NUNAVUT WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BOARD
Agenda: Regular Meeting No. RM 002-2018
June 6, 2018 (9:00 AM to 6:05 PM)
NWMB Boardroom, Iqaluit, Nunavut

Time of Day:	No:	Item:	Tab:	Presenter:	Maximum Time
9:00 AM to 9:05 AM	1	Call to Order / Opening Prayer		Acting Chairperson	5 Minutes
9:05 AM to 9:10 AM	2	Opening Remarks and Introductions		Acting Chairperson	5 Minutes
9:10 AM to 9:15 AM	3	Agenda Review and Approval	1	Acting Chairperson	5 Minutes
		Department of Environment-GN (DOE-NU): Issues/Decisions			
9:15 AM to 10:05 AM	4	Peary Caribou Management Plan	2	GN-DOE	50 Minutes
10:05 AM to 10:35 AM	5	Dolphin and Union Caribou Sport Hunt Limit	3	GN-DOE	30 Minutes
		Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO): Issues/Decisions			
10:35 AM to 10:55 AM	6	Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada Updates	4	DFO	20 Minutes
10:55 AM to 11:25 AM	7	Season Bridging Pilot Project for Nunavut and Nunavik Allocation in the Northern Shrimp Fishery from 2018/19 to 2020/21 Seasons	5	DFO	30 Minutes
11:25 M to 11: 45 AM	8	Narwhal Flexible Quota System: Five-point narwhal carry-over rule	6	DFO	20 Minutes
11:45 AM to 1:00 PM		***LUNCH***			
		Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC): Issues/Decisions			
1:00 PM to 1:30 PM	9	Short-eared Owl Management Plan	7	ECCC	30 Minutes
1:30 PM to 2:10 PM	10	Ahiak (Queen Maud Gulf) Migratory Bird Sanctuary Management Plan	8	ECCC	40 Minutes
		Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board			
2:10 PM to 2:50 PM	11	Baffin Island Caribou Total Allowable Harvest Amendment Request	9	QWB	40 Minutes
2:50 PM to 3:10 PM	12	Revision of Harvesting Credits based on an Increased Total Allowable Harvest for Baffin Bay Polar Bears	10	QWB	40 Minutes
3:10 PM to 3:25 PM		**BREAK**			15 Minutes

		Mittimatalik Hunters and Trappers Organization			
3:25 PM to 3:55 PM	13	Request to change management of North Baffin Island Caribou	11	TBD	30 Minutes
3:55 PM to 4:25 PM	14	Request to Exclude Defense of Property Kills from Community Polar Bear Total Allowable Harvest Allocaiton	12	TBD	30 Minutes
		Cumberland Sound Fisheries Ltd./Pangnirtung Fisheries Ltd.			
4:25 PM to 4:55 PM	15	Request for an additional 50-100 MT of Turbot in the Cumberland Sound Turbot Management Area	13	TBD	30 Minutes
		Qikqtaaluk Corporation			
4:55 PM to 5:55 PM	16	Qikiqtaaluk Corporation Presentation	14	Qikiqtaaluk Corporation	50 Minutes
5:55 PM to 6:05 PM	17	Adjournment		Acting Chairperson	10 Minutes

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Minister of Environment
Ministaat Avatiliqiyitkut
Ministre de l'Environnement

March 29, 2018

Mr. Daniel Shewchuk
Acting Chairperson
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
P.O Box 1379
Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0

Dear Mr. Shewchuk:

Re: Peary Caribou Management Plan and proposed Total Allowable Harvest for Peary Caribou.

At the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board's (NWMB's or Board's) regular meeting, held in Iqaluit on September 11, 2017, in response to the Government of Nunavut's (GN's) Request for Decision, the Board addressed the process by which they should consider approving a Peary Caribou management plan and the establishment of Total Allowable Harvests (TAHs) for Peary Caribou.

After considering the concerns raised by Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) in its letter to the GN and Board, dated August 4, 2017, and the response provided by the GN in its letter to NTI, dated August 30, 2017, the Board decided to delay the process to be followed and invited NTI and the GN to work together to discuss and address outstanding issues regarding the Plan.

In the NTI letter to the GN and Board, dated August 4, 2017, a request was made to ensure meaningful consultation with affected Nunavut beneficiaries. NTI expressed concern with the time that had passed since the initial consultations and the concerns expressed by communities regarding the TAH recommendations.

NTI and GN officials held a conference call with the Iviq HTO in Grise Fiord on November 30, 2017. As an outcome to the call, NTI and GN representatives agreed that due to the time that had passed since the previous consultations on the draft Management Plan, there was a need for follow-up consultations with the Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay HTOs.

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Minister of Environment
Ministaat Avatiliqiyitkut
Ministre de l'Environnement

The GN held HTO consultations with Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord between the dates of February 1-2, 2018. NTI, NWMB, and Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board (QWB) representatives participated in each of the GN-led consultations. The purpose of the additional consultations was to:

- Discuss the current draft Peary Caribou Management Plan (2014) and the rationale for proposed TAH recommendations and management units.
- Invite comments from each HTO on: i) whether TAHS are justified for Peary Caribou, ii) if so, based on what populations, and iii) the core components of the current draft management plan.

Following the HTO consultations, the GN completed a summary report (see attached). As a result of the consultations and in an effort to accommodate the opposition from both communities concerning the TAH recommendations for the Ellesmere Island Group (PC-01) and the Bathurst Island Group (PC-05, the GN would be open to having mandatory harvest reporting in place of TAHs. The GN maintains the recommendations to have moratoriums on harvesting for the Devon Island Group (PC-04) and the Prince of Wales Group (PC-06). GN representatives will be present to answer any questions regarding these matters at the next NWMB regular meeting set for June 2018.

I look forward to the Board continuing with the decision making process for the Peary Caribou Management Plan and harvest recommendations. If the Board's staff members have any questions, please address them to Drikus Gissing, Director of Wildlife Management.

Sincerely,

Joe Savikataaq,
Minister

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May 4, 2018

Mr. Daniel Shewchuk
Acting Chairperson
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
P.O. Box 1379
Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0

Re: Regular Meeting No. RM 002-2018; revised Peary Caribou Request for Decision

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) appreciates the opportunity to provide the following submission in response to the notice of NWMB Regular Meeting No. RM 002-2018.

General Comment regarding proposed Peary Caribou decisions

NTI is recently in receipt of the Government of Nunavut's (GN's) revised Peary Caribou proposal and the GN's request that the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB) continue its decision-making process for matters pertaining to Peary Caribou at Regular Meeting No. RM 002-2018.

Please be advised that NTI received the GN's revised Peary Caribou proposal only on April 28, 2018. As such, NTI will need more time to have discussions with HTO's and the GN before being in a position to provide a submission to the GN and NWMB on a mutually satisfactory procedure for the NWMB to consider the views of Inuit and the public regarding this matter. As discussed during our telephone conference with the NWMB and others yesterday, there is value in further engagement taking place prior to any decisions regarding the GN's Peary Caribou proposal.

NTI Proposals for Regular Meeting No. RM 002-2018

NTI proposes that the NWMB, at Regular Meeting No. RM 002-2018, request or direct the GN to take the following steps:

... /2

- Revise the draft Peary Caribou Management Plan to more clearly incorporate the GN's revised positions on mandatory reporting and TAHs outside the proposed PC-04 and PC-06.

- Inform the NWMB, NTI and HTOs of its views of the following three issues:

    - Issue 1: What regulatory instrument does the GN propose to use to establish mandatory reporting for Inuit in the absence of a TAH?

    - Issue 2: Would the proposed moratoria for PC-04 and PC-06 be achieved through a TAH of zero and, if not, what HTO measure or other Article 5-compliant regulatory instrument would be used to implement such moratoria?

    - Issue 3: Does the GN support the holding of in-person hearings in Grise Fiord, Resolute Bay or both to consider the approval of the draft Peary Caribou Management Plan and revised harvesting management measures?

- Undertake further engagement with the Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay HTO's, including NTI, to receive the results of the HTO follow-up discussions that HTOs indicated they planned to conduct following the February engagement regarding this matter.

Planning for future decision-making

The GN's letter asking the NWMB to continue its decision-making process for matters pertaining to Peary Caribou does not recommend a process by which the NWMB will consider the views of Inuit and the public for this important matter.

While discussions between the GN and NWMB regarding procedure for decision-making pertaining to Peary Caribou have been ongoing since the NWMB's December, 2017 meeting, sufficient information is not available at this time for NTI to provide a submission on a mutually satisfactory procedure.

Therefore, NTI recommends that that no substantive decision be made on the GN's Peary Caribou proposal at the June meeting. NTI proposes to provide the NWMB with our recommended procedure for considering the views of Inuit and the public regarding Peary Caribou matters once NTI has had an opportunity to review the revised Peary Caribou proposal with the HTO's and confer further with GN officials.

For the present, please be advised that NTI plans to recommend that the NWMB hold in-person hearings in Resolute Bay, Grise Fiord or both.

Sincerely,

James Eetoolook,
Vice President, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.

SUBMISSION TO THE

NUNAVUT WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BOARD (NWMB)

Regular Meeting No. RM 002- 2018

FOR

Information: ☐ **Decision:** ☒

Issue: ***Delay or Suspension of the NWMB Public Hearing Processes for "Management Plan for Peary Caribou in Nunavut", and All Peary Caribou TAHs and Moratoriums in Qikiqtaaluk Region***

Background:

Since the 1960s, Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord have been effectively self-managing Peary caribou harvests on the High Arctic islands within their resource use areas. These communities have over 50 years of Peary caribou management expertise, which they have adjusted as needed with many population fluctuations and changes in distributions of Peary caribou. In their harvesting areas, no caribou populations have been depleted due to harvesting under the communities' careful and wise management. The QWB supports the HTOs in continuing their long legacy of Peary caribou management based mainly on Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit.

Nunavut's Department of Environment (DoE) has developed a Peary caribou management plan without full involvement of both Arctic Bay and Pond Inlet. During February 2018, DoE consulted about the proposed plan with the HTO Boards in Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay, but not in Arctic Bay and Pond Inlet. Public meetings were not held in Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay, but the HTO Boards did inform DoE that the public had to be consulted before decisions could be made. Inuit in the communities do not understand the implications of the proposed Plan.

The communities want to be able to continue their proven community-based management of Peary caribou. These effective mechanisms have not been explicitly recognized and enabled in the current draft of the DoE plan. Documentation of community-based Peary caribou management strategies and methods, and the lack of consultation with Arctic Bay and Pond Inlet, will take several months to address.

Consultation:

The HTOs in the High Arctic have been working to manage Peary caribou successfully for 50 years using proven locally based management strategies, both independently and in communication with their co-management partners. The QWB and its predecessors have been working with the HTOs at least 35 years.

Recommendation:

1. The QWB recommends that the NWMB Hearing processes for the "Management Plan for Peary caribou in Nunavut", and all Peary caribou TAHs and moratoriums in Qikiqtaaluk region, should be delayed or suspended for 9-12 months.
2. The QWB proposes to work with the HTOs and communities to document their community-based Peary caribou management strategies and harvest management methods, so that these may be recognized and enabled in the future.

Prepared by:

Jason Mikki, Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board, 867-645-4860

Michael Ferguson, Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board, 613-407-1197

Date:

May 3, 2018

Consultations with Hunting and Trapping Organizations on the Draft Nunavut Peary Caribou Management Plan

February 1-2, 2018

Department of Environment, Government of Nunavut Iqaluit, Nunavut

Executive Summary

Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment (DOE) representatives conducted consultations with Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTOs) in Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord, from February 1-2, 2018, as an additional round of consultations on the draft Nunavut Peary Caribou Management Plan (the Plan). There were initial consultations held during the development of the Plan, prior to submission of the Plan to the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB) in 2014. The additional round of consultations were carried out due to the significant amount of time that has elapsed since the Plan was submitted to the NWMB. In the time since the original submission, there as been some changes to sitting members of the HTOs and new concerns related to Peary Caribou could have arisen.

The Plan and the harvest restriction recommendations were discussed as separate items. Both Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord HTO members expressed agreement with the content of the Plan but were strongly opposed to the recommended Total Allowable Harvest (TAH) recommendations for two of the proposed Peary Caribou Management Units. DOE staff proposed that the TAH recommendations could possibly be reconsidered and replaced with consistent harvest reporting and community-based management. DOE agreed to communicate any proposed changes to the NWMB at the June 2018 regular meeting.

This report attempts to summarize the comments made by participants during the second round of consultations.

Preface

This report represents the Department of Environment's best efforts to accurately capture all of the information that was shared during consultation meetings with the Hunters and Trappers Organizations of Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord.

The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect those of the Department of Environment, or the Government of Nunavut.

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1.0 Report Purpose and Structure

This report is intended to collate and summarize comments, questions, concerns and suggestions provided by the HTOs in response to the Draft Nunavut Peary Caribou Management Plan (the Plan) and the TAH and Moratorium recommendations for specific proposed Peary Caribou management units. The following communities were consulted from February 1-2, 2018:

- Resolute Bay, February 1, 2018
- Grise Fiord, February 2, 2018

Since a substantial amount of time has passed since the Plan was submitted to the NWMB and there had likely been turnover in HTO members, there was agreement between the DOE and co-management partners that additional consultations should be carried out. Initial consultations had been completed during the drafting of the Plan, prior to submission to the NWMB in 2014. The additional consultations, carried out in 2018, were necessary to ensure HTOs were still well informed and to discuss any new Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit or new concerns regarding the management or population status of Peary Caribou.

Representatives from the DOE, NWMB, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI), and the Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board (QWB) attended each of the consultations.

2.0 Purpose of Consultations

The consultations were planned to be additional to the rounds of consultations that had taken place during the development of the Plan. Since approximately four years had passed since the Plan and harvest recommendations had been submitted to the NWMB, the DOE and com-management partners felt that there would be a benefit in ensuring that the Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord HTOs were still well informed and fully aware of the current status of the Plan.

2.1 Format of Meetings

The meetings were held in the evening or afternoon and ran between 2 to 3 hours depending on HTO engagement. Meetings were facilitated and led by the Senior Manager of Wildlife Operations, Jason Aliqatuqtuq, and the Senior Wildlife Advisor, Caryn Smith. Each consultation started with a presentation (Appendix 1) summarizing the process of the development and submission of the Plan and an overview of the harvest recommendations that had been submitted in 2014. The participants were invited to ask questions, raise concerns, or provide alternative recommendations throughout the meetings. After the presentation, questions/discussion continued until no further questions were raised.

3.0 Summary by Community

The objectives of the consultations were made clear to the HTO members prior to and at the start of each meeting. There were many similar questions, concerns and suggestions raised by HTO Board members in both communities consulted.

3.1 Resolute Bay

Date: February 1, 2018

Representatives:

- GN-DOE, Senior Manager of Operations: Jason Aliqatuqtuq
- GN-DOE, Senior Wildlife Advisor: Caryn Smith
- GN-DOE, North Baffin Manager: Scott Johnson
- GN-DOE, Resolute Bay Conservation Officer: Tabitha Mullin
- NTI, Biologist Cheryl Wray
- NWMB, Biologist: Denis Ndeloh
- NWMB, Biologist: Kyle Ritchie
- QWB, Board Member: Adamie Nuna
- Resolute Bay HTO Board members
    - Philip Mannik (HTO Chair)
    - Nancy Amauralik (HTO Manager)
    - Paddy Aqiatusuk
    - Joadamie Amagoalik
    - Paul Amagoalik
    - Simon Idlout
    - Kantisse Idlout
    - Mark Amarualik

Comments and questions:

The HTO members expressed concerns over outdated survey results being used to inform management recommendations, including TAHs. The community feels they have done their best to work with governments and NTI on the recovery of Peary Caribou and they have been seeing an increase in caribou numbers. A suggestion of having strict harvest reporting in place of implementing TAHs, while maintaining recommended moratoriums, was discussed and the HTO members indicated that they would prefer that approach. The representative from NTI inquired as to how DOE would accommodate the reporting of caribou harvesting. DOE representatives communicated that there would be mechanisms in place through the local Wildlife Office and Conservation Officer to facilitate the reporting of harvests. The hunters would need to fill out a standard hunter kill return form and would be eligible for compensation from hunter incentive programs for submitting caribou samples.

It was explained by DOE representatives that the harvest restriction recommendations were not a part of the Plan but rather additional. HTO members were still in favor of the community based monitoring recommendations made in the submitted management plan. Some HTO members recognized the benefit of harvest information and referenced an Environment and Climate Change Canada project that involved surveying hunters. Meeting participants pointed out that Peary Caribou are still one population that moves widely around their range and that they have a cycling population. The impacts of wolves and weather events (Climate Change) on the Peary Caribou population was also a major concern brought up by HTO members. Other members indicated that there was a strong desire to ensure the GN monitors habitat use in relation to any mineral exploration or development. Concerns over being able to revisit the Plan over time were brought up and DOE representatives indicated that the Plan is meant to be reviewed, with input from communities, after several years and the Plan is also a living document that can address information as it changes. Any necessary changes that arise before the recommended review period can be addressed through submission for decision to the NWMB.

The HTO indicated they wanted to further discuss the information presented and discussed during the consultation among their members and with the community. The DOE representatives asked if the HTO would provide a letter prior to the NWMB regular meeting in June.

3.2 Grise Fiord Consultation Summary

Meeting Dates: February 2, 2018

Representatives:

- GN-DOE, Senior Manager of Operations: Jason Aliqatuqtuq
- GN-DOE, Senior Wildlife Advisor: Caryn Smith
- GN-DOE, North Baffin Manager: Scott Johnson
- NTI, Biologist Cheryl Wray
- NWMB, Biologist: Denis Ndeloh
- NWMB, Biologist: Kyle Ritchie
- QWB, Board Member: Adamie Nuna
- Iviq HTO Board members
    - Jarloo Kiguktak (HTO Chair)
    - Jeffrey Qaunaq
    - Liza Ningiuk
    - Marty Kuluguqtuq (HTO Secretary/Treasurer)
    - Ingerlise Christensen
    - Amon Akeeagok (HTO Vice-chair)

Comments and questions:

There was a strong desire from the start of the meeting to have updated population estimate surveys done for Ellesmere Island. The HTO felt they had not received adequate communication on the 2008 survey results. DOE representatives informed meeting participants that the Department recognized that the 2008 Peary Caribou Management Plan was outdated. Several rounds of community consultations were conducted as part of the drafting of the 2014 Peary Caribou Management Plan. The NWMB representative pointed out that the DOE had conducted surveys in 2015/2016 and the results of those surveys showed no change since the earlier survey work. The HTO members feel that there is a healthier population of Peary Caribou now than there was ten years ago. A suggestion of having strict harvest reporting in place of implementing TAHs, while maintaining recommended moratoriums, was discussed. HTO members indicated that the suggested approach of strict harvest reporting would be more acceptable as they know that the community does not support the recommendations of TAHs. There were concerns over how long a moratorium would be in place and whether or not the management units with moratoriums would be surveyed more frequently. HTO members felt that snowmobile surveys should be conducted in some areas before a moratorium is set. The NWMB representative mentioned that HTOs can communicate their preferences for lengths of moratoriums and survey frequency to the NWMB.

The HTO members were very much in favor of the Plan's recommendation of community based ground survey work but wanted to know if there would be funding for the work (e.g. a paid position in the community). DOE representatives pointed out that the NWMB offers significant funding for community based and IQ research proposals. The NWMB representative explained the funding in more detail and encouraged the HTO to apply for the funding.

The HTO members wanted to discuss the information presented and discussed during the consultation and did not indicate any specific support on that date. The DOE representatives asked if the HTO would provide a letter prior to the NWMB regular meeting in June.

4.0 Summary

There was a strong message from the HTOs in both Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord that there was little support in the communities for the DOE TAH recommendations and there was a desire to have community based research included in the ongoing management of Peary Caribou. The suggestion of strict harvest reporting in place of TAHs was well received and the HTOs agreed to discuss it further and engage their community members on the idea. There was still some concerns regarding the recommended moratoriums but some of the feedback indicated that maintaining the moratorium recommendations may be acceptable in light of TAH accommodations. Both HTOs requested time following the consultation to communicate the information with their respective communities before they would offer a letter expressing their position on the information provided and issues discussed.

Appendix 1


2014 Draft
Peary Caribou Management Plan
and
Action Plan Recommendations
GN Department of Environment
Caryn Smith and Jason Aliqatuqtuq


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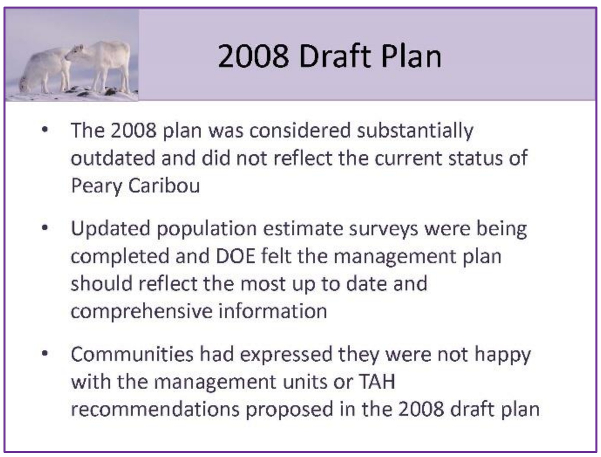
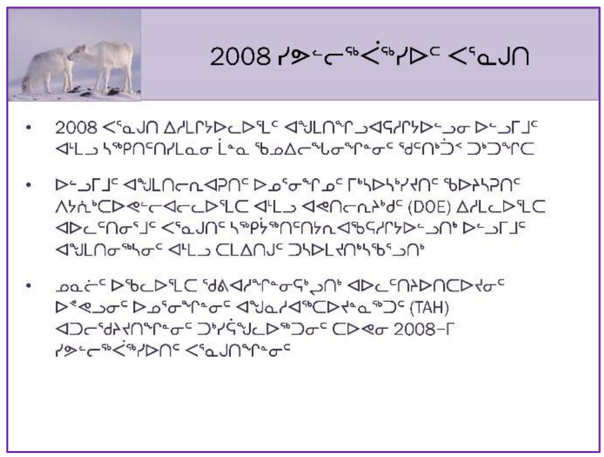

2008 Draft Plan
• The 2008 plan was considered substantially outdated and did not reflect the current status of Peary Caribou
• Updated population estimate surveys were being completed and DOE felt the management plan should reflect the most up to date and comprehensive information
• Communities had expressed they were not happy with the management units or TAH recommendations proposed in the 2008 draft plan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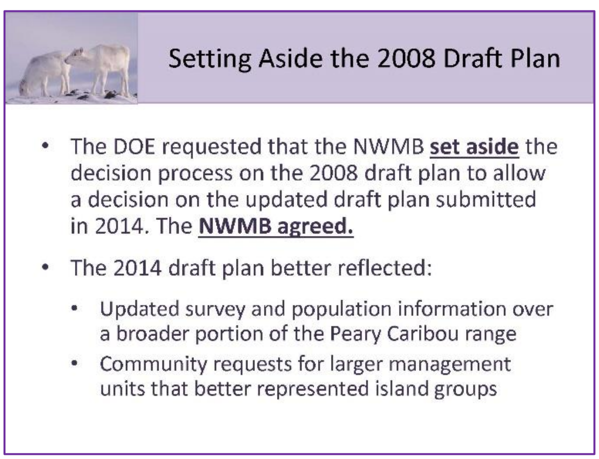
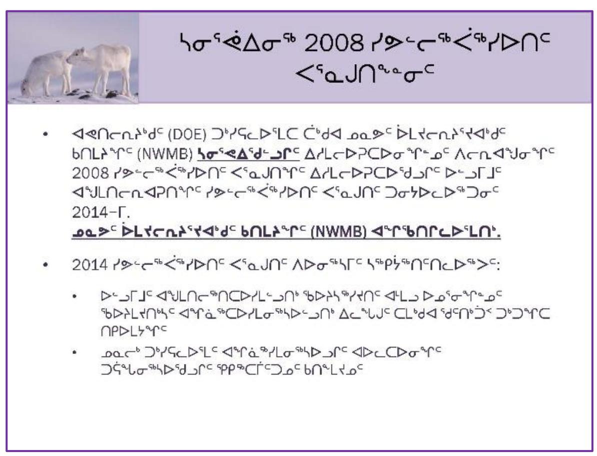

Setting Aside the 2008 Draft Plan
• The DOE requested that the NWMB set aside the decision process on the 2008 draft plan to allow a decision on the updated draft plan submitted in 2014. The NWMB agreed.
• The 2014 draft plan better reflected:
• Updated survey and population information over a broader portion of the Peary Caribou range
• Community requests for larger management units that better represented island groups

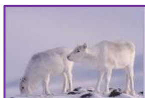

ᓴᓂᕝᕚᐃᓂᖅ 2008 ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅᓯᐅᑎᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑎᙳᓂᑦ
• ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ (DOE) ᑐᒃᓯᕋᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ (NWMB) ᓴᓂᕝᕙᐃᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᖏᑦ 2008 ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅᓯᐅᑎᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᐊᖑᒪᑎᓕᐊᕈᑎᖏᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅᓯᐅᑎᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑎᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᑦ 2014–ᒥ.
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ (NWMB) ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒋᓪᓚᕐᒪᑎᒃ.
• 2014 ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅᓯᐅᑎᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑎᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᓴᒥᑦ ᓴᖅᑮᔪᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ:
• ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᐊᖑᒪᑎᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᖓᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᖁᕐᑎᒃᑑᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑕ ᑎᑭᐅᒪᔭᖏᑦ
• ᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᕋᖓᓂᖅᓴᐅᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓖᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᙵᔪᓄᑦ

Process

- Consult on the initial draft with communities
  - There were workshops in 2010 and 2011 with Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay
- Edit draft to reflect community input and concerns
- Share revised draft with stakeholders for further clarification
- Seek support on final draft
- Submit final draft to NWMB for approval and to form basis for new regulations under the wildlife act

ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅ

- ᐊᐱᕐᓯᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᕐᐊᓕᖅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅᓯᐅᑎᑦ
  - ᑲᑎᒪᓯᒻᓈᕈᑎᖄᒃᑐᖄᓘᕐᒪᑦ 2010-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2011-ᒥ ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑦᑐᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᓯᐃᑦᑐᕐᒥ
- ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅᓯᐅᑎᑦ ᓴᖅᑮᖅᑎᑦᑎᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᒥᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ
- ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᐃᓐᓇᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅᓯᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᖃᑎᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᔪᑎᓂᑦ
- ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᒃᓯᔪᑎᓂ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅᓯᐅᑎᓂᑦ
- ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᒃᓯᔪᑎᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅᓯᐅᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ (NWMB) ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᑖᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓃᑦᑐᑦ



Purpose of the Plan

- Establish goals for taking care of Peary Caribou
- Identify the importance of working together;
- Provide current population estimates and trends;
- Define roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders;
- Define the information required to effectively manage;
- Include Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) and scientific knowledge equally in the management process

ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖓ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑎᐅᑉ

- ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᓗᓂ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐹᖅᑭᒃᓯᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᕿᑦᑎᒃᑑᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᑦ
- ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᒪᕆᐅᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᓗᓂ
- ᐱᔭᐅᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᒃᓯᔪᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖏᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ
- ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕆᐊᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᑦ ᐱᖃᑎᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ
- ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᔭᕆᐊᓕᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᒃᑎᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᕐᑯᓗᒋᑦ
- ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ (IQ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓗᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᖏᓐᓂ

Purpose of the Plan

- Provide a framework for determining when management actions should be taken; and
- Ensure full involvement of Inuit in the future monitoring and management of Peary Caribou
- To provide NWMB with a management plan that is ready for implementation.

ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖓ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑎᐅᑉ

- ᐱᔭᐅᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᖓᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᒥᐊᖅᑐᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᖔᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
- ᐃᓘᓐᓇᓕᒫᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑕᐅᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᕿᑦᑎᒃᑯᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ
- ᐱᔭᐅᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ (NWMB) ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᔾᔮᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ

General Recommendations

- Recommend establishing management units based on 9 Island groups
- Establish an ongoing community based ground survey program with appropriate support
- Establish a harvest reporting and sample collection program
  - Each harvest should be reported through the submission of hunter kill reports

ᑕᒪᐃᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔨᔪᑎᑦ

- ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔨᒧᓂ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᐃᖃᖁᑎᒧᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑐᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒋᒧᒋᑦ 9 ᕿᑭᒃᑕᓴᐃᑦ
- ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᒧᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᖕᒐᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᑎᒥᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᔨᑎᒋᔭᕆᐊᓕᖃᑕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᔨᑎᖃᕐᒧᑎᒃ
- ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᒧᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᓄᐊᑦᑎᔨᑎᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᑎᒥᑦ
  - ᐊᑐᓂ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᖑᖃᑦᑕᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔨᑎᒍ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑎᒧᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔨᓂᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂ

Recommended Peary Caribou Management Units

PC-01: Ellesmere Island Group

PC-02: Axel Heiberg Group

PC-03: Ringnes Island Group

PC-04: Devon Island Group

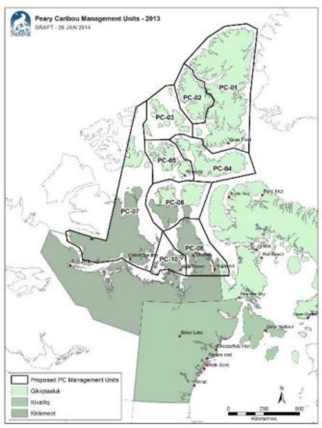
PC-05: Bathurst Island Group

PC-06: Prince of Wales/Somerset Island Group

PC-07: Victoria Island Group

PC-08: Boothia Peninsula

PC-10: King William Island Group



ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖁᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᕆᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖏᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ

PC-01: ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑐᑉ ᐊᒧᐊᓂᑦᑐᖅ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᖕᒥ ᑲᑎᖕᒪᔪᑦ

PC-02: ᐅᒥᖕᒪᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᖓᓂ ᑲᑎᖕᒪᔪᑦ

PC-03: ᐅᕆᖕᓂᕐ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᒥᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᒪᔪᑦ

PC-04: ᑕᓪᓗᕈᕐᒥ ᑲᑎᖕᒪᔪᑦ

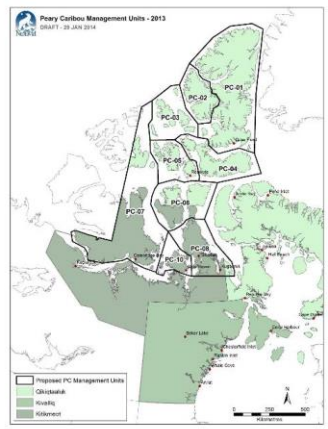
PC-05: ᑐᒃᑐᓯᐅᕐᕕᒃ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᒥ ᑲᑎᖕᒪᔪᑦ

PC-06: ᕿᙵᐃᓚᕐᒥ ᑲᑎᖕᒪᔪᑦ/ ᖁᕝᖓᓈᕐ ᓄᓇᖕᖓᓂ

PC-07: ᕿᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᒥ ᑲᑎᖕᒪᔪᑦ

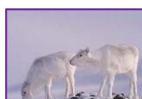
PC-08: ᐊᓚᕐᓈᕐᔪᒃ

PC-10: ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑐᕐᒥ ᑲᑎᖕᒪᔪᑦ



Recommendations con' t

- Use observed changes from community monitoring program (observations of die offs, population increase or decrease) to trigger:
  1) Potential aerial surveys for severe declines,
  2) Increased frequency and coverage of community ground survey if declines are less significant,
  3) Community based changes in harvest level that would occur within a predetermined upper and lower limit.



ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔨᔪᑎᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᓂᖅ

- ᐊᑐᕐᒧᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔨᐊᖅᓯᔪᑎᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᑎᓂ (ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔨᐊᖅᓯᓂᑦ ᑐᖁᕋᒃᑐᓂᑦ, ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑕ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᐧᓚᒧᓂᑦ ᖃᑦᔫᓐᓇᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ) ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔭᐃᔪᑕᐅᖁᔪᒧᒍ:
  1) ᖃᖓᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᔪᑕᐅᔪᓇᕋᔭᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒃᓯᐊᒍᑦ ᖃᑦᔫᓐᓇᕈᓂᖅᐸᑕ,
  2) ᕿᓚᒻᒥᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅ ᖃᑦᑕᓕᕐᒧᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᖃᑦᑕᕐᒧᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᒧᑎᒃ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒃᓯᐊᕈᒧᐊᖏᑐᐊᖅᐸᑕ,
  3) ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓅᖓᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᕈᕐᓃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐊᓂᖏᑕ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕋᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᕝᕆᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᒧᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓄᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᒧᑎᒃ ᑭᓪᓕᖏᑦ.

Total Allowable Harvest Recommendations

- *Ellesmere (PC-01)*
  - Recommended to maintain existing harvest levels with a bracket TAH of 45- 55 (allowing HTO to adjust as required within that bracket).
- *Devon Island group (PC-04)*
  - With only 17 animals observed in 2008 and no abundance estimate, this group should be under a moratorium until such time as an increase is observed.

ᑲᑎᖦᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔨᔪᑎᑦ

- *ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑦᑐᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖓᓐ (PC-01)*
  - ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖁᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᕐᕿᑕᐅᖁᓇᒋᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᑭᑕᑎᑕᐅᒃᐸᑕ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ (TAH) ᐃᒪᓇᑎᒋᐅᔫᑎᒃ 45-55 (ᐱᕕᖃᒃᑎᑕᐅᖓᑕ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ [HTO] ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓴᕆᐊᖃᑐᐊᕋᑐᑎᒃ ᒪᑭᑕᑎᑕᐅᑐᐊᖅᐸᑕ).
- *ᑕᓪᓗᕈᕐᒥ ᑲᑎᖓᔪᑦ (PC-04)*
  - ᐃᒪᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ 17 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 2008-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓄᓚᐅᖏᓚᑕ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᖓᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᓃᑦᑕᕆᐊᓕᐅᓚᓗᐊᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᒃᑎᑕᐅᑲᐃᓇᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᓈᒪᒃᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᒃᑲᓂᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᒃᐸᑕ.

Total Allowable Harvest Recommendations

- *Bathurst Island group (PC-05)*
  - Managing for recovery, we recommended a conservative TAH of 36 caribou (a 3% harvest), based on the results of the 2013 survey estimate of 1200 caribou. IQ suggests caribou continue to recover but caution is needed so not to jeopardize recovery.
- *Prince of Wales group (PC-06)*
  - Too few caribou to support harvesting
  - At current numbers, this group should be under a moratorium until such time as an increase is observed

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- *ᑐᒃᑐᓯᐅᕝᕕᒃ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᒥ ᑲᑎᖓᔪᑦ (PC-05)*
  - ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓇᓱᐊᕐᒧᑎᒃ, ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓖᐅᖁᔨᓚᐅᕋᑦᑕ ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ (TAH) ᐃᒪᓐᓇᑎᒋᑦ 36 ᑐᒃᑐᓂᑦ (3% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᔾᑕᐅᔭᖅᑐᑦ), ᑐᙵᕕᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᕈᑎᖏᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ 2013 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᒃᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᓇᑎᒋᑦ 1200 ᑐᒃᑐᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ IQ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᖁᔨᖓᒪᑕ ᑐᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᑦ ᖁᓄᐃᑦᑐᓃᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑮᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᕆᐊᖃᕋᑦᑕ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᕐᑎᑕᐅᖁᓇᒋᑦ ᖁᓄᐃᑦᑐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ.
- *ᕿᙵᓕᐃᓚᕐᒥ ᑲᑎᖓᔪᑦ (PC-06)*
  - ᖃᑦᓯᓐᓇᐅᓗᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᒪᑭᒪᑎᑦᑎᔪᑕᐅᓇᕋᓱᐊᖅᐸᑕ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓇᓱᐊᖅᐸᑕ
  - ᒫᓐᓇ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᖓᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᓃᑦᑕᕆᐊᖃᕈᓐᓗᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᓄᖅᑲᒃᑎᑕᐅᑲᐃᓇᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᓈᒪᒃᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᒃᑲᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᒃᐸᑕ

Total Allowable Harvest Recommendations

- *Axel Heiburg Group (PC-02)*
  - Limited or no harvest occurs here and the population is abundant therefore no TAH is required.
- *Ringnes Islands Group (PC-03)*
  - As no harvesting occurs here no TAH is required.
- Victoria Island Group (PC-07), Boothia Peninsula Group (PC-08), and King William Island Group (PC-10)
  - No targeted harvest in these management units so no TAH required

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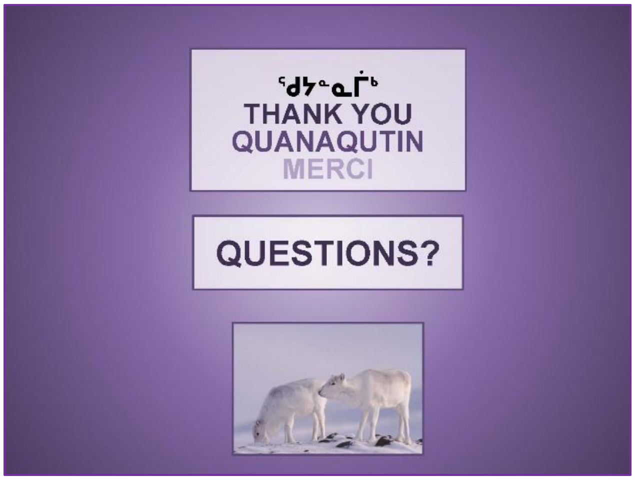
- *ᐅᒥᖕᒪᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᑲᑎᖓᔪᑦ (PC-02)*
  - ᑭᒡᓕᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᒡᕙᓗᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᖏᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᕙᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᒐᕈᓐᓂᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒪᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᖏᓚᑦ (TAH) ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓴᕆᐊᖃᒃᑎᑕᐅᙱᖅ.
- *ᐅᕆᖕᓂᕐ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᒥᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᖓᔪᑦ (PC-03)*
  - ᐊᖑᓇᔾᑐᖃᕆᐊᖃᖏᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ (TAH) ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓴᕆᐊᖃᒃᑎᑕᐅᙱᖅ.
- ᕿᑦᑎᕐᓂᖅ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᒥ ᑲᑎᖓᔪᑦ (PC-07), ᐊᓚᕐᓈᕐᔪᒃ ᑲᑎᖓᔪᑦ (PC-08), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑐᕐᒥ ᑲᑎᖓᔪᑦ (PC-10)
  - ᑐᕌᒃᑕᐅᓇᓱᐊᖅᑐᖃᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᓚᐅᕐᓂᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᐊᓯᐃᓪᓚᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ (TAH) ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓴᕆᐊᖃᒃᑎᑕᐅᙱᖅ.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SUBMISSION TO THE

NUNAVUT WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BOARD

FOR

Information: **Decision: X**

Issue: Management Plan for Peary Caribou in Nunavut

Background:

Peary caribou are currently listed as an endangered species under the Species at Risk Act. Regulations under the Wildlife Act are currently outstanding and there is no management regime in place for Peary caribou in Nunavut.

The draft Management Plan for Peary Caribou in Nunavut (the plan, separate attachment) will serve as the basis for recommendations on new management units, Total Allowable Harvest (TAH), and future research and monitoring efforts.

Previous attempts to determine appropriate management units and TAH for Peary caribou were unsuccessful. This effort is less prescriptive in terms of the size and number of proposed management units and the ability of Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTOs) to have more involvement and say in the monitoring and management of Peary caribou. In addition to recommending management units and TAH levels the plan identifies a collaborative approach to long term monitoring. The Plan uses the information presented in the Department of Environment (DoE) report "*Recent trends and abundance of Peary Caribou and Muskoxen in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago, Nunavut*," (Jenkins et al., 2011) as a baseline to monitor future trends. Through community-based ground surveys that are conducted annually, but on a spatially cyclic basis, changes in herd status can be monitored. An annual meeting to discuss results and potential management recommendations will be used to target future survey efforts and in the event of observed declines or concerns of herd status, trigger further action which may include increased ground survey frequency or aerial surveys. Recommendations that would change harvest rates or Non-Quota Limitations such as harvest seasons would be sent to the NWMB for decision.

The presentation of this submission should take approximately 45 minutes with a similar time period for questions. It is anticipated that the Board may conduct a Public Hearing at a later date to address this request for decision.

Current Status:

- The Peary Caribou Management Plan was submitted to the NWMB for decision in 2014 but the process was delayed until the September, 2017 regular board meeting.

- Several distribution and abundance surveys were conducted since the original submission of the plan but the resulting data did not differ from the data used to develop the plan and associated recommendations; therefore, no updates to the original submitted plan were necessary.

Consultations:

All communities that harvest Peary caribou were consulted on an initial draft prepared by DoE. This includes Grise Fiord, Resolute and Arctic Bay who routinely harvest, as well as occasional harvesters in the Kitikmeot, including Cambridge Bay, Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak and Kugaaruk. Consultations consisted of in-person meetings with each Hunter and Trappers Organization Board (HTO). This was followed by revisions to the draft based on input received from the HTOs.

A full list of meetings and participants is provided in Appendix 1, the consultation summary. The PowerPoint presentation used in consultations is provided in text format in Appendix 2.

In general the discussion with HTOs focused on four key areas; 1) do the proposed boundaries make sense, 2) is there support for harvest reporting and sample submission, 3) is there support to participate in community ground-based surveys, and 4) are they a species of opportunity or a targeted species and do they occur the same now as in the past?

The information obtained through these discussions was then used to revise the draft. In particular the boundaries in the Kitikmeot region were based entirely on community input.

In addition to the consultation for the plan previous workshops were held in Grise Fiord and Resolute in the fall of 2010 to share research results from the aerial surveys done to estimate Peary Caribou and Muskoxen population and distribution from 2001-2008. These workshops were very well received and generated significant discussion about management implications and Inuit knowledge about Peary caribou.

The final draft has been sent to the community HTOs for final review however only a few communities have provided comment on the final draft. Resolute did not want to proceed with a plan until results of the 2013 Bathurst Island survey were included; preliminary results have been incorporated into the plan.

The study designs and results of the post-2014 Peary Caribou population assessments were shared with the HTOs of Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay in 2015 and 2016 and were well received.

Overall the communities have expressed support for the Management Plan and its recommendations, in particular because of the ongoing collaborative process it outlines for the management of Peary caribou. There is no consensus on proposed TAH, with Grise Fiord indicating they will oppose any TAH recommendation.

Recommendations:

DOE is requesting approval from NWMB on the following:

- Approve the Draft Management Plan for Peary Caribou in Nunavut 2014-2020.
- Determine TAH for Peary caribou based on the management units and recommendations proposed in the plan.

