Community-Based Monitoring Network Δας[°]σ ϷLζσ^e αϷ^cΛ^{se}ζδ^sσ^sJ^c Λςηδ^{se}

Here we Hunt CLo Ayad <<>)

Travel Routes ۵°۲٬۶۵⊳۹۵⊃ Wildlife Harvests and Observations ف∠۲σ° ۹۰σ۲۶۵⊃۹۵۵۲ ک۲۵۵۵

> Here You Go <u>۵</u>∿۲٬۲۶۶ Examples Using the Data ⊲٬۲۵۶۰۵۰<u>۵۰۵ مد</u>۲۰

> > Here we Grow ⊂Ĺσ ∧२⁵>∽∽⊲⊀J⊂

The Satellite Community ᠳᡶᡄ᠋ᢗᢛᡣᢗᠵ᠘ᢞᡆᠲᡄᢅ᠅ᠫᡄ

ANNUAL REPORT - 2020 - ヘビウノー シー・シー

o 56 CA Quad Camera



This report was prepared by NovaSila Wildlife Consulting Inc. for the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board. 2020. Ddd Dobis AAST Ddd Dave Ddd Dave Ddd Dave Ddd Dave Ddd Dave Ddd Dave Ddd Ddv ACT Ddob Dave TDdd Ddv Ddv Ddv Ddv Ddv Ddv Ddv MIdlife Consulting



Letter from the Board

As the Community-Based Monitoring Network wraps up its ninth year of data collection, I would like to acknowledge the contribution of participating Nunavummiut harvesters to this work.

The program's database now includes travel routes from over 9,700 trips on the land, nearly 7,900 harvest records, and 2,900 wildlife observation records.

These impressive numbers should not merely be viewed as "data": they represent travel routes, skills, and experiences that result from generations of knowledge passed down from one hunter to the next. They are personal legacies, being shared to contribute to improving the information available for use in managing Nunavut's wildlife resources.

For this, we say thank you.

Yours truly,

Board Members and Staff at the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

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2020 Annual Report / 2020 ⊲°ĠJC۰r⊳'n° ⊳♂°b°

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Photo Credits: Participating CBMN Harvesters



The Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

The Nunavut Wildlife Management Board is an institution of public government, created within the Nunavut Agreement to be the main instrument of wildlife management and the regulator of access to wildlife in the Nunavut Settlement Area.

The Board, which includes nine appointed members, coordinates efforts with other comanagement bodies formed under the Nunavut Agreement, and with territorial and federal agencies. Decisions of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board are based on the knowledge of wildlife managers, users and the public, and on up-to-date research based in Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and modern science.

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Community-Based Monitoring Network Δας[°]σ ϷLtσ^b αϷ^cΩ^{sb}td^sb^sσ^sJ^c Λςαd^{sb}

The Community-Based Monitoring Network (CBMN) is an initiative of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board. The program engages Nunavummiut who hunt, fish, gather, and observe wildlife to document their current harvesting practices, experiences, and observations using modern technology. Participants use specially designed technology and/or a mobile application on their own Android or iPhone to record travel routes, wildlife sightings, harvest information, personal experiences and knowledge while they are out on the land.

