.
- A community visit is slated for summer 2018 to provide participating harvesters with a comprehensive data review.
- Data collection is slated to continue in Kugaaruk until March 2019.



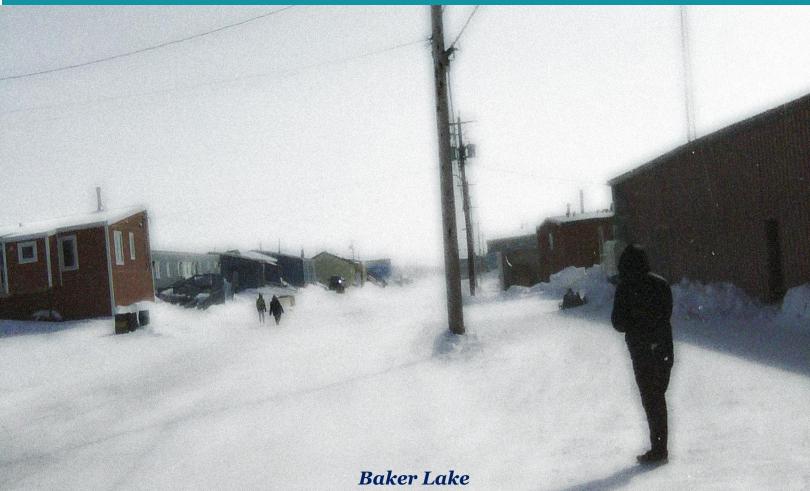
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Baker Lake, or Qamani'tuaq ("where the river widens"), is Nunavut's only community that is not located on the coast. The hamlet of about 1,700 people sits on the shore of an impressive lake of the same name, near the mouth of the Thelon River.

Baker Lake residents harvest caribou from five different caribou herds and rely heavily on the variety of fish and bird species found in and around the local water ways. During the 1996-2001 harvest study, Baker Lake hunters also reported harvests of Arctic wolves, grizzly bears, muskoxen, foxes, wolverines, hares, ptarmigan, as well as a few seals, a muskrat, and a moose.

The project launch and initial Community-based Monitoring Network training for Baker Lake took place April 18 and 19, 2018. An active local harvester assumed the role of Data Clerk in the community, and has continued to provide training to interested harvesters in the community. By April 30, data from three trips totalling 14 hours and 55 km had been uploaded to the system. Data had been recoded for three caribou harvests.

The Project Team has maintained a dialogue with the manager of the Hunters and Trappers Association. There are plans to return to Baker Lake in the summer of 2018 for additional recruitment and training, and to meet with the Board of the Hunters and Trappers Organization.

NUNAVUT WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BOARD'S COMMUNTIY-BASED MONITORING NETWORK: 2017-2018 ANNUAL REPORT ውඛዎና ÞԼተርሲትናተሳ bበLትኄቦቄ ውඛሮና ሲዛርውጭ 'ቴኦትLሀተላኘታኄቦ"ውና ላጭዕርኦተጭ: 2017-2018 ላካናህህና ኦታቴትና

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The Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB or Board) is an Institution of Public Government established in 1994 in accordance with the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. The Board is the main instrument of wildlife management in the Nunavut Settlement Area. The NWMB and its comanagement partners work together to combine the knowledge and understanding of wildlife managers, users, and the public to make decisions concerning the management of wildlife in Nunavut.

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NovaSila Wildlife Consulting Inc. specializes in wildlife management, sustainable use, consultations, and project coordination prepared and delivered with the target audience firmly in mind.

At **Trailmark Systems** we are driven by our commitment to understanding the human dimensions of natural resources, integrating multiple ways of knowing, and creating genuine, long-lasting community partnerships. We are a team of anthropologists, geographers, biologists, planners, and software developers dedicated to partner with and help build capacity for local and indigenous communities.

Founded in 1993, **Juniper Systems** is now a world-leader in ultra-rugged hand-held computers and intuitive field computing solutions. Juniper designs, manufactures, and services all of its products and works closely with customers and business partners locally and internationally to create integrated solutions.

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For more Information

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Contact the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board at:

P.O. Box 1379

Iqaluit, Nunavut

XoA oHo

ph. (867) 975-7300

fax. 1-888-421-9832

email: receptionist@nwmb.com

Visit our website:

www.nwmb.com

Or find us on Facebook:
www.facebook.com/groups/NunavutCommun
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receptionist@nwmb.com

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www.nwmb.com

トペペン° o c o b c b c b c Facebook:
www.facebook.com/groups/NunavutCommunitybased Monitoring Network/

In January 2019, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board will be issuing a call for expressions of interest from Nunavut communities interested in participating in the Community-based Monitoring Network. Watch the newspapers and Community-based Monitoring Network communications for details!