Appendix 1
Peary Caribou Management Plan
Qikiqtaalik Region Consultation Summary
March 13-20, 2012

This round of consultations took place in March 2012 in the Qikiqtaaluk communities of Arctic Bay, Resolute, and Grise Fiord. The purpose of the consultations was to determine support for the draft management plan in general terms (as well as for a draft management plan for Peary caribou) and to obtain specific local knowledge to facilitate redrafting to include HTO input and concerns. These specifics include potential management unit boundaries, traditional and current use, and information on historic and current trends.

The sessions varied in length based on how prevalent Peary Caribou were locally and by the number of Board members that could attend. The meetings were all positive with all HTOs expressing interest in participating in development of the management plan as well as an interest in ensuring long term sustainability of Peary Caribou.

Arctic Bay HTO
March 13, 2012
GN - Chris Hotson, Peter Hale
HTO Board: Qaumayuq Oyukuluk, Adrian Arnauyumayuq, Josia Akpaliapik, Koonark Enoogoo, Paul Ejangiaq, Jack Willie Sec/Manager
Chris introduced the topic and gave a short PowerPoint presentation (attached) that introduces the management plan, the history of the initiative, the purpose of the plan, and an overview of content. This was followed by discussion and feedback.

Specific discussion took place around the following issues:

1) Do the proposed boundaries make sense?
   - Island groups make sense
   - general support from the board for boundaries
   - Discussion looked at needs for monitoring capability, so survey scale and harvest/use

2) Are Peary caribou a preferred species to harvest or a species that is taken by opportunity?
   - They are taken opportunistically and Arctic Bay hunters occasionally harvest
   - Peary Caribou are not a big issue but HTO wants to support Grise and Resolute communities

3) Are harvest levels same now as in the past?
   - It has always been only sporadic harvest, definitely not every year

4) Is there support for harvest reporting and sample submission?
    - Yes, may require some fee for sample

5) Is there interest in participating in community ground-based surveys?
    - Yes (this would allow for combined surveys with muskox) and potentially generate knowledge for other species
    -

Other issues suggested by HTO;
- Why called Peary caribou, should reflect Inuit language

Resolute HTO
March 17, 2012,
GN-Chris Hotson, Peter Hale
NTI-Glenn Williams
HTO Board: Philip Manik Sr., Paddy Aqiatusuk, Allie Salluviniq, Norman Idlout, David Kalluk, Simon Idlout, Nancy Amarualik Sec/Manager
Chris introduced the topic and gave a short PowerPoint presentation (attached) that introduces the management plan, the history of the initiative, the purpose of the plan, and an overview of content. This was followed by discussion and feedback.

Specific discussion took place around the following issues:

1) Do the proposed boundaries make sense?
    - Island groups make sense
    - general support from the board for boundaries but maybe more so for muskox than caribou
    - they do travel between islands, more so than muskox, something to consider.

2) Are caribou a preferred species to harvest or a species that is taken by opportunity?
    - Opportunistically now
    - Would like to be able to harvest more, particularly Cornwallis Island

3) Are harvest levels same now as in the past?
    - In 1970s only 3 muskox now there are too many on Prince of Wales and Somerset Island
    - Report data from 2001-2003 is misleading, want a new count
    - Proposed TAH at 3% harvest rate is too low
    -

4) Is there support for harvest reporting and sample submission?
    - Yes
    - Glenn raised a point that harvest reporting is not an imposition but a responsibility under the land claim

5) Is there interest in participating in community ground-based surveys?
   - Yes general support (in conjunction with concurrent muskox surveys)

Other issues suggested by HTO;
- Don't all die off when they drop in number, where do they go, they do move
- Totally opposed to collaring
- Need to identify calving areas
- Dust and noise from oil and seismic work negatively effects caribou

Grise Fiord HTO
March 21, 2012
GN-Chris Hotson, Peter Hale
NTI-Glenn Williams
HTO Board: Jaypetee Akeeagok, Aksajuk Ningiuk, Charlie Noah, Larry Audlaluk, Jopee kiguktak, Mark Akeeagok Sec/Manager
Chris introduced the topic and gave a short PowerPoint presentation (attached) that introduces the management plan, the history of the initiative, the purpose of the plan, and an overview of content.

This was followed by discussion and feedback.

1) Do the proposed boundaries make sense?
   - Island groups make sense

2) Are Peary Caribou a preferred species to harvest or a species that is taken by opportunity?
   - They are a targeted species but hard to reach sometimes.

3) Is there support for harvest reporting and sample submission?
   - No intention of creating HTO bylaws to gather harvest numbers
   - Glenn raised a point that sample submission and harvest reporting is not an imposition but a responsibility under the land claim

4) Is there interest in participating in community ground-based surveys?
   - Yes but the use of personal skidoos is a concern as it is difficult to purchase and repair them

Other issues suggested by HTO:
- Muskox and caribou don't mix
- Not alarmed about current decline, they cycle
- Pressure to have a document (plan) but don't want a flawed document
- Communities do not trust the science saying Peary Caribou are declining; have never existed in great numbers
- Would not support a TAH.

Peary Caribou Management Plan
Kitikmeot Region Consultation Summary
March 18-23, 2013

This round of consultations follows meetings that took place in February-March 2012 in the Qikiqtaaluk communities of Arctic Bay, Resolute, and Grise Fiord. The purpose of the consultations was to determine support for the draft management plan in general terms (as it is currently written for the Qikiqtaaluk region) and to obtain specific local knowledge to facilitate redrafting to include specifics for the Kitikmeot Region. These specifics include potential management unit boundaries, traditional and current use, and information on historic and current trends.

The sessions varied in length based on how prevalent Peary caribou (PC) were locally and by the number of Board members that could attend. The meetings were all positive with all HTO's expressing interest in participating in development of the management plan as well as an interest in ensuring long term sustainability of PC.

Cambridge Bay HTO
March 18, 2013, 16:00
Bobby Greenley, George Angohiatok, Johnny Lyall, Brenda Sitatak (Sec/Manager)
Chris Hotson, Mathieu Dumond

Mathieu introduced the topic and explained the difference between the recent Environment Canada consultations for Recovery Strategy development under SARA and the draft Nunavut Management Plan.

Chris went through a short PowerPoint presentation (attached) that introduces the management plan, the history of the initiative, the purpose of the plan, and an overview of content. This was followed by discussion and feedback.

Specific discussion took place around the following issues;

6) Is PC normally in the Cambridge Bay traditional harvesting area?
   - Yes but only at the northern edge around Hadley Bay
   - Have seen PC mix with Dolphin Union (DU) caribou in small groups and sometimes they move south for a bit with DU

7) Are PC a preferred species to harvest or a species that is taken by opportunity?
   - In 60's and 70's there were no DU caribou around so harvesters travelled north to harvest PC but not now as DU are preferred
   - Would choose to harvest DU caribou over PC when they are mixed together

8) Are harvest levels same now as in the past?

- Lower now; In the 60’s and 70’s there were no DU caribou so harvesters travelled north to harvest PC
- Now they are only taken opportunistically, usually by polar bear hunters that are travelling north to Hadley Bay area
- Harvest levels are now low, a couple of PC every year at best, sometimes none in a year

9) What are potential boundaries for management units?
   - Discussion looked at needs for monitoring capability, so survey scale and harvest/use
   - Based on discussion HTO sees utility in maintaining the Nunavut portion of Victoria Island as one management unit, also potentially Melville Island as another although no harvest occurs there

10) Is there support for harvest reporting and sample submission?
   - Yes, may require some fee for sample but it would help know harvest and perhaps provide help with genetics, other samples were discussed but it was advised that this would be an issue for stakeholder working group to determine

11) Is there interest in participating in community ground-based surveys?
   - Yes as this would allow for combined surveys for Muskox and potentially generate knowledge for other species, such as predators which are a concern

Taloyoak HTO
March 19, 2013, 19:00
Joe, David Irqiut, Lucassie Nakoolak, Sam Tulurialik, Abel Aqqaq, Anaoyok, Simon Qingnaqtuq (sec/manager)
Chris Hotson, Mathieu Dumond

Mathieu introduced the topic and explained the difference between the recent Environment Canada consultations for Recovery Strategy development under SARA and the draft Nunavut Management Plan.

Chris went through a short PowerPoint presentation (attached) that introduces the management plan, the history of the initiative, the purpose of the plan, and an overview of content. This was followed by discussion and feedback.

Specific discussion took place around the following issues;
1) Are PC normally in the Taloyoak traditional harvesting area?
   - Yes but only north of Taloyoak although local knowledge says they sometimes come further down the Boothia peninsula
   - Also Taloyoak harvesters do travel north to Prince of Wales/Somerset Islands for whale harvest and may take PC there

2) Are PC a preferred species to harvest or a species that is taken by opportunity?
   - In 60's and 70's PC were more common and more were taken
   - PC taste better and have more fat year round so would be preferred if they were more available

3) Are harvest levels same now as in past?
   - In 60's and 70's PC were more common and more were taken
   - There was a period in 80's- 90's when they were not seen but are starting to see again
   - A hunter would be lucky to harvest one every 5-10 years now

4) What potential boundaries for management units?
   - See the entire Boothia Peninsula a potential management unit
   - PC move north and south over the year and over time

5) Is there support for harvest reporting and sample submission?
   - Yes was the general consensus

6) Interest in participating in community ground-based surveys?
   - Yes was the general consensus

Other issues discussed;

- HTO would like to see protection or wildlife conservation areas for the whole of Boothia Peninsula as this is an important area for many species
- HTO is trying to participate in the NLUP process but struggling and needs assistance
- Board members encourage that IQ be used in helping to devise scientific surveys and studies
- PC and Muskox do not mix, increase in Muskox may explain why PC are down
- Need to study wolves/predators in conjunction with PC as they are linked
- May be good to survey wolves as well as PC/Muskox on ground surveys

Gjoa Haven HTO
March 20, 2013, 19:00
James Qitsualik, Simon Komangat, David Qiqut, Jacob, Joannie ,and Mark, Ben Kogvik (interpretor)
Chris Hotson, Mathieu Dumond

Mathieu introduced the topic and explained the difference between the recent Environment Canada consultations for Recovery Strategy development under SARA and the draft Nunavut Management Plan.

Chris went through a short PowerPoint presentation (attached) that introduces the management plan, the history of the initiative, the purpose of the plan, and an overview of content. This was followed by discussion and feedback.
Specific discussion took place around the following issues;

1) Are PC normally in the Gjoa Haven traditional harvesting area?

   - Yes, the Northwest part of King William Island is the main location for PC.
   - Have not seen many this year but did see some 2-3 years ago
   - Normally hunters go north for whales and may see PC
   - Targeted caribou harvest is to the south, so mainly barren ground are taken

2) Are PC a preferred species to harvest or a species that is taken by opportunity?
   - Would choose to harvest PC as they are fat year round but will harvest any caribou if given the chance

3) Are harvest levels same now as in past?
   - There was a low in the 60's and 70's but coming back now, they decline but also move over time
   - Harvest rates are very low 0-2 a year

4) What potential boundaries for management units?
   - King William Island and Boothia Peninsula to be one management unit, include islands to the northwest between King William and Victoria Islands
   - The rational for KWI and Boothia as a unit is that there is a movement corridor from the southwest of Boothia to the Northeast of KWI (Note: This could be of importance for maritime traffic impact assessment in particular).

5) Is there support for harvest reporting and sample submission?
   - Yes was the general consensus but need a CO in community
   - Payment for samples may be required

6) Interest in participating in community ground-based surveys?
   - Yes was the general consensus, perhaps include other species in surveys in addition to PC/MX

Other issues discussed: DU and PC may mix both spatially and in terms of breeding

- Use least invasive methods to survey
- They do not want to be excluded from future management process/actions
- Wolves, there are too many, can ground-based survey include that?
- PC and Muskox do not mix, must be taken into consideration

Kugaaruk HTO
March 21, 2013, 19:00
Barnaby Immingark, Zachary Oogark, Ema Qaggutaq (sec/manager)
Chris Hotson, Mathieu Dumond, Lee McPhail (CO)

Mathieu introduced the topic and explained the difference between the recent Environment Canada consultations for Recovery Strategy development under SARA and the draft Nunavut Management Plan.

Chris went through a short PowerPoint presentation (attached) that introduces the management plan, the history of the initiative, the purpose of the plan, and an overview of content. This was followed by discussion and feedback.

Specific discussion took place around the following issues;

1) Are PC normally in the Kugaaruk traditional harvesting area?
   - Yes but only on northern Boothia Peninsula, at the periphery of current harvest area

2) Are PC a preferred species to harvest or a species that is taken by opportunity?
   - Opportunity based harvest, very infrequent
   - PC is preferred due to taste and fat year round

3) Are harvest levels same now as in past?
   - Harvest very rare; no participating board members had ever seen a PC

4) What potential boundaries for management units?
   - Boothia Peninsula, including Simpson peninsula and Lady Peary Island which has had PC historically

5) Interest in supporting harvest monitoring?
   - Yes was the general consensus

6) Interest in participating in community ground-based surveys?
   - Yes was the general consensus

Other issues discussed: Predation and weather are important to PC and should also be considered.

Appendix 2
Community PowerPoint Presentation

The follow section is a text version of the PowerPoint used in the Kitikmeot consultations. The Qikiqtaalik version was the same only using references to the proposed management units specific to that region.

Draft Peary Caribou Management Plan

GN Department of Environment
Mathieu Dumond
Chris Hotson

Outline

- History of initiative
- Purpose of the plan
- Process
- Overview of content
- Discussion and feedback

History of the Management Plan

- Peary caribou are an outstanding issue for regulations
- Would like to have a Nunavut management plan in place prior to the Species at Risk Act recovery process
- The early draft was 10 years old and did not reflect current status
- Process was waiting for the survey report, report is now complete

Purpose of the Plan

- Establish goals for taking care of PC
- Identify the importance of working together;
- Provide current population estimates and trends;
- Define roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders;
- Define the information required to effectively manage;

Purpose continued

- Describe how to make decisions;
- Provide a framework for determining when management actions should be taken; and
- Ensure full involvement of Inuit in the future monitoring and management of Peary Caribou
- To provide NWMB with a management plan that is ready for implementation.

Process

- Consult on the initial draft with communities
- Edit draft to reflect community input and concerns
- Share revised draft with stakeholders for further clarification
- Seek support on final draft
- Submit final draft to NWMB for approval and to form basis for new regulations under the wildlife act

Overview

- Summary
- Purpose of the plan
- How it will be developed
- Goals of the plan
- Peary Caribou biology and management

Review continued

- The users
- Status
- Monitoring
- Decision making
- How to communicate
- How to update plan
- Appendices

Discussion and Feedback

- Run through each section

Organization of survey area into Island Groups;

- 1) Bathurst Island Group
- 2) Devon Island Group
- 3) Prince of Wales/Somerset Island Group
- 4) Ellesmere Island Group
- 5) Axel Heiberg Island Group
- 6) Ringnes Island Group

Kitikmeot management units?

General Recommendations

- Recommend establishing management units based on six (?) Island groups
- Establish an ongoing community-based ground survey program with appropriate support
- Establish a harvest reporting and sample collection program
- Each harvest should be reported through the submission of hunter kill reports
- Use observed changes from community monitoring program (observations of die offs, population increase or decrease) to trigger:
    1) Potential aerial surveys for severe declines,
    2) Increased frequency and coverage of community ground survey if declines are less significant,
    3) Community based changes in harvest level that would occur within a predetermined upper and lower limit.

Management Plan for Peary Caribou in Nunavut

2014 – 2020

Prepared in collaboration with

The Hunter and Trappers Organizations of Grise Fiord, Resolute Bay, Arctic Bay, Cambridge Bay, Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak, Kugaaruk, GN Department of Environment, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., and the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

Third Draft, January 2014

Note:

This draft is based upon the format and language used in the document "*Taking Care of Caribou -The Cape Bathurst, Bluenose West, and Bluenose East Barren Ground Caribou Herds Management Plan"* developed by the stakeholders and Terriplan Consultants and submitted to the Advisory Committee for the Cooperation on Wildlife Management. The majority of technical information is derived from the GN DoE report "*Recent trends and abundance of Peary Caribou (Rangifer tarandus pearyi) and Muskoxen (Ovibos moschatus) in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago, Nunavut"*. The information contained herein is an amalgamation of both documents and the work in both those documents represents the talent, skill and considerable efforts of those involved respectively.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 Summary

Peary caribou (*Rangifer tarandus pearyi*) are a distinct caribou subspecies that occurs almost entirely on islands within the Canadian Arctic Archipelago. These ungulates live the farthest north of all caribou in North America, and are the smallest in stature and in population size. In February 2011 Peary caribou were listed as Endangered under the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) due to declines in abundance and expected unpredictable declines due to changes in long-term weather patterns.

Caribou are of major cultural, traditional and economic importance to Inuit, and are also a vital part of the Arctic ecosystem. Nunavummiut are concerned about the status of Peary caribou and their habitat as determined through public workshops in Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay. Peary caribou harvest in Nunavut has not been restricted through legislation; rather the Resolute Bay Hunters and Trappers Association (HTA) and the Iviq HTA of Grise Fiord have imposed temporary harvest restrictions on their members during periods of marked declines. Inuit knowledge however suggests that increasing land-use activity, such as resource exploration, poses a greater potential threat to Peary caribou and their habitat than hunting pressure.

The Department of Environment of the Government of Nunavut (GN DoE) has the ultimate responsibility for the management and conservation of Peary caribou within its jurisdiction. To address the DoE mandate for management this plan recommends management units and harvest levels to establish the basis of new regulations under the *Wildlife Act* as well as recommendations for ongoing monitoring of population trends and harvest through an inclusive approach with all co-management partners. This will include provisions for future monitoring and research, Inuit involvement in research, monitoring and decision making, and consensus based decision making in response to observed changes in population.

2.0 PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The need for a management plan for Peary caribou is born out of several issues including Inuit harvest rights, territorial responsibility for species management, changes in land use needs, population declines, and changing climate. The long term Department of Environment study on Peary caribou "*Recent trends and abundance of Peary Caribou (Rangifer tarandus pearyi) and Muskoxen (Ovibos moschatus) in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago, Nunavut"* has produced the first modern, comprehensive assessment of the current status of Peary Caribou in Nunavut. With the completion of the DOE report, and the success of community workshops held in Grise Fiord and Resolute, the development of management plans is essential. The need for a plan is also connected to the survey results, which for some areas are becoming outdated, although the results remain valid as a baseline.

The Peary Caribou Management Plan provides a snapshot of current population estimates and trends for the species across its range and establishes overall principles and goals for the conservation of Peary caribou in Nunavut. It highlights the critical need for co management partners to work together, defines roles of stakeholders, and provides a framework to guide management of the species throughout its range to accomplish the goals identified in Section 4.0.

The GN DoE report "*Recent trends and abundance of Peary Caribou and Muskoxen in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago, Nunavut*" provides greater technical detail on the specific island groups and their status, both historical and current. The more recent GN report "Distribution and abundance of Peary caribou (*Rangifer tarandus pearyii*) and muskox (*Ovibos moschatus*) on the Bathurst Island Group, May 2013" provides additional information.

2.1 CO-MANAGEMENT

This plan was developed through cooperation and dialogue between co management partners in Nunavut including participation by:

Iviq Hunters and Trappers Association (Grise Fjord)
Resolute Bay Hunters and Trappers Association
Ikajutit Hunters and Trappers Organization (Arctic Bay)
Spence Bay Hunters and Trappers Organization (Taloyoak)
Ekaluktutiak Hunters and Trappers Organization (Cambridge Bay)
Kurairojuark Hunters and Trappers Organization (Kugaaruk)
Gjoa Haven Hunters and Trappers Organization
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., Wildlife Department
Nunavut Department of Environment, Wildlife Management Division

3.0 HOW THE PLAN WAS DEVELOPED

The Plan was developed in collaboration with the communities that harvest Peary caribou as well as the other co management partners under the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement* (NLCA). Two rounds of community workshops were conducted in 2010 and 2011 in Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay in addition to the ongoing exchange of information during the aerial and ground surveys.
The workshops were designed to:

- Share results of GN DoE research
- Gather local expert knowledge
- Seek consensus on management and monitoring actions

The initial draft was developed for further community and stakeholder involvement by GN DoE and consultations were conducted in March 2012 in the Qikiqtaalik Region and

March 2013 in the Kitikmeot Region. The final draft will be submitted to the NWMB for approval and will form the basis for development of Regulations under the *Wildlife Act*.

4.0 GOALS OF THE PLAN

The goals of the Management Plan are to provide guidance and direction to the co-management partners and are as follows:

- To manage Peary caribou in a co-operative manner that involves the full participation of communities and engagement of co management partners.
- To include Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge equally in the management process.
- To promote local and regional involvement in decision making.
- To protect, conserve and manage Peary caribou in a sustainable manner.
- To ensure the full and effective participation of Inuit and co management partners in ongoing monitoring and management of Peary caribou, and decision making.

4.1 INUIT QAUJIMAJATUQANGIT

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) is the knowledge and insight gained by Inuit through generations of living in close contact with nature. For Inuit, IQ is an inseparable part of their culture and includes rules and views that affect modern resource use.

The practical application of IQ with scientific information demonstrates the value of local consultations, and documenting and preserving IQ before it is lost. The communities, through the HTOs, will be consulted on an on-going basis to ensure that IQ is utilized in conjunction with scientific information in the management of Peary caribou.

This plan supports those values and reflects the following principles:

- Management decisions will reflect the wise and sustainable use of Peary caribou.
- Adequate habitat (quantity and quality) is fundamental to the welfare of Peary caribou.
- Management decisions will be based on the best available information - both science and IQ; and management actions will not be postponed in the absence of complete information, whether from science or IQ.
- Effective management requires participation, openness and cooperation among all users and agencies responsible for caribou and their habitat.
- We must anticipate and minimize negative impacts to caribou and their habitat.

5.0 PEARY CARIBOU BIOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT

Common name (English): Peary caribou
Common name (French): Caribou de Peary
Inuktitut name: Tuktu

Innuinaqtun name: Qinianaq or Tuktuinal (‘small caribou”)
Scientific Name: *Rangifer tarandus pearyi*

Status: SARA – Endangered
Wild Species 2010 – At Risk

5.1 PEARY CARIBOU RANGE

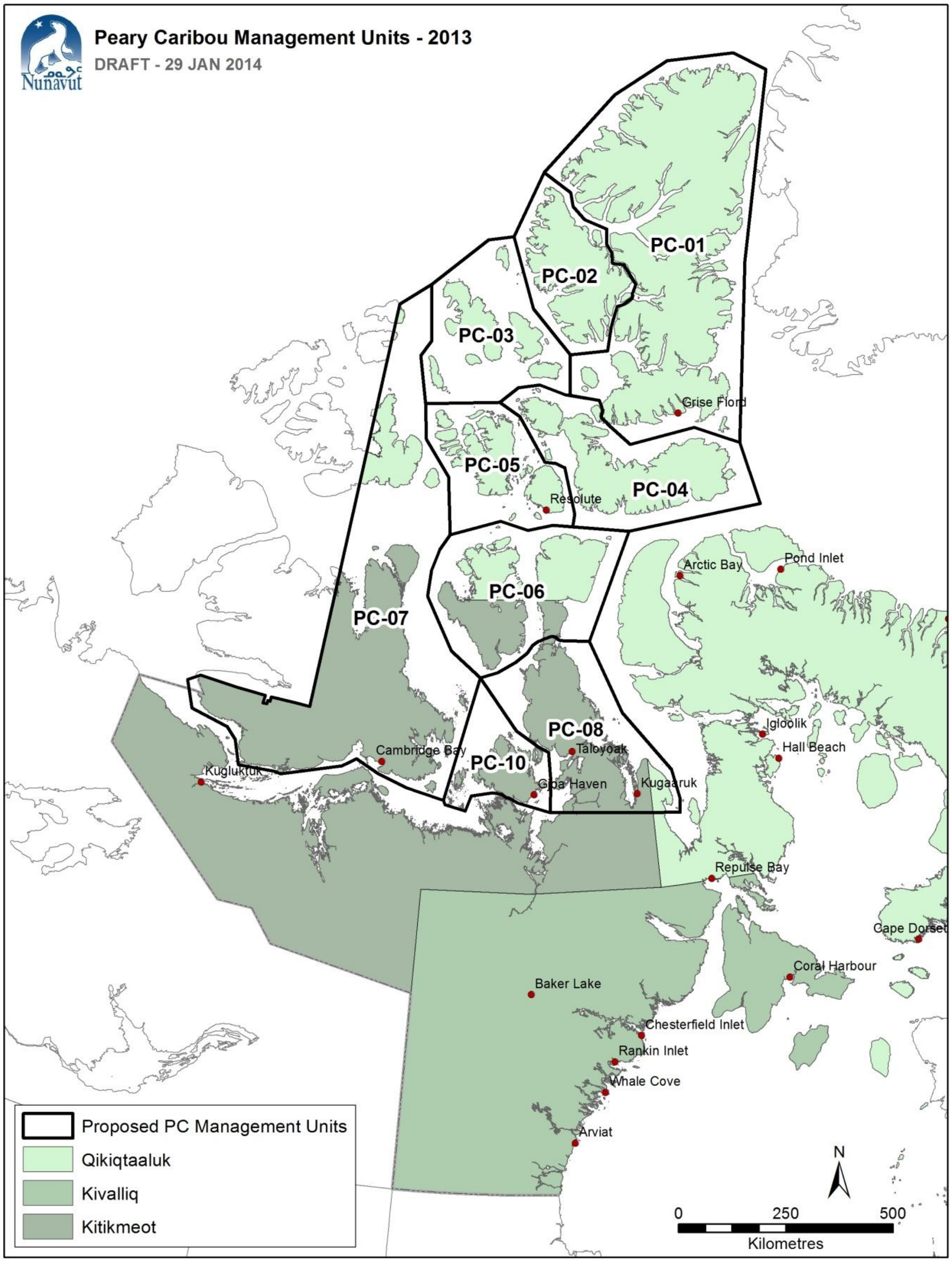
Endemic to Canada, the terrestrial range of Peary caribou is roughly 540,000 km^2 and extends across the Queen Elizabeth Islands in the north, the mid-Arctic islands and from the west of Banks Island to Somerset and the Boothia Peninsula in the southeast (Figure 1). Ice surrounds the islands for most of the year and caribou on some islands use the sea ice during seasonal migrations. The range is vast and the area is characterized by extreme weather, long periods of either continual darkness or continual light, and large expanses of ice, bare ground, and rock. The landscape is characterized by a polar desert and polar semi-desert where environmental conditions approach the physiological tolerance limits of plants.

5.2 MANAGEMENT OF PEARY CARIBOU BY ISLAND GROUPS

The GN DoE report “*Recent trends and abundance of Peary Caribou and Muskoxen in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago, Nunavut,”* is the most reliable study of Peary caribou in Nunavut to date on which to base this management plan. This report provides the baseline for scientific knowledge of Peary caribou, as well as providing the estimates of numbers of Peary Caribou and specific habitat for management purposes.

As outlined in the report, Peary caribou make seasonal movements among islands within their range, and are also known to make longer distance movements in response to severe weather. The following proposed island grouping (Figure 1) applies the best available scientific information and Inuit knowledge about Peary caribou movement and proposes geographic units that are useful for management of the species. This plan refers to each management group by the ‘Island Group’ name. For the purpose of the management plan, it is important to note that the island group management units are not to be considered as discrete populations or sub-populations as adequate genetic information is not available to define populations at this time.
The Queen Elizabeth Islands (QEI) form the majority of the island groups, with the Bathurst Island group, the Axel Heiburg Island group, the Ringnes Island Group, the Ellesmere Island Group and the Devon Island Group being wholly within the QEI.

Figure 1. Proposed Peary Caribou Management Units



Melville Island for the purposes of this management plan is placed within the Victoria Island group.

5.2.1 Ellesmere Island Group (PC-01). Ellesmere Island is the largest of the Queen Elizabeth Islands (197,577 km^2). The island is largely covered by mountain ranges and glaciers that are separated by a series of east-west passes. These features fragment the island, particularly where the north end of Vendom Fiord approaches the Prince of Wales Ice Cap, and divides the southern portion of the island from the north. Vegetation is sparse with mosses, lichens, and cold-hardy vascular plants such as sedges and cottongrass dominant at higher elevations while mosses and low-growing herbs and shrubs, such as purple saxifrage, *Dryas spp.,* arctic willow, kobresia, sedge, and arctic poppy more common at lower elevations.

5.2.2 Axel Heiberg Group (PC-02). Axel Heiberg Island (42,319 km^2) is separated from Ellesmere Island by Nansen and Eureka Sound. This island is mountainous and includes the Princess Margaret Range, which runs north to south through its center. Large ice caps cover much of the landmass and spawn many glaciers that flow primarily to the west. East of the Princess Margaret Range, vegetation progresses from an herb-shrub transition zone at higher elevations to an enriched low shrub zone along the low-lying coast. There, plant species are diverse and dense, dominated by shrubs and sedge meadows.

5.2.3 Ringnes Island Group (PC-03). This island group consists of Ellef Ringnes, Amund Ringnes, Lougheed, King Christian, Cornwall, and Meighen Islands, all situated to the west of Axel Heiberg Island and north of the Bathurst Island Complex. Lougheed Island (1,321 km$^{2)}$ has vegetation described as entirely herbaceous with rich vegetation patches. Ellef Ringnes Island (11,428 km^2) is sparsely vegetated with low plant diversity.

Amund Ringnes Island (5,299 km^2) is relatively low lying but features greater relief in the north. Vegetation is entirely herbaceous with the southern half of the island supporting more diverse vegetation, primarily herbaceous plants with some shrubs and sedges. To the south of Amund Ringnes is Cornwall Island, a small hilly landmass also dominated by herbaceous vegetation. Meighen Island (approximately 933 km^2), to the northeast of Amund Ringnes, is low-lying with sparse herbaceous vegetation and a large centrally located glacier. King Christian Island is located southwest of Ellef Ringnes, has an area of 647 km^2.

5.2.4 Devon Island Group (PC-04). Devon Island (55,534 km^2; including small proximal islands) is characterized by several mountain ranges (e.g. Cunningham Mountains, Treuter Mountains, and the Douro Range), coastal lowlands, and extensive glaciers. The Devon Ice Cap covers a large portion of eastern Devon Island. Extensive uplands stretch west of the Ice Cap across central Devon Island. Low-lying areas occur in coastal areas, primarily along the north and western coast (the Truelove lowlands), but also other smaller areas. The landscape is predominantly polar desert with sparse cover of vascular plants; however low lying areas support a greater diversity of vegetation dominated by low shrubs and sedges.

5.2.5 The Bathurst Island Group (PC-05). This group of islands includes the Bathurst Island Complex (BIC), and Cornwallis and Little Cornwallis Islands. The BIC (19,644 km^2) includes Bathurst Island and five major satellite islands (> 200 km^2; Cameron, Vanier, Alexander, Massey, and Helena), and three minor satellite islands. These islands are low-lying with few areas exceeding 300 m elevation. The terrain is sparsely vegetated however low-lying wetlands such as at Goodsir-Bracebridge Inlet have a higher cover of sedges and low-growing willows. Cornwallis and Little Cornwallis Islands (7,474 km^2 including small proximal islands) are low-lying with uplands and hills below 300 m and mostly polar desert with sparse vegetation. Portions of the western coastline and Eleanor Lake watershed (Cornwallis Island) support more diverse vegetation, including prostrate shrubs in moderately moist habitats, and sedges in the wet areas.

5.2.6 Prince of Wales/Somerset Island Group (PC-06). Prince of Wales (33,274 km^2) is a tundra-covered island that features many small inland lakes. Although the island is generally below 300 m in elevation, some uplands occur along the eastern coast and across the north. Russell Island and Prescott Island are small proximal islands north and east of Prince of Wales, respectively. Somerset Island (24,548 km^2), separated from Prince of Wales Island by Peel Sound, is hilly with extensive uplands.

5.2.7 Victoria Island Group (PC-07). This group includes Victoria Island (217,291 km^2) and Melville Island (42,149 km^2). Both of these islands have a shared border with the Northwest Territories. The eastern two thirds of Victoria Island lie in Nunavut along with roughly the eastern half of Melville Island. The majority of Victoria Island lies within the Victoria Lowlands is characterized by a discontinuous upland vegetative cover dominated by purple saxifrage, other saxifrage *spp., Dryas spp.,* arctic willow, alpine foxtail, and wood rush. Wet areas have a continuous cover of sedge, cottongrass, saxifrage *spp.*, and moss. Remaining upland areas are largely devoid of vegetation. Besides the presence of Mount Pelly and Little Pelly, elevations lie predominantly below 100 m asl. except in central Victoria Island where elevations rise up to over 200 m asl.

A small portion of Victoria Island, along the northwest boundary with NWT, is composed of the Shaler Mountains. The Shaler Mountains are characterized by a 40-60% vegetative cover mixed with exposed bedrock. Tundra vegetation includes purple saxifrage, other saxifrage *spp., Dryas spp.,* arctic willow, alpine foxtail, and wood rush. Wet areas have a continuous cover of sedge, cottongrass, saxifrage *spp*., and moss. The centre part of the mountains reaches about 760 m asl.

Melville Island is predominately within the Parry Plateau. It has a sparse and discontinuous vegetative cover of moss, along with mixed low-growing herbs and shrubs such as purple saxifrage, *Dryas spp.,* arctic willow, kobresia, sedge, and arctic poppy. The terrain of this plateau is strongly ridged. Their elevations average less than 250 m asl. Separate, flat-floored, longitudinal valleys are transected by rugged, ravine-like cross valleys. On Melville Island, a few hills reach 760 m asl, and cliff-walled fjord-like bays and straits cut deeply into the uplifted plateau.

5.2.8 Boothia Peninsula (PC-08). Boothia Peninsula (32,331km^2) is predominately covered by the Boothia Plateau uplands. Vegetation is discontinuous, and dominated by tundra species such as purple saxifrage, other saxifrage *spp., Dryas spp.,* arctic willow, alpine foxtail, and wood rush. Wet areas have a continuous cover of sedge, cottongrass, saxifrage *spp*., and moss. It averages around 760 m asl. Bedrock outcroppings are common.

The eastern side of the Boothia Peninsula along the lowland coastal fringes of Boothia and Simpson peninsulas is composed of plains. It is characterized by discontinuous upland tundra vegetation, dominated by purple saxifrage, other saxifrage *spp., Dryas spp.,* arctic willow, alpine foxtail, and wood rush. Wet areas have a continuous cover of sedge, cottongrass, saxifrage *spp.*, and moss. The region slopes gently southward, ranging from sea level to about 300 m asl.

The south-western coastal portion of the Boothia Peninsula lies within the Victoria Lowlands which is characterized by a discontinuous upland vegetative cover dominated by purple saxifrage, other saxifrage *spp., Dryas spp.,* arctic willow, alpine foxtail, and wood rush. Wet areas have a continuous cover of sedge, cottongrass, saxifrage *spp*., and moss. Elevations lie predominantly below 100 m asl.

5.2.9 King William Island Group (PC-10). King William Island (13,111 km^2) is separated from the Boothia Peninsula by the James Ross Strait to the northeast, Rae Strait to the east, Victoria Strait to the west, and Simpson Strait to the south. Satellite islands include the Irving Islands, the Todd Islets, Matty Island, the Tennent Islands, and the Clarence Islands.

This group is in the Victoria Lowlands region which is characterized by a discontinuous upland vegetative cover dominated by purple saxifrage, other saxifrage *spp., Dryas spp.,* arctic willow, alpine foxtail, and wood rush. Wet areas have a continuous cover of sedge, cottongrass, saxifrage *spp.*, and moss. Remaining upland areas are largely devoid of vegetation. Elevations lie predominantly below 100 m asl.

6.0 THE USERS

Inuit are the traditional and current users of Peary caribou. The communities of Resolute Bay and Grise Ford were established in the early 1950's by the Canadian government as part of an arctic sovereignty program. Inuit that were relocated to these communities relied on the availability of Peary caribou as a food source. This reliance continues today. Arctic Bay is also an occasional user in the Qikiqtaaluk region. In the Kitikmeot region, the communities of Cambridge Bay, Taloyaok, Gjoa Haven, and Kugaaruk are also occasional users of Peary caribou; when Peary caribou are available they are taken opportunistically by harvesters from these communities.

7.0 STATUS OF THE ISLAND GROUPS

7.1 SURVEY HISTORY

In 1961 the first comprehensive survey of Peary caribou done in a single season across the Queen Elizabeth Islands was completed. During this survey approximately 25,845 Peary caribou were estimated. The majority of caribou (approximately 94%) were located in the western Queen Elizabeth Islands (QEI) (Bathurst Island Complex, Cornwallis, Melville, Prince Patrick, Eglinton, Emerald, Borden, Mackenzie King, and Brock). Survey coverage of some island groups, particularly Ellesmere, was minimal.

The first population estimates for the western Arctic islands included a 1972 estimate of 11,000 Peary caribou on Banks Island, a 1974 estimate of 5,515 Peary caribou on the eastern islands of Prince of Wales and Somerset Islands and 561 Peary caribou on the Boothia Peninsula in 1974, and a 1980 estimate of 4512 Peary caribou on northwestern Victoria Island. Combined with the 1961 QEI estimate, these estimates of abundance reveal a historic number of 48,000 Peary caribou throughout their entire range.

The decline of Peary caribou is characterized by four major die-offs which were observed primarily in the western Queen Elizabeth Islands between 1970 and 1998. Die-off events have been associated with deep snow and icing, which can limit access to forage, increase energy requirements, and lead to extreme under-nutrition and death. Observations by local Inuit are in agreement, reporting up to 2 inches of ice in some years.

Although limited, the data suggests that periods of decline and recovery vary among island groups, and a variety of factors such as human activities, landscape changes, predation, hunting, and competition with other herbivores may also contribute to the fluctuation of caribou. Inuit in Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord have identified exploration activities (i.e. oil and gas, coal and base minerals) as an additional stressor for caribou during some winters. They suggest that during years of high snow accumulation, industrial activities can prevent caribou from moving into areas that may be vital for their survival.

7.2 STATUS OF ISLAND GROUPS

7.2.1 Ellesmere Island Group

Results from the first aerial survey in 1961 suggested that there were approximately 200 caribou on Ellesmere Island, but only a small portion of the island was studied. The most recent survey (2005 and 2006) for Ellesmere Island revealed extremely low densities of 8-9 caribou/1000 km^2 for Peary caribou, which implies approximately 1,000 animals. Unfortunately surveys of Ellesmere Island are infrequent and limited in their spatial coverage making the determination of a trend in number impossible in this group. By 2003, Inuit reported that numbers of caribou on southern Ellesmere were increasing.

7.2.2 Axel Heiberg Island Group

The 1961 estimate of about 300 caribou on the island was based on limited survey coverage. No other surveys of the island have occurred since that time until 2007. The last survey results show a higher number of caribou than the only previous description of caribou abundance for Axel Heiberg Island. Lack of data and this 50-year gap in monitoring make it impossible to discuss population status or trends for Peary caribou on Axel Heiberg Island.

The Axel Heiberg Group currently supports the largest population of Peary caribou in Nunavut, with an estimated 2,291 animals based on 2007 survey results. This population accounts for a significant portion of the total estimated Peary caribou population within the Nunavut range. This may be a consequence of the local climate, plant biomass and diversity of vegetation, the varied topography, and isolation from human disturbance.

7.2.3 Ringnes Island Group

The 2007 survey of the Ringnes Island Group estimated a total of 654 caribou. Survey results suggest that caribou abundance is lower than the historical value of 1,324 in summer 1961. Overall it is difficult to interpret trends or fluctuation within this Island Group as survey information is limited, typical seasonal movement patterns are unknown, and the only two surveys completed have occurred at different times of year. Nonetheless, the overall proportion of calves (14%) observed in 2007 is encouraging given the extreme northern latitude and the small calf crops recorded for other survey areas.

7.2.4 Devon Island Group

The few surveys conducted suggest that Devon Island supports only a low number of Peary caribou. During a full island survey completed in 1961, 150 Peary caribou were estimated. Minimum counts for western Devon Island in 2002 suggested that caribou numbers were low. In 2008, the count remained low with 17 Peary caribou. Thus, it appears that Peary caribou have existed at low numbers in the Devon Island group, although numbers are decreasing from previous estimates or counts which indicate a declining trend.

Movement patterns for caribou on Devon Island are not well understood and it is possible that there were caribou in other areas of the island at the time surveys were conducted. Inuit knowledge indicates that there have been caribou on the northeastern coast of Devon Island, on the Grinnell Peninsula, and that they can reliably be found along the western coast of the island.

7.2.5 Bathurst Island Group

The 2013 survey showed a significant increase in Peary caribou numbers, more than 1200 caribou, over the previous 2001 estimate of 187, however it is still low in relation to historical values of over 3,000 individuals (including calves) in both 1961 and 1994. Although evaluation of trends in abundance is complicated by differences in survey design and the inclusion or exclusion of calves, the overall trend of decline and current recovery is apparent.

This group has seen sharp fluctuations in 1973-74, and again in 1995-1997. The first two surveys of the Bathurst Island Complex (BIC, which consists of Bathurst, Vanier, Cameron Alexander, Massey, and Marc islands) were separated by 12 years (1961-1973) and revealed an 83% reduction in this caribou population from 3,565 to 608 (both estimates including calves). Late winter and summer surveys in 1973 and 1974 respectively identified a further reduction in caribou numbers to 228 (no calves were observed). This additional 62% decline was attributed to deep snow cover and icing, which caused widespread mortality and resulted in little or no reproductive success. Subsequent surveys from 1985 to 1994 indicated an increase and by 1994 Peary caribou were estimated at 3,100 on the BIC. Aerial surveys in 1995, 1996, and 1997 revealed a second die-off with an all-time low estimate of 78 caribou in 1997. Based on carcass counts, it was estimated that 85% of the overall decline was directly related to caribou mortality (and not movement). During the survey in 2001, the number of caribou in this group was estimated at 187.

Since that time Inuit have reported a slow increase in Peary caribou numbers. In 2010, Parks Canada conducted a reconnaissance survey on Bathurst Island and counted 300 Peary caribou in a non-systematic survey with no estimate derived. An aerial survey was conducted of the entire Bathurst Island group in May 2013 which generated a preliminary updated estimate of 1300 caribou which corresponds to Inuit observation of recovery since 2001.

For the Cornwallis Islands the only observation of live caribou in the 2001 survey was on northwest Cornwallis Island. Two caribou were seen on southern Cornwallis Island, and another single caribou on Little Cornwallis Island during the 2013 survey, but occasional tracks and local knowledge also suggest densities remain very low. Previous estimates that include both Cornwallis Island and Little Cornwallis Island are limited to the summer 1961 and 1988, when 43 and 51caribou (with calves) were estimated respectively. Earlier surveys of Little Cornwallis in 1973 and 1974, produced estimates of 8 and 12 caribou, respectively, with no calves observed. By the mid- to late 1960s, Inuit reported that it was difficult to find caribou on this island and that none were observed from 1990 to 2003. These observations are consistent with ground and aerial survey results from 2002.