The program team collects and compiles this information to create a collective storehouse of knowledge to improve local, regional and territorial wildlife management practices in Nunavut. Р∪Гу́с` ຉ๔୭୳ ⊳୮Հ⊂ՄԻ։Հ⊲րՉշ ᠕᠆᠋ᡅ᠕᠆᠘ ⊲~امدا <<⊂⊃۲. ୷ୣୄୄୢୄ୰ୄୖ ᢄᡃ᠘ᢣᠣᡃ ᡣ᠋ᡣ᠋ᠺ᠋᠋᠋ᡥ᠋᠋᠋ᡔᡗ᠊᠂᠋᠕ᡃᡁᡄ᠋᠋ᡝ᠘ᡧᡄ᠖ᠸᢐᢕᠥ ⊲⊃∿⊂∿⊃⊂ ᡪᡆᢣ᠌᠌ᠵ᠘᠊ᢣ᠋᠋ᡗ ĊĊĿ $\nabla P \subset P$ ᠘᠘ᡃᡅᢈᢈᠥᢕ᠋ᡗᡃ ⊃⊷ت⊳°⊲/د∟ ᠕ᢕᡐᡆ᠉ᠫᡗ ∆°r°G&r≪C°r°, ĎL⊀σ° Cd⊁Fσ°, ⊲°σ°°/n°UC ᠋ᡃ᠖᠊᠋ᢣ᠘ᢣᠵ᠈ᢣᡣ᠋᠋᠋᠈ᢣᢕ᠋ᠴᡃ <u>Գ</u>ՐՇ[֍] ⊲⊃ճ⊂Շ[®]⊂ՐԺ[®] ᠳᢄ᠘ᡄ᠋᠋ᠮᡄᡃᠴ᠋ᠴᡆᡄ᠊᠋ᠫ᠋᠋ᡥ᠘ᡃᠴᡣᡃ ∧⊂∿⊲∿ک⊂مغٰد ∟⊲د۲⁶ ک² ۵۲⁶ ۵۲⁶ ۵۲⁶ ۵۲⁶ ۵۲⁶ Ა^Ⴊ₽Ĵᡣᡃᡪᡄᡃᢩᠣᡧ᠘ᢣᡄ᠈᠋᠋᠋ᠫᢑ᠋ᠯᡐᢀᡣ᠋᠘᠅᠘ᡩᠵᡪ $\wedge \dot{\ll} - 2 \cap \psi$ $\square = \psi \circ D^{\circ}$



The CBMN was launched in the Nunavut hamlets of Arviat, Sanikiluaq, and Cambridge Bay in 2012 and continued until 2015 in those communities.

Since then, the program expanded to Clyde River (2015–2018), Kugaaruk (2015–2019), Baker Lake (2018–present), Taloyoak (2018–present), and Kugluktuk (2019–present). The program's most recent addition is Naujaat (2020).

CBMN \™₽™⊂▷ﺩ▷™ጋ™ בּשִאר אַלּרָיָר סַיּאַסַר, אָרָשַיַר אַלָּגָש גַיּטיַר אַיּגָש גַייַר אַיָר גערייין 2015-ר כילפר ברייד.



THE CBMN AIMS TO:

-> Work within and alongside existing traditional monitoring systems to improve data and information available to decision-making bodies directly from those who spend the most time on the land.

-> Help compile information needed to address concerns affecting wildlife management, conservation and Inuit harvesting rights.

-> Document traditional and ecological knowledge in a format that can communicate with scientific modeling.

RESPECT THE "INUIT WAY"

Harvesters have always shared information on their travel experiences, wildlife observations, and harvesting activities. These communications connect Inuit harvesters, forming information networks that focus on subsistence.

The CBMN taps into this long-standing system, which is largely why it has been so well received. One participating hunter described the program's approach to data collection as "the Inuit way" in promoting the CBMN in his community.



Photo credit: CBMN Harvester









CBMN ⊃ร่เ∿เ:

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√<√レップ−プ√, הקרי⊳/ "קי



HERE WE HUNT రేరా చిలిషి నంగింది TRAVEL ROUTES, HARVESTS & OBSERVATIONS దిగ్రదర్శంలో, చిలిషిండిందాందిందిందాం Participating CBMN harvesters from eight communities have collected more than 10 million waypoints from 9,700 harvesting trips. These data illustrate the vast distances Nunavummiut travel to supply food to their families and communities.

The map below shows the location of CBMN harvests and observation records to 2019. Different colors represent harvests and observations of wildlife in different communities.

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Map created by NWMB Staff







Photo Credits: Participating CBMN Harvesters

The nearly 10,000 CBMN records collected to date represent a powerful collaborative approach to documenting wildlife knowledge and harvesting practices by Inuit harvesters and comanagement agencies. They contain valuable information about the reliance of Nunavut communities on more than 35 species of wildlife

The species and amounts of wildlife recorded vary between communities and reflect differences in harvesting practices and preferences between communities, differences in abundances and distribution of wildlife in Nunavut, and the engagement of the community harvesters.

For example, harvest records from Baker Lake show that 85% of the community's harvest records are terrestrial mammals. In contrast, harvest records from Clyde River show that nearly half of the community's harvest records are marine mammals. Kugaaruk and Taloyoak records show the most commonly harvested species are Arctic char, lake trout, caribou, and ringed seals. Sanikiluaq harvesters contributed substantial data on the harvest of marine species, including sea cucumbers, urchins, starfish, clams, and other molluscs.