7.2.6 Prince of Wales Island Group

Peary caribou in this Group declined from an estimated 5,682 caribou (one year or older) in 1974 to a minimum count of two in 1996. Current scientific knowledge indicates that there has been little recovery since 1996. During the 2004 aerial survey, no Peary caribou were observed on the Prince of Wales Island Group. These results are consistent with ground surveys of Prince of Wales Island in 2004 and Somerset Island in 2005, in which crews reported only four caribou after traveling a distance of 4,831 km. Local knowledge however, indicates that there has been some return or increase in recent years as they see more caribou on the coast of Prince of Wales Island however there is presently no monitoring in place to help determine if the herd is recovering.

7.2.7 Boothia Peninsula Group.

Boothia Peninsula has had aerial surveys from 1961 to 1995. During this time some surveys have counted both Peary and Barren ground caribou together and others have counted them separately so extrapolation of trend is difficult. Regardless, local knowledge indicates that Peary caribou numbers have always been relatively low with some fluctuation over periods of decades. Peary caribou have been seen primarily north of Taloyoak and less frequently north of Kugaaruk and at the north end of the Simpson Peninsula. Peary caribou are known to have used Lady Parry Island.

Hunters in Taloyoak harvest Peary caribou opportunistically with a couple taken every year. Historically more Peary caribou where taken in the 1960’s and 1970’s when they were more abundant. In Kugaaruk, harvest is also opportunistic with only a caribou harvested every few years. There is currently no system in place to report the Peary caribou harvested at these locations and thus monitor harvest rate.

7.2.8 Victoria Island Group.

Both Victoria Island and Melville Island have a long history of aerial surveys. Peary caribou have been more consistently observed, and at higher numbers on Melville

Island with a high of over 10,000 adults in 1961 and a low of 700 in 1972. A recent survey of Melville Island conducted by the Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT) has produced a new estimate of 2,990 adults in 2012 which suggests a recovery from the 1972 low. No harvest currently occurs in the Nunavut portion of Melville Island.

Local and scientific knowledge indicates that Victoria Island has consistently supported Peary caribou at low numbers. IQ also indicates that the distribution for Peary caribou in the Nunavut portion is largely in the north-east near Hadley Bay. The known high was 4,500 (including calves) in 1980 with a known low of 20 adults in 1993. The most recent estimate conducted by GNWT was 150 adults in 2010. Peary caribou are harvested by Inuit from Cambridge Bay opportunistically, usually in conjunction with polar bear hunters travelling to Hadley Bay. Harvest is low with only a few Peary caribou every few years although their harvest is not monitored. Caribou harvest is targeted to Dolphin and Union caribou which are typically closer to the community. Local preference even when Peary caribou are mixed with Dolphin-Union caribou is to harvest the latter.

7.2.9 King William Island Group

This group has little scientific data and most recent data indicates that this area lies outside the normal range of Peary caribou. Local knowledge indicates that Peary caribou occasionally move from Boothia Peninsula to the north coast of King William Island. Local knowledge suggests that here may also be mixing with Dolphin and Union caribou that migrate from Victoria Island.

8.0 MONITORING

The number of Peary caribou per Island Group shows fluctuation over time, with periods of abundance and periods of scarcity. Caribou are also known to move over time in response to environmental conditions. Monitoring programs collect information about changes in number, distribution, and changes in ecological factors that affect caribou numbers and health. It is important to involve both scientists and community harvesters in monitoring efforts. This plan seeks to ensure that both science and IQ are effectively collected and used for research and decision making.

The effects of individual factors, such as weather or human disturbance, can affect caribou both individually and at the Island Group level. These factors however can work in combination such that the total or cumulative effects may be greater than that which occurs from each factor on its own. These impacts may be either positive or negative.

8.1 MAIN CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING ISLAND GROUP STATUS

The main pieces of information on which management actions will be based include:

- Population size

- Recruitment
- Bull-to-cow ratio
- Body condition and health
- Harvest levels
- Number trend by management units

8.1.1 ISLAND GROUP STATUS

The main factor to assess island group status, and the key consideration when recommending the sustainable harvest level for any given island group, is the estimated number of animals in the Island Group. The current baseline survey completed by GN DoE was conducted with aerial distance sampling. Although effective and accurate for determining the number of Peary caribou in an Island Group, this method is costly. Aerial surveys will continue as required. However the implementation of a community-based monitoring program involving ground surveys can be conducted in predetermined areas, such as traditional hunting areas or areas where caribou are normally seen but absent, and provide data to help inform decision making in the interim between aerial surveys.

8.1.2 RECRUITMENT

Recruitment refers to the number of calves that survive to one-year of age. Calf/cow ratios are used as a measure of recruitment. Herd composition observed during community-based ground surveys and/or aerial surveys will be useful for determining the cow/calf ratio.

These ratios, while informative, are often difficult to interpret as they are influenced by various factors such as changes in cow mortality. Typically, recruitment rates are low before the number of animals begins to decline, whereas high recruitment rates, particularly several years in a row, may indicate an increase in herd size.

8.1.3 BULL-TO-COW RATIO

Caribou bulls can mate with many females within the same season. It is important to monitor the bull-to-cow ratio to help determine if there are enough bulls to impregnate cows. Monitoring herd structure can be done during the rut both by aerial surveys and ground based surveys, by scientists or harvesters, who can provide information on the number of bulls observed in relation to the number of cows.

8.1.4 BODY CONDITION AND HEALTH

The health and condition of individual caribou can affect productivity and survival of calves and adults. Sample kits are provided to harvesters to measure or collect: pregnancy (presence of fetus), back fat thickness, left kidney with the fat to assess contaminant levels and condition, blood samples to assess disease, body condition score, collection of lower front teeth for age determination, and location, date and sex of the animal harvested. When a sample kit is not provided, harvesters typically have a general overview of the condition of caribou. Body condition information collected by community members, harvesters and scientists provides supporting evidence of health.

8.1.5 HARVEST

Long term monitoring of harvest levels is very important for management decisions, and to help determine sustainable harvest rates. However, there is currently no obligation to report harvest of Peary caribou in the communities. Establishing a harvest monitoring program is a priority and fundamental to the overall monitoring of caribou. Harvest reporting is also a means of participation in management by the users at the individual level.

8.1.6 ISLAND GROUP TREND AND RATE OF CHANGE

The trend or the rate of increase or decrease is also a key indicator of island group status. Trend can be determined by comparing island group estimates over many years. When a population estimate is not possible, we can look at other data to help determine the trend, such as recruitment, body condition and health, harvest levels, and bull-cow ratio. Beyond the scope of scientific studies, information on the changes in abundance, movement, and distribution of caribou on an Island Group can be provided by Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit.

8.2 ADDITIONAL CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING ISLAND GROUP STATUS

In addition to information on caribou such as population size and cow/calf ratios, there is important information about habitat and land use that should be considered. This can include habitat quality and quantity, predation, and human disturbance that may limit caribou access to parts of their range. Co-management partners can support long-term research and monitoring of these factors that will allow provide greater information for decision making and more effective review into land use permitting processes.

8.2.1 PREDATORS

Predators affect caribou behaviour and mortality. Predator numbers tend to decline as caribou decline but usually there is a delay of one or two years.If other prey species are available, predator numbers may not decline at all. When caribou numbers begin to decrease, the impact of predation may become proportionately greater. Caribou users have requested increased monitoring of predator populations, measurement of predation and the impact of predation on the populations.

8.2.2 ENVIRONMENT AND HABITAT

Better understanding of cumulative effects at the ecosystem level can be obtained through long term research on habitat quality and quantity and impacts of human activities. Co management partners can continue to call for and support such long-term research and monitoring. With improved understanding there is a better opportunity to use regulatory management tools to limit disturbance on caribou.

Community workshops held in Grise Fiord and Resolute indicate that a combination of heavy snow and increased oil exploration and activity (particularly Bent Horn) in the early 1970s created a combined effect that may have impacted caribou more than either would have on their own. Caribou can move in response to changes in local environmental conditions such as increased snow or severe ice events. However at this time the increased activities on the land, including seismic activity, may have disrupted this ability to move. It was this combination of weather and human activity that caused die-offs during this period. This information highlights the importance of improving our understanding of cumulative effects and collection and use of local knowledge.

Some steps to assess habitat conditions for each island group are:

- Develop and monitor key habitat indicators of quality and quantity using remote sensing and ground surveys;
- Monitor trends in climate and weather; and
- Define seasonal and occasional movement patterns.

8.2.3 HUMAN DISTURBANCE

Disturbance of caribou from human activities such as aircraft over-flights and resource development can influence caribou behaviour and energy use, which in turn can affect condition and health. Indirect effects can also include a reduction in quality and quantity of habitat or access to quality habitat. Particularly when caribou numbers are low, human activities have the potential to alter the rate and extent of the decline or length of time it takes the population to recover.

The range of Peary caribou extends over lands that are protected from development and lands where exploration is occurring. Concern about the impacts of non-renewable resource development has increased as changing ice and weather patterns encourage a renewed surge in exploration and potential resource development.

9.0 TOOLS FOR DECISION MAKING

9.1 HOW CARIBOU POPULATIONS CYCLE OVER TIME

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge agree that caribou populations rise and fall over time. The length of the phases varies, particularly the length of time that a population stays at a low level. Scientific evidence, the journals of missionaries and trading post managers, and IQ all suggest that caribou populations go through cycles 30-60 years long. The causes for these population cycles in caribou are not well understood, but likely result from several factors such as habitat quality and quantity, climate, and disease. In addition to population cycling, caribou can also move over time.

Although Peary caribou have existed at higher levels than today, they have never existed at numbers such as the large barren ground herds found to the south. The climate and topography of their range favours smaller groups dispersed over the landscape. These groups move with weather and food availability and are more susceptible to extreme weather events which can cause large die offs.

9.2 WHEN TO TAKE ACTION

Actions to ensure the future of Peary caribou will be determined in part by the number of Peary caribou found in each island group, and whether it is increasing or decreasing. Management decisions will also be influenced by other information from harvesters and research and monitoring programs, such as recruitment, bull-to-cow ratio, body condition and health.

In this management plan there are four levels of island group status and associated management actions. These are colour-coded green, yellow, orange, and red. The island group status provides a trigger for specific management actions.

Green:	The population level is high
Yellow:	The population level is increasing
Orange:	The population level is decreasing
Red:	The population level is low

9.3 USING MONITORING INFORMATION TO MAKE DECISIONS

Accurate and timely information is necessary for making good management decisions. Because the island groups are shared between communities and regions, it is also important that information is collected and shared by all harvesters and managers.

Island group status (e.g. green, yellow, orange or red) will be determined based on information including:

- Estimate of the overall population size of the island group
- Previous estimates to provide a trend (increasing, decreasing, or stable)
- Additional monitoring indicators such as ground based surveys to supplement the interpretation.

It is important to have up-to-date information so ensuring sufficient frequency of research and monitoring effort is very important. Certain monitoring will take place regardless of whether the island group status is green, yellow, orange or red. However, the frequency and intensity of monitoring will vary in response to island group status.

Long-term monitoring of environmental factors, including range quality and quantity, development activity and trends, and disturbances that influence caribou populations are important in understanding changes in caribou health and abundance.
Some of these indicators of population status can be difficult or expensive to measure. In these cases there may be some information available through long-term research programs or methodical collection of IQ. All of this information will be considered by the co management partners.

Working with all stakeholders an ongoing community based ground survey program will be established with the appropriate financial and technical support. This would occur, due to the spatial scale, on a rotating basis so that areas will be monitored at least every two or three years, unless observations of decline trigger more intensive efforts. The ground based surveys will be primarily in areas where regular community harvest occurs. Surveys should be followed with an annual meeting of stakeholders to review the results and recommend management changes if required.

Further changes observed from community monitoring programs (observations of die offs, starvation, population increase or decrease) can trigger:
1) Aerial surveys if declines are considered significant,
2) Increased frequency and coverage of community ground survey if declines are considered less significant but still of concern,
3) Community-based changes in harvest level that would occur within a predetermined upper and lower limit.

9.4 WHAT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS CAN WE TAKE

The NWMB has the responsibility for decision making as the primary instrument of wildlife management under the NLCA. Regional Wildlife Organizations (RWOs) have the authority to allocate harvest among their member HTOs, and in turn the HTOs can regulate their harvesters and allocate their share of a Total Allowable Harvest (TAH). Through regular annual meetings of the stakeholders, consensus on recommended actions can be reached and submitted to the NWMB for decision. Further, HTOs can make decisions to regulate local harvest through seasons, sex selectivity, area restriction, or reduction. These consensus-based recommendations can also be made to government and land use agencies following the general management actions described below.

9.4.1 HARVEST

As an Endangered species under SARA, Peary caribou are automatically protected from harvest, with the exception of Inuit harvest which would require a decision by the NWMB. Any decision of the NWMB should be informed by the consensus based recommendations of the co management partners developed through annual stakeholder meetings or as recommended in this plan. Recommendations can also take the form of harvest composition (e.g. sex selective) or seasonal restrictions or other Non-Quota Limitations (NQLs).

9.4.2 LAND USE ACTIVITIES

Increasing land use activity demands that meaningful input and review be provided into the various permitting process in Nunavut, whether it be the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB), Nunavut Water Board (NWB), or the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) land use plan. Effort should be made to ensure capacity is available within all co management agencies to ensure effective participation. The community-based ground surveys will gather valuable information for both HTOs and DOE to effectively participate in these permitting processes. Co management partners can continue to recommend actions to help reduce the negative impacts of exploration and development on caribou. Advice can be given to avoid important caribou seasonal ranges like calving grounds, and how to mitigate disturbance from noise and access.

9.4.3 COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION

Co management partners can work together to provide active and accessible communication programs, and recommend education programs. This can include different programs and approaches for elders, harvesters and youth to encourage traditional harvesting practices, use of alternate species and increased trade and barter of traditional foods. It can also include work with members of industry including resource developers.

9.4.4 HABITAT

Co management partners can continue to encourage and support increased research and monitoring related to seasonal range use, key habitat indicators, trends in climate and weather, and delineation of calving grounds.

9.5 MANAGEMENT ACTIONS BASED ON STATUS

The type of management action and the degree of management intervention will vary depending on the status of each island group. There are four levels of island group status which are colour-coded green, yellow, orange, and red. The island group status will trigger specific management actions or a change in the frequency of action, as described below:

Green: the population level is high
Management actions include:

- Support harvest
- Provide standard advice on mitigation of the impacts of exploration and development activities to proponents and regulators
- Provide active and accessible communication, and recommend education programs for all

Yellow: the population level is increasing
Management actions include:

- Recommend easing limits on harvest
- Provide standard advice on mitigation of industrial impacts to proponents and regulators
- Provide active and accessible communication and recommend education programs for all

Orange: the population level is decreasing
Management actions include:

- Recommend a TAH
- Recommend a majority-bulls harvest
- Recommend harvest of alternate species and encourage increased trade and barter of traditional foods
- Recommend increased community monitoring
- Provide active and accessible communication and recommend education programs for all

Red: the population level is low
Management Actions include:

- Recommend no harvest
- Work directly with proponents and regulators of exploration and development activities to advise on mitigation measures
- Recommend harvest of alternate species and meat replacement programs, and encourage increased trade and barter of traditional foods.
- Recommend increased enforcement including increased use of community monitors.
- Provide active and accessible communication and recommend education programs for all.

9.6 PROCESS TO MAKE DECISIONS

The co management partners shall meet annually to discuss results of all recent research and monitoring efforts which may include harvest reporting, caribou health monitoring, and ground or aerial surveys. The purpose of this annual meeting is to review information and reach consensus-based recommendations, if required, for submission to the NWMB. Action may also be taken at the local level by HTOs based on the information reviewed.

9.6.1 GUIDING DOCUMENTS: ACTION PLAN

This Management Plan is supported by an Action Plan which outlines the management actions to be taken and how they will be implemented. Based in large part on the island group status, the Action Plan will outline specific management actions and how they will be implemented, by whom, and within what timeframe. Funding for the management action will be discussed by the co management partners. A third document, the GN DoE report "*Recent trends and abundance of Peary Caribou (Rangifer tarandus pearyi) and Muskoxen (Ovibos moschatus) in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago, Nunavut,"* will provide the technical baseline for decision making. Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit will be provided by the participating HTOs in the Stakeholder Working Group (See Appendix B). New information will be reviewed as it becomes available ensuring decisions are based on the most up to date scientific and local knowledge.

Implementation of the Action Plan is cooperative, and ongoing community input and support will help to develop and implement management actions. Each co management partner will be responsible for approving the Action Plan for its implementation. The effectiveness of the Action Plan will be reviewed annually.

9.6.2 STAKHOLDER MEETINGS

Stakeholders will meet annually after survey work has been completed and annual data summarized to review all new information and implementation of the Action Plan. It will be presented with the best available IQ and scientific knowledge and community based monitoring information. The Action Plan will be reviewed, and possibly updated, at the same time that the stakeholders review the current status of the Island Groups. Although normally revised only following an aerial survey, an Island Group's status or Action Plan may be revised more frequently if, for example, there has been some extreme change observed through community-based ground surveys.

9.6.3 ALLOCATION OF HARVEST

If a Total Allowable Harvest (TAH) is recommended it shall be determined and allocated in accordance with processes described in the NLCA.

10.0 COMMUNICATION BETWEEN STAKEHOLDERS AND WITH USERS

Communication is the responsibility of all parties engaged in wildlife management. Knowledge must flow both ways - between local knowledge holders and management agencies. There will be varied communication and education techniques used depending on the message and the intended audience. They may include local radio programs, visits to schools, posters or presentations, public meetings, and on-the-land gatherings.

Stakeholders will meet on an annual basis to discuss survey results and island group status and to take appropriate actions when needed. Further details on the annual meeting will be provided in the Action Plan.

The information communicated to the public will include island group status; any voluntary or management limits on harvesting; what is being monitored and why; the results of the monitoring programs; why harvesting mostly bulls rather than cows may be preferable; and education of youth in traditional hunting practices.

11.0 UPDATING THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Plan will first be reviewed after seven years (i.e. 2020) and at ten-year intervals thereafter. Any party may request a review, at any time, through a letter to the other signatories.

12.0 SIGNATORIES TO THE PLAN

Iviq Hunters and Trappers Association
Resolute Bay Hunters and Trappers Association
Ikajutit Hunters and Trappers Organization
Spence Bay Hunters and Trappers Organization
Ekaluktutiak Hunters and Trappers Organization
Kurairojuark Hunters and Trappers Organization
Gjoa Haven Hunters and Trappers Organization
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., Wildlife Department
Qikiqtaalik Wildlife Board
Kitikmeot Hunters and Trappers Association
Nunavut Department of Environment, Wildlife Management Division

APPENDIX B
Recommended stakeholder working group for annual meetings

The stakeholder working group consists of the Chairpersons (and/or their alternates) of:
Iviq Hunters and Trappers Association
Resolute Bay Hunters and Trappers Association
Ikajutit Hunters and Trappers Organization
Spence Bay Hunters and Trappers Organization
Ekaluktutiak Hunters and Trappers Organization
Kurairojuark Hunters and Trappers Organization
Gjoa Haven Hunters and Trappers Organization
Qikiktaalik Wildlife Board
Kitikmeot Hunters and Trappers Association
And staff from the:

- Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
- Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
- GN DoE, Regional Biologists and Regional Managers

Additional experts, either scientists or qaujimanilik, will be invited as required for support.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND TOTAL ALLOWABLE HARVEST BY ISLAND GROUP

General Recommendations

It is recommended to establish management units based on the proposed nine Island Groups. This includes six as presented in "*Recent trends and abundance of Peary Caribou (Rangifer tarandus pearyi) and Muskoxen (Ovibos moschatus) in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago, Nunavut"*, and three additional management units in the Kitikmeot region. This will facilitate future collection of consistent data for comparison and management decisions. However there is a need for provisions within the management plans to allow for finer scale management in response to changes in Peary caribou numbers, such as those observed through community observations or by additional survey work where warranted. In particular, the HTOs should control local harvesting within an agreed upon herd size, thus allowing for management at the community level.

Working with all stakeholders, an ongoing community-based ground survey program should be established with the appropriate financial and technical support. This would occur, due to the spatial scale, on a rotating basis so that areas will be monitored at least every two or three years, unless observations of decline trigger more intensive efforts. The ground based surveys would be primarily in areas other than where regular community harvest occurs as normal harvest areas will be monitored through harvest reporting. Surveys should be followed with an annual meeting of stakeholders to review the results and recommend management changes where required.

Observed changes from the community monitoring program (observations of die-offs, starvation, population increase or decrease) would trigger:

1) Potential aerial surveys if declines are considered significant,
2) Increased frequency and coverage of community ground survey if declines are considered less significant but still noteworthy,
3) Community based changes in harvest level that would occur within a predetermined upper and lower limit.

Predominately all island groups have declined and remain at low density with the exception of Bathurst and Melville, which are both showing signs of recovery. Caution must be exercised to prevent local extirpations. As harvest restrictions may only be to the level to address a valid conservation concern, there is currently a strong argument to maintain harvest restrictions for several island groups.

Harvest restrictions must allow communities to have input and control over how harvest will be allocated by allowing flexibility for HTO's to respond to changes in Peary caribou numbers that they observe and monitor through community-based ground surveys. These surveys may trigger more extensive ground or aerial surveys in the case of observed declines. An annual survey/meeting structure will allow for management action at the community level to occur in a timely and responsive manner.

Harvest reporting and sample collection is critical information for management. Each harvest should be reported through a hunter report. Information collected on the reports should include date, location (Latitude and Longitude), hunters name, tag number, sex, approximate age, and size of group harvested from. A Peary caribou health monitoring program should be established and sample kits provided to the hunters. The information provided will further our understanding of survival rates, diet, health, and space use. There is also a need to indentify population boundaries to better manage Peary caribou.

With the current low numbers of Peary caribou in some of the island groups it is suggested to consider male sex selective harvests to help conserve females in the effort to reduce impacts and promote potential recovery.

Specific Island group TAH recommendations

Ellesmere Island Group (PC-01)

It is recommended to maintain existing harvest levels with a TAH of 45- 50 (allowing community to adjust as required within that amount). This harvest rate may impact caribou on south Ellesmere negatively; to alleviate this effect there should be encouragement and support to increase harvest on north Ellesmere. Harvest reporting and sample submission for genetics will assist greatly in understanding the dynamics of Peary caribou genetics and movement.

Axel Heiburg Group (PC-02)

No harvest occurs here and the population is abundant, therefore no TAH is required. Should harvest start to occur here, as determined through harvest reporting, the stakeholder working group should discuss potential harvest limits. Recommend no harvest by non- Inuit.

Ringnes Islands Group (PC-03)

No harvesting occurs here, therefore no TAH is required. Should harvest start to occur here, as determined through harvest reporting, the stakeholder working group should discuss potential harvest limits. Recommend no harvest by non- Inuit.

Devon Island Group (PC-04)
With only 17 animals observed in 2008 and no abundance estimate, this group should be under a moratorium until such time as an increase is observed through community-based ground surveys. Harvest reporting and sample submission for genetics will assist greatly in understanding the dynamics of Peary caribou genetics and movement.

Bathurst Island Group (PC-05)
Managing for recovery, a conservative TAH based on the preliminary results of the 2013 estimate of 1200 caribou would be 36 caribou (a 3% harvest rate). Although scientific knowledge and local knowledge agree that there is recovery in this group caution is warranted in order to not jeopardize that recovery. Harvest reporting and sample submission for genetics will assist greatly in understanding the dynamics of Peary caribou genetics and movement.

Prince of Wales Group (PC-06)
With too few caribou to support harvesting at current numbers, this group should be under a moratorium until such time as an increase is observed through community based monitoring. Survey frequency should be increase to monitor sign of recovery. Harvest reporting and sample submission for genetics will assist greatly in understanding the dynamics of Peary caribou genetics and movement.

Victoria Island Group (PC-07)
As there is no targeted harvest in the area and only an occasional caribou is taken opportunistically, no TAH is required. Harvest reporting and sample submission for genetics will assist greatly in understanding the dynamics of Peary caribou genetics and movement. Should harvest reporting indicate an increase over the current rate of sporadic opportunistic harvest the stakeholder working group should discuss potential harvest limits. Recommend no harvest by non- Inuit.

Boothia Peninsula Group (PC-08)
As there is no targeted harvest in the area, and only an occasional caribou is taken opportunistically, no TAH is required. Harvest reporting and sample submission for genetics will assist greatly in understanding the dynamics of Peary caribou genetics and movement. Should harvest reporting indicate an increase over the current occasional harvest, the stakeholder working group should discuss potential harvest limits. Recommend no harvest by non- Inuit.

King William Island Group (PC-10)
As there is no targeted harvest in the area and only an occasional caribou is taken opportunistically, no TAH is required. Harvest reporting and sample submission for genetics will assist greatly in understanding the dynamics of Peary caribou genetics and movement. Should harvest reporting indicate an increase over the current rate of

sporadic opportunistic harvest, the stakeholder working group should discuss potential harvest limits. Recommend no harvest by non- Inuit.

APPENDIX B
Recommended stakeholder working group for annual meetings

The stakeholder working group consists of the Chairpersons (and/or their alternates) of:
Iviq Hunters and Trappers Association
Resolute Bay Hunters and Trappers Association
Ikajutit Hunters and Trappers Organization
Spence Bay Hunters and Trappers Organization
Ekaluktutiak Hunters and Trappers Organization
Kurairojuark Hunters and Trappers Organization
Gjoa Haven Hunters and Trappers Organization
Qikiktaalik Wildlife Board
Kitikmeot Hunters and Trappers Association
And staff from the:

- Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
- Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
- GN DoE, Regional Biologists and Regional Managers

Additional experts, either scientists or qaujimanilik, will be invited as required for support.

ACTION PLAN

The following action plan supports the implementation of the management plan. It lists essential tasks that the co management partners recommend for the ongoing monitoring and management of Peary caribou. The actions support and emphasize programs and projects that will be invaluable in decision making and recommends what needs to be done to achieve the goals of the management plan.

The Action Plan assigns responsibilities for conducting programs and projects and covers the following categories:

1. Aerial survey program
2. Community-based ground survey program
3. Establishing harvest reporting and caribou health monitoring programs
4. NWMB Decision on Regulatory Changes
5. Annual Stakeholders meeting

1. Establishing an Aerial Survey Program

Background:
Aerial surveys are expensive and require significant logistic preparation. An aerial survey will be used in two fashions, as part of a cyclic program over the long-term to monitor population size and trend as well as other indices such cow/calf ratio and bull/cow ratio.

Problem Statement:
GN DoE has limited funds available for research of all species under its mandate for all of Nunavut. Regular surveys are expensive both in terms of financial and human resources. Co management partners need to agree on a monitoring cycle that is financially viable and still allow for surveys to occur in emergent situations when ground-based surveys observe significant die-offs or declines.

Objectives:
1. Seek support from NWMB for Nunavut Wildlife Research Trust (NWRT) funding for a long term survey as well as seek out other funding sources, such as INAC, and Environment Canada under federal funding programs for species at risk.
2. Stakeholders will agree upon an aerial survey schedule and thresholds that will trigger aerial surveys in emergent situations.

Methods:

1. GN DoE proposal to NWMB for NWRT with inventory schedule and maximum three year term request.
2. GN DoE to make formal requests to other third parties, via letter, for additional financial support for monitoring programs

Schedule:
Upon acceptance of Management Plan – GN DoE to seek support from third parties
January 2015 – GN DoE proposal to NWMB
January 2015 – Letter from co management partners to NWMB supporting DoE proposal

Evaluation: Ongoing at annual Stakeholder meeting

Lead Role: GN DoE

Support Role: HTOs, QWB

2. Establishing a Community-Based Ground Survey Program

Ground surveys are expensive and require significant logistic preparation. Community-based ground surveys will be used as part of a cyclic program over the long term to monitor population size and trend as well as other indices such as cow/calf ratio and bull/cow ratio.

Problem Statement:
HTOs have limited capacity to conduct monitoring programs. Regular surveys are expensive both in terms of financial and human resources. Co management partners need to agree on a monitoring cycle that is financially viable and has the financial and technical support to succeed.

Objectives:

1. Seek commitment from NWMB for HTO proposals to the Community Studies Fund for support of community based ground surveys on an annual and cyclic basis. HTOs to seek out other sources such as Habitat Stewardship Program and Aboriginal Fund for Species At Risk.
2. Stakeholders will agree upon a ground survey schedule and thresholds that will trigger additional ground surveys such as observed die offs and extreme weather events.

Methods:
1. HTOs submit proposal to NWMB for Studies Fund.
2. Co management partners to provide technical, logistic and financial support.

Schedule:
Upon acceptance of Management Plan – HTOs to seek support from third parties
January 2015 – HTO proposals to NWMB
January 2015 – Letter from co management partners to NWMB supporting HTOs proposals.

Evaluation: Ongoing at annual Stakeholder meeting

Lead Role: Each HTO that wishes to participate in the ground-based survey

Support Role: QWB, NIWS, GN DoE

3. Establishing Harvest Reporting and Caribou Health Monitoring Programs

Background:
Harvest monitoring and caribou health monitoring are identified in the Plan as important factors for management decisions. Collection of harvest data and condition and health data are means of Inuit involvement at the individual level

Problem Statement:
Currently harvest monitoring is not official or well-organized. Efforts have been made at establishing a general caribou health monitoring program, but this needs to be expanded to Peary caribou.

Objectives:
1. Get commitment from stakeholders to implement a harvest reporting program.
2. Harvest reporting will include sample submission that will be utilized in the health and condition monitoring program.

Methods:
1. NIWS, NTI and GN DOE to assist QWB, KRWB in preparing Management Plan
2. NTI and GN DOE to provide letters of support

Schedule:
Upon acceptance of plan - Determine harvest and sample collection needs and design reporting form

Evaluation: Annually at stakeholder meeting

Lead Role:
QWB/ KRWB / HTOs/ GN DOE / NTI Wildlife

4. NWMB Decision on acceptance of the Plan and Regulatory Changes

Background:
The co management partners are responsible for the protection, conservation, and management of Peary caribou in a sustainable manner. However the NWMB has the mandate to make decisions under the NLCA with regards to changes in TAH and approval of management plans. GN DoE has the responsibility to develop regulations under the *Wildlife Act*. This Plan will serve as the basis for development of Regulations for the management of Peary caribou under the *Wildlife Act*.

Problem Statement:
The NWMB must approve the proposed management plan, action plan and recommended changes to the regulations. The plan is the result of consultation with the co-management partners.

Objectives:
The co management partners have developed the Management Plan and Action Plan in regard to implementing changes in the management of Peary caribou. The objective is to have the plan approved by NWMB so that the plan can be implemented and regulatory changes can be implemented.

Methods:
1. DoE will submit the draft plan to the NWMB for decision.

Schedule:
Upon completion of an acceptable draft plan submit the draft and briefing note to NWMB for first available regular meeting
January 2014 –submit briefing note and supporting documents to NWMB

Lead Role: GN DOE

5. Annual Stakeholder Meeting

Background:
The co-management partners need to ensure that all information gathered annually on Peary caribou, such as harvest and survey results, are shared fully and reviewed

collaboratively for the purposes of taking action when needed. The action plan shall undergo annual review at this meeting and be amended as required.

Problem Statement:
Scheduling and financing meetings in the remote communities of Nunavut is a challenge. Support is needed by all co management partners to ensure that the parties can meet and discuss, by whatever means available, the current information available.

Objectives:
To ensure that participants are adequately supported to effectively participate in the annual stakeholder meeting.

Methods:
1. Co management partners will seek to plan and budget the adequate resources for their respective participants to effectively participate in the annual meeting.
2. Where possible the participants may already be in joint attendance at other meetings (i.e. NWMB) and this should be capitalized upon.

Schedule:
The annual general meeting shall occur at a mutually convenient time that allows for the data collected in the previous year to be analyzed and summarized for use by the co management partners.

Evaluation: Annual stakeholder meeting

Lead Role: QWB/KRWB / GN DOE / NTI Wildlife/ HTOs

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Building Nunavut Together
Nunavuliuqatigiingniq
Bâtir le Nunavut ensemble

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Nunavut

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Minister of Environment
Ministaat Avatiliqiyitkut
Ministre de l'Environnement

May 9, 2018

Daniel Shewchuk
A/Chairperson
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
P.O. Box 1379
Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0

Re: NWMB Consideration of the Government of Nunavut – Department of Environment's Proposal for Decision regarding Dolphin and Union Caribou sport hunts

Dear Mr. Shewchuk,

In response to your letter dated July 12, 2016, the Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment (DOE), would like to clarify its Proposal for Decision (Proposal) to limit sport hunting on the Dolphin and Union caribou herd to 35 tags per year. At this time, the DOE is not proposing new restrictions on either the resident harvest or the beneficiary harvest of the Dolphin and Union Caribou Herd. For clarity, sport hunters, as referred to in the Proposal, are defined as:

- A non-resident: a Canadian citizen or landed immigrant who is not a resident of Nunavut;
- A non-resident foreigner: an individual who is not a Canadian citizen or landed immigrant

In your letter, you also request the department submit a new request for decision to the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB). I do not believe there is a need to re-

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submit as any re-submission would result in us re-submitting the same information already provided in the original submission.

The NWMB letter also asks for a detailed summary of consultations. No specific consultation was conducted on this matter with the Hunting and Trapping Organizations (HTOs) as this submission was based on requests from HTOs that the GN limit or remove the sport hunt on the Dolphin and Union caribou herd. This Proposal was brought forward by the affected HTOs and their communities through submissions of Harvest Management recommendations to the Government during a recent consultation process for the Dolphin and Union management plan on January 11-13, 2016 (Attachment A). It was clear from these consultations that both the affected communities support the limiting of sport hunting: the Ekaluktutiak HTO is already following the 35-tag limit recommendation (Attachment B), and the Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association has been recommending for a number of years that the sport harvest for all caribou herds be stopped (Attachment C). The DOE Proposal aims to accommodate what both HTOs have requested. In order to support current HTO actions, and with consideration of the current status of the Dolphin and Union caribou herd, we would like to establish a regulation and enforce a limitation of 35 tags per year for non-residents and non-resident foreigners on the Dolphin and Union caribou herd. On January 31, 2011 the Kugluktuk HTO also sent to the Board a motion on stopping sport hunts (Attachment D).

In addition, Bathurst Inlet and Bay Chimo HTOs do not do sport hunts on the Dolphin and Union caribou herd. The only interest of these two communities is for mainland herds. It is also important to note that the rut of the Dolphin and Union Caribou (i.e. sport hunting season) occurs on Victoria Island; therefore, Bathurst Inlet and Bay Chimo would have limited access to the herd during the sport hunting season. This is the main reason why my department did not specifically consult with those HTOs. Also, Bathurst Inlet and Bay Chimo were represented at the Dolphin and Union Caribou management plan meeting where sport hunts were discussed and at the NWMB meeting in Cambridge Bay, allowing them ample opportunity to voice their concerns. The proposed sport hunt limit is also higher than what Cambridge Bay's HTO requested, and if approved, will allow the Regional Wildlife Organization to offer a number of tags to other communities.

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Minister of Environment
Ministaat Avatiliqiyitkut
Ministre de l'Environnement

I hope that this information helps in clarifying the issues,

Sincerely,

Joe Savikataaq
Minister

cc. Pauloosie Suvega, Deputy Minister, Department of Environment

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Minister of Environment
Ministaat Avatiliqiyitkut
Ministre de l'Environement

ᒪᐃ 9, 2018

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ᑲᑎᒪᑎᖕᓯᔨᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᖅᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ
ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒃᑯᕕᐊᑕ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᖓ 1379
Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0

ᐱᔾᔪᑖ: ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᖅᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂ – ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑖ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᖅᑯᔾᔨᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒥᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᑦ ᑐᑐᖅᑯᑎᖕᒥᓐᓂᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓇᓱᐊᖅᓂᖅᒧᑦ

ᐊᐃᖓᐃ ᑖᓂᐅᓪ ᓯᐅᔭᒃ,

ᑎᑎᕋᓚᐅᖅᑕᑦ ᔪᓚᐃ 12, 2016-ᒥ ᑭᐅᓗᒍ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᑦ (DOE), ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔪᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑖᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᖅᑯᔾᔨᓪᓗᑎᒃ (ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑦ) ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᓇᐊᖅᑕᐅᖅᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᖅᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᑕᐅᓇᓱᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓂᖏᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᑦ ᑐᑐᖏᓐᓂᑦ 35-ᖑᓕᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᓂᕕᖕᒐᑖᑦ ᐊᖅᑰᒍᒧᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅᒧᑦ. ᒫᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᖅᓯᒪᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐊᔪᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᑐᒃᑐᑕᐅᓇᓱᒃᐸᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅᑖᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓐᓇᓱᒃᐸᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᖅᔪᐊᑦ, ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᕗᑦ:

- ᓄᓇᖅᑲᑎᒋᔭᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ: ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒧᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᐅᑕᐅᖕᒋᑦᓯᑎᒃ;
- ᓄᓇᖅᑲᑎᒋᔭᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᐋᓪᓚᑦ: ᐃᓄᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑕᐅᖕᒋᓪᓗᓂ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒧᐊᖅᓯᒪᓗᓂ

ᑎᑎᖅᑲᕐᓂᑦ, ᑐᑦᓯᕋᖅᓯᒪᒪᕚᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᒃ ᑐᓂᔅᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᑖᒥᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᒥᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᖅᑯᔾᔨᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᖅᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᓐᓂᑦ.

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ᑐᓂᔨᒃᑲᓐᓂᐊᖅᑲᖅᑐᓇᑦᓯᖕᒥᓐᓇᒪᓕᒥ ᑐᓂᔨᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᐅᔭᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓᑦᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᒥᐊᕈᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦᓯᒪᔪᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᒥᐊᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔭᓄᑦ.

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔭᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖓ ᐊᐱᕆᒻᒪᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᓇᐃᓕᑎᖅᓯᒪᔭᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅᑕᕐᑲᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᑐᒪᖓᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑎᖏᖕᒋᑦ ᑐᓂᔨᔨᒪᒪᑕ ᑐᙵᕕᖅᖢᓯᑎᒃ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑎᖏᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᓚᕿᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᑭᓪᓕᖅᑎᑦᓯᒃᓯᑎᒃ ᐂᖅᓯᓪᓗᑎᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓇᓱᒃᐸᒃᑐᓂᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ. ᐅᓇ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑎᖏᖕᒋᑦ (HTO's) ᓄᓇᖅᑲᑎᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ, ᐱᓇᔫᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᔭᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔭᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᔨᕗᖕᒫᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᓚᕿᒪᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑕᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᖅᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔭᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓖᔭᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᔮᓐᓄᐊᕆ 11-13, 2016-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ. (ᐅᐃᒍᖓ A). ᑐᑭᓇᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ ᑐᓴᖅᓯᐊᓪᓚᓚᐅᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᐃᔪᑦ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᓴᐊᖅᑯᔨᔪᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓪᓚᔾᔭᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖕᓂᐅᓯᒥᒃ: ᐃᖅᑲᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᑦ 35-ᓂᒃ ᓂᕕᙱᑖᓂᒃ ᑭᓪᓕᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᖅᑯᔨᔭᓂᒃ ᐱᖅᑯᔨᕗᖕᒫᓕᐊᒧᑦ (ᐅᐃᒍᖓ ᐃ), ᖁᖅᓗᖅᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᔨᕗᖕᒫᓚᐅᖅᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᕗᑦ ᐊᖅᖁᒍᓴᖕᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓪᓚᔾᔭᐊᓄᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓇᓱᖕᓂᐅᕙᒃᑐᖅ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᖁᓪᓗᒍ (ᐅᐃᒍᖓ C). ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑖ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᖅᑕᐅᖕᒪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑎᖏᖕᒋᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒧᑦ. ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓖᓐᓇᓕᖅᓯᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑦ, ᐃᓯᒪᒋᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖅᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒪᓕᕐᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ, ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᕙᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍᓗ 35-ᓂᒃ ᓂᕕᙱᑖᖅᑖᖅᑎᑦᑎᖅᑲᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒧᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᙱᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐋᓪᓚᓄᓪᓗ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ. ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 31, 2011-ᒥ ᖁᖅᓗᖅᑑᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑎᖏᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᓄᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᔨᕗᖕᒫᕈᑎᒥᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓇᓱᒃᐸᒃᑐᓂᑦ (ᐅᐃᒍᖓ D).

ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ, ᕿᙵᐅᑉ ᐅᒥᖕᒪᒃᑑᖅᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑎᖏᖕᒋᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓇᓯᖅᑲᑦᑕᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ. ᐱᔭᒪᔭᑐᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᒦᙳᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᑦ. ᐱᓪᓚᓱᐅᒋᕗᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᓴᕆᐊᖓ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖕᒋᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖕᒋᑦ (ᔫᖅᓗ. ᑐᒃᑐᓇᓯᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓂᖅ) ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑉᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᐊᓂᑦ; ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ, ᕿᙵᐅᑦ ᐅᒥᖕᒪᒃᑑᖅᓗ ᑭᓪᓕᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᒐᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓇᓯᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓂᕐᒥᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓗᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᒋᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᓚᐅᖕᒥᒪᑕ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖕᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑎᖏᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪ, ᕿᙵᐅᑦ

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ᑲᑐᑎᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ
Building Nunavut Together
Nunavuliuqatigiingniq
Bâtir le Nunavut ensemble
Nunavut

ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ
Minister of Environment
Ministaat Avatiliqiyitkut
Ministre de l'Environement

ᐅᒥᖕᒪᒃᑰᖅᑯ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕚᕇᔾᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓇᓯᖅᑲᑦᑕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅᑕᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑐᒍ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦᑐ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᒃᑰᑦᑎᐊᕐᒥᑦ, ᐱᕕᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᖅᑲᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓯᒫᑑᑎᒋᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ. ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᓇᓯᒃᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᑭᑦᑕᖅᑲᕐᓂᖕᒐ ᐅᓄᖅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓗᖅ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᒃᑰᑦᑎᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᖕᒐᓐᓂᑦ, ᐊᖕᑭᖅᑕᐅᑉᐸᑦᑐ, ᐱᕕᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᖅᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᑲᑦᓚᓂᑦ ᓂᕕᖕᒐᑖᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ.

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᒐᒃᓴᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᑯᒐᓗᐊᖅᐸᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᑦᑐᒥᑦ,

ᐅᕙᖓᒐᖅᑯᖅ,

ᔫ ᓴᕕᑲᑖᖅ
ᒥᓂᔅᑕ

ᐱᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐸᐅᓗᓯ ᓯᕕᒐᖅ, ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑉ ᑐᒡᓕᐊ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂ

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ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
Nunavunmi Anngutighatigut Aulapkaijitkut Katimajiat
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

Tammaqtailinahuarniriit anngutighat atuqhugit Inuit qaujimajatuqangillu ilihimaniillu ilitquhiannin
Conserving wildlife through the application of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge

July 12th, 2016

Honourable Joe Savikataaq
Minister of Environment
Government of Nunavut

Re: NWMB Consideration of the Government of Nunavut – Department of Environment's Proposal for Decision regarding Dolphin and Union Caribou sport hunts

Dear Minister Savikataaq,

At the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board's (NWMB or Board) Regular Meeting (RM 002-2016) on June 11th 2016, the Government of Nunavut – Department of Environment presented a *Proposal for Decision* (Proposal) to limit sport hunting of the Dolphin and Union caribou herd to 35 sport hunts per year (Appendix 1). The NWMB considered this request at its In-Camera Meeting (IC 004-2016) on June 13th 2016 and made a decision to write to the Department of Environment requesting (1) clarification of the recommendation and (2) a summary of the Department of Environment's related consultations.

The Proposal recommends that the NWMB "establish a limit on sport hunting in BC03 based on previous allocation (35) until the herd has recovered...". As the Proposal does not provide a definition of "sport hunting," it is unclear what types of harvest the Department of Environment intends to be included in the proposed limit. The Nunavut *Wildlife Act - Game Harvesting and Possession Limits Order* identifies resident, non-resident, and non-resident foreigner as the three classes of harvester subject to quantitative harvesting limits for caribou under the *Wildlife Act*. However, sport hunting is not defined in connection with any of these classes of harvester, nor is it mentioned elsewhere in the *Wildlife Act*, the *Game Harvesting and Possession Limits Order*, the *Licences and Tags Regulations*, or the *Harvesting Regulations*. The Board requests that the Department of Environment provide more information clarifying the classes of harvester which would be subject to the proposed limit, and specifying any legal restrictions it proposes to remove or establish and the related components of the Wildlife Regulations.

The NWMB also advises the Department of Environment that a *Proposal for Decision* is incomplete unless a consultation summary is provided. The Board requires every *Proposal for Decision* to be accompanied by a reasonably detailed summary of relevant consultations, including the results of the consultations and what, if any, accommodations have been made. In particular, for this Proposal, the Board requires information regarding the views of the affected Hunters and Trappers Organizations. Any relevant letters of support or resolutions from Hunters and Trappers Organizations should be included in the consultation summary.

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In light of these two concerns, the Board recommends that the Department of Environment re-submit a revised, complete *Proposal for Decision* for NWMB consideration in order to progress with the Board's decision-making process as outlined in Article 5 of the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement*.

If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact the NWMB.

Sincerely,

Daniel Shewchuk

Daniel Shewchuk
Acting Chairperson of the
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

c.c. Drikus Gissing, Director of Wildlife Management, Government of Nunavut-Department of Environment

Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association
Hunters' and Trappers' Organization
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kugluktukhto@qiniq.com'

January 5, 2011

Webb Outfitting (Nunavut) Ltd.
Southern Booking Office
P.O. Box 313
Pritchard, BC V0E 2P0

Dear Fred, Martin and George;

On behalf of the Kugluktuk Hunters & Trappers Organization (KHTO), I have to inform you that it was decided that the KHTO no longer supports the sports hunting of caribou in the Kugluktuk area and the Kitikmeot Region. And therefore, does not support the issuance of sports hunting tags for all caribou.

A motion M/C # 057/10 was passed by the Kugluktuk Hunters & Trappers Organization Board of Directors on September 9, 2010 as follows:

> "**Whereas the Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association would like to stop the practice of issuing sports hunting caribou tags for the following caribou; Bathurst, Bluenose East and West, Dolphin and Union herds, as a first step to assist the herds from further decline. This motion was approved and carried. This will take into effect September 9th, 2010.**
> **M/C # 057/10 David Klengenberg/Peter Taktogon Carried"**

We ask for understanding of the importance to assist in preserving all caribou herds and look for your support on this matter. At this time, this is only a notice of the KHTO motion and will follow-up with you on all updates to the motion made. I have attached copies of (3) other documents pertaining to the Kugluktuk Hunters & Trappers decision.

We would like to continue the relationship with Webb Outfitting Ltd., and to continue to work together! Please feel free to contact us at anytime by phone, fax, mail or email.

Sincerely,

Barbara Adjun
Manager

c.c. Allan Niptanatiak, Conservation Officer, DOE, Kugluktuk
Department of Environment (HQ), Kugluktuk

Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association • Hunters' and Trappers' Organization
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September 14, 2015

Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board	krwb@niws.ca
Ekaluktutiak Hunters & Trappers Association	ehtocb@qiniq.com
Bathurst Inlet Hunters & Trappers Association	ckapolak@kitikmeot.edu.nu.ca
Bay Chimo Hunters & Trappers Association	ckapolak@kitikmeot.edu.nu.ca
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Department of Environment, Regional Office	MDumond@GOV.NU.CA
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board – Iqaluit	pkydd@nwmb.com
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. – Wildlife & Environment	pirngaut@tunngavik.com

RE: Sports Hunting of Caribou in the Kitikmeot Region & Tags

This has become an ongoing and urgent issue for the Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association, Hunters & Trappers Organization (HTO), since 2009, when the HTO Board of Directors decided to take action by announcing in a statement that they will no longer support sports hunts on caribou.

In the past, the Kugluktuk HTO created priorities on what actions to take when caribou are in decline. The first priority being to stop all issuance of sports hunting tags on caribou for Kugluktuk. This was requested and sent for support from the other Kitikmeot Region communities. This statement was sent on December 7th, 2009. To date, this issue has not been addressed by the Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board or the other communities in the region.

A letter was sent to the outfitter that worked out of Kugluktuk, and it was Fred Webb's sports hunting outfitter stating that we are asking that all sports hunts be stopped on caribou until further notice, who sent a letter back to the Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association (HTO), stating that he fully supported the Kugluktuk Hunters & Trappers decision and would no longer conduct sports hunts on caribou. He also stated that he would still like to continue to conduct sports hunts on other animals, and continue to work side by side with the Kugluktuk HTO. The Kugluktuk HTO support the outfitter and continues to work closely with the outfitter and continues to receive reports.

What the Kugluktuk HTO cannot understand is how sports hunting is still being conducted on caribou while the caribou are in decline? How the caribou sports hunting tags are being issued in Nunavut and being hunted in the NWT, when NWT has a decision to stop sports hunting on caribou. Where is the logic? How does this assist our Inuit when Inuit are fighting to have caribou on our tables, and the sports hunters are allowed to hunt them for the big dollar, and in the pocket of the few Inuit, while the larger Inuit population struggle.

The Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association is requesting support from the Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board on the decision to stop issuing sports hunting tags on ALL caribou herds. It has become such a dire issue, the caribou are in further decline and still there are communities in the region who continue to conduct sports hunts, all for the big dollar.

The outfitters are supporting the sports hunters and their game of hunting, while Inuit are struggling to harvest caribou for subsistence, to put food on their table. Each community has a right to stop sports hunts on caribou, or can seek to work together with outfitters.

There is a bigger incentive that needs to be addressed, and that is to save our caribou to help our Inuit and to see that our younger generation will have caribou. Right now, our community members are not getting any caribou because the caribou are scarce, and the caribou have been too far away.

The caribou that our community harvests are the Bluenose East Caribou herd, the Dolphin and Union Caribou herd and sometimes the Bathurst Caribou herd. All the herds are presently showing major signs of decline. This has to be a major concern as a large picture. We need to address it as a Kitikmeot community, so larger issues do not come about. Which can be a moratorium like what happened in Iqaluit. And that is something we cannot allow.

We are asking each Kitikmeot community to support the Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association to stop the issuance of sports hunting tags on ALL caribou, and those are the Bluenose East Caribou, Dolphin and Union Caribou and the Bathurst Inlet Caribou. The Kitikmeot Region can fight together to save our livelihood, which is so important, to save the caribou for the younger generations to come. Do you want your grandchildren and great grandchildren to continue to have caribou while they grow up? Then there is action to be taken. We need to think of them now.

There are ways to educate our hunters to harvest other animals to help each community sustain them with country food. It can be done. Instead of conducting large community harvests on caribou, provide other country food instead, there is muskox, fish, rabbits, ptarmigan, seals, whale. We can teach and educate our communities that there are other country food and not caribou only.

The Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association, Hunters & Trappers Organization (HTO) is now requesting and seeking support to stop all sports hunts in the Kitikmeot Region. We need to do this until our caribou are in healthy populations again. We need to do this for our Inuit.

Regards,

David Nivingalok

David Nivingalok
Chairperson

ba/dn

c.c.	NWMB	jakeagok@nwmb.com
	NTI	bdean@tunngavik.com
	DOE – Lisa Leclerc	lleclerc@gov.nu.ca
	MLA – Peter Taptuna	premier.taptuna@gov.nu.ca
	DOE – Minister	jmike@gov.nu.ca

Ekaluktutiak Hunters & Trappers Organization
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Telephone #: (867) 983-2426 Facsimile #: (867) 983-2427
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July 15, 2016

Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
Iqaluit, Nu
Attn: Jason Akearok, Executive Director

RE: Dolphin & Union (D/U) Caribou Herd Sports Hunt – Community Management Initiative

Mr. Akearok,

The Ekaluktutiak Hunters and Trappers Organization (EHTO) made a board decision to continue the FY-2016/17 sports hunt at twenty-five (25) tags for EHTO, five (5) tags for local outfitters and five (5) tags for High Arctic Lodge Sports hunts which is thirty-five (35) tags in total for the Dolphin/Union caribou herd.

Next fall FY-2017/18, the EHTO will voluntarily reduce the number of tags allocated to the Ekaluktutiak Sports Hunt Limited (ESHL) to ten (10) tags. For the time-being, the local outfitters and High Arctic Lodge Sports hunts allocation will remain the same with five (5) each.

The EHTO is not giving up its' total allowable harvest for sports hunts, but only voluntarily placing a reduction. Annually, the EHTO will review the number of tags with recommendations to be allocated to the sports hunt of the Dolphin/Union caribou herd.

The EHTO board is also suggesting the non-beneficiary resident's allocation to be reduced from five (5) tags down to two (2) tags. Although this may go against the entitlement in the New Nunavut Wildlife Act, the EHTO has rarely been encountered by non-beneficiary residents to acquire more than two (2) tags.

Regards,

Mr. Ehle, Secretary-Treasurer, EHTO

For: Bobby Greenley
EHTO, Chairman

Cc: Lisa-Marie Leclerc, Regional Biologist, Department of Environment, GN

Dolphin and Union Caribou Second Joint Meeting Report

Cambridge Bay, January 11 - 13, 2016

Department of Environment, Government of Nunavut
Iqaluit, Nunavut

Executive Summary

A workshop focusing on Dolphin and Union Caribou took place in Cambridge Bay between January 11 and 13, 2016. During this workshop, the Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment (DOE), Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT), Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), NTI, and the Kitikmeot Wildlife Regional Board (KRWB) representatives conducted consultations with the Hunters and Trappers Organizations from Nunavut and Northwest Territories. The primary purpose of the workshop was to provide co-management partners with an update on progress on the draft Dolphin and Union Caribou Management Plan, and to seek further input and knowledge to help complete the draft plan.

The review of efforts on the management plan was followed by discussions on a pathway forward with the intent of developing a draft management plan suitable for community consultation. The meeting format was a series of presentations on herd status, reviews of the draft outline, framework, threats, and potential harvest management options, followed by questions and comments. The meeting was an open exchange of knowledge, both scientific and traditional and local.

Presentations on herd status and reports on research projects provided up to date knowledge for participants to start their discussions. The discussions on threats and actions to mitigate those threats will help further develop the management plan. A discussion on harvest management options will be used to define what recommended actions should be taken as caribou move through their natural population cycle. Finally a process and timeline were identified for the co-management partners to advance the management plan through each respective process.

This report attempts to summarize the comments made by participants during the workshop. A full record of the workshop is available in the minutes.

Preface

This report represents the Dolphin and Union Caribou working group's best efforts to accurately capture and translate all of the information that was shared during workshop.

The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect those of one specific organization, but rather, the best advice and opinions from the participants.

Table of Contents

1.0 Summary Purpose

This summary is intended to collate and summarize comments, questions, concerns, and suggestions rose during the joint meeting held with representatives from the co-management partners from the Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and Environment and Climate Change Canada. The summary and notes herein only reflect what was shared during the meeting.

2.0 Purpose of the Workshop

The primary purpose of the workshop was to engage co-management partners from Nunavut, the Northwest Territories, and Environment and Climate Change Canada in an ongoing dialogue on Dolphin and Union caribou. It also allowed management partners to continue, based on the 2015 Kugluktuk meeting, directing the development of a multi-jurisdictional management plan for the Dolphin and Union caribou herd. Review of efforts to date was followed by discussions on a pathway forward with the intent of developing a draft management plan suitable for community consultation.

2.1 Format of Meetings

The meetings were held during three days (January 11, 12, and 13 2016) in Cambridge Bay at the Arctic Islands Lodge meeting room. Meetings were co-chaired by Joanna Wilson, Species at Risk Biologist with GNWT, and Mathieu Dumond, Regional Manager, DOE. The meeting format was a series of presentations on herd status, management process, reviews of the draft outline, framework and threats, and potential harvest management actions (presentations are in Appendix 2), followed by questions and comments. The meeting was an open exchange of knowledge, both scientific and traditional.

2.2 Meeting Participants

Name	Community	Organization
Simon Qingnaqtug	Taloyoak	Kitikmeot Region Wildlife Board
Ema Qaqqutaq	Kugaaruk	Kitikmeot Region Wildlife Board
Jimmy Haniliak	Cambridge Bay	Cambridge Bay Hunters & Trappers Organization
John Lucas Jr.	Tuktoyaktuk	Wildlife Advisory Management Council (NWT)
Joe Ilisiak	Paulatuk	Inuvialuit Game Council/ Paulatuk HTC
Joshua Oliktoak	Ulukhaktuk	Inuvialuit Game Council/ Ulukhaktuk HTC
Larry Adjun	Kugluktuk	Kugluktuk Hunters & Trappers Organization
Joanna Wilson Co-Chair	Yellowknife	Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT)
Lisa Worthington	Yellowknife	Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT)
Tracy Davison	Inuvik	Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT)
Sam Kapolak	Bay Chimo	Bay Chimo Hunters & Trappers Organization
Bert Dean	Rankin Inlet	Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI)
Lisa-Marie Leclerc	Kugluktuk	Government of Nunavut (GN)
Drikus Gissing	Iqaluit	Government of Nunavut (GN)
Mathieu Dumond Co-Chair	Kugluktuk	Government of Nunavut (GN)
Amy Ganton	Yellowknife	Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS)

3.0 Workshop Summary

The goals of the meeting were made clear to the participants prior to the meeting as well as at the start of it (See Appendix 1 Agenda). Participants actively engaged in many discussions that were preceded by a presentation. Participants raised many similar questions, concerns, and suggestions in addition to providing direct feedback to draft the management plan. The workshop maintained a positive tone throughout and many participants commented on the need to work together to find solutions to assure caribou conservation.

3.1 Review of Outcomes from the March 2015 workshop

A review of what was accomplished at the March 2015 workshop was provided as some participants were new to the process. The draft goals and objectives and the threats were revisited. A teleconference in October 2015 had already reviewed potential harvest management models to be discussed during this workshop.

3.2.1 GN Knowledge Update and Background and Species Information

An update of the DOE April 2015 collaring and the October 2015 survey was provided. The analysis is not completed, but the preliminary results revealed 14,730 (CI= 11,475-17,986) in the visual stratum. A presentation on the biology of the species, the history of research and monitoring, and the current and historical use of the herd were provided as a review of what will be comprised in the future sections 3 and 4 of the management plan.

Participants focused discussion on the historical and current use of the herd including accuracy of the original Nunavut Harvest Study, which only grouped caribou harvest and did not differentiate between herds. Most co-member partners felt that the record was accurate for their respective communities; however more effort is required to determine current harvest rates. This was discussed in terms of potential HTO/HTC based community monitoring, efforts at the second Nunavut Harvest Study, and the requirement under Section 5.7.43 of the NLCA to provide information. Additional discussion on harvest included the situation when one herd becomes scarce; it often results in another herd being targeted for harvest. This has been the case when Peary caribou is low, and the Dolphin and Union caribou is targeted in Ulukhaktuk, and when Bluenose East herd becomes low, the Dolphin and Union caribou is targeted in Kugluktuk. Both communities have increased their harvest of Dolphin and Union caribou in response to decreases in access or availability of other herds.

General support of harvest monitoring, as well as increased cooperation with industry to incorporate voluntary best practices, and reduced flying during calving summarized participant concerns.

3.2.2 Traditional Knowledge Research

The results of Traditional Knowledge collection were presented. The study took place in 2014 and 2015 in Cambridge Bay. Thirty individual interviews were conducted in the summer of 2014 and 7 group interviews in the winter of 2014. There were follow up interviews to validate the results of the 2014 interviews in the summer of 2015. The results provided excellent examples of quantification of oral knowledge depicting the caribou population recovering from a low in the 1960's to a peak in the late 1990's to the current decline being observed today using scientific methods.

In addition to describing population trend, key findings of scientific research conducted in October 2015, included: observation of poorer caribou body condition status since the decline, increased observations of caribou with abnormalities since the decline, and observation of diseases that might be new to the area.. The study participants' perceptions of factors that may have contributed to the decline of caribou in the area include; change in migratory routes (more to the east and west side), an increase in predators, deterioration of health status, human disturbance, and a change in climatic conditions that can have a direct or indirect effect on caribou populations.

Questions on the potential effects of climate change included an increase in new insects and new diseases. Although this was noted in the interviews, additional research is required. Additionally participants were interested to know if the interviews indicated an increasing muskoxen population and the potential impacts of increased competition between the two species. Although not an interview question, it was a recurring response.

Significant discussion was focused on the impacts of late season shipping that disrupts the fall migration and can lead to drowning. It also delays the caribou's staging time on the ice, leading to poor nutritional status. Potential mechanisms to try and implement a *no shipping* period during freeze up were discussed, but the situation is complex and managed by the federal government since international shipping takes place in these waters. More work needs to be directed to pursue the appropriate avenues with the federal government: in this case, Transport Canada. Voluntary agreements with industry to support no shipping during this period are already in place and could be pursued with additional companies.

Additional discussion focused on other community concerns from participants including; an increase in insect harassment associated with climate change and low flying aircraft and its impact (particularly on calving). Other concerns included increasing marine traffic (cruise ships and their passengers), an increase in grizzly bears, and the need for increased predator harvest to help caribou.

3.2.3 GNWT Traditional Knowledge Study

Traditional knowledge interviews were conducted in Ulukhaktuk from 2011 to 2013. The interviews highlighted threats to caribou and included human actions, such as low flying aircraft, development, predation, competition from muskox, and effects from climate change including more freezing rain, thin ice leading to drowning, and dryer weather negatively impacting vegetation.

3.2.4 Health and Disease

Samples taken from 25 Dolphin and Union caribou collared in April 2015 were blood, hair, and fecal samples for analysis. Feces were examined for parasites and results were mostly normal. One unusual finding is the existence of *Parelaphostrongylus andersoni*; this is the first report of this parasite found in Dolphin and Union caribou.

Lungworm was found in the feces. This worm was not historically found on Victoria Island, but as of 2010, it seems to have spread over the Island and appears to be increasing. The level at which this parasite is occurring in caribou does not appear to be a concern at this time.

The bacteria *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae* is present in Dolphin and Union caribou. It has caused die-offs in muskox. The prevalence of these bacteria should be monitored, as it may be a causal in the caribou decline. This is transferable to humans and therefore a human health concern.

Newly developed methods for determining stress levels from hair samples (cortisol levels) were performed. Preliminary results indicate that Dolphin and Union caribou had higher stress levels in spring 2015 compared to two other barren-ground herds and one woodland caribou herd. The study of stress is new and although it may be supportive of the decline it is too early to tell. However, it may become a useful tool to monitor stress level in caribou herds.

Concerns from participants on potential human health impacts from animals were discussed. Lungworm does not transmit to humans, but the bacteria *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae* does as well as Brucellosis. There are concerns over increasing snow goose populations and the potential for them to be a vector for new and increasing diseases. Birds and small animals can act as vectors, and can explain muskox die-off on Banks Island. Samples of 600 snow geese and rodent samples were taken, and it seems the bacteria were present in these animals

3.2.5 Toxicology

As part of the long term Northern Contaminants Monitoring Program caribou are tested for contaminants such as mercury, cadmium, radioactivity, brominated, and fluorinated compounds. The majority of these contaminants are transported through air currents from elsewhere and deposited on vegetation and ingested by caribou. Levels at this time do not pose a threat to human health from consuming caribou. Long-term monitoring is important to monitor the concentration of these contaminants in the animal.

Most questions were on human health impacts from consumption of caribou. However current standards indicate that the thresholds are below any level of consumption for meat.

3.3 Overview of Draft Table of Contents

The current version of the draft Table of Contents was reviewed for accuracy and completeness. Although many of the sections are yet to be drafted, participants felt that the current content of the management plan adequately covers all the information needs.

3.4 Threats and the COSEWIC Threat Assessment

After a review of the threats drafted for the management plan, participants concluded that the draft accurately reflects what was discussed at the first joint meeting in March 2015. Additional discussion on threats focused on the need for more research to address the impacts of climate change including: how climate change may impact forage quality and quantity, the time of green up in the spring, increase in new insects and diseases. Several participants identified a need to improve education on caribou both by the schools and within the family. There was one participant who felt a quota should be implemented to ensure the declines are not as severe as what is being experienced in Baffin Island. However another participant countered that this should be through HTOs/HTCs as opposed to through the formal decision-making process.

A presentation on the requirements under the *Species at Risk Act* for management plans and how the Threat Assessment Calculator is used to address those requirements was given. The threats calculator is a tool to enumerate and quantify each threat; to rank what threats are a big issues and what may only be a potential threat. The focus is on direct threats that either cause decline, (such as mortality or removal of habitat), or affect reproduction. Threats are scored and tracked, so they are not considered twice, which would skew the overall rating of the threats. The calculator is a complex, but useful tool. A teleconference is to be scheduled as a follow up to complete this agenda item.

3.5 The Management Framework

The management framework consists of the goal of the management plan (still in draft form) and the objectives to reach that goal. There are additional approaches identified to achieve each objective. This approach will ensure that objectives are met and through meeting the objectives, the goal(s) will be met.

Discussions on the current version of the management framework indicated that this section was mostly completed. These groups suggested to include current actions that involve working with industry to establish voluntary agreements on shipping and flying. They also suggested coordinating monitoring with industry, examining what mechanisms can move shipping concerns forward, the role that marine protected areas might play in protecting the sea ice component of the migration route, and specific actions to contact federal departments regarding the impacts of ice breaking activities.

3.6 Harvest Management Options

Three different options were presented as potential models for harvest management; these included the Bluenose Model, the Porcupine Model, and the Southampton Island Model. They are all similar in that they described actions related to distinct sections of a caribou population cycle. For example, if the herd is at its peak and stable, the herd would be assessed as green; a herd that is showing a decline would be assessed as yellow; and a herd at low would be assessed as red. Each of these would have prescribed management recommendations reflecting the respective conservation issues. A herd in the green would have few harvest restrictions, while a herd in yellow may see the removal of sport hunts, while a herd in red may see strict harvest limitations.

Considerable discussions resulted from these options. An exercise was performed to determine what thresholds should trigger each of these categories, and what the recommendations should be. The results (photos in appendix 2) will be used to inform the propose harvest management framework in the next draft management plan. Suggested thresholds for herd triggers between levels green, yellow and red are: 24,000 to 40,000 is high (green); 8,000 to 24,000 is medium (yellow); and below 8,000 is low (red). Within these ranges the population can be increasing, decreasing or stable. A point form summary of participant thoughts on appropriate recommendations during the various stages of the herd cycle follow below.

Herd is at Peak-Green Level

- Provide harvester and youth education when population is high, don't wait for the population to decline
- No Harvest restrictions on beneficiaries,
- Support reporting at the HTO/HTC level (community-based monitoring.),
- Ensure any changes are phased in,
- Allow community to determine if action should be taken,
- Commercial harvest may be a tool to bring down an overpopulation (i.e. Southampton Island caribou),
- Predator control, encourage harvest of predators by paying for samples.

Herd is in Yellow-Declining

- Increased monitoring and sharing of information,
- Harvest Management,

- Sample kits (help ID decline),
- Stop commercial/sport hunts,
- Restrict industry activities on land,
- NQL-bull only,
- Education; how to hunt alternate wildlife, use elders,
- Increase communications between stakeholders,
- Create a working group of stakeholders or commission,
- Periodic review of the state of knowledge

Herd is in Yellow-Increasing

- Easing of industry restrictions,
- Easing of harvest restrictions,
- Education,
- Return to baseline monitoring,
- Easing of Non-Quota Limitations (NQLs).

Herd is in Red

- Increase monitoring, more frequent surveys,
- Setting TAH,
- Harvest from other caribou herds (if appropriate),
- Education; tell people to stop harvest and explain why there are restrictions,
- Harvest seasons.

3.7 Summary of Issues and Actions

The discussions where open and diverse, and some general themes were consistent throughout. Although a quantitative summary was not conducted, it is possible to summarize the key themes that were recurrent throughout the discussions, these are summarized below.

3.7.1 Summary of Key Concerns

- Predation from wolves and grizzly bears and their impacts on caribou number, particularly during calving,
- The number of flights, particularly low level flights during calving,
- The effects of climate change particularly on increasing insect harassment and potential impacts on forage quantity and quality,
- Increased shipping during the fall migration and potential for drowning,

3.7.2 Summary of Key Actions

- Work with industry to voluntarily implement best management practices,
- Pursue avenues for stopping shipping during the key migration; fall and spring,
- Increase education for harvesters in terms of caribou harvesting and how to harvest other species,
- Improve harvest monitoring,
- HTOs/HTCs to implement community-based quotas and monitoring were appropriate,
- Increased predator harvest through incentives and/or increased sport hunts.

4.0 Next Steps

The following text defines the proposed next steps and timeline to see the draft management plan through the respective territorial and federal processes.

2016-2018 Timelines for Dolphin and Union caribou management plan

As presented at joint management planning meeting, Cambridge Bay, January 13, 2016

- Finish drafting plan using input from this Cambridge Bay meeting (GN, GNWT & EC technical staff & managers)
- Teleconference organized by EC to work on COSEWIC threat assessment table (end of January)
- Draft plan and accompanying presentation to be provided to WMAC(NWT) for March 13-15, 2016 meeting - this would be the version to go out for community consultations
- April 2016
    - Consultation meetings held in individual communities, with HTC/HTOs
    - Review of draft by GNWT, GN, PC, WMAC (NWT), KRWB, NTI, KIA, IGC ("first jurisdictional review") and by EC headquarters ("first compliance review")
- GN, GNWT & EC technical staff & managers to edit the plan based on all those comments – edits to be done jointly
- September 2016
    - Revised draft plan reviewed by GNWT, GN, PC, WMAC (NWT), KRWB, NTI, KIA, IGC ("second jurisdictional review", asking for support to post on SARA registry)
- GN, GNWT & EC technical staff to edit the plan based on all those comments – edits to be done jointly
- By mid-January 2017, EC to send proposed draft plan for translation into French – proposed draft ready for posting on SARA registry
- March 31, 2017 (hard deadline)
    - Draft plan posted as 'proposed' on the SARA public registry for 60 day public review
    - Draft plan posted by GNWT for public review
    - All partners including HTO/HTCs to be notified of opportunity to comment
    - If posted on March 31, comment period would end May 30
- GN, GNWT & EC technical staff & managers to edit the plan based on all those comments – edits to be done jointly
- Final management plan completed by August 2017
- Package submitted to NWMB by mid-August 2017 (may be joint submission by GN & EC)
- NWMB to consider the management plan at September 2017 meeting, followed by their hearings if needed
- Plan submitted to WMAC (NWT) for approval at their September 2017 meeting
- GN, GNWT & EC to seek Minister approval of the plan
- Response from NWMB by December 2017 – whether or not they approve the plan
- NWT Conference of Management Authorities consensus agreement by December 2017
- Management plan completed, approved and made public by March 31, 2018

Abbreviations:

ECCC = Environment and Climate Change Canada

GN = Government of Nunavut

GNWT = Government of the Northwest Territories

HTC = Hunters and Trappers Committee

HTO = Hunters and Trappers Organization

IGC = Inuvialuit Game Council

KIA = Kitikmeot Inuit Association

KRWB = Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board

NTI = Nunavut Tunngavik Inc

NWMB = Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

PC = Parks Canada

WMAC (NWT) = Wildlife Management Advisory Council (Northwest Territories)

Appendix 1 - Agenda

Dolphin and Union Caribou Joint Management Plan Workshop

Cambridge Bay, Nunavut
January 10 – 13th, 2016

Meeting Information

Goals of the Meeting:

- Integrate community perspectives (IQ/TEK) with scientific knowledge throughout the meeting

- Review and discuss the first draft of the Dolphin and Union Caribou Management Plan

- Review and collect feedback on key sections of management plan: species needs, threats, management objectives and approaches, including inclusion of IQ/TEK information.

- Discuss options for harvest management model and corresponding actions

- Review new knowledge and current research

Schedule:

- Arrival in Cambridge Bay: Sunday, January 10th in the afternoon. Grocery store may be

closed by 5:00 so get groceries (if needed) before coming to the meeting room.

- Meeting:

  - Sunday – lunch served in meeting room (catered), meeting 3:00 pm to 4:30 pm
  - Monday & Tuesday - 9:00 am to 5:00 pm with health breaks and lunch (catered)
  - Wednesday – 9:00 to 4:00 pm with health breaks and lunch (catered)

- Breakfast and dinners will be on your own. Green Row is open for dinner 5:00-7:00 p.m. and Arctic Islands Lodge is open for dinner from 5:00-6:45 p.m. Breakfast is available at the Green Row.

- Departure from Cambridge Bay: Wednesday, January 13th in the evening (6:00 pm flight)

Meeting Location: Arctic Islands Lodge, medium boardroom

Accommodation: Green Row Executive Suites (transportation will be provided to and from the airport

Dolphin and Union Caribou Joint Management Plan Workshop

Cambridge Bay, Nunavut
January 10 – 13th, 2016

Agenda

Sunday January 10th, 3:00 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

1. Welcome	Co-chairs – Joanna Wilson and Mathieu Dumond
2. Opening Prayer	
3. Opening Remarks	Co-chairs
4. Introductions	All participants
5. Outcomes/Expectations for meeting	All participants
6. Review of Outcomes from March 2015 meeting in Kugluktuk	Lisa Worthington

Monday January 11th, 8:45 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

7. Knowledge and Research Update	
7.1. GN update	Lisa-Marie Leclerc
7.2. GNWT update	Tracy Davison Matilde Tomaselli
7.3. Traditional Knowledge Research	Tracy Davison
7.4. NWT Traditional Knowledge Study (tentative)	Susan Kutz
7.5. Health and Disease	Mary Gamberg

Monday January 11th, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

8. Review of Draft Management Plan - Background Information on Dolphin and Union caribou	All participants (lead presenter below)
8.1 Overview of draft table of contents	Lisa Worthington
8.2 Background & Species Information - Historical & social perspectives - Use of the herd - Population and Distribution	Lisa-Marie Leclerc

9. Review of Draft Management Plan – Threats to Dolphin and Union caribou 9.1. Threats in draft management plan	All participants (lead presenter below) Lisa Worthington (with technical support from Lisa-Marie Leclerc and Tracy Davison)

Tuesday January 12th, 8:45 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

9. Review of Draft Management Plan – Threats to Dolphin and Union caribou (*continued*) 9.2. Threat assessment by COSEWIC	All participants (lead presenter below) Amy Ganton / Justina Ray
10. Review of Draft Management Plan – Management Framework 10.1. How the framework links to management plan 10.2. Management goal/vision & objectives	All participants (lead presenter below) Lisa Worthington Lisa Worthington

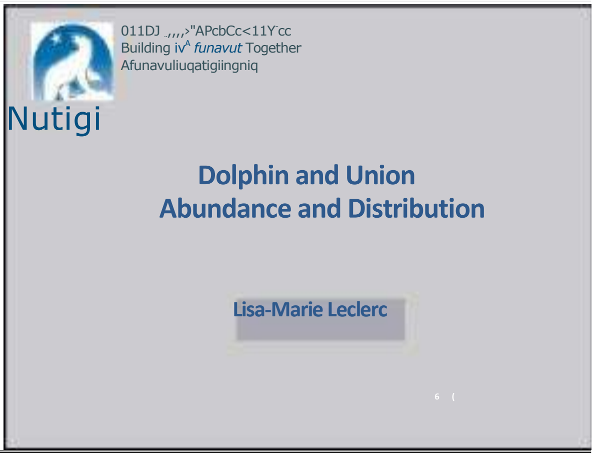
Tuesday January 12th, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

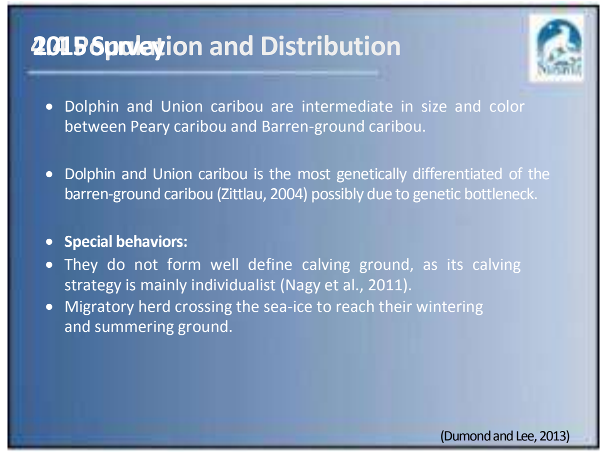
10. Review of Draft Management Plan – Management Framework (*continued*) 10.3. Recommended management approaches & actions to achieve objectives	All participants (lead presenter below) Lisa Worthington

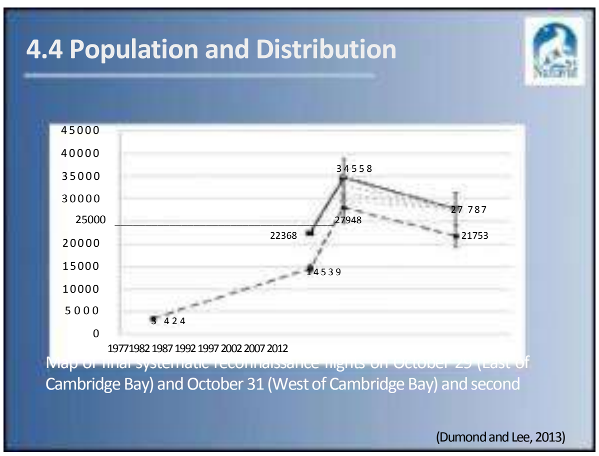
Wednesday January 13th, 8:45 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. (all day)

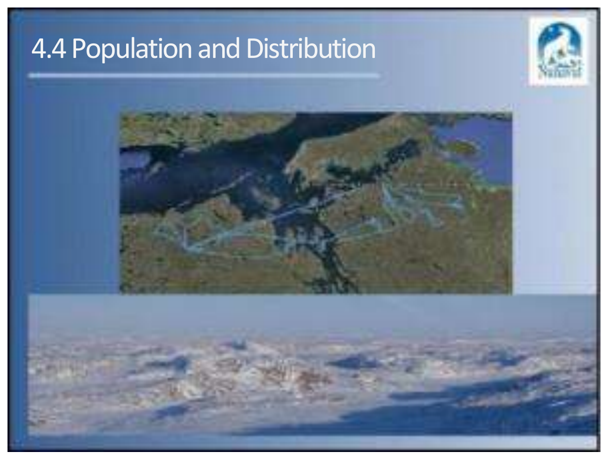
11. Options for Consideration of Harvest Management 11.1. Decision on harvest management models 11.2. Management recommendations	All participants (led by Lisa-Marie Leclerc)
12. Next Steps	Co-chairs
13. Closing Remarks	All participants
14. Closing Prayer	

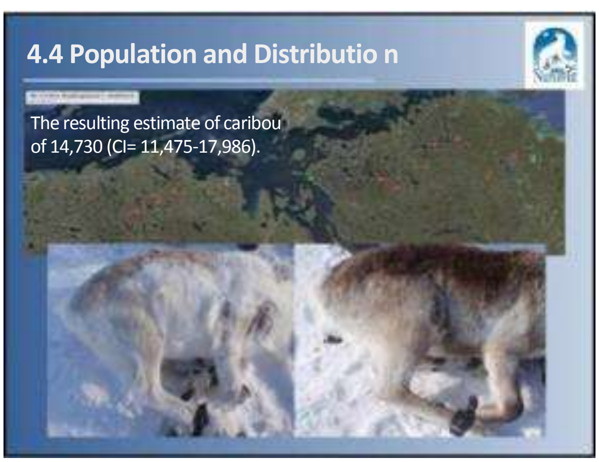
Appendix 2 - Presentations











Ulukhaktok Traditional Knowledge Interviews 2011-2013

Threats

Humans Activities

- **Five people mentioned human activities as a threat.**

"When they do exploration they always fly around and when they see animal they turn around, fly low and take pictures. That's when the caribou start running away." – PIN02

"Any place where there are machines or planes start travelling every day or every second day and that they could easily move from that spot. Because from they come in start making noise they spook them off. Interrupt whatever they're doing."– PIN07

"When they work on the land, like, they're drilling, the smell of smoke, the sound of the drills, the sounds of vehicles, maybe people, the smells of those drives the caribou away and that's a threat to caribou. So they go somewhere else to where it can be at peace." – PIN11

Predators

- Everyone Mentioned Predators as a threat to Caribou.
- They kill caribou, kill calves and also some are
- Both Wolves and Grizzly Bears
- People also concerned about their own safety because of increase in Wolves and Grizzly Bears

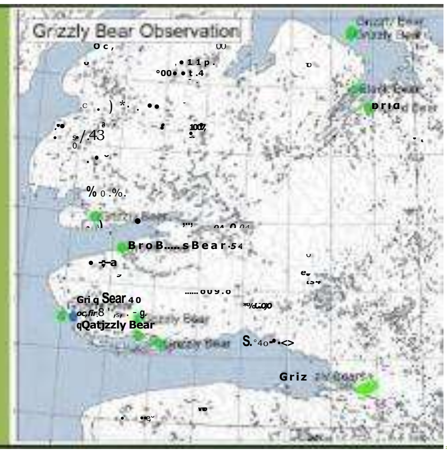
"Even now the wolves are still following the caribou. Everywhere they go they follow caribou. Not only the wolves, even so the Grizzly Bears are killing them. Right now there's more Grizzly Bears that have been spotted." –PIN07

"All because of the wolf, the wolf make eight pups and caribou make one pup. One caribou calf. That's a big difference there. So like I said, that's how come it's really hard to see a female caribou with a calf. Females have lots of milk because it's already been chased by the wolves and it's really easy to be spooked now. " –PIN07

"Yeah, the population of the wolves have really increased because long ago there used to be hardly any wolves. " – PIN02

"Used to never see Grizzlies when we were younger. Just few years now start seeing them more every year." – PIN02

"I never, never seen one when I was growing up anywhere. Grizzlies. I don't know why they're moving to our island. " - PIN08



"They eat the same food. They just don't hang around together. " PIN03

"The caribou don't want to feed where the muskox feed because it's too strong for them, the smell, where they feed. But they eat the same food, that's why. " –PIN07

"He said caribou has a different diet with the seasons. But the muskox diet never changes. When they open up their gut to check the contents are always the same. They never change. They eat these big leaves off the ground. " – PIN04

Competition - Muskox

- When talking about competition 9 people mentioned muskox. The reason they compete varied:
  - 7 people thought they might eat the same, 2 people thought they didn't.
  - 4 people thought caribou didn't like to be around the same place as muskox, with two of those people thinking the smell caribou didn't like.
  - It was observed that in the past when there was lots of caribou, there was no muskox

Plant Growth

- Three people talked about plant growth as a concern for caribou

"The poor growth of the plants they eat." – PIN02 "the weather is changing and the land is also changing and so if there's hardly any rain and the weather doesn't go the way for the plants then there's nothing for them to eat." – Pin01

"Late spring early summer when people first started getting caribou their meat was tough, they had no fat, and it was due to the way the plants grew. Freezing, they'd start shooting out then freeze, shoot out and freeze, and that wasn't good for them. That is why the caribou was very skinny this year." – Pin10

Thin Ice

- Four people mentioned hearing about or seeing caribou going through thin ice, mostly in the fall time during freeze up.

" You know when they go through the ice and drown. That's another one." –PIN01

"It doesn't freeze fast anymore and the ice doesn't get solid fast like it used to. When it used to freeze we used to just start walking on it the next day. On the ocean." - Pin07

Freezing Rain

- Eight people mentioned Freezing Rain – or Rain on snow making a layer of ice on the ground.
- Some people recorded that it happened in the past. Other People noticed it happing more now than in the past, but one person notices it happing the same as in the past.

"Got snow now and then rain and then freeze again then it's going to be hard for them for feeding."– Pin07

"They can't paw through the ice when it's thick." – PIN10

"Caribou, no matter what weather, they will graze but when the snow gets covered over with ice they find a lot of dead caribou. Because they can't go pawing through that ice that's on top of the snow." – PIN04

"If you got a lot of storm. You know, some years winter time it could storm for many days. If there's too much storm and it wells up a little bit then they get cold and iced up and all that, they get cold and they get stuck to the place where they're sleeping, where they're laying down. From the climate or whatever the weather changes fast sometimes. We've seen a couple of those do like that. Just laying there, dead from bad weather and all that. Sometimes it takes a long time to get nice out. Must be probably not the healthy ones, that's why." –PIN07

"Yeah, when it's too much wind and cold weather and stuff like that, I guess, you know. Big storm. Got to be a big storm when they die like that. I could notice, I look at them, no blood, nothing, not even the blood every one of them they just freeze like that staying down." PIN08

Caribou can die from weather events like freezing rain but they also have ways to deal with winter weather in the Arctic and extreme conditions.

- Caribou stay still during a storm , they will also move to different areas if the snow is bad or there is ice in an area.
- Three people mentioned they will fatten up for winter.

They know the weather, they know the seas, so they know when to come to these high areas where they can get out of the storm. – PIN04

“Winter time I think they just lay down, hunker down and wait for the weather.” - PIN03

He said in the fall time if we get snow and then rain the caribou leave that area and go somewhere else. They don’t hang around in that area where they would have stayed. Due to weather, ice conditions on top of the snow, they will not stay. - Pin06

Like in the winter, like all animals they what you call try and eat as much as they can for the winter months so that they grow a layer of fat to keep them warm so that on days like this they know that they can’t be roaming around hunting and that. - PIN01

She said in the winter there was one time when she noticed and first when she seen it there was an area, a grazing area. Her, really deep snow, the caribou just kept pawing at the ground until they could reach to the ground, to the growth under. - PIN10

Health

Sickness isn’t very common, some participants had never seen illness in caribou other participants saw the occasional sickness. Most common observation was issues with joints, or legs.

Caribou do get skinny during winter, but they get fat again in the spring and summer.

“Just a couple since I started hunting. One that gets way left behind, that they have a cyst or something in their legs. Liquid. They run for a while and then they can’t run anymore. “ - PIN03

When she was hunting she used to travel and she used to never hear of caribou getting sick. – PIN11

How know Caribou are doing well?

Three people commented on how to tell if caribou are doing well.

Things people look for is :

- **If hunters are successful**
- **If the land/plants grown good**
- **See caribou coming in the spring.**

Changes in the number Caribou

Almost everyone saw changes in number of caribou over their life.