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Maps created by Danielle Quinn for the NWMB

The CBMN data show the condition of wildlife being encountered, with healthy, dead, sick, injured, and skinny animals reported (see maps, above). Of 6,507 records analyzed, 6,034 animals (93%) were reported to be healthy, 357 were skinny, 31 were sick, 33 were injured, and 49 were found dead. Caribou, Arctic char, and Arctic fox account for most of the non-healthy individuals reported. Overall, reports of skinny individuals were common across fish, marine mammals, and terrestrial mammals. Reports of injured and diseased animals typically referred to caribou.

Grey points on the maps represent all harvest and observation records available. The coloured points represent just those animals reported to be skinny, injured, sick, or dead.

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EXAMPLES OF USING THE CBMN DATA ϤϞϷϘϞʹϤϹʹ ϤϽʹϭ·ʹͿϚ CBMN ϧϹʹϧϟϭϗϧϹϧ

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HERE YOU GO





The CBMN data are collected by harvesters during their regular hunting activities. This limits the potential for the data to be used in western science, which most often uses data collection methods specifically for the types of analyses that will be done. The CBMN does not aim to produce scientific data sets nor to have its data stand alone. Rather, during the planning phases of the CBMN the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board hoped to accurately document the experiences of the participants.

Information gathered through the CBMN differs from conventional wildlife and academic Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit studies in that it removes the influences of a researcher during data collection.

The NWMB is committed to continuing to explore the benefits and potential uses of the CBMN data in informing wildlife management decision-making in Nunavut

CBMN Ċ°₽ ₽U_ሙናע% ৸ঀ৾৾ঀ৾৾ঀ৾৾ঀ৾৾ঀ৾৾৾৾ঀ৾৾৾৾৾ ⊲⊃۲∟ ⊲∿ام۲₀⊂⊸⊃۰۵. ᠳ᠖ᠫᢕᢂᢞ ᡖ᠋ᡣ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠃᠘᠘᠘᠘᠕᠃ᢕ᠘ ھ-__نو_ ᠖ᡃ᠆᠘᠆᠕᠆᠕᠆᠕᠆᠕᠆᠕᠆᠕ ᢀ᠋ᠫᠲᡲᡃ᠊ᠣᡃ᠘ᢕ ⊌∩℠≀∆&[຺]┟⊂Ͻσ^ͺ ____⊲⊂⊳, ٦⊂∿⊳⊂٨ <u>ڬڬڵڔۥ؞ڔۮ؇؇ڣ؋ڣ؈؈ڋڡ؋ڗ؈؇؇؇</u> ݐ⊲۲L۶∿۲۰٫۳۰ ک°⊗۰٬۵۲۲۲۵ ک°۵۰٬۱۳۰ ک ᠻᠡᢂ᠋ᡔᡄ $< \Delta C \supset \sigma^{2} \cup \sigma$ CBMN ൶൙ഺ ᢆᢄᡩᡄᡅᢣ᠈ᡃᡪᠿᡃ᠖ ႱႶႱჄჾႱჿ ᠣᡣᢩᢩᠵ᠘᠆᠕᠆᠕᠆᠕᠆᠕᠆᠕᠆᠕ ᠳᡄᡥᡆᡃᡗᠯᢙ᠉᠋᠋ᢕ ᠕ᡅᠡᡃ᠋ᠫ᠙ᢕᢣᡆᡃ.

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In 2019, CBMN data from Cambridge Bay was presented at a marine situational awareness workshop that aimed to identify and reduce the risks of marine shipping traffic to caribou at ice crossings. The data played an important role in providing directions to mariners to preserve Inuit travel routes (as shown on the map to the right), and in understanding the timing of caribou crossings with ice conditions.