There were times when there were less caribou in the past, in the 1970’s and 1980’s there

were a lot of caribou then seem to decrease.

Reasons for the change was similar to the threats however it is also a natural cycle for animals.

Some people also talked about how caribou have moved away, and they will come back

It might deplete because there's so many things that come into consideration like the weather and the plants that grow and things that happen to the Earth and all those things that you mentioned come into what you call play on the survival of the caribou. – PIN01

Conservation

- **Most people mentioned changing harvesting – taking less or not taking Peary Caribou (smaller caribou). One participant mentioned getting muskox instead of caribou and another mentioned not hunting cows with calves.**

Habitat

Caribou like low areas, where it is damp and there is good plant growth. Most participants said this is where you would find them in summer but 2 participate also said you could find them here in winter.

Two participants also mentioned that caribou like shores in the summertime.

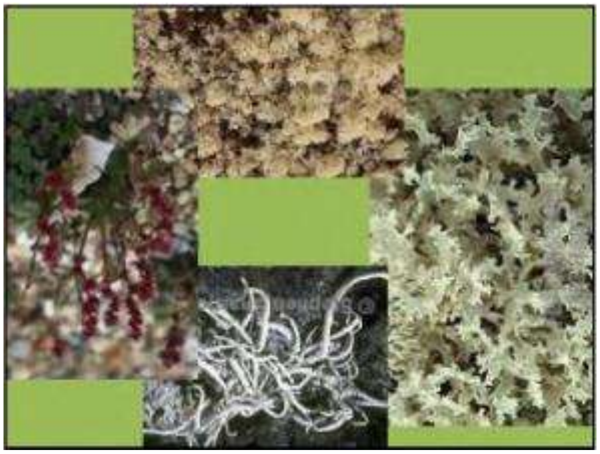
In winter most participates though caribou choice areas with less snow; high areas.

Two participants mentioned rocks; one thought they used rocks to get away from wolves.

What Caribou Eat

- Things caribou eat include:
  - Tuktut niqait
  - Lichen
  - Arctic Sorrel
  - Grass
  - Berries

To me their stomach is very green in the summer. –PIN06



Local Knowledge about Caribou in the Ikaluktutiak area : research updates

Matilde Tomaselli, Susan Kutz, Sylvia Checkley

2

Study design

SUMMER, 2014 30 INDIVIDUAL

23 Beneficiaries

5 Residents

Identified with help of KIA and HTO

Specific questions - muskox population

Open questions - emergence of other themes

3

Study design

WINTER, 2014 7 SMALL GROUP INTERVIEWS

Total of 19 participants

11 from individual interviews

Group according to: age, hunting experience, hunting area of preference

Specific participatory activities

probe observations from the individual interviews

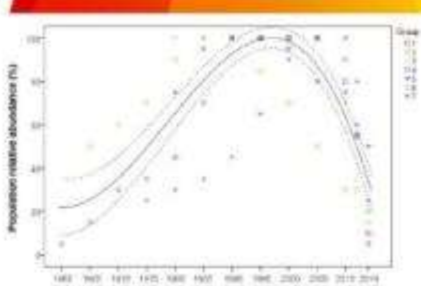
4

Study design

SUMMER, 2015 VALIDATION OF THE REULTS

After data analyses
Presentation of results
Feedback from participants
n= 31/38

5

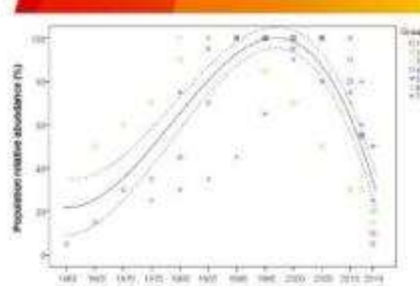


((Back then (in the 60s) there were not too many muskox and even caribou))
((In the 70s, 80s the caribou were further away from the community))

((The caribou started to come by the community 10, 15 years ago. Every spring and every fall hundreds of caribou were crossing the ice. Then 4, 5 years ago they started to decline and now there are not even

6

Caribou population trend

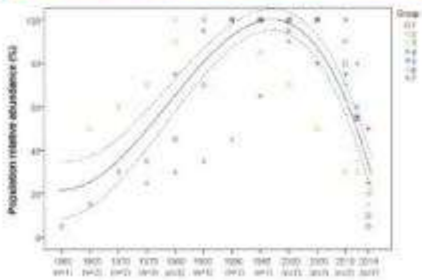


…but since three years ago Idon't see as many caribou. I think their migration pattern has changed»

«Caribou have changed their migration route, so that they are bypassing town by more kilometers in the past two years. Icouldn't say that they are going to a different area, but I have certainly heard that there are lots of caribou crossing over the west side of Kent Peninsula and even in Queen Maud Gulf…»

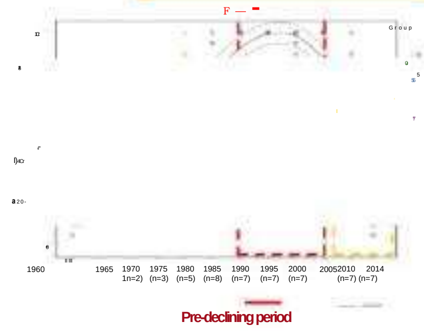
7

Caribou population trend



- Caribou started migrating in the vicinity of Ikaluktutiak from the mid 1980s
- The decline started around 2005 but more evident since 2010
- Now people see about 80% less caribou (IQR 75%-90%) of what they were used to see back in the 1990s

Caribou population trend



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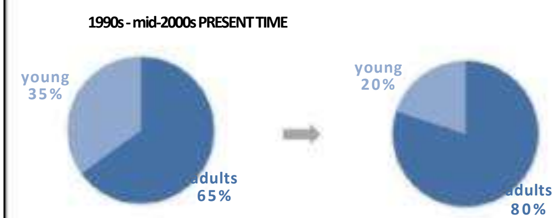
Proportional piling used to generate numbers and quantify people's perceptions

10

Caribou population

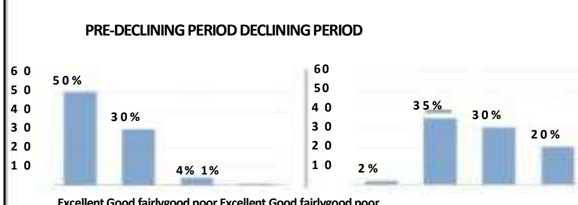


Young= yearling + calves

- Overall decrease of the young age class between the pre-declining period and presenttime

11

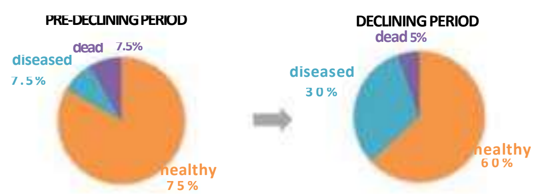
Caribou population



- Observation of caribou in poorer body condition status from the pre-declining to the declining period

12

Caribou population

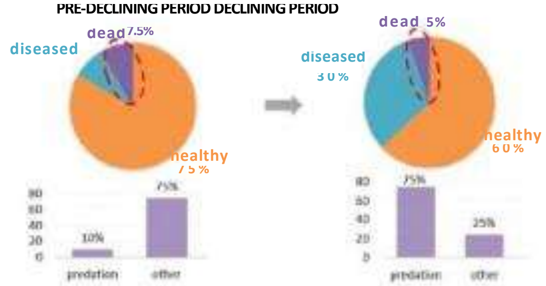


- Increased observations of diseased animals
- Dead animals: comparable between the two periods

13

Caribou population

PRE-DECLINING PERIOD DECLINING PERIOD



- Since the decline, increased perception of predation among the cause of death; however the overall mortality is comparable between the two periods

14

Diseases - lesions and syndromes list, relative proportion (%), and trend

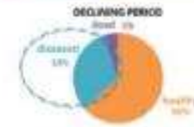
ALREADY NOTICED PRIOR THE DECLINE

40% Warbles larvae

15% White cysts in meat/heart

5% Swollen joints, limping animals

5% Sand paper disease



NEWLY OBSERVED (after mid-2000s)

< 1% Bleeding scabs on the nose area – orf like lesions
<1% Pale meat and yellow color of subcutaneous tissue

15

Diseases - lesions and syndromes

ALREADY NOTICED PRIOR THE DECLINE

40% Warbles larvae

15% White cysts in meat/heart

5% Swollen joints, limping animals

5% Sand paper disease
< 1 % Infected testicles *

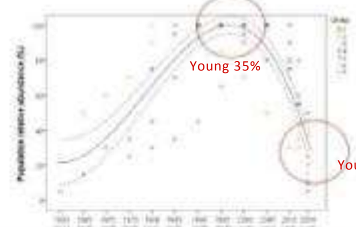
Increasing trend noticed since mid-2000s

NEWLY OBSERVED (after mid-2000s)

<1% Bleeding scabs on the nose area –orf like lesions
<1% Pale meat and yellow color of subcutaneous tissue

16

- Observation of major caribou population decline in the Ikaluktutiak area since mid-2000s but more evident since 2010
  - 80% (IQR 75%-90%) decline of caribou population compared to the 1990s
  - Decrease of young age class (yearling and calves) form 35%



17

- Observation of poorer caribou body condition status since the decline
- Increased observations of caribou with abnormalities since the decline
  - Increasing trend of some lesions/syndromes
  - Observation of diseases that might be new to the area (e.g. orf like
- Unchanged perception of overall caribou mortality between the pre-declining and declining period
- Participants' perceptions of factors that may have contributed to the decline of caribou in the area
  - Change in migratory routes (more to the east and west side)
  - Increase in predators
  - Deterioration of health status
  - Human disturbance
  - Change in climatic conditions that can have a diect or indirect effect on caribou populations

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Acknowledgements

Community of Ikaluktutiak

Kitikmeot Inuit Association

Charlie Evalik, Stanley Anablak, Paul Emingak, Julia Ogina,

Fred Pedersen, Joey Evalik, Sarah Jancke and Michelle Buchan

Ekaluktutiak Hunters and Trappers Organization

CHARS

Jimmy Haniliak, Alice Maghagak, Brenda Sitatak

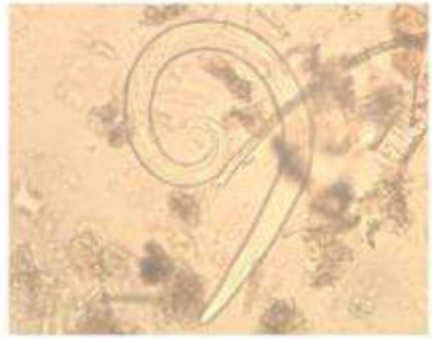
January 10,

Summary report of the preliminary results of health analyses for caribou collared in the Kitikmeot, April 2015

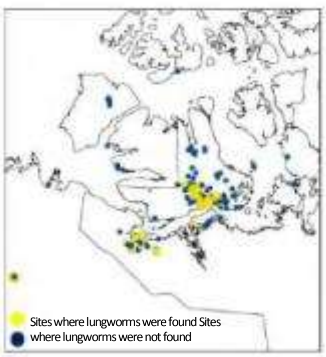
Susan Kutz with Pratap Kafle Angeline McIntyre and ArS,Carlsson

96NzgAYRic

Feces examined for Parasites



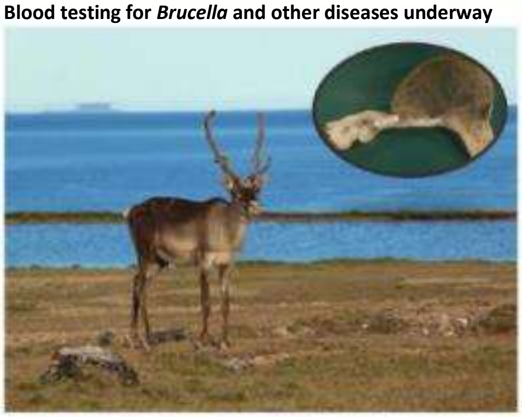
Distribution of lungworm, *Varestrongylus eleguneniensis,* based on muskox fecal samples



Blood samples: Tested for ***Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae***

- Bacteria that is associated with muskox die---offs on Banks and Victoria Islands
- Can infect caribou and many other species, including people
- Only 'discovered' recently, but probably has been around fora longer time
- Very preliminary results: 5

Blood testing for *Brucella* and other diseases underway



Preliminary results: Stress levels determined from hair

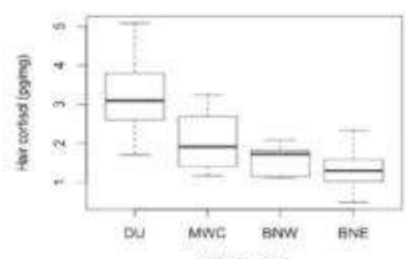
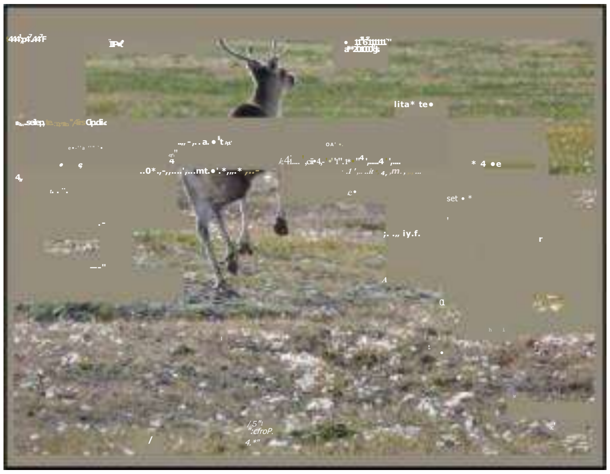


Figure 1. Dolphin Union caribou (DU, n=25) have significantly higher **hair cortisol** levels compared to Mountain Woodland caribou (MWC, n= 19), Bluenose West caribou (BNW, n=10) and Bluenose East caribou (BNE, 29).




Supporters, funders and partners
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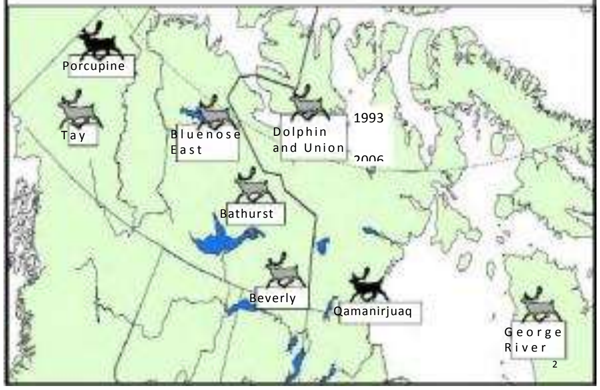
Paulatuk Hunter and Trappers Committee
Nunavut Harvesters Association
Parks Canada
KILLAM
ArcticNet

Contaminants in Arctic Caribou

Mary Gamberg
Whitehorse, Yukon

1

NCP Arctic Caribou Sampling Program



2

Potential Contaminant Issues in Arctic Caribou

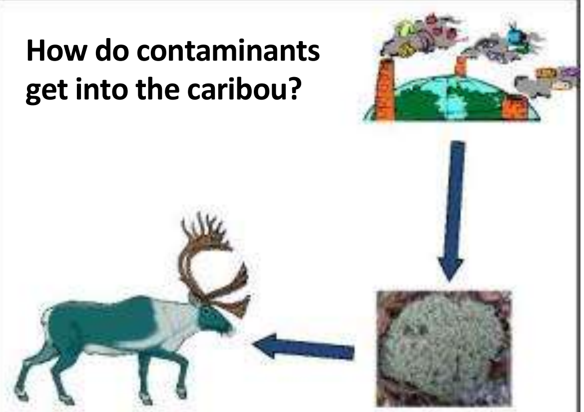
- Cadmium
- Mercury

- Fluorinated compounds
- Brominated compounds

- Radioactivity

3

How do contaminants get into the caribou?



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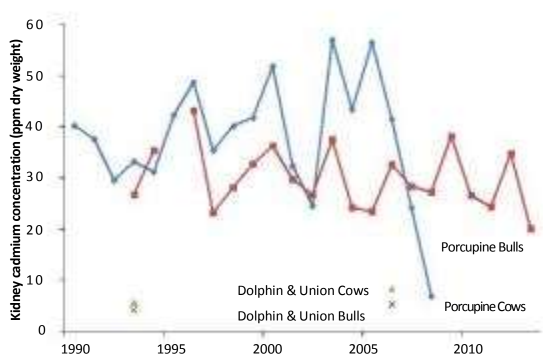
Kidney Cadmium in Arctic Caribou



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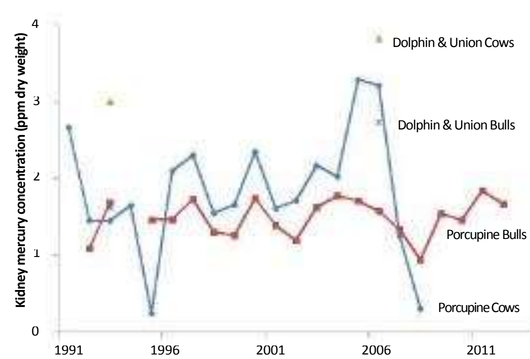
Kidney Mercury in Arctic Caribou



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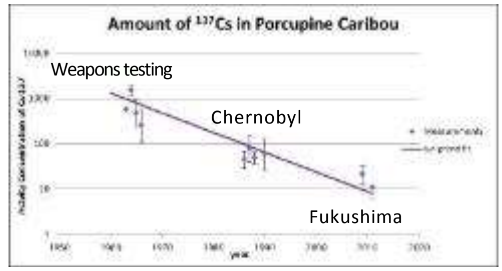
'New' Contaminants

Brominated flame retardants (PBDEs)

Fluorinated compounds (TeflonTM)

7

Effect of Fukushima Nuclear Accident



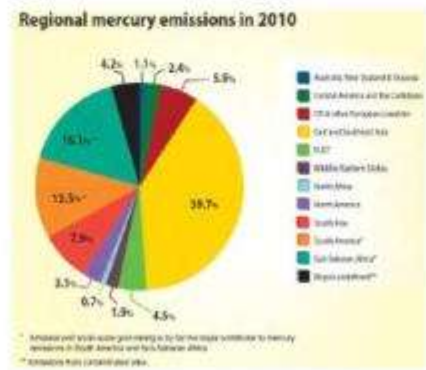
Geometric means (+SD) of the activity concentrations in the Porcupine caribou (MacDonald et al. ,2007 except for the last two data points which are from this study.

Health Assessment

CARIBOU	Kidneys	Livers	Meat
Porcupine	24	12	All You Want

9

Why do we continue to monitor caribou?



10

What do we know about mercury in caribou?

- In the fall, mercury is higher in cows than in bulls
- In the spring, mercury may be lower in cows than in bulls
- Mercury is generally higher in spring caribou than fall
- Mushrooms may provide a pulse of mercury in the fall

11

Why do mercury levels fluctuate over years?

- Rain
- Snow
- Wind
- Temperature
- Migration patterns
- Time of green-up
- Industrial emissions
- Volcanoes
- Forest Fires

12

What Can We Do?

Monitoring Programs

Provide information on contaminants to individuals and communities

Provide evidence for Territorial, National and International legislation

13

International Legislation

Stockholm Convention

- 2004
- Limits production of persistent organic pollutants (DDT, PCBs)
- 179 countries signed
- 152 countries ratified

Minimata Convention

- 2013
- Limits emissions of mercury
- 128 countries signed
- 20 countries ratified
- Not ratified by

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Thank You!

to
All the Hunters who Contributed to this Program!

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Draft Table of Contents:

Dolphin & Union Caribou Joint Management Plan

5.2.3 Threat #2…etc

5.3 Factors that may have a positive influence

5.4 Knowledge Gaps

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6.3 Current Management Actions

6.4 Managing based on Herd Status (Level)

6.5 Approaches to Achieve Objectives (Descriptions)

6.6 Management Actions and Implementation Schedule (Table)

6.7 Socioeconomic and Environmental Effects of Management

7. MEASURING PROGRESS

8. NEXT STEPS

9. REFERENCES

bDrLDJ ,,>`APcbC`c<il'ac
Building i *Vunavut* Together
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Nutigi

Background & Species Information

Lisa-Marie Leclerc

Sections

3. Background

3.1 Historical perspective

3.2 Social perspective es

History of subsistence and commercial harvesting

History of harvest management

4. Species information

4.1 Species status

4.2 Species desc ription and biology

Life cycle and reproduction

Natural mortality and surviva

Diet

3.1-2 Historical and social perspectives

- Since mankind has colonised the barren-land, his subsistence was based on caribou availability.
- Caribou:
  - At the based of the Northern Aboriginal Cultures
  - Has social and economical impacts.

3.3 Use of the herd

3.3.1 Communities that harvest the species

- Dolphin and Union cross two jurisdictions
- Winter: Paulatuk, Kugluktuk, Bay Chimo, Bathurst Inlet

3.3 Use of the herd

3.3.2 History of subsistence and commercial harvesting

- Availability in function of the herd distribution and movement.

- Up to 1994 , 289 tags was allocated for caribou commercial harvest in

- Inuvialuit Harvest study (88-97): 681 to 441

- Nunavut Harvest study: Kuglukuk 1..575 Cambridge Bay, 811, Bathurst

Small Harvest Study 1January 1994- May 1995 and October 1995-

June 1996.

- Kugluktuk : 90% of barren-ground caribou and 10% DU

3.3 Use of the herd

3.3.3 History of harvest management

- No TAH set on the Dolphin an Union Caribou : harvest caribou to the full

level of his or her economic, social, and cultural needs.

4. Species information

4.1 Species Status

NWT: Special Concern (2013, 2015)

4.2 Species description and biology

Dolphin and Union caribou are intermediate in size and color between Peary caribou and Barren-ground caribou.

Dolphin and Union caribou is the most genetically differentiated of the barren-ground caribou (Zittlau, 2004) possibly due to genetic bottleneck.

They do not form well define calving ground, as its calving strategy is mainly individualist (Nagy et al., 2011).

Migratory herd crossing the sea ice to reach

4. Species information

4.2.1 Life cycles and reproduction

- Calves at 3 years of age

4.2.2 Natural mortality and survival

- Knowledge gaps

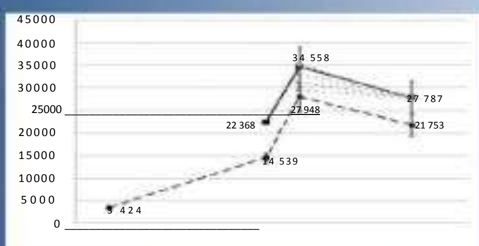
4.2.3 Diet

- Mid-July: grasses and green willows

4.3 Habitat Needs

- Victoria Island, Mainland, sea-ice

4.4 Population and Distribution



(Dumond and Lee, 2013)

4.4 Population and Distribution

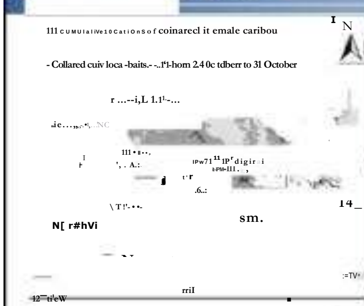


FIG. 1. Cierura3 •study area_ Grey area showscumuarive annualdis·triburtion .of and Union caribou derived from. '64atellite collar loLarixas. for 1999-20D.5. Black dots indicate cumuLative lac atboos on 24 to .31 October. Note that during our '2007 min/ley. caribou wialEE=.2 1LE.Lik c ly to be offshore on the sea ice ar on ibe, mainland because free.ze-up 7.3late. that year_

Dumond and Lee, 2013)

4.4 Population and Distribution

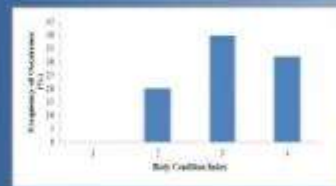
4.4 Population and Distribution

- April 6, 7 and 8, 2015
- 25 "caribou"

4. 4 Population and Distributio n

4. 4 Population and Distribution

- Body condition was assed according to CAR MA's *Rangifer* Health & Body Condition Monitoring Protocol Level II, section 3.
- The body index condition is scud to healthy caribou as health female caribou were targeted for this program. Healthy animal will have a better chance to resist disease, harsh winter conditions and predation and stay alive for the duration of the study.



2015 Survey

2015 S vey

Nuati

issance flights on Oct
d October 27 (West of C

2015 Survey

2015 Survey

Map of final systematic reconnaissance flights on October 29 (East of Cambridge Bay) and October 31 (West of Cambridge Bay) and second

Dolphin and Union Caribou Management Plan Threats

Photo by Mathieu Dumond

Lisa Worthington

Environment & Natural Resources

Dolphin and Union Caribou

- Killiniq, Island,
- Arctic-Island,
- Mainland caribou,
- Tuktu, tuktut, tuttu
- caribou du tropeau Dolphin-et-Union
- *Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus x pearyi*

Photo by Kim Poole

Dolphin & Union Caribou Limiting Factors

Limiting Factors

* Non-human factors that limit the abundance and
* Make a species more vulnerable
* Eg. age at first reproduction, prey abundance

Threats

* Caused by human beings
* Contribute to the population

Dolphin & Union Caribou Limiting Factors

* **Parasites and disease**
* **Predation**
  - Wolves, grizzly bears

Photo by Kim Poole

Dolphin & Union Caribou Threats

Climate Change

Warmer temperatures cause:

* Later fall freeze-up and earlier spring thaw = longer staging time before migration.
* Insect harassment
* Warm weather = New parasites and diseases

***Impact on vegetation = increase in high quality forage

Photo by Kim Poole

Dolphin & Union Caribou Threats

Industrial Activities and other Human Disturbance

* Tourism activities
* Aircraft
* Mining projects

Photo by Kim Poole

Dolphin & Union Caribou Threats

Presence of other species

- Muskox
- Geese
- Other herbivores (e.g. hare, lemmings)

Photo by Kim Poole

Dolphin & Union Caribou Threats

Harvesting beyond a self-sustaining level

- NWT: there is no mechanism to collect harvest data.

+

- Nunavut: harvest reporting is not mandatory.

=

- When a population declines, a consistent rate of harvest could become a threat.

Photo by Kim Poole

Dolphin & Union Caribou Threats

Other threats:

- Contaminants (includes impact of salt on habitat)

Photo by Kim Poole

Slide 1

The Threats Calculator

Justina Ray, COSEWIC

Slide 2

Hierarchical

- Two levels of classification
- 11 first-level threats:

1. Residential & Commercial Development
2. Agriculture & Aquaculture
3. Energy Production & Mining
4. Transportation & Service Corridors
5. Biological Resource Use
6. Human Intrusions & Disturbance
7. Natural System Modifications
8. Invasive & Other Problematic Species & Genes
9. Pollution
10. Geological Events
11. Climate Change & Severe Weather

Slide 3

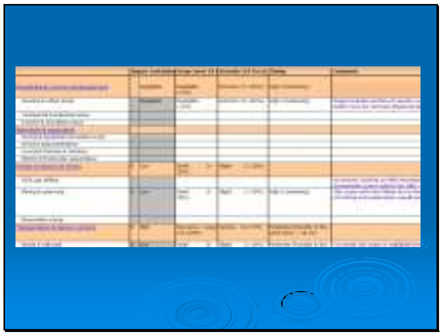
Examples of second-level threats

Level one threat → 1 Residential & Commercial Development
- 1.1 Housing & Urban Areas
- Level two threats → 1.2 Commercial & Industrial Areas
- 1.3 Tourism & Recreation Areas

5 Biological Resource Use
- 5.1 Hunting & Collecting Terrestrial Animals
- 5.2 Gathering Terrestrial Plants
- 5.3 Logging & Wood Harvesting
- 5.4 Fishing & Harvesting Aquatic Resources

11 Climate Change & Severe Weather
- 11.1 Habitat Shifting & Alteration
- 11.2 Droughts
- 11.3 Temperature Extremes
- 11.4 Storms & Flooding

Slide 4



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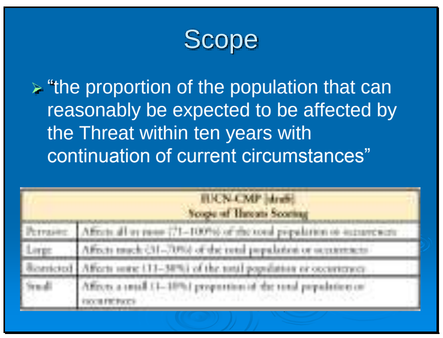

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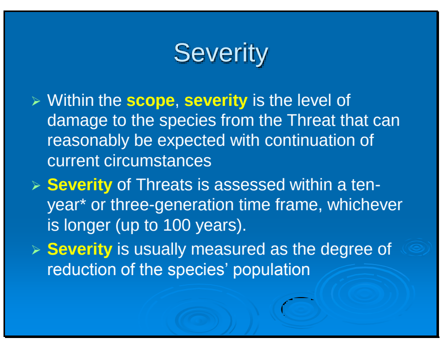

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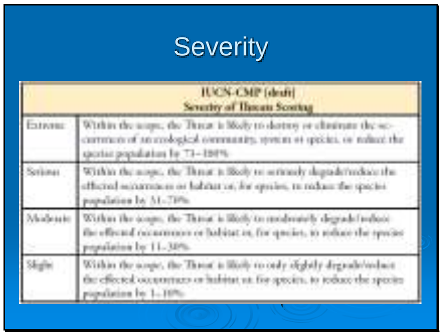

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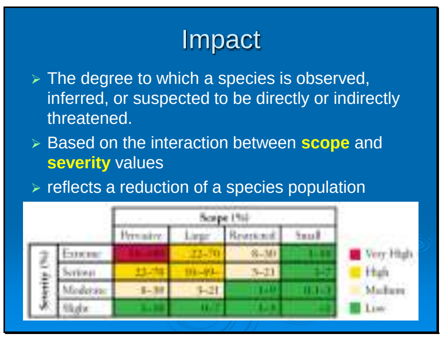
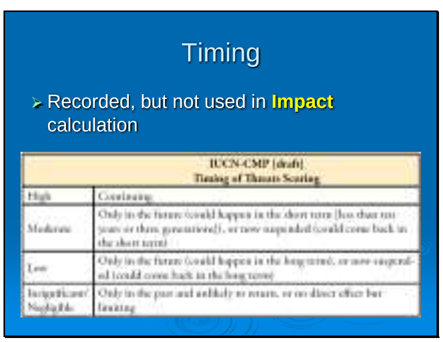


Slide 9



DOLPHIN AND UNION CARIBOU MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Outline of draft goal, objectives, approaches and actions
Based on Group Discussion in Kugluktuk: March 25 – 27, 2015

MANAGEMENT GOAL/VISION:

The long term persistence of healthy Dolphin and Union caribou recognizing their cultural importance.

To support a healthy and viable population of Dolphin and Union Caribou that moves freely between mainland and Victoria Island, and offers harvesting opportunities for present and future generations.
OR:

To support a healthy and viable population of Dolphin and Union Caribou that moves freely between mainland and Victoria Island, that allows for human use of caribou and their habitat while respecting conservation concerns..

To keep Dolphin and Union caribou from becoming threatened or endangered.

OBJECTIVES:
These are five objectives for the management of Dolphin and Union caribou. These objectives apply broadly across the herd's range in NWT and Nunavut.

1. Adaptively co-manage Dolphin and Union caribou by using a grassroots, community-based approach and the best traditional, community, scientific and technical information available.

2. Communicate and exchange information on an ongoing basis between co-management partners, communities, industry and the public with regard to monitoring and managing Dolphin and Union caribou.

3. Collect information on Dolphin and Union caribou using TK and IQ, community monitoring and scientific methods to inform sound management decisions.

4. Promote minimal human disturbance to habitat (particularly sea-ice crossings) to maintain a healthy, migratory population of Dolphin and Union caribou.

5. Ensure management actions including harvest are based on herd status.

APPROACHES TO ACHIEVE THESE OBJECTIVES:
Recommended approaches (numbered as X.X.) are grouped on the following pages under each objective. More specific actions (numbered as X.X.X) are grouped below under each approach but will not be included in management plan (for implementation plan).

Objective #1:
Adaptively co-manage Dolphin and Union caribou by using a grassroots, community-based approach and the best traditional, community, scientific and technical information available.

1.1 Work with co-management partners, Aboriginal governments and organizations, local harvesting committees, and industry to share information and collaborate on management actions.
1.2 Co-ordinate research among different co-management partners and research institutions.
1.3 Assess and manage cumulative impacts on Dolphin and Union caribou population and habitat.

Objective #2:
Communicate and exchange information on an ongoing basis between co-management partners, communities, industry and the public with regard to monitoring and managing Dolphin and Union Caribou.

2.1 Encourage flow and exchange of information between parties, using various approaches, depending on group/demographic.

Objective #3:
Collect information on Dolphin and Union caribou using TK and IQ, community monitoring and scientific methods to inform sound management decisions.

3.1 Improve our understanding of Dolphin and Union caribou health, distribution, key habitat and population indicators, impacts of human activities, cumulative effects and relationships.
3.2 Monitor Dolphin and Union caribou population.

Objective #4:
Promote minimal human disturbance to habitat (particularly sea-ice crossings) to maintain a healthy, migratory population of Dolphin and Union caribou.

4.1 Monitor human and industrial disturbance.
4.2 Minimize human and industrial disturbance.
4.3 Monitor changes to habitat on an ongoing basis.
4.4 Work with all levels of governments to manage populations of other species that affect Dolphin and Union caribou habitat (e.g., overabundant geese).

Objective #5:

Ensure management actions including harvest are based on herd status.

Ensure long term harvest of Dolphin and Union caribou can be supported by the population.

5.1 Obtain accurate harvest data.
5.2 Access herd status based on information collected.
5.3 If necessary, manage harvesting activities within acceptable limits to ensure that harvesting opportunities are available in the future by respectfully harvesting today.

MORE DETAILS – List Actions

APPROACHES AND ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE THESE OBJECTIVES:

Objective #1:
Adaptively co-manage Dolphin and Union caribou by using a grassroots, community-based approach and the best traditional, community, scientific and technical information available.

1.1 Work with co-management partners, Aboriginal governments and organizations, local harvesting committees, and industry to share information and collaborate on management actions.
 1.1.1 Incorporate community and traditional knowledge and ensure that plans and actions for Dolphin and Union caribou management are informed by this knowledge.
 1.1.2 Continue to work with wildlife management advisory boards, game councils and local HTO/HTAs on Dolphin and Union caribou monitoring, stewardship and management.
 1.1.3 Work with industry on best practices and mitigation, monitoring and research.
 1.1.4 Continue engaging hunters, industry and public about Dolphin and Union caribou management.
 1.1.5 Annually review new information on demographics and habitat, and adapt management practices accordingly.
 1.1.6 If necessary, recommend alternative management actions (e.g., stricter habitat and/or harvest management) allowing for natural variation in numbers.
 1.1.7 Annually report on management actions and progress made toward meeting objectives in management plan.

1.2 Co-ordinate research among different co-management partners and research institutions.
 1.2.1 Identify knowledge gaps and establish high priority research questions.
 1.2.2 Co-ordinate research activities with different research institutions and promote high priority research.
 1.2.3 Ensure local involvement in research activities (planning, field research).

Objective #2:

Communicate and exchange information on an ongoing basis between co-management partners, communities, industry and the public with regard to monitoring and managing Dolphin and Union Caribou.

2.1 Encourage flow and exchange of information between parties, using various approaches, depending on group/demographic.
   - 2.1.1 Conduct "out on the land" trips, where experienced hunters (elders if they're able) take youth out on the land.
   - 2.1.2 Use social media and the internet to reach out to youth.
   - 2.1.3 Conduct school visits to educate youth about managing Dolphin and Union caribou.
   - 2.1.4 Conduct community meetings to exchange information with communities about management of Dolphin and Union caribou.
   - 2.1.5 Investigate the potential of having industry contribute information to research and monitoring.
   - 2.1.6 Ensure ongoing communication between co-management partners and through supporting community monitoring programs.

Objective #3:

Collect information on Dolphin and Union caribou using TK and IQ, community monitoring and scientific methods to inform sound management decisions.

3.1 Improve our understanding of Dolphin and Union caribou health, distribution, key habitat, relationships and cumulative effects.
   - 3.1.1 Identify geographic areas of importance to Dolphin and Union Caribou through research and community/traditional knowledge.
   - 3.1.2 Monitor changes in predator abundance through community-based monitoring.
   - 3.1.3 Promote research on relationships between Dolphin and Union caribou and predators (including relatively new predators such as the grizzly bear on Victoria Island).
   - 3.1.4 Promote research on relationships between Dolphin and Union caribou and other species (e.g. other ungulates, geese).
   - 3.1.5 Promote research on Dolphin and Union caribou population, habitat, vital rates, and health and condition, including possible contaminants.

3.2 Monitor Dolphin and Union caribou population and periodically assess herd status.
   - 3.2.1 Expand community monitoring programs that provide information on Dolphin and Union caribou condition, population trends, and predators.
   - 3.2.2 Periodically estimate population size and trend.
   - 3.2.3 Assess herd status annually, based on framework.

3.3 Assess cumulative impacts on Dolphin and Union caribou population and habitat.
   - 1.3.1 Develop an approach to modelling cumulative effects.

Objective #4:
Promote minimal disturbance to habitat (particularly sea-ice crossings) to maintain a healthy, migratory population of Dolphin and Union caribou.

4.1 Monitor and minimize human and industrial disturbance.

- 4.1.2 Develop guidelines, standard advice, and best practices for shipping, tourism and industry that can be regulated and evaluated;
- 4.1.3 Identify organizations (e.g., HTOs and communities) who could/would play a lead role in promoting standard advice and guidelines for shipping, tourism and industry.
- 4.1.4 Work with Transport Canada, tourism operators and other industry to regulate shipping and industry activities (e.g., establishing seasonal limitations for industry shipping and cruise ships during migration season and adjusting these in response to caribou status, if necessary).
- 4.1.5 Develop guidelines for oil spill response related to caribou.

4.2 Monitor changes to habitat on an ongoing basis.

- 4.2.1 Track human-caused landscape changes.
- 4.2.2 Monitor industrial activity including shipping traffic.
- 4.2.3 Track changes to sea ice and potential impacts to Dolphin and Union caribou.
- 4.2.4 Monitor and evaluate compliance with (or implementation of) guidelines, standard advice, and best practices mentioned in 4.1.2.
- 4.2.5 Work with communities to reduce release of contaminants through various venues (see 2.1.4).

4.3 Work with all levels of governments to manage populations of other species that affect Dolphin and Union caribou habitat (e.g., overabundant geese).

- 4.3.1 Promote traditional harvesting of overabundant species through subsistence and sport hunts.
- 4.3.2 Approach other governments to open hunting season earlier for geese.
- 4.3.3 Promote collection of eggs within communities.

Objective #5:
Ensure management actions including harvest are based on herd status.

5.1 Obtain accurate harvest data.

- 5.1.1. Educate people on the importance of reporting harvest.
- 5.1.2. Work with local Hunters & Trappers Committees/Organizations and regional Wildlife Advisory Boards to collect accurate information on harvest levels.
- 5.1.3. Report estimated total harvest levels, including the number harvested and the sex ratio, to caribou management authorities and co-management partners.

5.2 Assess herd status based on information collected.

5.3 If necessary, manage harvesting activities within acceptable limits to ensure that harvesting opportunities are available in the future by respectfully harvesting today.

5.2.1. Investigate and consider defining *acceptable harvest* levels appropriate for different population size and trend in the herd.

5.2.2. Elders teach youth about wise harvesting practices that minimize negative impacts on caribou; includes no wasting of meat, harvesting only what is needed, proper marksmanship, ability to distinguish types of caribou; avoiding harvest of cows with calves.

5.2.3. Investigate the possibility of promoting alternative food sources through harvest of other species.

5.2.4. Annually review harvest levels and make management recommendations if necessary (e.g. temporary harvest limitations).

FOUR OPTIONS FOR DOLPHIN & UNION CARIBOU MANAGEMENT GOAL

1. The long term persistence of healthy Dolphin and Union caribou recognizing their cultural importance.

2. To support a healthy and viable population of Dolphin and Union Caribou that moves freely between mainland and Victoria Island, and offers harvesting opportunities for present and future generations.

3. To support a healthy and viable population of Dolphin and Union Caribou that moves freely between the mainland and Victoria Island, and allows for human use of caribou and their habitat while respecting conservation concerns.

4. To keep Dolphin and Union caribou from becoming threatened or endangered.

From the Bluenose Management Plan

9.2 When Do We Take Action

Our actions to help the caribou herds will be determined in part by the herd size, and whether it is increasing or decreasing. Management decisions will also be influenced by other information from harvesters and scientists such as recruitment, bull-to-cow ratio, body condition and health.

In this Management Plan there are four levels of herd status and management actions. These are colour-coded yellow, green, orange, and red.[14] Management actions are based on defined phases of the population cycle. The herd status provides a trigger for specific management actions.

Yellow: The population level is intermediate and increasing

Green: The population level is high

	Orange:	The population level is intermediate and decreasing
	Red:	The population level is low

A representation of these thresholds is provided with corresponding colours in **Figure 8.**

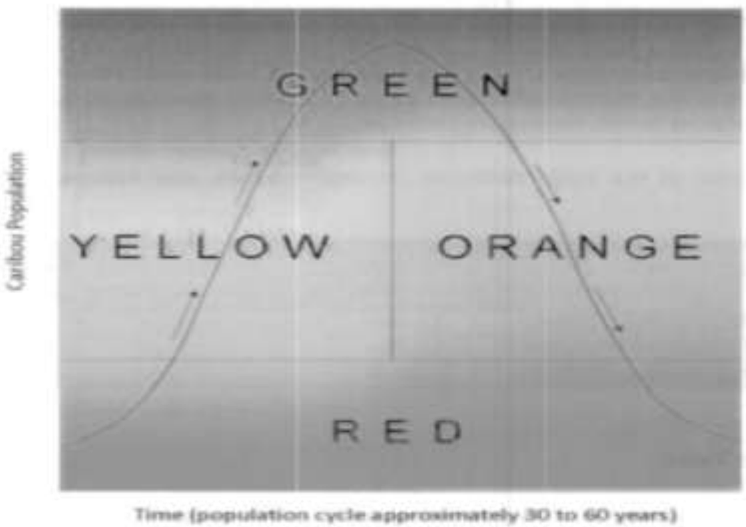


Figure 8: Caribou population status as colour zones.

Thresholds to help guide management actions were determined with input received from community and technical experts in a consensus-based process (**Table 2**). ACCWM members combined available science (historical high and low populations) with traditional knowledge and experience. Slight differences in thresholds between herds reflect the results from community engagements. The historic high, as measured by surveys, for each of the three herds, and the change over time, are shown in **Figures 4-6** of this report and described in more detail in the ***Scientific Report***. Sufficient information was not available from results of modelling simulations to help set thresholds. However, this could be a helpful tool to provide further evaluation or adjustments in future planning. In addition, ENR has recently developed a "Rule of Thumb Approach" that describes a framework for barren-ground caribou harvest recommendations based on herd risk status. This approach relies on indicators – such as population size and trend – to help estimate the potential risk to a herd under different management scenarios; it is included with the ***Scientific Report***.

The thresholds in **Table 2** are approximate and will be used to help guide management decisions and actions based on herd status. As explained earlier, estimated herd size is not the only indicator used to set a herd status into one of the four colour zones. Herd status decisions will use estimates of the overall number of caribou, whether a herd is growing in size or is declining (trend), and other monitoring indicators to assist in interpretation. In practise this means that although an estimate for a herd may cross or be very near a threshold, the determination of herd status will take into account all available information – it is not only the threshold value that is used to determine the colour zone. For example, a recommendation could be made to set a herd in a colour zone before a population estimate reaches a threshold value, or a decision could be made to keep a herd in a colour zone despite an estimate placing it just outside the threshold, if this is the best action based on all indicators considered together and according to the principles stated in this Management Plan.

Table 2: Thresholds for the status of the Cape Bathurst, Bluenose-West, and Bluenose-East Caribou Herds.

HERD	Historic High As measured by surveys	Threshold Between green & yellow/orange	Threshold Between red & yellow/orange
Cape Bathurst Herd	[illegible]	12,000	4,000
Bluenose West Herd	[illegible]	56,000	15,000
Bluenose East Herd	[illegible]	60,000	20,000

Table 3: Summary of management actions.[16]

<table>
<tr><th colspan="5">Management Actions Based on Herd Status/Colour Zone</th></tr>
<tr><th>Management Action</th><th>The population level is intermediate and increasing</th><th>The population level is high</th><th>The population level is intermediate and decreasing</th><th>The population level is low</th></tr>
<tr><td>Education</td><td colspan="4">Recommend education programs for all status levels. Ideas for educational themes include:
• Promoting total use of harvested caribou, and proper butchering and storage methods;
• Limiting wounding loss;
• Letting the leaders pass;
• Promoting community hunts with experienced hunters;
• Use of alternate species; and
• Increased sharing of traditional foods.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Habitat</td><td colspan="4">• Identify and recommend protection for key habitat areas;
• Review results of monitoring, including cumulative effects, to ensure enough habitat is available and caribou are able to move between areas of good habitat;
• Recommend important habitat as a 'value at risk' for forest fire management.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Land use activities</td><td>• Review results of cumulative effects monitoring programs;
• Provide advice on mitigation of industrial impacts to proponents and regulators.</td><td>• Review results of cumulative effects monitoring programs;
• Provide advice on mitigation of the impacts of exploration and development activities to proponents and regulators.</td><td>• Review results of cumulative effects monitoring programs;
• Provide advice on mitigation of industrial impacts to proponents and regulators;
• Provide active and accessible communication and recommend education programs for all including proponents and airlines;
• Recommend increased enforcement of land use regulations, including community monitors.</td><td>• Work directly with proponents and regulators of exploration and development activities to advise on mitigation measures;
• Review results of cumulative effects monitoring programs;
• Provide active and accessible communication and recommend education programs for all including proponents and airlines;
• Recommend increased enforcement of land use regulations, including community monitors.</td></tr>
</table>

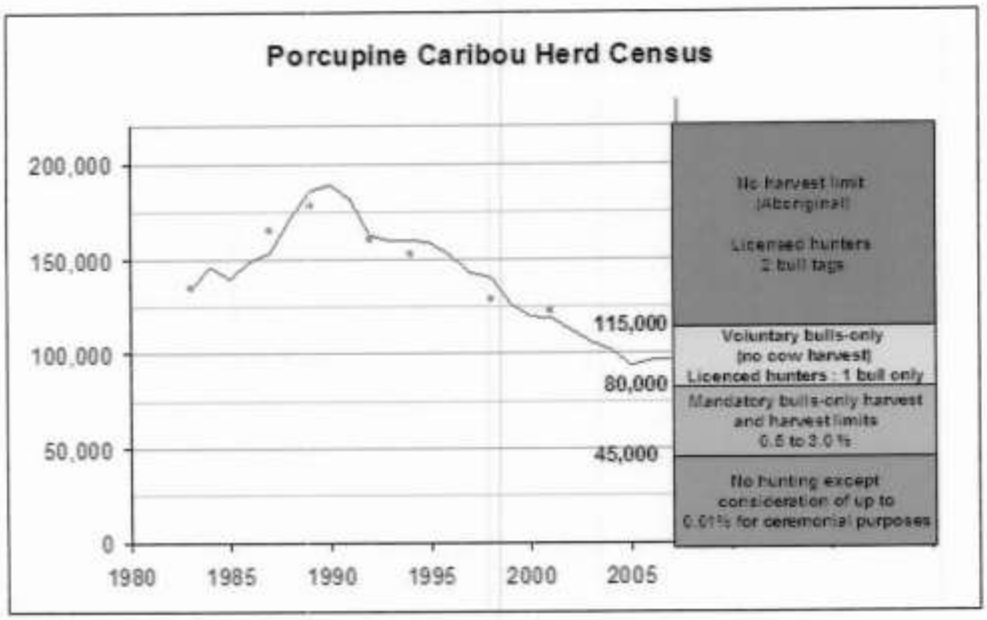
[16] These management actions are in addition to the research and monitoring actions described in section 8.0 and summarized in Table 1.

Management Actions Based on Herd Status/Colour Zone				
Management Action	**The population level is intermediate and increasing**	**The population level is high**	**The population level is intermediate and decreasing**	**The population level is low**
Predators	• Continue research programs to monitor predator condition (e.g., carcass collection and community monitoring programs).	• Continue research programs to monitor predator condition (e.g., carcass collection and community monitoring programs).	• Review results of research programs that monitor predator abundance and predation rates; • Consider recommending options for predator management.	• Review results of research programs that monitor predator abundance and predation rates; • Consider recommending options for predator management.
Harvest	• Recommend easing limits on subsistence and then resident harvests ; • Consider recommending outfitter and commercial harvests at discretion of the ACCWM.	• Support harvest by beneficiaries of a Land Claim and members of an Aboriginal people, with rights to harvest wildlife in the Region; • Recommend that if subsistence needs are met resident harvest should be permitted (with limits); • Potentially recommend resident (non-beneficiary), non-resident, sport hunts, and/or commercial harvests.	• Recommend a mandatory limit on subsistence harvest based on a TAH accepted by the ACCWM; • Prioritize the collection of harvest information; • Recommend no resident, outfitter or commercial harvest; • Recommend a majority-bulls harvest, emphasizing younger and smaller bulls and not the large breeders and leaders; • Recommend harvest of alternate species and encourage increased sharing, trade and barter of traditional foods, such as the use of community freezers; • Recommend increased enforcement including community monitors.	• Recommend harvest of alternate species and meat replacement programs, and encourage increased sharing, trade and barter of traditional foods; • Prioritize the collection of harvest information; • Review of mandatory limit for subsistence harvest for further reduction; • Recommend increased enforcement including community monitors; • Resident, commercial, or outfitter harvest remain closed.

B. Colour Chart

At the Inuvik workshop it was agreed to use a colour chart for showing what the harvest should be in relation to how big the herd is. Such colour charts are already used for fire management and salmon management, and so many people understand what they mean and how to use them.

Harvest Management Colour Chart



Red dots are estimates of the number of caribou from counts during the photocensus.
Blue line is the trend in population size predicted by the Caribou Calculator using available data each year.

All hunters in all colour zones must report their harvest at all times. Rigorous and verifiable harvest monitoring will be an important information source for ongoing herd management.

Green 'Take what you need' — This means no aboriginal harvest restrictions; in other words, nothing special would be done, and people could hunt for what they need. Of course, respect for the caribou would always be emphasized. Licensed hunters would receive a maximum of two bull tags.

Yellow 'Voluntary Bulls only' — Bulls-only harvest, with the understanding that the goal is to have no cows harvested — governments will use tools like education initiatives, legislation, regulations, and/or bylaws to work cooperatively to achieve this 100% bulls-only target. Licensed hunter harvest would be reduced to one bull tag. The Parties are committed to achieving 100% bulls-only harvest. If this target is not effectively met, the Parties will commit to review the measures, including the potential application of a mandatory bulls-only harvest.

Orange 'Mandatory bulls only and harvest limits' — This means that the Parties would take steps to ensure hunters took only bulls and the total harvest and the related sub-allocations are collectively within the annual allowable harvest.

Red 'No hunting' — This means all hunting would cease except for the opportunity of a very small (0.0%-0.1%) bull-only subsistence-ceremonial aboriginal harvest.

Herd Management

The Management Plan recommends three approaches to overall monitoring and management of the population that accounts for natural long term population fluctuations (Table 3).

Level – 1: Core Management (Stable or increasing trend/high population)

Level 1 core management actions apply at all times during the population cycle and represents the minimum level of population management activities that need to be conducted. Core management actions are used to detect a decline in productivity and abundance.

Level – 2: Enhanced Management (Declining trend)

Level 2 is implemented when there is an indication that the population is declining. The management actions are designed to detect changes at a finer scale. At this level a total allowable harvest may have to be applied and/or modified.

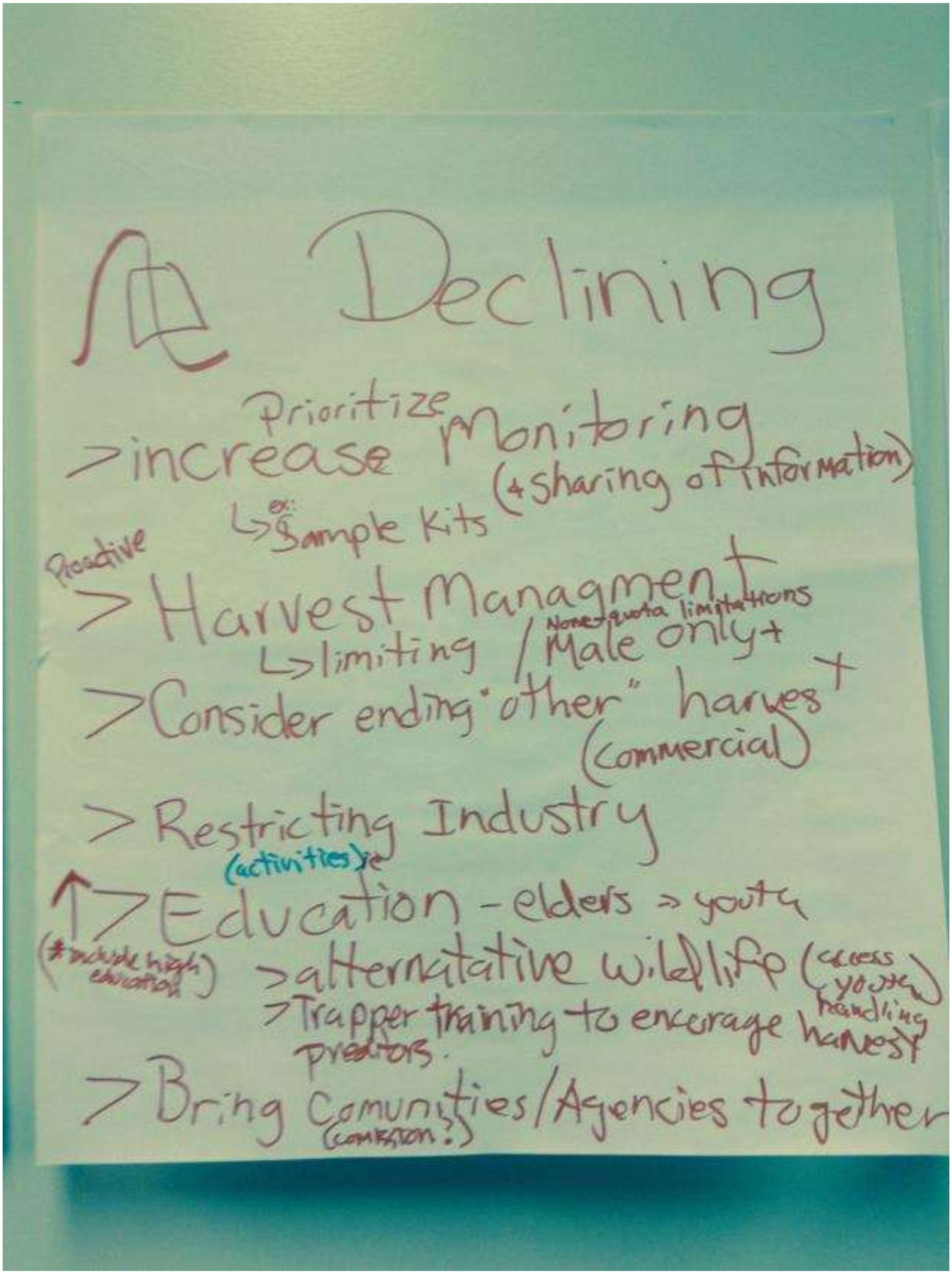
Level – 3: Critical Threshold Management (Population level below Basic Needs Level)

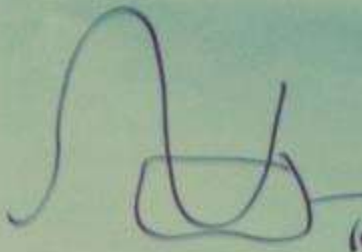
Level 3 is implemented when there are not enough caribou to meet the basic needs level. Management actions for level 3 will remain the same for those at level 2, but would involve more intensive harvest management. At this level it is expected that non-quota limitations will be introduced and a Total Allowable Harvest will have to be set below the Basic Needs Level.

→ High/Stable

- **1 Education - youth (including other wildlife)
- Encourage harvest of Predators ($$ + Education)
- No Harvest Restrictions on Benificiaries
- Harvest Monitoring (comunity Based monitoring)
- Comunity Based Mgm
- Consider other harvest based on community landclaim

Commercial - Meat Plant
Sport hunting
Resident hunting
Comunity (comercial) harvest


Declining
Prioritize
>increase Monitoring
(+sharing of information)
↳ex: Sample Kits
Proactive
>Harvest Managment
None quota limitations
↳limiting / Male only+
>Consider ending "other" harvest
(Commercial)
>Restricting Industry
(activities)
↑>Education - elders => youth
(*include high education)
>alternatative wildlife (access youth)
>Trapper training to encerage handling harvest
predators.
>Bring Comunities/Agencies together
(comparison?)



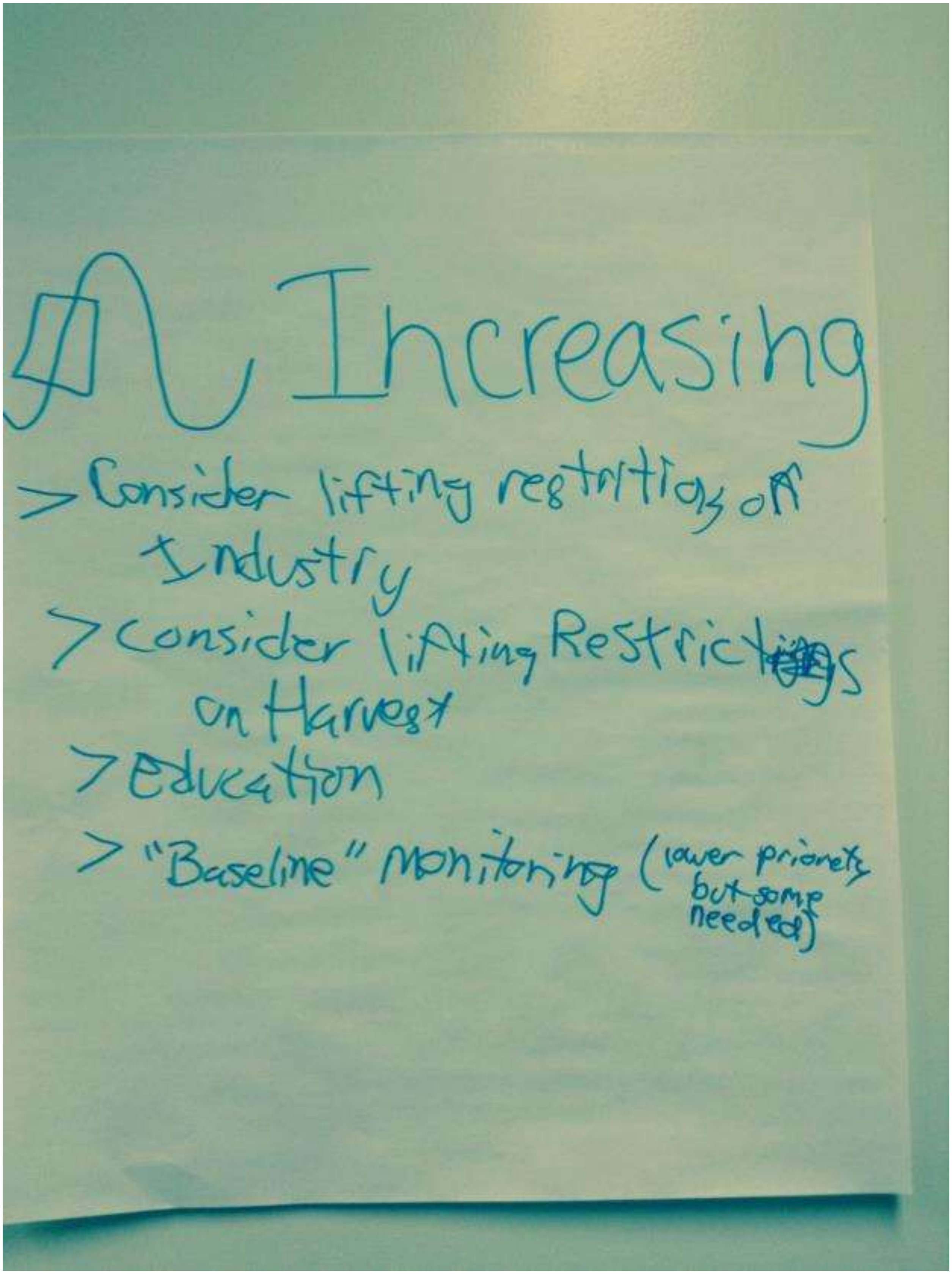
Low
(even beging of increase)

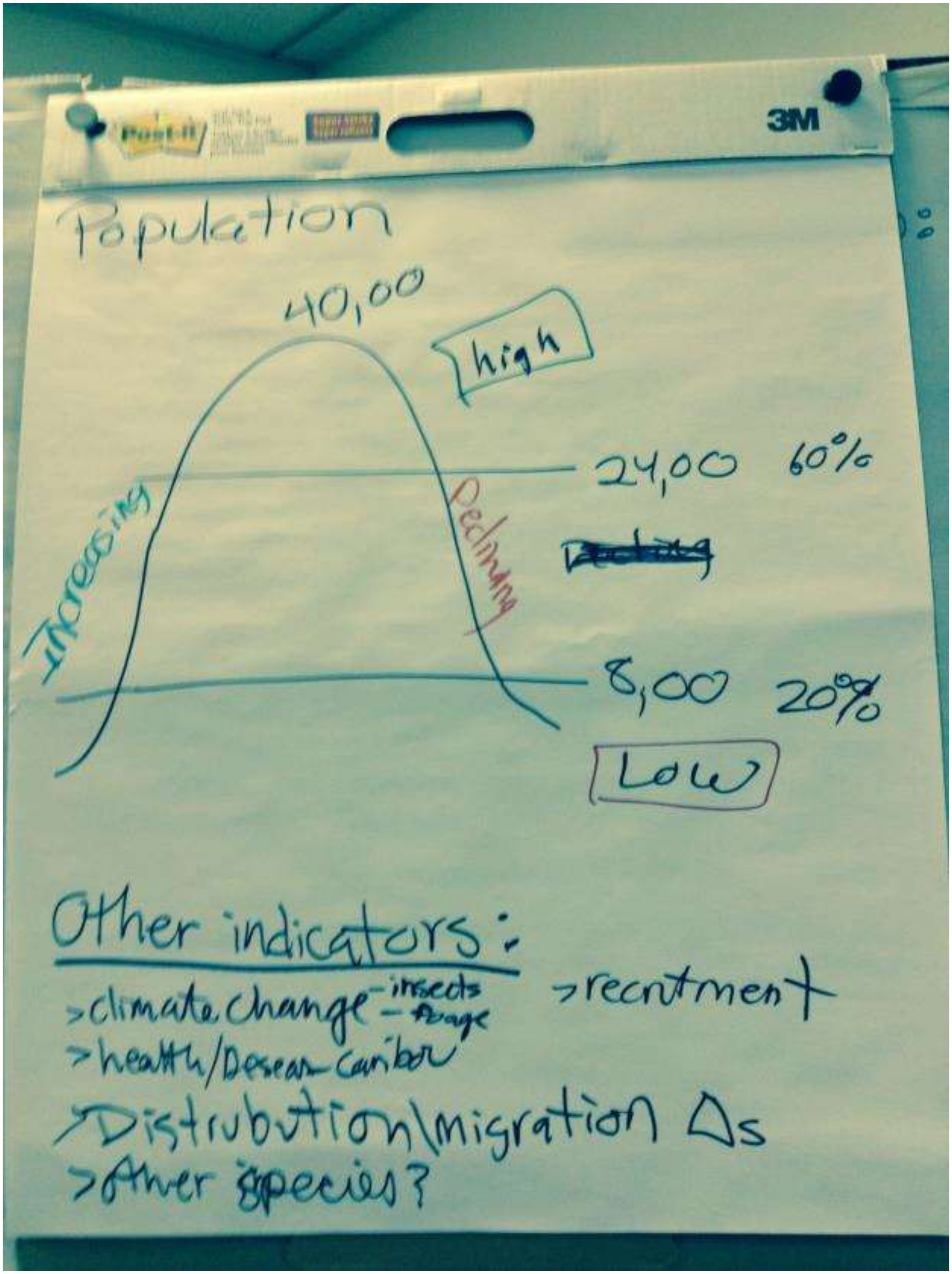
>monitoring -> Prioritize
>surveys
>harvest?

>TAH (season?)

> harvest of alternative herds/wildlife

>Education
>why TAH


Increasing
> Consider lifting restrictions on Industry
> consider lifting Restrictions on Harvest
> Education
> "Baseline" Monitoring (lower priority but some needed)


Population
40,00
high
24,00 60%
~~Declining~~
Increasing
Declining
8,00 20%
Low
Other indicators:
>climate change - insects - forage
>recrutment
>health/Desease caribou
>Distrubution/migration Δs
>other species?

SUBMISSION TO THE NUNAVUT WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BOARD June 2018

FOR

Information: X **Decision:**

Issue: Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada Updates

Updates:

Marine Mammals:

1) Narwhal:

- DFO is in the process of coordinating with HTO's for the 2017/18 narwhal tags returns and completing the summary of the harvest statistics. This includes calculating the amount of carryover tags available
- The 2018/19 narwhal tags (including carryover tags) and information packages are currently being printed and distribution is being coordinated with the Regional Wildlife Organization's (RWO's) on community allocations for the shared narwhal stocks.
- In February 2018, DFO held a narwhal allocation workshop to discuss options for allocating the Total Allowable Harvest (TAH) increases for the Somerset Island and East Baffin Island summering stocks utilizing the Narwhal Allocation Model.
- A preferred scenario from the Allocation Model was selected based on information obtained from the workshop and DFO is currently in the process of finalising this option with RWO's and HTO's.
- Once finalised a meeting summary will be distributed to all co-management organizations.

2) Walrus:

- The NWMB approved a total of 56 walrus sport hunts for 2018, which was accepted by DFO; Coral Harbour (29 hunts), Iqaluit (7 hunts) Hall Beach (15 hunts) and Naujaat (5 hunt).
- DFO will soon begin coordinating with the Outfitters on the booked hunts for 2018 and distribute Sport Hunt packages, which include the hunt report form, sampling kit and licences.

3) Cumberland Sound Beluga:

- DFO plans to meet with the Pangnirtung HTO this spring to discuss the collection of more Biological Samples; a summary of last year's discussion; and the 2017 Arial Survey.

4) Bowhead:

- DFO has been advised that Iqaluit and Pond Inlet were selected as the host communities to conduct a bowhead hunt in 2018 for the Qikiqtaaluk Region.

5) Harvest Reporting:

- DFO office contacted HTOs, requesting harvest updates for beluga, walrus, and narwhal. Reports of total marine mammal hunting mortality (landed + lost) are essential to develop reliable advice on sustainable harvests.
- DFO urges continued reporting of unusual marine mammal occurrences and events e.g. beached carcass, ice entrapments, etc.
- Timely and accurate reporting is required under the Fisheries Act, Marine Mammal Regulations, and the Nunavut Agreement. It is strongly recommended that co-management organizations emphasize the importance of harvest reporting and monitoring

Arctic Char:

1) For the 2017-18 Arctic Char fishery a total of 83,205kg was reported harvested to DFO. The 5,500kg quota for Sam Ford Fiord was also reported harvested by the Clyde River HTO and a closure notice was issued by DFO.

2) Qikiqtarjuaq Emerging Arctic Char Fishery:
    - DFO issued an exploratory fishing licence to the Nattivak HTO this winter. This was the fourth year for the exploratory fishery in the Confederation Fiord Area a Total of 103 Arctic Char samples were submitted to DFO.

3) Gjoa Haven Emerging Arctic Char Fishery:
    - A Stage 1 Emerging Fishery was licenced for Tahiuraaruk Lake and Pangniktogaaruq Lake in the Gjoa Haven Area for a total of 400 Arctic Char samples during the winter of 2018.

Greenland Halibut (Turbot):

1) Cumberland Sound Turbot Fishery
    - Pangnirtung Turbot fishers had a very successful year and DFO was advised by Pangnirtung Fisheries that a total of 499mt was harvested during the winter of 2018, this is the first time in the history of the fishery that virtually the full 500mt was harvested

2) Emerging Turbot Fishery
    - An exploratory Turbot fishery continued in Pond Inlet in 2018; BFC allocated 30mt of the 0A Inshore quota for this fishery
    - The Nattivak HTA in Qikiqtarjuaq has also allocated 5mt of their inshore quota to help develop their inshore turbot fishery

2) Offshore Fishery:

- A total of 8328.960mt has been harvested in NAFO Division 0A
- A total of 3024.270mt has been harvested in NAFO Division 0B
- A total of 859.639mt has been harvested in the NAFO Division 0B Competitive Fishery

Northern Shrimp:

- For Nunavut fishing industry in shrimp fishing areas adjacent to Nunavut:
- A total of 784.33mt has been harvested in Davis Strait East
- A total of 1133.921mt has been harvested in Davis Strait West
- A total of 418.295mt has been harvested in Shrimp Fishing Area 1
- A total of 159.129mt is the Eastern Assessment Zone
- A total of 2870.602mt in the Western Assessment Zone

Prepared by: Central and Arctic Region – Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Date: April 24, 2018

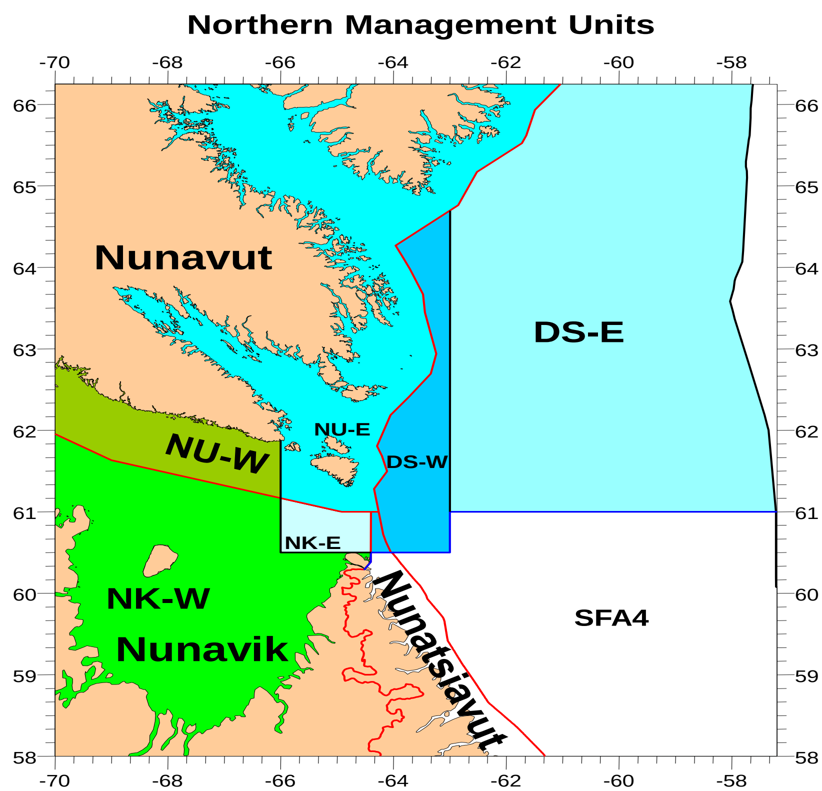
SUBMISSION TO THE

NUNAVUT WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BOARD AND NUNAVIK MARINE REGION WILDLIFE BOARD

FOR

Information: **Decision:** X **Recommendation: X**

Issue: Season Bridging Pilot Project for Nunavut and Nunavik allocations in the Northern shrimp fishery from 2018/19 – 2020/21 seasons



Map:
Blue areas – Eastern Assessment Zone
Green areas – Western Assessment Zone

Background

Two shrimp species (*Pandalus Montagui* and *Pandalus Borealis*) occur in the Northern shrimp fishery that takes place in the Davis Strait and eastern Hudson Strait which includes parts of the Nunavut Settlement Area (NSA) and the Nunavik Marine Region (NMR). Total Allowable Catch (TAC) for each species is set for two distinct science assessment zones (East and West), then distributed into management units as per defined sharing arrangements.

Season Bridging
Collectively, season bridging refers to 1) borrowing from the following year's quota to be fished in the last month of the current year; and 2) the ability to carry forward some of the current year's unused quota to be caught in the following year.

Season bridging currently applies to the offshore sector in Davis Strait and SFAs 4 – 5 when the stock is in the Healthy Zone. Should there be a conservation concern in a particular Shrimp Fishing Area (SFA) as evidenced by its positioning in the Cautious or Critical zones, amounts may be capped or suspended in that SFA.

Proposal
Based on requests from industry, the Department is seeking decisions from the Boards on allowing season bridging for Nunavut and Nunavik Montagui allocations in the Western Assessment Zone (WAZ), and recommendations on season bridging for Borealis in Davis Strait for a two year pilot project (2018/19 – 2020/21). At that time, the Department will return to industry and the Boards for input, and decisions and recommendations, respectively.

The Department met with affected Nunavut and Nunavik industry and stakeholders in January 2018, and a follow up conference call was held in April to discuss the pilot proposal. Industry participants unanimously agreed to the proposal as described below.

Nunavut Considerations
Nunavut quotas are generally sub allocated at various percent shares to some or all of four Nunavut based entities. Some suballocations are transferred to other suballocation holders to be fished due.

Considering that Nunavut suballocates it's allocations to various entities, the Department proposes that:

1) carried forward amounts will accompany suballocations proportionately
2) transfers of quotas include carry forward amounts
3) carried forward quota will be available exclusively to the suballocation holder that made the carry forward request. Quota that is allocated in one year and carried forward and caught in the following year remains the previous year's allocations, and has already been subject to the Board and Ministerial decision processes.
4) borrowing will only be permitted if suballocation decisions have been made for the following year.

The Western Assessment Zone Montagui – For Decision
The Department is seeking a decision from the Boards on allowing season bridging of Montagui. There is no Precautionary Approach (PA) for this stock and the most recent science represents the 4th data point in the time series. When the pilot project is reviewed in 2020/21, Science will have collected the full number of data points and a PA framework will likely have been implemented, which would inform stock trends and health (i.e. Healthy, Cautious or Critical Zone).

Carry Forward
The Department will make 800t available in the WAZ for carry forward to Nunavut and Nunavik allocation holders annually; sharing of this amount will be consistent with the

sharing arrangement established by the Boards. Currently, based on the 50/50 split, Nunavut and Nunavik will each be able to bridge a total of 400t each. Any carry forward quota not caught by September 30 of the following year will remain unfished.

Borrowing

Nunavut and Nunavik shall share a total of 550t annually for borrowing based on sharing arrangements established by the Boards, which is currently 275t each. Requests to borrow quota will be assessed by the Department on a case by case basis in consideration of ice and climate conditions. Borrowed quota that is successfully fished will be deducted from that entity's allocation the following year, while unharvested quota will be returned.

The Eastern Assessment Zone – Davis Strait Borealis – For Recommendation

The Borealis stock in the EAZ is in the Healthy Zone of the PA Framework.

In the Nunavut East (NUE) and Nunavik East (NKE) management units, Borealis is caught as bycatch. Season bridging provisions in the EAZ apply only to the Davis Strait management units, where Borealis is the directed fishery.

Nunavut and Nunavik's 2017/18 allocations in Davis Strait totaled 2,688t and 120t respectively. There are no sharing arrangements established among the Boards.

Carry Forward - Borealis Davis Strait

350t will be available for carry forward for Nunavut and 20t for Nunavik allocations, to be fished by July 31 of the following year. Quota that is not caught by this date will remain unfished.

Borrowing - Borealis Davis Strait

Nunavut and Nunavik entities shall be allowed to borrow a total of 225t and 10t respectively from their following year's allocations, to be fished in the last month (March) of the current fishery.

Summary of Request

The Department is seeking from the Board, for the 2018/19 fishery:

1) Decisions on a 2 year pilot project for season bridging of Montagui allocations as described above in the WAZ.
2) Recommendations on a 2 year season bridging pilot project for Borealis allocations in Davis Strait as described above.

Prepared by: Ecosystems and Fisheries Management, Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Date: April, 2018

Consultation Summary

Season Bridging in the Eastern and Western Assessment Zones for Nunavut and Nunavik Allocations

<u>Face to Face meeting: Iqaluit, January 22, 2018</u>

Participants:

- Brian Burke – Nunavut Fisheries Association
- Jerry Ward – Qikiqtaaluk Corporation
- Peter Rose – Makivik
- Patrick Martin – Baffin Fisheries Coalition
- Vicki Sahanatien – NWMB
- Jason Akearok – NWMB
- Sandra Courchesne – DFO
- Christi Horne – DFO
- Shelly Michie – DFO
- Allison McPhee – DFO
- Charlotte Sharkey – DFO

At the face to face meeting, the season bridging proposal was introduced to the group and discussed. After the meeting, the Department received questions from NFA and a subsequent conference call was held on April 3, 2018.

Participants in the April 3 call / discussion:

- Brian Burke – Nunavut Fisheries Association
- Jerry Ward – Qikiqtaaluk Corporation
- Peter Rose – Makivik
- Patrick Martin* – BFC
- Amber Giles – NWMB
- Mark Basterfield, NMRWB
- Leigh Edgar – DFO (Chair)
- Christi Horne – DFO
- Charlotte Sharkey – DFO
- Brian Lester – DFO

During this call, questions from industry were answered and rationales explained. Industry was consulted on several points regarding season bridging, including amounts available for carry forward and borrowing in each area as well as time limitations. All consultation points were agreed upon unanimously during the call and through a few follow up emails, and form the basis of the pilot project reflected in the Briefing Note to the Nunavut and Nunavik Boards on Season Bridging.

*Patrick Martin (Baffin Fisheries Coalition) was not on the call but was briefed in full via telephone immediately after and was part of the subsequent group email exchange. His views were sought on all decision points, with full agreement.

Prepared by: Ecosystems and Fisheries Management, Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Date: May 3, 2018

SUBMISSION TO THE

NUNAVUT WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BOARD

FOR

Information: **Decision: X**

Issue: Interpretation of point #4 of the 'Five-point narwhal quota carry-over rule'

Background:

On March 28, 2017, the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) accepted the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board's (NWMB, or Board) decision concerning implementation of the Flexible Quota System and Tag Transfer Policy Phase II components of the Integrated Fisheries Management Plan for Narwhal in the Nunavut Settlement Area.

This flexible quota system allows for the carryover of unused TAH to be used in the subsequent hunting season, or to borrow from the following years' TAH for use in the current hunting season. A DFO science advisory process was held in October 2014 to provide peer-reviewed science advice on the sustainability of the flexible quota system for narwhal. The advice states that such a management approach is sustainable as long as the total hunting mortality over the five year period does not exceed five times the annual sustainable harvest recommendations.

The Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board (QWB), Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) and Inuit support the flex quota system as it provides each narwhal harvesting community with an opportunity to maximize their harvest by allowing any unused tags to be carried forward to the following harvest season and to be transferred between communities that harvest from the same mixed stocks.

The Flexible quota system identifies that "*the system resets to zero whenever the TAH for a MU is modified by the NWMB (i.e. unused quota in a MU prior to the TAH modification cannot be carried-over into the subsequent harvest season under the "new" TAH)*" (number 4 of the 'Five-point narwhal quota carry-over rule' (TAB x). This policy rule was reviewed and discussed by Nunavut co-management organizations during a conference call held December 15, 2017[1]. In particular, for TAHs that are modified upwards (i.e. increases), should the carry-over be reset to zero, or was the intention of this policy provision to reset the carry-over to zero for those stocks where the TAH was modified downwards (i.e.

[1] Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board, Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, Department of Fisheries & Oceans Canada

TAH decrease) to effect a conservation purpose. There was agreement from all organizations that resetting the carry-over to zero in situations where the TAH is modified upwards, there is no conservation purpose being effected by resetting unused quota (i.e. the carry-over), and therefore this policy rule should be modified accordingly.

A Narwhal Allocation Workshop was held in Rankin Inlet, February 6-7, 2018 to discuss the possible community harvest allocation scenarios resulting from recent modifications to two high Arctic Baffin Bay narwhal stocks. There was broad support among participants[2] to interpret point #4 of the 'Five-point narwhal quota carry-over rule' as only applying in cases where a TAH has been modified downwards, i.e. the TAH has been reduced, and would not apply in situations where the TAH was modified upwards.

Recognizing that the Board approved the broader *Narwhal Flexible Quota System and Tag Transfer Policy Phase II (*of which the 5 point rule is a component), as per its discretion identified in section 5.2.34 (d)(i) of the Nunavut Agreement, on behalf of the organizations identified below, DFO is requesting the above-described interpretation of point #4 of the 'Five-point narwhal quota carry-over rule' be applied to the applicable high Arctic narwhal stocks.

Submitted by:

Resource Management, Central & Arctic Region, Fisheries & Oceans Canada
Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board, XX
Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board, XX
Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, XX

Date: April 16, 2018

[2] Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board, Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board, , Ikajutit HTO, Ekaluktutiak HTA, Gjoa Haven HTA, Hall Beach HTA, Igloolik HTO, Amaruq HTO, Kurtairojuark HTO, Pangnirtung HTO, Mittimatalik HTO, Nativak HTO, Resolute Bay HTO, Spence Bay HTO, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, Department of Fisheries & Oceans Canada

May 4, 2018

Daniel Shewchuk
Acting Chairperson
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
PO Box 1379
Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0

Dear Mr. Shewchuk:

TAH Increases and Carry-over of Unused Tags for Narwhal

The Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board supports the increase in the Total Allowable Harvest (TAH) for Eastern Baffin Island and Somerset Island narwhal stocks; however, we do not support resetting of the carry-over of unused quota tags to zero because of modification of these TAHs, as per may be interpreted from point #4 of the 'Five-point narwhal quota carry-over rule'.

The QWB does support the interpretation that point #4 should not apply in such cases as these in which a TAH is increased. In future, it should be applied only in cases in which a TAH may be reduced significantly.

We trust that the NWMB will adhere to provisions of the Nunavut Agreement whenever considering measures that may negatively affect Inuit harvesting rights.

If you have any questions or wish further clarification, please do not hesitate to contact me or QWB staff.

Sincerely,

Phillip Manik
Chairperson
Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board

c.c. Allison McPhee, DFO
Paul Irngaut, NTI
Ema Qaqqutaq, KRWB
Jason Mikki, QWB
Michael Ferguson, QWB

Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board
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May 8, 2018

Daniel Shewchuk
Acting Chairperson of the
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
P.O. Box 1379
Iqaluit, Nunavut

Re: Letter of Support on Five-Point Narwhal Quota Carry-over in Cases of a TAH Modified Upwards

The Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board after discussions has agreed to write a letter of support in modifying point number 4 in the 'Five Point narwhal quota carry-over rule'.

Where the TAH is modified or adjusted upwards in a narwhal management unit, the system will not reset to zero.

Yours truly,

Joe Ashevak
Chairperson

KRWB | PO Box 104 Kugaaruk NU | X0B 1K0 | t.867.769.1007 | f.867.769.1009 | www.niws.ca
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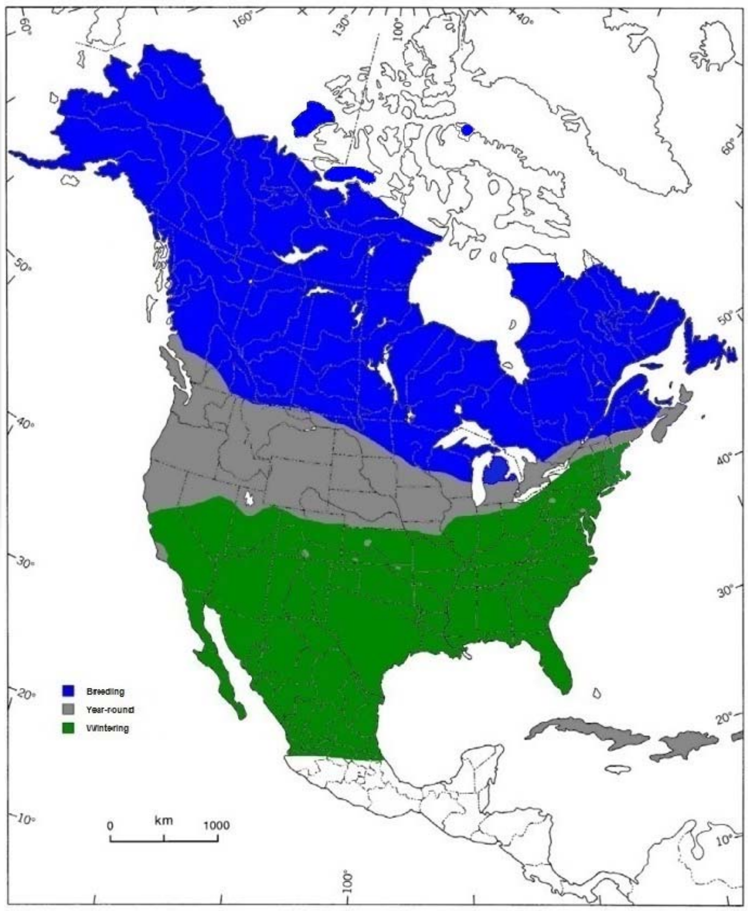
Environment and Climate Change Canada | Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

PROPOSAL FOR DECISION - SUBMISSION TO THE NUNAVUT WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Information: **Decision: X**

Issue: Request for decision of approval of the *Management Plan for Short-eared owl in Canada* under the federal *Species at Risk Act*

Short-eared Owl –
Species of Special Concern



Distribution of the Short-eared Owl in North America
Blue: Breeding; Grey: Year round; Green: Wintering

Background:

- The Short-eared Owl is a medium-sized owl that breeds in all provinces and territories in Canada and is common along the Arctic coast
- The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) assessed the Short-eared Owl as a species of Special Concern in April 2008. It was listed as Special Concern on Schedule 1 of the federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) in 2012. A species of Special Concern is sensitive to changes in its environment but is not currently in danger of becoming extinct. The Short-eared Owl was listed as Special Concern because the species has suffered a continuing population decline over the past 40 years, including a loss of 23% between 1996 and 2006. The major threat to the species is habitat loss and degradation on its wintering grounds. Habitat loss and degradation on the breeding grounds in southern Canada and the use of pesticides are also threats.
- As required under the federal *Species at Risk Act (*SARA), a management plan must be developed for species listed as Special of Concern.
- The management plan is a plan that sets the goals and objectives for maintaining sustainable population levels for Short-eared Owl. A summary of the management plan is attached.
- Community consultations on the draft management plan were conducted in September-October 2014. Consultation packages were sent by email and mail to ten communities within the range of the species. The packages included: a letter, draft management plan, plain language summary of the draft, narrated PowerPoint presentation, and questionnaire/response. The communities we sent packages to are: Arviat, Baker Lake, Bathurst Inlet, Cambridge Bay, Chesterfield Inlet, Kugluktuk, Rankin Inlet, Sanikiluaq, Umingmaktok and Whale Cove.
- A reminder email requesting input was sent on October 28, 2014.
- Aqigiq (Chesterfield Inlet) HTO has stated that it is indifferent to the proposed management plan as they felt that the species is not endangered. Arviat HTO has stated that they are not concerned and Sanikiluaq HTO that they have no comments as they do not see the Short-eared Owl in their area.
- Between October 28 and 31, 2014, phone calls were made to each organization asking if they had considered the information and if their organization had any comments on the recovery document. Baker Lake, Bathurst Inlet, Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk, Rankin Inlet, Umingmaktok and Whale Cove were then contacted by phone. CWS was not been able to get a response from these 7 HTOs.
- The second jurisdictional review on the Species at Risk Public Registry and the request to support posting from the Government of Nunavut were done between January-February 2015. Environment Canada provided the draft recovery document to the NWMB in January 2015 for this second jurisdictional review. Comments from NWMB were received on February 20, 2015, and were incorporated into the draft.
- The proposed recovery document was posted on the Species at Risk Registry in February 2016 for the 60-day public comment period, which ended on April 23, 2016. ECCC considered the comments received during this 60-day public comment period and revised the document accordingly.