<u>2019-Γ</u>, CBMN ᲡUℯ℩ℯ℩ℰ ∆™⊐⊂⊃⊂∩⊲۲҅™`ڶ™⊃⊂ ᢗᡅ᠌ᢂ᠆᠕ᠴ᠋ ᠵ᠈ᢣ᠌᠌ᡔ᠈᠆ᠣᠣ᠕ᠫᡬ ᡖᡣᢩ᠃ᠣ᠋ᠴ᠘᠉ᠫ᠘ᠳ᠋ᡗ᠈᠆ᡣ᠘ᠴ᠘ᢤᡄ᠌᠒ᢥᠶᠣᡃ ዾጏᇿ᠍ዻᡅ᠉Ͻ᠋᠋ᢖᡃ᠂ᢗ᠒᠌᠋ᠫ᠋᠄᠋ᡗ᠊ᢀ᠋ᢉᠯ᠋᠋᠋ᢉ᠋᠋ᡬᢄ᠋᠘᠋᠋ᡭᢄ᠖ᡔᢥᢄᠴ کەر⊃ر ᠵᠲᡃᡆᡄ ∆ف∿⊃ە⊂. ₽∪ѽҕѽҀ ϪϧϟͶϞϝΓϔϿϲ ᠕᠃᠘ᡅᢂᢞ᠋ ᠕ᡆ᠘ᡃᢒᢛ᠐ᢂ᠋ᠣ᠋᠄᠋ ᠫᠻ᠋᠋᠋᠆ᠫᡊ᠕᠆ᡁ᠖᠆᠘᠈ᢣᠵ᠘᠈ᡩ᠘᠃ᠴᡄ᠅᠘᠘ᡁᠴ ∆⊅∆ና ∆ኁՐናልՐ≪ና⊂ኁՐ∗⊅ና, ∢⁺⇒ ⊃የፖLσኁℾષ ኄ∿ኒካሪና ⊃∽∽ ۵⊌بئىدلىن⊂ ۲۹ ھە⊿~٦∆د۲°.



Map created by NWMB Staff

The Baker Lake HTO requested CBMN data to help identify caribou harvesting locations near the Whale Tail mine. The map and raw data were used to support their position during the Agnico Eagle Whale Tail pit gold mine public hearing.

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Map created by NWMB Staff A participating Clyde River harvester requested his travel, harvest, and wildlife observation data to include in work being done by the National Snow and Ice Data Center (2019).

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Map created by Trailmark Systems



Last year, the Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board included all the CBMN caribou records from the Kitikmeot region in their Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit database.



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Participating harvesters in many CBMN communities expressed interest in data collection beyond the original three years. Ideally, the CBMN could operate in all Nunavut communities long-term; however, as with most data collection programs, the scope of the program has been limited by the available resources.

The data collection technology was updated this year and is now available on Android/iOS. This means that harvesters in participating CBMN communities can use their smartphones to collect and upload data

The Nunavut Wildlife Management Board recently (May 2020) began a pilot study of a "satellite community" to allow some of the most active past CBMN participants to continue long-term data collection. Harvesters in Clyde River and Kugaaruk eagerly picked up their devices to begin collecting data again as part of this pilot program.

The Nunavut Wildlife Management Board will assess the success of the satellite community and the new technology in anticipation of being able to roll the program out in more Nunavut communities in the future.

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Photo credits: Participating CBMN Harvesters

A PEER REVIEW OF THE DATA



LOOKING AHEAD: CdCJ^S J^S J^S:



During a 2019 Strategic Planning session for the program, participants recommended that they get together with other (nonparticipating) key harvesters, elders, members of the Project Team, and representatives of local HTOs to talk about the data collected through the CBMN. This forum would bring everyone together, facilitate a true peer review of the data, and incorporate elements of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit.

Nunavut Wildlife Management Board members echoed these comments and expressed interest in round table discussions to review, validate, and assist in interpreting the data.

As the facilitator of the 2019 Strategic Planning Sessions summarized the discussion: there is a need to turn the data back into knowledge. As 2020 comes to a close, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board will consider ways to do this safely and effectively. 2019 \Box PJ \triangleleft J \square ^b \square ^c <^c $a\sigma$ ^c Γ $\land -\pi \land \triangleleft$ J^c, $\Delta \land \Gamma$ ^b \triangleright ^c b Π / \square ^c \Box P^L \square ^b \square ^c \land ^c \square ^c



Photo credits: Participating CBMN Harvesters



Program Partners ለርኪ ላካ ጋር ለርኪ የር እ

, JovaSila Wildlife Consulting

At NovaSila Wildlife Consulting Inc. our appreciation for wildlife and the people who rely on it is evident in the quality of our work. We specialize in wildlife co-management initiatives, including 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.



For more Information contact the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board at: $Prrdb\sigma PLJ^r \supset b^r D^r b \sigma \sigma r$

P.O. Box 1379 Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0 phone / ▷☜ᡄ▷╴. (867) 975-7300 fax / ሥс⊃ыд̀рс 1-888-421-9832 email / ☜Ҁऽ▷уыдс ⊃ҀрС: receptionist@nwmb.com

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