Next Steps:

- Environment and Climate Change Canada is now prepared to post the recovery document on the Species at Risk Registry as final.
- Environment and Climate Change Canada is providing the recovery document to the NWMB for final approval decision as per the NLCA s. 5.2.34.

Request to the Board:

That the NWMB considers whether or not they approve the final *Management Plan for Short-eared owl in Canada* under the federal *Species at Risk Act* as per the NLCA s. 5.2.34.

Prepared by:
Dawn Andrews, Species at Risk Biologist
Canadian Wildlife Service, Yellowknife, NT
Phone: 867-669-4767
2018-April-13

Environment and Climate Change Canada / Environnement et Changement climatique Canada



The *Species at Risk Act* and You

PROPOSED FINAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE SHORT-EARED OWL IN CANADA

© *Steve Garvie (Wikimedia Commons)*
Short-eared Owl

This is a summary of the information provided in the proposed final management plan for Short-eared Owl. Short-eared Owl was listed as a species of special concern under the *Species at Risk Act* in 2012.

The management plan is a plan that sets the goals and objectives for maintaining sustainable population levels for Short-eared Owl, a species that is sensitive to changes in its environment but is not currently in danger of becoming extinct.

This summary is based on the information in the full English version of the Short-eared Owl management plan.

The original English copy of the management plan has been provided for reference.

Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) Assessment and Species Status Information (Pages 6-7)

These pages provide the COSEWIC assessment table which is included here. It describes why COSEWIC has assessed the Short-eared Owl as a species of Special Concern, where it occurs in Canada, and the history of the species status over the years.

This section also provides information on the status of the species throughout Canada, how it is protected in the Provinces and Territories and the status given to the bird by other conservation programs such as NatureServe.

Canada

Natureserve has not assessed the conservation status of Short-eared Owl in Nunavut.

Date of Assessment: April 2008

Common Name (population): Short-eared Owl

Scientific Name: *Asio flammeus*

COSEWIC Status: Special concern

Reason for Designation: This owl has suffered a continuing population decline over the past 40 years, including a loss of 23% in the last decade alone*. Habitat loss and degradation on its wintering grounds are most likely the major threat, while continuing habitat loss and degradation on its breeding grounds in southern Canada and pesticide use are secondary threats. This species nearly meets the criteria for Threatened status.

Canadian Occurrence: Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador

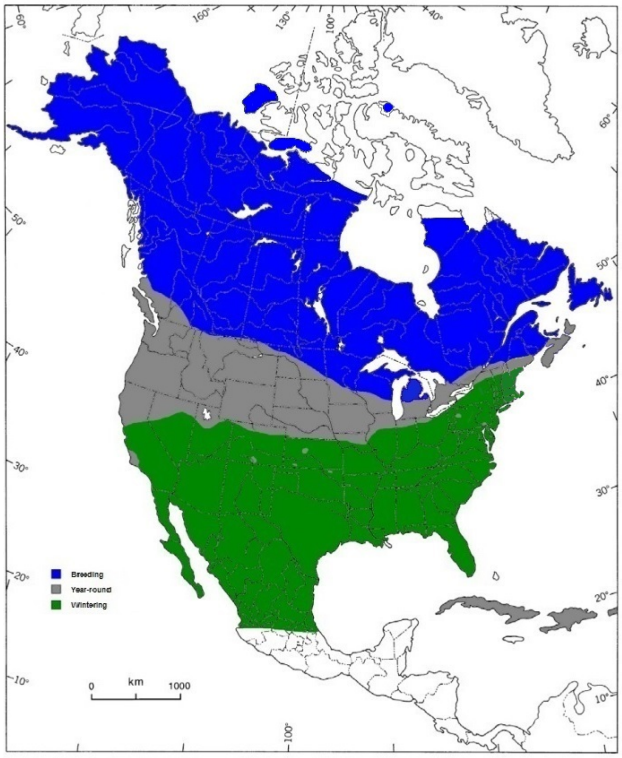
COSEWIC Status History: Designated Special Concern in April 1994 and April 2008.

* Calculated for the 1996-2006 period. The management plan contains updated information on the most recent decade of data available (2002-2012), analyzed using a more precise method than that used in COSEWIC (2008).

Information about Short-eared Owl (pages 8-13)

This section of the proposed management plan for Short-eared Owl provides some information such as what they look like, where they live, and what they need to survive.

- Short-eared owls are a medium-sized owl approximately 34 to 42 cm in length.
- Have a large round head with small tufts of feathers that look like ears
- Have long wings and short tail
- Adults have a brown back and creamy-buff coloured chest with brown streaks that provide camouflage
- Males and females are similar in appearance but females are slightly larger and darker in colour
- Fly in an irregular pattern which resembles the flight of a moth
- Most likely to be seen when they are flying at dawn and dusk
- In Canada they are found in every province and territory (see Figure 1); most common in the prairie provinces and along the arctic coast.
- The Canadian breeding population is estimated at 300,000
- There have been recent observations north of the known breeding range in the NWT and Nunavut. This may be the result of increased survey efforts or a possible range expansion
- Surveys indicate that Short-eared Owls population levels in Canada were in decline from the 1960s/1970s until 2002 and stabilized between 2002 and 2012. There is a lot of uncertainty in the population numbers and trends. There is little data about Short-eared owls in Nunavut.
- Meadow Vole is one of the main prey species. When meadow voles are abundant, Short-eared Owls lay more eggs.



This is Figure 1 from the proposed final management plan. It shows areas where Short-eared Owls breed (blue), spend the whole year (grey) and winter (green) in North America.

Threats to Short-eared Owl (pages 13-19)

This section of the proposed management plan describes the things that might cause Short-eared Owl populations to drop.

Threats to Short-eared Owl can affect habitat, but can also affect individuals, nests and eggs. Human activities that remove or fragment large expanses of habitat are the main reason for declines in Short-eared Owl populations.

The main threats in the breeding region for migratory Short-eared Owls are:

- **Agriculture** – loss of habitat from changing natural habitats to farmland. Pesticides used to control crop pests may affect Short-eared Owls and their prey.
- **Livestock farming and ranching** – overgrazing can reduce the height and density of grasses which can limit the number of the small mammals that Short-eared Owls prey upon.
- **Energy production and Mining** – can cause habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation in the Short-eared Owl's range.

Hunting in the northern part of the range is likely not a threat to Short-eared Owl.

Climate change may become a threat to Short-eared Owls through changes in habitat, extreme weather events, the abundance of prey and predators. Habitats in northern regions are likely to sustain the most signifiant impacts of climate change. Increased shrub cover could decrease suitable habitat for Short-eared owls, while warming temperatures could allow the range to expand further north.

Management Objectives (pages 19-20)

The management objectives for the Short-eared Owl in Canada are:

- In the short term: Stabilize or increase the population trend over the 2017-2027 period and maintain the area of occupancy at 1,500,000 km^2
- In the long term: Ensure a positive 10-year population trend starting in 2027, while promoting an increase in the area of occupancy, including the gradual recolonization of areas in the southern portion of the Canadian range.

Broad Strategies and Conservation Measures (pages 20-27)

A number of actions have already been completed or are underway in an effort to meet the management objectives, including: provincial management plans and recovery teams, stewardship and habitat conservation programs, development of industry guidelines, policy development on wetlands zoning and pesticide use, monitoring programs, conservation workshops, and brochures about Short-eared Owls to create public awareness.

The broad strategies of the management plan are:

- Conservation and management of the species and its habitats across the breeding, migration and wintering ranges;
- Conducting surveys, monitoring and research on the species, its habitats and threats across the breeding, migration and wintering ranges; and
- Promoting awareness and partnerships with regard to conservation priorities.

There are a number of conservation measures identified in the management plan ranging from high to low priority. The high priority conservation measures include:

- Implement conservation priorities to conserve and manage large tracts of open habitats like grasslands and wetlands
- Standardize the ways that Short-eared owls are monitored and studied
- Gather Indigenous traditional ecological knowledge

Measuring Progress (page 28)

Success of the management objectives will be evaluated every five years to determine if:

- In the short term: the population trend over the 2017-2027 period is stabilized or increased and the area of occupancy is maintained at 1,500,000 km2.
- In the long term: a positive 10-year population trend is reached starting in 2027 and the area of occupancy is increased, including the gradual recolonization of areas in the southern portion of the Canadian range.

For more information, please contact us directly at:
Canadian Wildlife Service – Northern Region
P.O. Box 2310
Yellowknife NT X1A 2P7

You can also visit the following websites for more information:
SARA Public Registry (www.sararegistry.gc.ca)

Cover photos:
Ross' Gull © Environment Canada, photo: Mark Mallory
Baikal Sedge © Environment Canada, photo: Syd Cannings
Peary Caribou © Environment Canada, photo: Charles Francis

AHIAKMI MUNARIQATIGIIKTUT KATIMAYIIT
ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓖᑦ
AHIAK AREA COMANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

01 May 2018

Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
3rd Floor Allavik Building
P.O. Box 1379
Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0
Email: tsataa@nwmb.com

Pertaining to NWMB's Regular Meeting No. RM 002-2018: Final Draft Management Plan for the Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary for Consideration by the NWMB for Approval

The Ahiak (Queen Maud Gulf) Migratory Bird Sanctuary, located between Umingmaktok, Cambridge Bay and Gjoa Haven in the Kitikmeot region of Nunavut, was created in 1961. Through the *Nunavut Agreement*, an *Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in the Nunavut Settlement Area (IIBA)* was signed by Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., the three Regional Inuit Associations (Kitikmeot Inuit Association, Kivalliq Inuit Association and Qikiqtani Inuit Association) and the federal Minister of the Environment, Environment and Climate Change Canada (signed first in 2006 and renegotiated in 2016). This *IIBA* created co-management committees for these protected areas in Nunavut (*IIBA Article 3*).

The Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary is co-managed by Inuit (from Umingmaktok, Cambridge Bay and Gjoa Haven) and the Canadian Wildlife Service (a part of Environment and Climate Change Canada) through the Ahiak Area Co-Management Committee.

Part of the mandate of the Ahiak Area Co-Management Committee is to develop a Management Plan for the Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary (*IIBA s. 3.2.3(b)* and *s. 3.5*). The Ahiak Area Co-Management Committee completed a draft Management Plan and consulted with the associated communities and other interested parties on the draft (*IIBA s. 3.5*).

As per the *IIBA*,

> 3.6.1 The ACMCs [Area Co-Management Committees] shall recommend completed Management Plans to the NWMB [Nunavut Wildlife Management Board] for approval in accordance with sections 5.2.34(c) and 5.3.16 of the *NLCA* [Nunavut Agreement].
>
> 3.6.3 If, in accordance with the decision-making process set forth in subsection 5.2.34(c) and sections 5.3.17 through 5.3.23 of the *NLCA*, the NWMB or the Minister rejects, in whole or part, a completed Management Plan and the Plan is returned to an ACMC for reconsideration, the relevant ACMC shall re-consider the Plan and re-submit it to the NWMB.

The Ahiak Area Co-Management committee hereby recommends to the NWMB for approval the attached Final Draft Management Plan for the Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary, in accordance with the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board's decision-making role for Conservation Area management plans.

Sincerely,

Kitty Taipagak

Kitty Taipagak Chair	Jennie Rausch Vice-chair

Ahiak Area Co-Management Committee for the
Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary

Attachments:

1. Document "Management Plan for the Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary: Final Draft for NWMB Approval"
2. Summary presentation of the "Management Plan for the Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary: Final Draft for NWMB Approval"
3. Copy of the "*2016 to 2023 Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in the Nunavut Settlement Area"*

cc. Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated: Qilak Kusugak and Pacome Lloyd
Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Paul Emingak and Fred Pedersen

ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥ (ᐆᔪᓕᖕᒥ) ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖅᑲᖅᕕᖕᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ:

ᑭᖑᓕᕐᐹᖅ ᐊᓯᔾᒪᒃᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᕋᖕᒐᔪᖅ ᐅᑯᖕᒐ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑕ ᓇᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖓ

AHIAK (QUEEN MAUD GULF) MIGRATORY BIRD SANCTUARY MANAGEMENT PLAN:

Final Draft for Nunavut Wildlife Management Board Approval

ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑕ ᑲᑎᙵᓂᖓ ᑲᑎᙵᓂᐅᑉ
ᓈᓴᐅᑖ RM 002-2018
ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
ᔪᓂ 6, 2018ᒥ

Nunavut Wildlife Management Board Regular Meeting No. RM 002-2018

Iqaluit, Nunavut

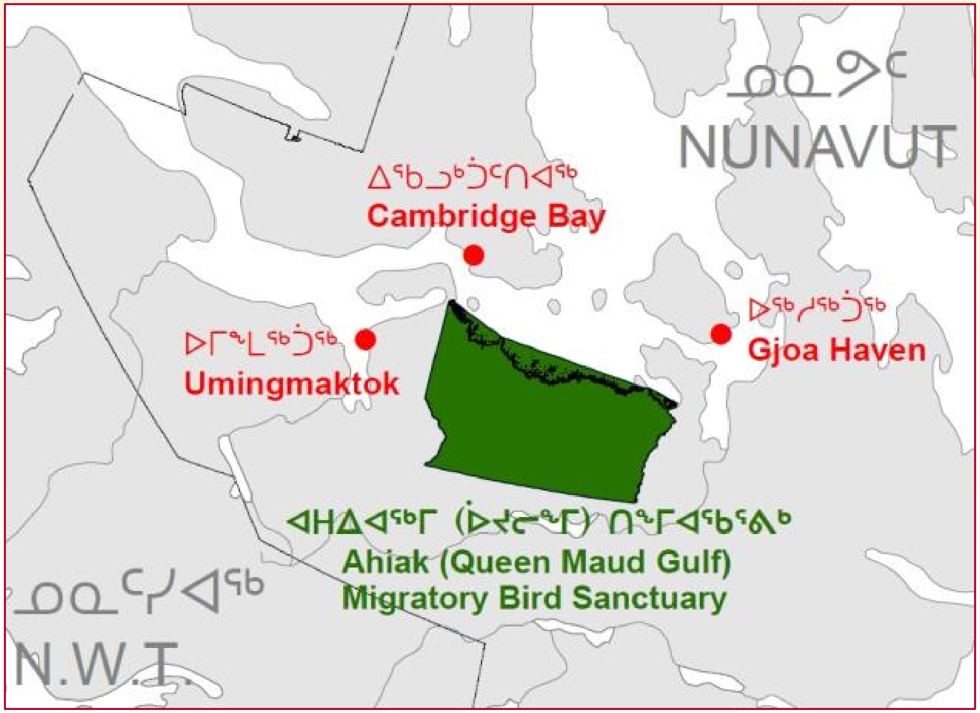
June 6, 2018

AHIAKMI MUNARIQATIGIIKTUT KATIMAYIIT
ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑕᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᖅᑳᑦ
AHIAK AREA COMANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓴᑲᐃᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᑦ
Outline of this presentation

- ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕘᒥ
- ᑕᑯᑎᑦᑎᔪᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᓗᓕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᕙᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐊHᐃᐊᖅᒥ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᕋᖕᒥ

- Information on protected areas in Nunavut
- Show you the content of the Final Draft Management Plan for the Ahiak MBS



ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑦᑎᒋᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒪᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖅᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᖅᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ

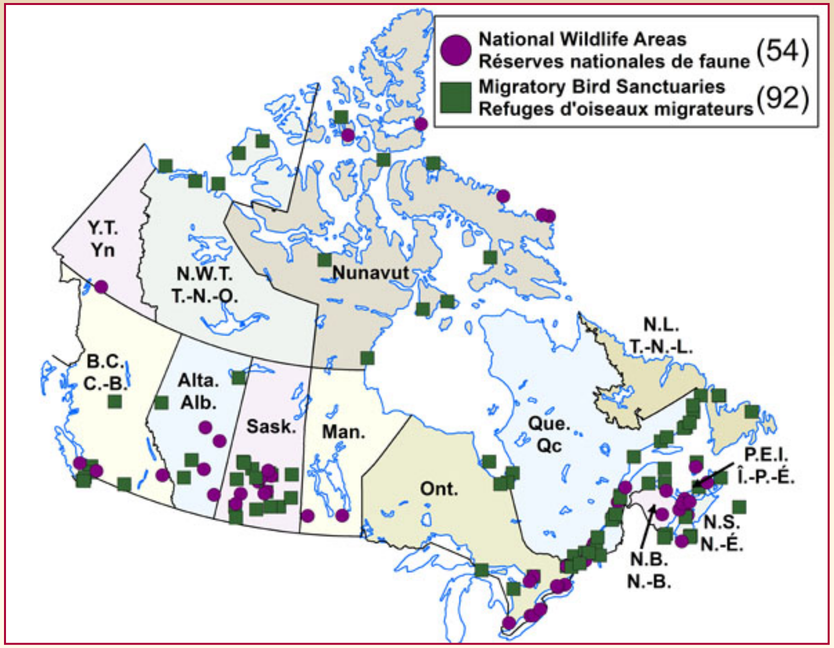
Information on National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in Nunavut

ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓴᐳᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᑎᑕᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ

Environment Canada's Protected Areas Network

- ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ:
  - ᓴᐳᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ, ᑐᑭᓯᑎᕐᑎᒥᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖏᓂᒃ
- ᓴᕿᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓖᒥ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖅᑲᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖅᑲᕐᕕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ

- Purpose of Network:
  - Conservation, research, and interpretation
- Made of National Wildlife Areas (NWA) and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries (MBS)



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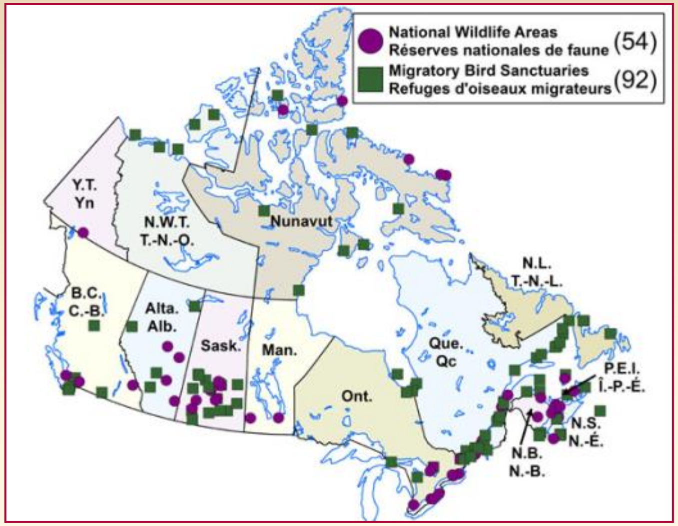
Environment Canada’s Protected Areas Network

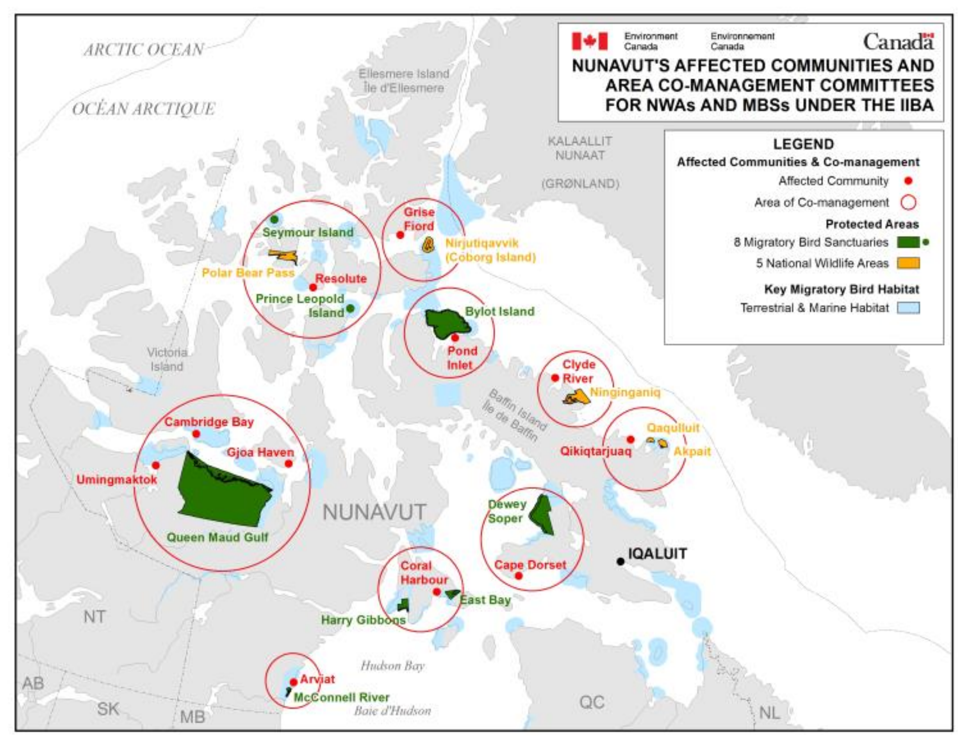


	ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᕕᑦ	ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᑦ
ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᔪᕆᑦ	92-ᖑᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ	55-ᖑᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ
ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᓂᖏᑦ	118, 000 km² ᑭᓛᒥᑕᓕᖕᒥ	10, 000 km² ᑭᓛᒥᑕᓕᖕᒥ
ᓴᐳᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ	ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ	ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ
ᓴᐳᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕕᖏᑦ	ᐅᓪᓗᕐᑲᕐᕕᖏᑦ /ᐃᕙᕕᖏᑦ/ ᓄᓕᐊᕐᕕᖏᑦ	ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓕᒫᖅ
ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ	*ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᕐᔪᐊᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ*	*ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ*

	MBS	NWA
Total Number	92 in Canada	55 in Canada
Total Area	118, 000 km²	10, 000 km²
Protection Focus	Migratory birds	All terrestrial wildlife
Protection Period	Nesting/breeding season	Year-round
Legal Basis	*Migratory Birds Convention Act*	*Canada Wildlife Act*

ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓴᐳᒻᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᑎᑕᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ
Environment Canada Protected Areas in Nunavut

- 5 ᑕᓪᓕᒪᐅᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 11-ᖑᔪᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ
- ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᒃᓴᖏᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕘᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ *(2008; 2016)*
- 5 NWAs and 11 MBSs
- *Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in the Nunavut Settlement Area (2008; 2016)*



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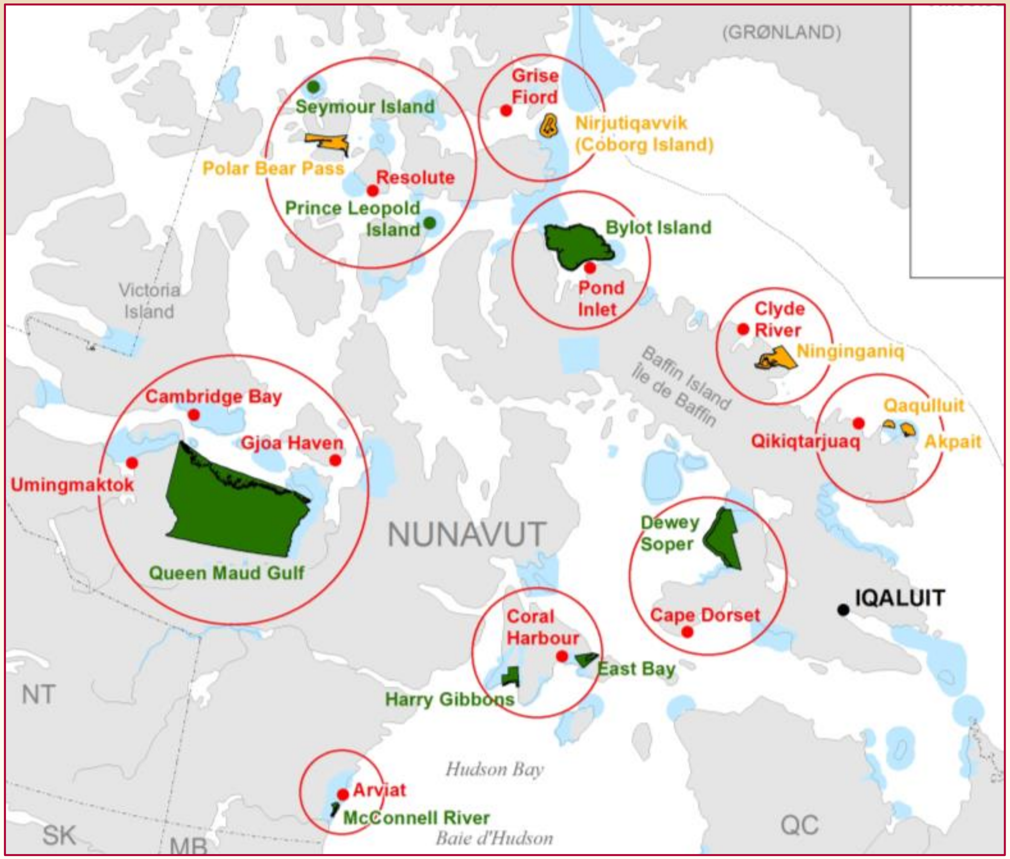
Environment Canada Protected Areas in Nunavut

- *ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᒃᓴᖏᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᕐᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ (2006; 2016)*
  - ᐃᓕᑕᕆᕚᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᕙᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᕐᕕᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᓂᒃ
  - ᐃᑯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᕚᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᕐᕕᖕᓂᒃ ᓴᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᒃᐱᒋᓱᒋᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᒃ
  - ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᔪᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓄᑦ: ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᑖᖅᑲᖅᓂᖏᑦ

- *Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in the Nunavut Settlement Area (2006; 2016)*
  - Guarantees co-management of Migratory Bird Sanctuary and National Wildlife Areas
  - Decisions for Migratory Bird Sanctuaries and National Wildlife Areas strongly influenced by *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit*
  - Important feature: Area Co-Management Committees

ᐊᐅᓚᔅᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ

Area Comanagement Committees (ACMCs)



- 9-ᖑᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔅᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᖑᖕᒥᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ, ᐊᐅᓚᔅᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᖕᒪᑕ 16-ᖑᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕝᕕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ
- ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂᒃ 5 ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᒃᓴᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ 1 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᕋᐃᔨᖕᒋᓐᓂᖒᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ (ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ)

- 9 ACMCs were created in Nunavut to co-manage the 16 protected areas
- Made up of 5 people from the Community Beneficiary Committees and 1 from Canadian Wildlife Service (Environment Canada)

ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓚᑦ
Area Comanagement Committees (ACMCs)

- ᐊHᐃᐊᖅᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᙳᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 2010-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ
- ᐊHᐃᐊᖅᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᖑᕗᑦ:
  - 2 ᒪᕐᕉᖕᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᒃ:
    - ᑭᑎ ᑕᐃᐸᒐᖅ
    - ᑏᕕᑦ ᐃᕙᓕᒃ
  - 1 ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓛᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᒥᖕᒪᒃᑑᕐᒥᐅᓂᒃ
    - ᔫᓯᐱ ᑎᒃHᐊᖅ, ᐊᖕᒐᔪᒃᓯᖅ
  - 2 ᒪᕐᕉᖕᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑑᕐᒥᒃ
    - ᓯᒨᓇ ᐊᑭᑯᖕᓇᖅ
    - Bᐃᐊᓐ ᐳᑐᒍᖅ
  - 1 ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᕋᐃᔨᖕᒋᓐᓂ, ᔭᓗᓇᐃᒥ
    - ᔭᓂ ᕋᐅᔅ

- Ahiak ACMC was formed in 2010
- Ahiak ACMC members:
  - 2 members from Cambridge Bay
    - Kitty Taipagak
    - David Evalik
  - 1 member representing Umingmaktok
    - Joseph Tikhak, Sr.
  - 2 members from Gjoa Haven
    - Simona Akkikungaq
    - Ben Putuguq
  - 1 member from Canadian Wildlife Service, Yellowknife
    - Jennie Rausch

ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓚᑦ
Area Comanagement Committees (ACMCs)

- ᑲᒪᔨᐅᕙᒃᐳᑦ ᒪᑯᓂᙵ:
  - ᖃᐅᑕᒫᖅᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑎᖅᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᓂᒃ
  - ᕿᒥᕈᐊᖅᑎᐅᕙᖕᓂᖅ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕋᓱᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒃᑐᕈᑎᓂᒃ
  - ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑲᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑎᖅᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᓄᑦ
- Responsible for:
  - Day to day management of the protected area
  - Reviewing permit applications
  - Writing a management plan for the protected area

ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᖁᖏᑦ ᐃᒡᓗᕋᖁᕐᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᑉ ᑎᖅᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᓂ (2012)
Ahiak ACMC in a cabin in the Ahiak MBS (2012)

ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᓇᓂᐊᖅᑕᕐᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ
Management Plans

- ᐱᑕᖃᕈᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ:
  - ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᕋᓚᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᑯᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᓗ ᑕᐅᑐᒐᓇᔭᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᔪᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
  - ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᓇᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔭᓇᐊᖃᖅᐸᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᖅ
  - ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᕐᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᕐᒥᒧᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᖕᒥᓂᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖕᒥᓂᒃ
  - ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᓕᓇᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᓕᓇᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᓐᖏᓂᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖕᒥᑦ

- Purpose of Management Plans:
  - Allows the Area Co-Management Committees to share their vision of the protected area
  - Guides decision making for the protected area
  - Describes important cultural and environmental aspects
  - States which activities are permitted and not permitted

ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ: ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ
Management Plans: *Steps*

ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ		English
ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅ 1 ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓇᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐃᓂᖅ	☑	**Step 1** Collect Information
ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑐᒡᓕᖅ 2 ᑐᑭᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᑐᒐᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ, ᑐᕌᒐᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ, ᐃᓂᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᓪᓗ	☑	**Step 2** Articulate Vision, Goals, and Objectives
ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᖓᔪᖓᑦ 3 ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᓇᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒃᓴᖏᑦ	☑	**Step 3** Draft the Management Plan
ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᑕᒪᖓᑦ 4 ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᑎᑦᑎᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓵᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ	☑	**Step 4** Community Meetings about the draft Management Plan
ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᖓᑦ 5 ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ	☐ ᑕᒫᓃᓕᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ Where we are	**Step 5** Nunavut Wildlife Management Board and federal Minister of the Environment Approvals
ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖏᑦ	☐	Implement the Management Plan

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᐅᓂᖕᒐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᖅᑕᔭᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᖕᒐᓄ

MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN APPROVAL

ᐅᓇᕐᒨᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑯᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᒃᓴᖏᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᕐᒥᐊᖃᕐᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ :
From the *Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in the Nunavut Settlement Area:*

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᐅᓂᖓ

3.5.1 ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᓐᓇᕈᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖏᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕖᒃ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐱᔨᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖕᒑᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᕿᓚᒻᒥᐅᓈᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓚᐅᖕᖏᓂᖓᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᖅ ᐋᕿᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕝᕕᒃᓴᖓᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᖅ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ 15.3.1.

3.5.3 ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᖏᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᕐᓛᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᓱᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖏᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕖᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃ ᐊᑖᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ 3-1.

MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION

3.5.1 For every NWA or MBS, a Management Plan shall be completed by CWS at the earliest possible date and no later than the dates set forth in the implementation plan pursuant to section 15.3.1.

3.5.3 Each ACMC shall prepare the Management Plan for the MBS(s) or NWA(s) for which it is responsible under Schedule 3-1.

ᐅᕙᖕᒑᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᒃᓴᖏᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᕐᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ :

From the *Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in the Nunavut Settlement Area:*

3.5.4 ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᕿᒃᓱᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᑐᓐᓂᕐᑯᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᒥᑦ.

3.5.5 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖃᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᓪᓗ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ, ᐱᔭᕇᓚᐅᓐᖏᓂᖓᓂ ᐆᒃᑑᑎ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ.

3.5.6 ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓕᒃ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑑᑎᓂᒃ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᓱᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᓇᓂᐊᖅᑕᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖃᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ.

3.5.4 In preparing Management Plans, the ACMCs shall carefully consider any *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* brought forward by a member.

3.5.5 The ACMC shall consult the relevant RIA, and NTI, before completing the draft Management Plan.

3.5.6 Subject to its work plan and budget, the ACMC may prepare the Management Plan according to whatever process it deems appropriate and it may consult as it deems appropriate.

ᐅᕙᖕᒑᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᒃᓴᖏᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖅᑲᖅᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᖅᕕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ :

From the *Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in the Nunavut Settlement Area:*

3.5.7 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ:

(a) ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ;

(b) ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪ ᑐᕌᖓᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ;

(c) ᓄᓇᖓ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᖓᑕ ᐃᒻᒪᑲᓪᓚᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓐᓂᖏᑦ;

(d) ᐊᑐᐊᒐᐃᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒍᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ;

(e) ᐅᓪᓗᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕕᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᓲᓂᖏᑦ.

3.5.7 The Management Plan shall include a description of:

(a) the purposes of the NWA or MBS;

(b) management goals and objectives;

(c) the natural and cultural history and the context within which the NWA or MBS operates;

(d) policies that will guide the management of the NWA or MBS;

(e) a schedule to implement Management Plan action items.

ᐅᓐᓂᖓᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᒃᓴᖏᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒦᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕝᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᕝᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕝᕕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ :
From the *Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in the Nunavut Settlement Area:*

3.5.8 ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕝᕚᑦ ᐅᓐᓃᓗᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᓵᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔨᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᖑᐅᑎᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᑦᑎᐊᖅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓴᖃᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂ.

3.5.8 Where an NWA or MBS includes IOL, the Management Plan shall reflect and address any special issues arising from the presence of the IOL.

ᐅᕙᓐᒑᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᒃᓴᖏᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᕐᐸᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒦᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᕐᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᖕᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᖕᓂ :
From the *Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in the Nunavut Settlement Area:*

ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓄ

3.6.1 ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐊᑐᕆᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᔨᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᙵ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓄᖅ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ 5.2.34 (c) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 5.3.16 ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᕐ.

3.6.2 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕘᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᑕᕐᕿᖓᓂ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᓯᒪᕐᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓄᑦ.

MANAGEMENT PLAN APPROVAL

3.6.1 The ACMCs shall recommend completed Management Plans to the NWMB for approval in accordance with sections 5.2.34(c) and 5.3.16 of the *NLCA*.

3.6.2 The ACMC shall provide the relevant RIA and NTI with a copy of the completed Management Plan when it sends the Plan to the NWMB.

ᐅᕙᖕᒑᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᒃᓴᖏᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᖅᐸᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᕐᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ :

From the *Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in the Nunavut Settlement Area:*

3.6.3 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ, ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑖᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ 5.2.34(c) ᐊᒻᒪ 5.3.17 ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ 5.3.23 ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖏᑦ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑉᐱᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐋᒃᑳᖅᐸᑎᑦ, ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᑉᐱᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓚᖓ, ᐱᔭᕇᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ ᐅᑎᕐᓗᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ, ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᓂᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐ

3.6.3 If, in accordance with the decision-making process set forth in subsection 5.2.34(c) and sections 5.3.17 through 5.3.23 of the *NLCA*, the NWMB or the Minister rejects, in whole or part, a completed Management Plan and the Plan is returned to an ACMC for reconsideration, the relevant ACMC shall re-consider the Plan and re-submit it to the NWMB.

ᐅᓕᙱᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᙳᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᒃᓴᖏᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖄᕆᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ :
From the *Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in the Nunavut Settlement Area:*

3.6.4 ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ 8.4.13 ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ, ᓈᒻᒪᕆᔾᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᒪᓕᖕᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔾᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᑑᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᕴᑖᑦ, ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔾᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᐅᑉᐱᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

3.6.5 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᖏᖅᐸᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ, ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᑎᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖓ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᕆᐊᓕᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑑᑎᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑕᐅᕆᐊᓕᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ.

3.6.4 In accordance with section 8.4.13 of the *NLCA*, approved Management Plans shall be based on the recommendations of the relevant ACMCs, taking into account the recommendations of other interested persons or bodies.

3.6.5 Once the Minister has accepted a Management Plan, the Minister shall proceed forthwith to do all things necessary to implement the Plan.

ᐃᓗᓕᖅᑭᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᒥ

Content of the Final Draft Management Plan for the Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ

Outline of the content of the Management Plan

- ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ
- ᓄᓇᖓᑕ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᑦ
- ᐊᕙᑎᒥᐅᑕᖏᑦ
- ᑕᐅᑐᒐᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ, ᑐᕌᒐᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓂᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ
- ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ - ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᖃᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᔭᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᕐᕕᖕᒥᒃ

- Description of the Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary
- Ecological resources
- Cultural resources
- Vision, goals and objectives
- Management Considerations – things to consider in managing Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᓕᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ
Outline of the content of the Management Plan

- ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ - ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖕᒑᑕ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔪᒪᓂᖅ ᑐᕌᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓂᖅᓯᒪᕐᑯᓂᐊᖅᑕᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ
- ᐊᖕᒋᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖕᒍᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᕝᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᓪᓗ - ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖕᒍᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕆᐊᓕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕆᐊᓕᑦ
- ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᑦ: ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖅᑲᖅᕕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ
- ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᖅ

- Management Approaches – what we will do to achieve the goals and objectives
- Authorized Activities and Access – what activities require a permit, who requires a permit
- Site designation: currently a Migratory Bird Sanctuary
- Management Plan implementation and collaboration

ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᕐᕕᖕᒥ

About the Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary

- ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᒧᐊᕈᔾᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᕐᕕᖕᒧᑦ 2012-ᒥ
  - ᑕᕐᕆᔭᐅᓯᐊᑦ Hinterland-ᑯᑦ ᑕᑭᓂᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ 1 ᒥᓂᑦᒥᒃ ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ (ᑕᓚᕖᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑎᕆᐊᕈᑎᖕᒋᑦ) ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥᒃ ᓱᓇᑕᖃᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ
  - ᑕᕐᕆᔭᐅᓯᐊᑦ ᑖᑭᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ 10 ᒥᓂᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᕝᕕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ
- ᑕᐅᑐᖕᓈᕈᒪᕕᐅᒃ ᑕᐃᓐᓇ 1 ᒥᓂᑦᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᓂᓕᒃ ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᓕᐊᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᓚᕖᓴᒃᑰᖅᑎᑕᐅᓲᖅ ᑕᕐᕆᔭᐅᑦ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥᒃ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᕐᕕᓕᕆᔪᖅ ?
- ᑕᐅᑐᕐᓈᕉᒪᕕᐅᒃ ᑕᐃᓐᓇ 10 ᒥᓂᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᑕᑭᓂᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᕐᕆᔭᐅᓯᐊᖅ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥᒃ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᕐᕕᓕᕆᔪᖅ?

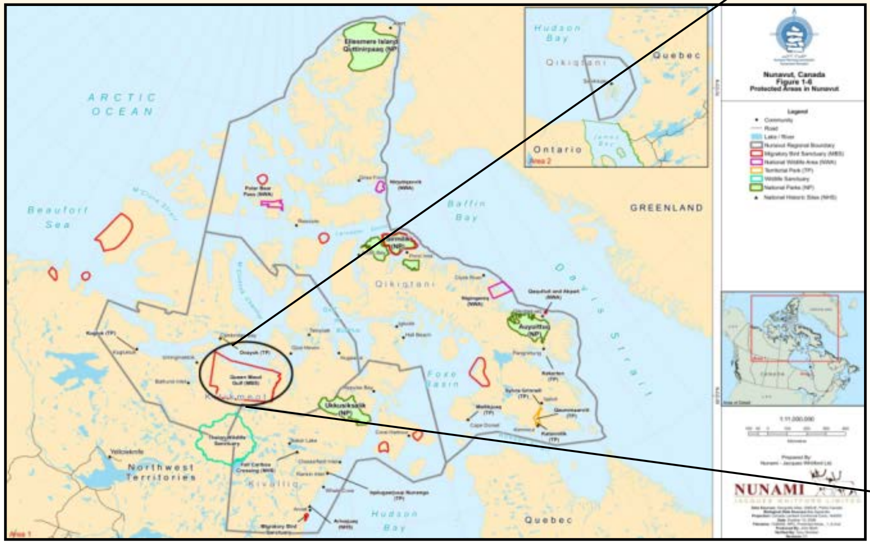
- Ahiak ACMC took a trip onto the land in Ahiak MBS in 2012
  - Made a 1 minute Hinterland Who's Who public service announcement (commercial) for television
  - Made a 10 minute movie using interviews and more footage from our site visit
- Would you like to watch the 1 minute commercial about Ahiak MBS?
- Would you like to watch the 10 minute movie about Ahiak MBS?

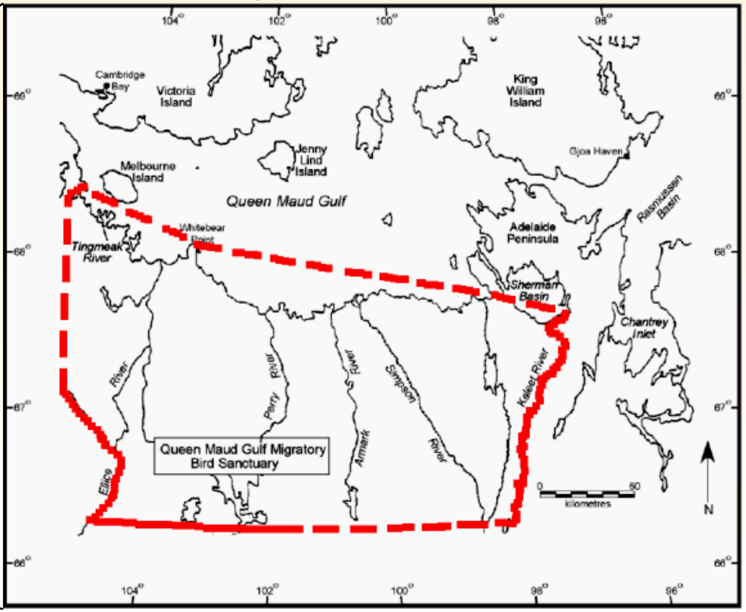
ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦᑎᐊᕈᑏᑦ: ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᓕᐊᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖕᒪᖔᑕ

Description: *Historical Background*

- ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᕕᒃ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᕕᓐᖑᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᐃᔅᓯᒪᓂ 1961-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ
- ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑑᕗᖅ ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᐊᓂ
- ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᕗᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᓲᖑᒋᕗᖅ

- Ahiak MBS was established in 1961
- Only Migratory Bird Sanctuary in the Kitikmeot Region
- Mostly terrestrial but has marine area





ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦᑎᐊᕈᑏᑦ: ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᕆᐊᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖕᒪᖕᒑᑕ
Description: *Historical Background*

- ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᒥ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᖁᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖃᖅᕕᒋᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ, ᐃᕙᕕᖏᑦ, ᓄᓕᐊᖅᕕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᓂᓪᓗ ᑲᖑᖅᓇᐃᑦ/ᖃᕌᖅᔦᐃᑦ
  - ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᒥ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖅᑲᐃᓐᓇᓱᖑᓂᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᔅᓱᒪᓂ 1938-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ
  - 90% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖏᓃᒻᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᑲᖑᖅᓇᐃᑦ/ᖃᕌᖅᔦᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᓃᓖᖑᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ
- ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᐹᑦᑎᐊᖑᕗᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕝᕕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᓯᓕᒪᖏᓐᓂᒃ (ᐊᖏᓂᖅᑲᖅᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᖓ ᐅᖓᑖᓂ 62,000-ᓂᒃ ᑭᑉᐹᓈᒃᑑᑎᓂᒃ ᑭᓛᒥᑕᓕᖕᓂᒃ).

- Originally created to protect nesting & breeding grounds of Ross's Geese
  - The first colony was documented in 1938
  - 90% of the world's population of Ross's Goose
- Currently the largest Protected Area in Canada of any type (more than 62,000 square kilometres)

ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦᑎᐊᕈᑏᑦ: ᓄᓇᖓᑕ ᑕᐅᙵᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ

Description: *Landscape*

- ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖃᐅᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᑑᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ
- ᐱᑕᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᕐᒥᐅᓂᐊᓗᕆᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᖃᓗᔭᐃᓐᓇᐅᕆᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦᑐ ᓄᖑᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ (ᕿᖓᐅᔭᐃᑦ, ᐅᔭᕋᓪᓛᖑᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᕿᒥᐊᕐᔪᐃᓪᓗ)
- ᐊᒥᓱᒐᓴᒻᒪᓇᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᓰᑦ, ᑕᓯᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ, ᑰᖑᓂᖏᓪᓗ
- ᓄᓇᖃᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᑭᓂᐸᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᓐᓇᐅᖃᑕᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᑭᓕᕐᓇᐃᑦᑐ, ᐃᕚᓐᓇᐃᑦᑐ, ᕿᔪᒃᑕᐃᑦᑐ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᖃᖏᑦᑐᓂ

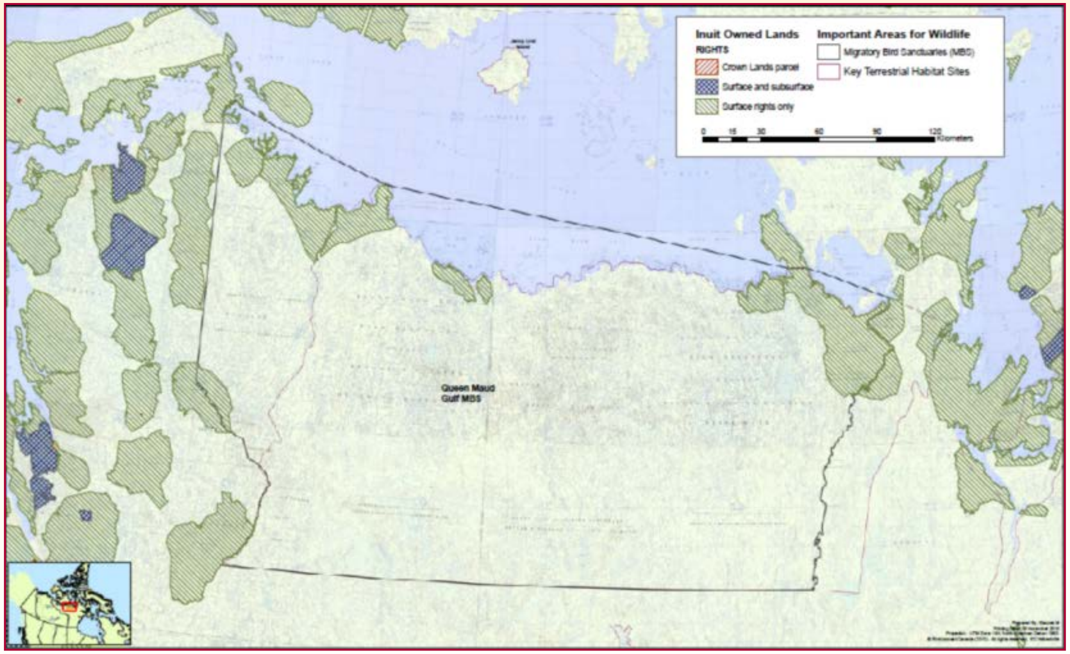
- Low-lying terrain
- Typical post-glacial features (drumlins, outcrops, eskers)
- Numerous lakes, ponds, and rivers
- Areas of marshes, wet sedge meadows, grasslands, and heath tundra

ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦᑎᐊᕈᑏᑦ: ᓄᓇᖓᑕ ᑕᐅᙱᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ

Description: *Landscape*

- ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃᑲᓴᐃᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᕕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᒋᔭᐅᒐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᖓᓄᑦ
- 18-ᓂᒃ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑎᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ

- Most of the sanctuary is crown land
- 18 parcels of Inuit-Owned Lands within the boundaries



ᐊᕙᑎᒥᐅᑕᖏᑦ: *ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ*

Ecological Resources: *Migratory Birds*

- ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᖕᒪᕕᐅᓂᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᑲᖑᖅᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᕋᖅᔪᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᓂᖅᓚᖅᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᖅᓚᕕᓂᒃ
- ᐅᓪᓗᖃᖅᕕᖕᒋᑦ ᓂᖅᑭᒃᓴᖅᓱᐅᖅᕕᒋᕙᒃᑕᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᐹᖑᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖕᒋᑦᑑᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᖑᖅᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅᒦᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᓄ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᐳᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑑᓂᖓᓂ

ᑲᖑᖅᓇᐃᑦ ᖃᕋᐃᑦ ᖃᕌᖅᔪᐃᑦ   Ross's Goose

ᑲᖑᐃᑦ   Snow Goose

ᓂᖅᓚᕕᒃ Greater White-fronted Goose

- Many goose colonies (light geese – Snow Goose and Ross's Goose) as well as other geese (Canada Goose, Greater White-fronted Goose)
- Nesting/feeding grounds for the largest variety of geese in any single area in North America

ᐊᕙᑎᒥᐅᑕᖏᑦ: *ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ*

Ecological Resources: *Migratory Birds*

- ᒥᓕᐊᓐᖓᓴᖏᓃᒻᒪᑕᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᔪᕙᖕᒥᔪᑦ ᐊHᐃᐊᖅᒧᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ
- ᐅᖓᑕᓃᑦᑐᑦ 65 ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖏᑦᑑᑏᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ (6-ᕐᔪᑦᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕕᓂᓖᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖏᓗᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ)
- Millions of other birds breed in Ahiak MBS
- More than 65 different species (six of which are species at risk)

ᓂᕐᓕᖅ Canada Goose
ᐃᓱᓐᖓᖅ Long-tailed Jaeger
ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᒃ Buff-breasted Sandpiper
ᖁᒡᔪᒃ Tundra Swan

ᑕᑎᒡᖓᖅ Sandhill Crane
ᖃᖅᓴᐅᖅᑐᕐᓈᒃ Pacific Loon
ᑭᒡᒐᕕᐊᕐᔪᒃ Peregrine Falcon
ᐊᒡᒋᐊᕐᔪᒃ Long-tailed Duck

ᐊᕙᑎᒥᐅᑕᖅᑎᑦ: ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ

Ecological Resources: *Mammals*

ᐊᒃᖤᒃ Grizzly Bear

- ᓄᕐᕋᕕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᖅᓯᐅᕐᕕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑉᓭᓕᐅᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓄᑦ
- ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᑐᓲᖑᔪᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᓯᐅᖅᐸᖕᒥᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᔫᑎᐅᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᐸᒃᓯᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ

ᓇᐹᖅᑐᖃᖏᑦᑐᕐᒥᐅ ᑐᒃᑐᑦ
Barren-ground Caribou

ᓯᒃᓯᒃ
Arctic Ground Squirrel

- Calving & summering grounds of the Ahiak and Beverly barren-ground caribou herds
- Supports healthy populations of predators and small mammals

ᑎᕆᒐᓂᐊᖅ
Arctic Fox

ᐅᒥᖕᒪᒃ Muskox

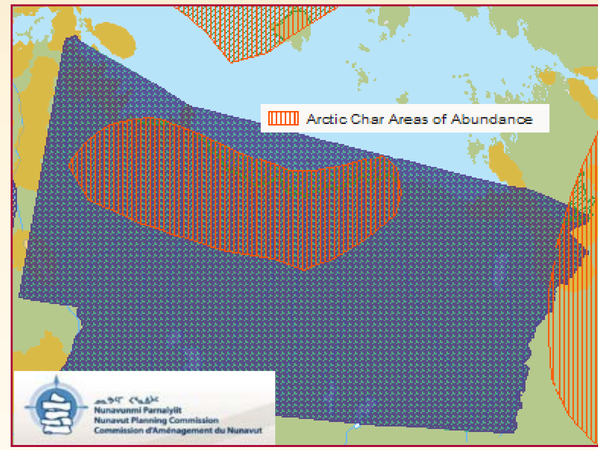
ᐊᕕᖕᒐᖅ Lemming

ᐊᕙᑎᒥᐅᑕᖏᑦ: ᐃᖃᓘᑎᒐᓴᐃᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᓪᓗ

Ecological Resources: *Fish and Marine Mammals*

- ᐊᒥᓲᕗᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᐲᑦ, ᓲᓪᓕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᐱᕼᐃᓖᑦ
- ᓇᑖᖅᓇᐃᑦ, ᓱᓗᒃᐸᐅᓚᐃᑦ, ᐃᖢᕋᐃᑦ, ᑲᑭᓯᓚᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᕋᓱᒋᔭᐅᕙᖕᒥᔪᑦ
- ᓇᑦᑏᓪᓗ ᐅᒡᔪᐃᓪᓗ
- Abundant arctic char, northern pike, whitefish
- Arctic Flounder, Grayling, Lake trout, Stickleback also believed to occur
- Ringed and bearded seal

ᐃᖃᓗᒃᐱᖕᓂᒃ Arctic Char



ᐅᒡᔫᒃᓯᐅᖅᕕᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᓂᖅᒧᑦ Bearded Seal

ᑲᐱᓯᓚᒃ Whitefish

ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ: ᑕᐃᓯᒪᓂᑕᐃᑦ
Cultural Resources: *Historical*

- ᓄᓇᖓᑦ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᑉ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᐳᖅ ᑕᐅᓴᒐᓴᖏᓐᓂ 1000-ᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ; ᓇᑦᑎᓕᖕᒥᐅᓄᑦ, ᐅᑦᑯᕼᐃᒃᓴᓕᖕᒥᐅᓄᑦ, ᕼᐊᓐᓂᖓᕈᖕᒥᐅᓄᑦ, ᐃᓗᐃᓪᓕᕐᒥᐅᓄᑦ, ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥᐅᓄᑦ, ᑭᓗᕼᐃᒃᑐᕐᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥᐅᓄᑦ.
- ᑕᐃᓯᒪᓂᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᐅᑉᓕᓴᐅᑏᑦ, ᐃᓄᒃᓱᐃᓪᓗᑦ, ᑕᖕᓛᕐᕕᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᓪᓗ, ᓄᓇᒋᔭᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓗᕖᑦ

- The land of Ahiak MBS has been used by Inuit for 1000s of years: Nattiligmiut, Utkuhigsaligmiut, Haningaruqmiut, Iluilqmiut, Ahiaqmiut, Kiluhiqtuqmiut and Ki'liniqmiut
- Historical goose traps, inuksuit, camp sites and graves

ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖅᑲᕐᒥᒧᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ: ᑕᐃᔅᓱᒪᓂᑕᐃᑦ
Cultural Resources: *Historical*

- ᓂᐅᕕᖅᕕᒃᑲᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ (ᕼᐊᑦᓴᓐᐲᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑳᓐᐊᓚᔅᑲᒥᐅᑕᒃᑯᑦ) ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥ 1920-ᖏᓐᓂᒃ-1967-ᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ
  - ᑰᓪᓗᐊᖅ, ᑰᓇᔪᒃ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᔪᐊᑉ ᓄᕗᐊ, ᐃᒥᖅᕕᓕᒃ/ᐃᒡᓗᒃᐸᖅᑲᖅᕕᒃ, ᑐᖅᕼᐅᑲᑕᒃ, ᐃᓐᓇᒃᕼᐊᖅᕕᒃ
  - ᓂᐅᕕᖅᕖᑦ ᒪᑐᔭᐅᓕᖅᒥᒃ, ᐊᑦᖄᒨᓗᒃᑖᖅᐸᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᓄᒃᑎᖅᐸᑦᑕᐊᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ (1960-ᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 1970-ᖏᓐᓂ)

- Trading posts (Hudson Bay and CanAlaska) in Ahiak MBS 1920s-1967
  - Perry River, Ellice River, Whitebear Point, Flagstaff Island, Sherman Inlet, Perry Island
  - Abrupt closures, end of most year-round habituation, movement to communities (1960s and 1970s)

ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ: ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ

Cultural Resources: *Present Day*

- ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᕕᐅᕙᒃᑐᖅ, ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᓪᓗᓂ, ᐃᖃᓗᒃᓯᐅᕐᕕᐅᔪᖅ, ᐱᑭᐅᑕᓇᐊᕐᕕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᐅᖕᒐᖅᑕᕐᕕᐅᕙᒃᓱᓂ
- ᑎᑭᓯᒪᕕᐅᒐᔫᒃᐳᖅ ᑐᕙᐃᖕᒐᓂᖕᒐᓂ
- ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᕐᖃᖅᐸᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓗᕖᓪᓗ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᓇᔪᖅᐸᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒐᒥᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ
- Hunting, trapping, fishing, egg gathering, and berry picking
- Most of the use is during the open-water season
- Former trading posts and grave sites are important part of some families’ personal history

ᑕᐅᑐᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ, ᑐᕋᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ, ᐃᓂᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᓪᓗ
Vision, Goals, and Objectives

- ᑕᐅᑐᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ
  - ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᖕᒐᑕ - ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓲᖅ
  - ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ - ᓇᓅᓯᒪᖕᒪᖕᒑᑦᑕᓗ
- ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᖏᑦ
  - ᐅᖃᕈᑏᑦ ᓇᓄᓇᐃᔭᐃᓂᖅ ᑐᕌᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᑐᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᖑᒪᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᖕᒐᑕ ᐋᕿᐅᒪᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ
  - ᓯᑕᒪᐅᕗᑦ 4 ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᕌᒐᖏᑦ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᕐᕕᖕᒥ
- ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓂᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᖏᑦ
  - ᓇᓄᓇᐃᔭᐃᔾᐅᕗᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᔭᕆᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᑐᓂ ᑐᕌᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ
  - 12-ᖑᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓂᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᕐᕕᖕᒥᒃ

- Vision
  - A description of what the protected area should be – where we are going and why
  - Incorporates the protected area's purpose – where we have been
- Management Goals
  - Statements that provide targets for how the vision will be met and maintained
  - There are 4 management goals for Ahiak MBS
- Management Objectives
  - Provide direction on how to achieve each goal
  - There are 12 management objectives for Ahiak MBS

ᑕᐅᑐᒐᕆᔭᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓯᕗᒧᑦ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᒥ
Vision for the Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary

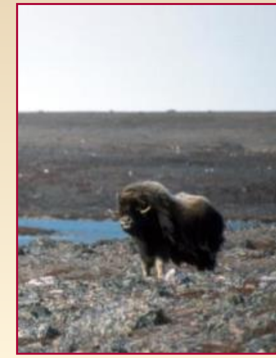
ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᕕᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᐅᔾᔮᖅᑐᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑯᓂ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ, ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᓄᓪᓗ, ᐃᓄᖕᓄᓪᓗ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᓂᖅᑭᖕᒋᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᒋᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᒪᑕ.

The Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary will be managed to ensure the long-term conservation and protection of the land for use by all wildlife, including migratory birds, and, for uses by people that do not threaten the integrity of the habitats that wildlife need to thrive.

ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐊHᐃᐊᖅᒥ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᒥ

Management Goals for Ahiak MBS

1. ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᒥᒍᓪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᐅᑕᖏᑦ.
2. ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᖓ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ.
3. ᓄᓇᖏᓪᓗ ᐃᒪᐃᓪᓗ ᓱᕈᖅᑕᐅᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓄᖕᓄᓪᓗ.
4. ᕐᑲᐅᔾᒪᔭᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᕆᔭᐅᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᖏᑦ ᐋᕐᑭᐅᒪᕐᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᐅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕕᖕᒥ.



1. Protect the area for all wildlife and culture resources.
2. Manage and conserve the protected area consistent with the rules of the legislation.
3. Keep the land and water from being harmed so it is safe for wildlife and people to use.
4. Increase public awareness and appreciation of the natural and cultural resources of the protected area.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ
Management Considerations

- ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᒪᑯᐊᙳᒐᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᖅᑐᕐᑎᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᓗᐊᓂᓗ, ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐋᕐᑭᐅᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ

- Management considerations are things we need to be aware of within, and surrounding, the protected area in order to effectively manage it

ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ
Management Considerations

- ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᕕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖅ:
  - ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓕᒫᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑎᖕᒥᕐᑲᕐᕕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓄ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᕆᔭᖏᑦᑐ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕋᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᑎᑐᓇ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓐᓂᕈᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕕᐅᔪᑎᑐᑦ
  - ᒪᓕᒐᖏᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑲᐅᓈᖅᓯᒪᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕗᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓭᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, (ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᐅᔪᓂᒃ)
- ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖏᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᕕᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕋᓗᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ

- MBS Designation:
  - Doesn't provide as much year-round protection for non-bird wildlife and cultural resources as designation as a national Wildlife Area would
  - Legislation less suited for co-management than Canada Wildlife Act (National Wildlife Area)
- People may not know that Ahiak MBS exists

ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓱᐅᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ
Management Considerations

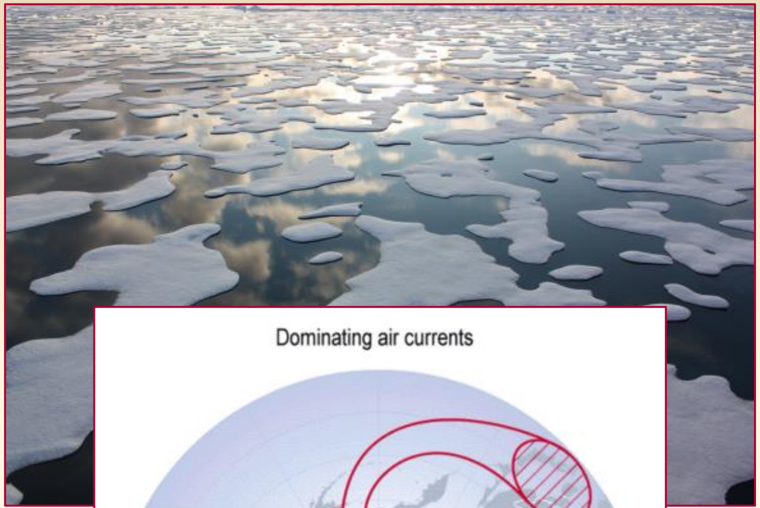
- ᐊᒥᓵᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᖑᕐᓇᐃᑦ/ᑲᕋᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕈᑕᕈᑕᐅᓕᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓯᒪᓕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑎᒥᐊᕐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒡᓗ
- ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥ
- ᐆᒪᖃᕐᕕᐅᕙᖕᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᒥᓵᖕᒋᓗᐊᕐᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᕐᒧᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐᓂᒃ

- Too many light geese which could be changing the habitat and affecting other birds and wildlife
- No inventory of fish and marine mammals species for Ahiak
- There are species at risk using Ahiak MBS

ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ
Management Considerations

- ᐃᓛᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᔫᖅᑲᓲᖑᕗᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ
- ᖃᖑᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᕋᓗᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ, ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᕖᖃᖏᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᒪᑯᓂᖓ: ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂᒃ, ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓂᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᓴᓗᒪᔪᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂᒃ, ᑎᑭᑉᐸᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᖁᖑᑎᓇᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᒥᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ, ᐃᓚᒃᓴᓂᒃᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅᑲᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᕐᑭᒋᔾᐅᕙᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ

- Aircraft are used in the area
- Some things are happening but are out of our control: climate change, air pollution, invasive species, bioaccumulation



ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ
Management Considerations

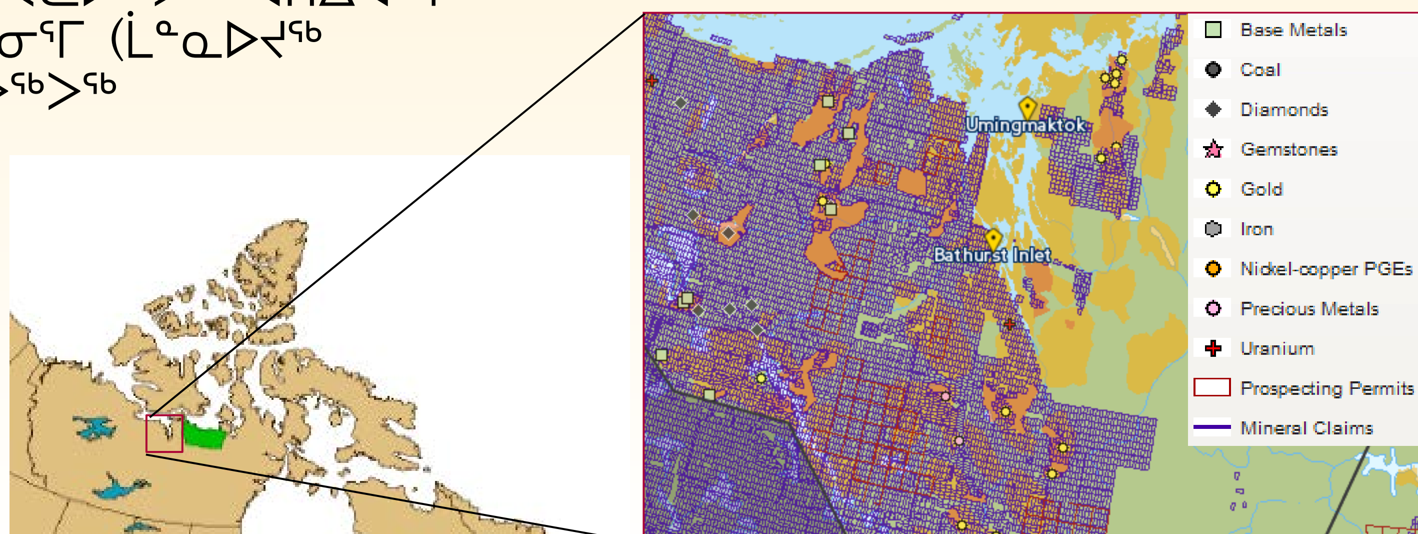
- ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑰᖅᑎᑦᑎᕙᒃᑐᑦ
  - ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓗᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᑯᓂᖓ:
    - ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᖕᒥᒃ ᑯᕕᓯᔪᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗᓐᓃ ᐃᒪᕐᒧᐊᑎᓇᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᐅᔫᓂᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ
    - ᐸᒡᕕᓴᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ

- Possible increased shipping and cruise ship traffic
  - Potential for:
    - Oil spills and other water quality issues
    - Disturbance to wildlife

ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ
Management Considerations

- ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕕᐅᒍᑎᒡᒍᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᕙᒍᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᑉ ᑭᒡᓕᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᒐᓂᒃ
  - ᐃᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᓱᕈᐃᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ
  - ᑐᓴᖅᓴᐅᔪᕐᑲᐃᓐᓇᓕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ
  - ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᓱᕐᑲᓲᖕᒍᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ
- ᑕᐃᔅᓱᒪᓂᓕ, ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᔪᒪᕙᓚᐅᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᓱᕈᕐᓇᕈᑕᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᕕᐅᓂᕐᒥ (ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᖕᒋᑲᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ

- Mining exploration and activity in the surrounding area outside the Ahiak boundary
  - Possible water pollution
  - Possible noise pollution
  - Possible increased air traffic in the area
- In the past there was pressure to allow mineral prospecting in the Ahiak MBS (there is none currently)



ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ
Management Considerations

- ᑕᒪᕐᒥᐊᓘᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᕐᑲᖕᒋᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓱᓕ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᒻᒪᕆᖕᒪᑕ ᑎᑎᕐᑲᑎᒍᑦ
- ᑕᐃᔅᓯᒪᓂᑐᕐᑲᐃᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᒪᒃᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᑯᖕᒪᑕ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᓱᕋᖅᑎᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᓱᑎᒃ
- ᐃᒡᓗᕋᓛᖕᒋᑦ:
  - ᓱᕋᖅᑎᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑲᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᒻᒪᕆᖕᒋᒃᑐᓄᑦ
- ᐊᓯᐅᔩᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᒍᓯᑐᕐᑳᓗᒐᓗᐊᖕᒋᑦ

- Not all locations of cultural importance have been inventoried
- Historical sites have been abandoned and some have been vandalized
- Cabins:
  - Vandalism, use by visitors without proper permission
- Loss of traditional place names

ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ
Management Approaches

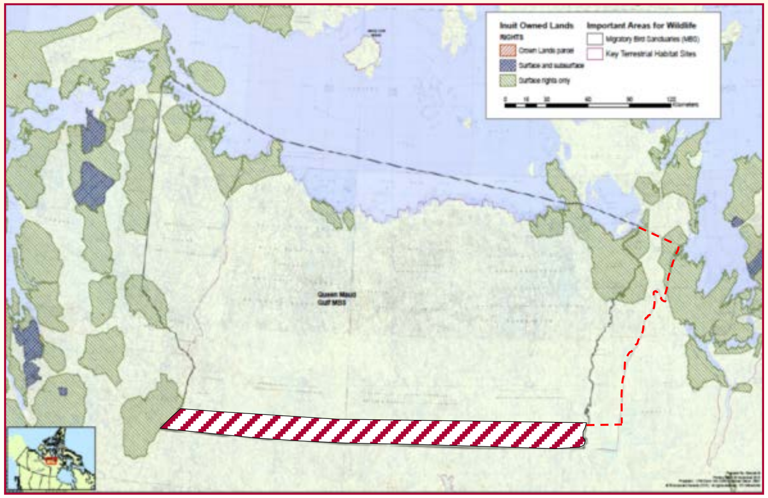
- ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕈᓯᕆᕙᖕᓂᐊᖅᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᕙᖕᓂᐊᖅᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐊᒃᓱᕈᕈᑕᐅᓕᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᖕᒍᒪᓇᓱᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᕌᒐᕆᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᐅᑐᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᒪᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕕᖕᓂ
- ᐱᖕᒐᓱᑦ 3 ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᒥ:
    1. ᓇᔪᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ ᐊᕙᓗᒥᐅᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᖅ
    2. ᓇᐅᕐᑎᖅᑐᐃᕙᖕᓂᖅ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᐸᖕᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᕙᖕᓂᖅ
    3. ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔭᐅᑎᕐᑎᕐᑎᐊᕈᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᕐᑎᕈᒪᓂᖅ

- The Management Approaches outline the techniques or methods that will be used to address the Management Challenges, while meeting the Management Goals so the Vision for the protected area can be achieved
- 3 Management Approaches for Ahiak MBS:
    1. Habitat and Cultural Resources Management
    2. Monitoring, Research, and Wildlife Management
    3. Public Information Management

ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᐊᖅᓂᖏᑦ
Management Approaches

1. ᓇᔪᒐᕆᔭᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐊᕙᓗᒥᐅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᓂᖅ
   - ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᖅᕕᐅᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᑎᓗᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖅᕕᐅᓂᖅᒍᑦ (ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᒥᔪᖅ ᑭᓪᓕᖃᖅᕕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ)
   - ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᔅᓱᒪᓂᓂᑕᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᖃᖅᕕᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᓂᖏᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑐᖃᖏᑦ, ᐃᓄᖕᓄᓪᓗ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᒪᖅᓂᓪᓗ, ᑰᖕᓂᓪᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᖕᖑᐊᓕᕆᓗᑎᒃ

1. Habitat and Cultural Resources Management
   - Change designation from MBS to NWA (this may involve a change in the boundary)
   - Preservation of archeological sites, Inuit languages, and Inuit place names through inventory and mapping projects



ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ
Management Approaches

2. ᓇᐅᕐᑎᖅᑐᐃᕙᖕᓂᖅ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᐸᖕᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᕙᖕᓂᖅ
   - ᓇᐅᕐᑎᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒍᓄᖓ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ
   - ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᖑᕐᓄᑦ, ᑲᖑᖅᓯᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᑯᔨᓗᑎᒡᓗ
   - ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᐊᓅᒃᑯᑎᒃᓴᖃᓇᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᕕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᔫᕐᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᕕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ
   - ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᓪᓗ ᓴᓗᒪᓂᖓᓂᒃ

2. Monitoring, Research, and Wildlife Management
   - Monitor activities through permits
   - Research impacts of light geese and encourage harvest of snow geese
   - Mitigate marine and air traffic impacts on wildlife
   - Collect more info on marine species and water quality

ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ
Management Approaches

3. ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᐊᕈᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖅ
   - ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᑦᑎᒋᐊᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᑦᑎᒋᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᖃᕐᕕᒃᑕᕐᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ
     - ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᑎᒋᐊᕈᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥᒃ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᖃᕐᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔾᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔾᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ
     - ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᑎᐊᕐᑯᔨᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᔩᒥᓴᐃᕙᖕᓂᖅ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖅᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᓗᑎᒃ
   - ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓯᒪᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᒋᐊᕐᓂᖅ
   - ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᒪᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᑉ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᖃᕐᕕᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ

3. Public Information Management
   - Increase public knowledge and awareness of Ahiak MBS
     - Create interpretive materials about Ahiak MBS for associated communities and to provide online
     - Promote compliance with permitting through public awareness
   - Encourage sustainable tourism operations
   - Encourage participation in research within Ahiak MBS by Inuit students

ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᕝᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓪᓗ
Authorized Activities and Access

- ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖏᑦ, "ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᓱᕈᓐᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᑕᐅᒐᑎᒃᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒋᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᓄᓇᓂ, ᐃᒪᕐᓂ, ᑕᕆᐅᓪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑐᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ", ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᓱᓂ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥᒃ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᒥᒃ

- As per the *Nunavut Agreement*, "Inuit have a free and unrestricted right of access for the purpose of harvesting to all lands, waters and marine areas within the Nunavut Settlement Area", this includes the Ahiak MBS

ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᕝᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦᑐ
Authorized Activities and Access

- ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᖏᓚᑦ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐊHᐃᐊᑉ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᕐᕕᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᖃᓐᓂᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᑲᖑᖅᓯᐅᕈᓐᓇᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᓯᐅᕈᓐᓇᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᕋᓛᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᓱᑎ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᑭᐅᓯᔾᕕᑭᔪᓐᓇᖅᓱᓂᐅᒃ.
- ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊHᐃᐊᑉ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᕐᕕᖕᒐᓅᑦᑐᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑦᕿᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᓯᐅᕆᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕈᔾᔨᖅᑭᓂᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕆᐊᖅᐳᑦ.

- Inuit do not require a permit to enter the Ahiak MBS for traditional activities, including harvesting migratory birds and other wildlife, setting up outpost camps and carrying firearms.
- Inuit do not require a permit to enter the Ahiak MBS when working as a hunting or fishing guide. Other types of guiding would require a permit.

ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᕝᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓪᓗ

Authorized Activities and Access

- ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓪᓗᑐᓇᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐊHᐃᐊᑉ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᕐᕕᖕᒐᓄᐊᕐᓂᐊᕈᑎᒃ
  - ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᓪᓚᕆᐅᖏᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐊHᐃᐊᖅᒦᑐᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ (ᓄᓇᖏᓐᓂᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᒪᖏᓐᓂᓗᓐᓃᑦ) ᐱᕐᑲᓯᐅᔾᔨᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓪᓚᕆᐅᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓖᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒋᐊᕈᔾᔨᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓂᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᐊᓂᒃ ᐳᓚᕋᕐᑎᓂᒃ.

- As per the Migratory Bird Regulations, people who do require a permit to enter Ahiak MBS:
  - All non-Inuit require a permit to enter the Ahiak MBS (land or water) including non-Inuit sport hunters, researchers and tourists.

ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᕝᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦᓗ
Authorized Activities and Access

- ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᒥᐊᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓪᓗᑐᓇᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᒃ ᑎᒥᐊᖃᕐᕕᖓᓄᐊᕐᓂᐊᕈᑎᒃ
  - ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᔭᒥᓂᒃ (ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᖓᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ) ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᔭᒥᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ. ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᕗᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔨᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᑦᑎᔭᖅᑐᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᓯᐅᕆᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓛᑦᑎᔾᔨᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

- As per the Migratory Bird Regulations, people who do require a permit to enter Ahiak MBS:
  - All commercial or business activities (Inuit-owned businesses and non-Inuit owned businesses) conducting commercial activities do require a permit. This includes working as a guide if for other purposes than hunting or fishing guiding.

ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᕝᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦᓗ

Authorized Activities and Access

- ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᖏᐊᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓪᓗᑐᓇᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐊHᐃᐊᑉ ᑎᖏᐊᖃᖅᕕᖕᒐᓄᐊᕐᓂᐊᕈᑎᒃ
  - ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᖃᖅᐸᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓱᕈᐃᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑎᖏᐊᖃᖅᕕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐊHᐃᐊᖅᒥ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕈᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓂᐊᖅᒥᔪᖅ.

- As per the Migratory Bird Regulations, people who do require a permit to enter Ahiak MBS:
  - Any activity that may result in the destruction of bird habitat within Ahiak MBS requires a permit.

ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓂᖕᒋᑦ
Permit Authorizations

- ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᓄᖕᒐᐅᓂᐊᕌᖕᒐᒥᒃ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᑦᑕᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕕᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ
- ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕋᔭᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒃᑐᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑯᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᕙᒃᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᕋᐃᔨᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕋᔭᕈᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᒪᖕᒐᑖᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖕᒋᒻᒪᖕᒑᑕᓗᓐᓃᑦ

- Persons who require a permit to enter Ahiak MBS can apply for a permit from the Canadian Wildlife Service
- The Ahiak ACMC reviews all permit applications and provides recommendations to the Canadian Wildlife Service on whether the permit should be issued or not

Environment and Climate Change Canada | Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

Protected when completed.

CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE – NORTHERN REGION

APPLICATION FOR A NATIONAL WILDLIFE AREA PERMIT OR A MIGRATORY BIRD SANCTUARY PERMIT

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᕋᖅᑎᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕋᔭᐊᖅᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᕈᑎ ᑕᑕᑎᒐᒃᓴᖅ

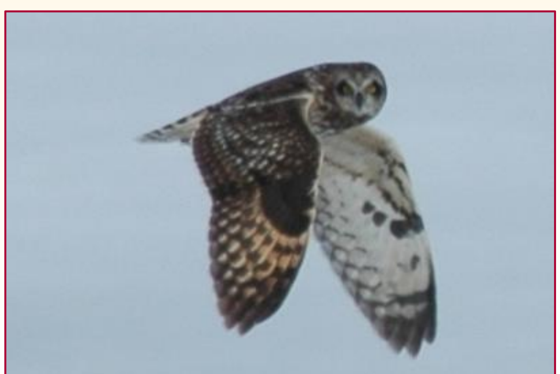
ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ
Permit Authorizations

- ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᒃᑯᑎᒃ:
  - ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔪᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᓱᕋᖅᔨᕆᓗᑕᐅᓂᐊᖏᑐᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᓂᒃ, ᒪᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐅᒡᓗᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ/ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ
  - ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᕐᑎᐊᓂᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᕐᑎᐊᕈᑎᒃ

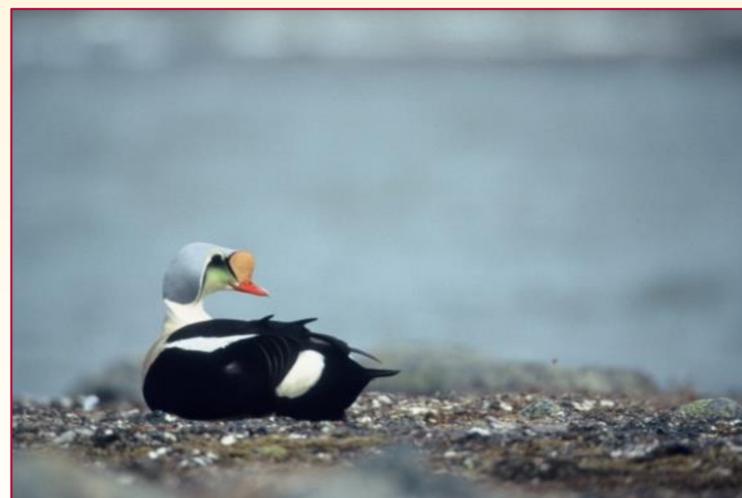
- Permits may be issued if:
  - The activity is not harmful to migratory birds, eggs, nests, or habitats and/or
  - The activity is consistent with the purpose of the Ahiak MBS and its management plan

ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ
Site Designation

- ᐊHᐃᐊᖅᒥ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᕕᐅᔪᖅ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᓱᓕ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ; ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᑕᐃᒪ, ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦᓗ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᕐᑲᖏᓂᑦᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᐅᑕᖏᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓃ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᖅᓴᐅᓇᔭᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᖑᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ (ᐊᔾᔨᓴᐃᓐᓇᑲᓴᒐᓗᐊᖏᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᓯᑕᕐᑲᕋᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ)



- Ahiak MBS is currently designated as a Migratory Bird Sanctuary; however the wildlife and cultural resources within it are better suited by protection as a National Wildlife Area (same idea, but different legislation)



ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ

Site Designation

- ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᕆᔭᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᕐᒪᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᒍᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ
- ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕆᐊᕈᑎᖃᓘᖕᒍᖕᒪᑕ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓚᖕᒐᓂᖏᑦ; ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᔭᖃᕈᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᓚᐅᖕᒋᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐃᓄᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ

- This management plan discusses how the criteria for a National Wildlife Area are met by Ahiak
- Talking about the site designation in the management plan begins the discussion for the future; no changes would be made without further consultation with communities

ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ
Management Plan Implementation

- ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᒃᓴᐃᑦ (ᐱᓇᒃᓴᐅᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᓪᓗ) ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᑎᒃ
- ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖏᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᑕᓪᓚᒪᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ 5 ᐊᕐᕋᒎᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᓪᓗ ᑕᐃᑲᖓᑦ ᖁᓚᑕᒫᑦ 10 ᐊᕐᕋᒍᐃᑦ ᓈᓴᕌᖓᒥᒃ

- Implemented as resources (time and money) allow
- Plan will be reviewed after 5 years, and then every 10 years after that

AHIAKMI MUNARIQATIGIIKTUT KATIMAYIIT
ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ
AHIAK AREA COMANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖁᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᖕᒋᑦ
ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᕐᓱᐅᕈᑕᐅᖁᔭᐅᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᓂᒃ
ᓈᒪᒃᓴᖁᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᓱᔨᒐᒃᓴᐅᔪᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓱᓂᖁᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅ
ᐅᑎᕐᑕᖃᑕᕐᑐᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᓴᐳᑎᔭᐅᓱᒪᕕᖕᒐᓄᑦ.

The Ahiak Area Co-Management Committee recommends for approval by the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, the Final Draft Management Plan for the Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary.

ᐊᕼᐃᐊᖅᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᔾᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᖑᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᕙᓚᑦ
Ahiak Area Comanagement Committee

ᑭᑎ ᑕᐃᐸᑲᖅ (ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ)
Kitty Taipagak (Chairperson)

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ ᐃᕙᓕᒃ
David Evalik

ᓴᐃᒨᓇ ᐊᑭᑯᖕᓇᖅ
Simona Akkikungnaq

ᔫᓯᐱ ᑎᒃᕼᒃ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑯᖅ
Joseph Tikhak, Sr.

ᕘᐊᓐ ᐳᑐᒍᖅ
Ben Putuguq

ᐅᖃᖅᕕᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑏᑦ:
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c/o Vice-chairperson Jennie Rausch

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ᔾᓂ ᕋᐅᓴ
(ᑐᖏᓕᓇᔾᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᒧᑦ)
Jennie Rausch (Vice-chair)

Environment and Climate Change Canada
Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

2018

AHIAK (QUEEN MAUD GULF) MIGRATORY BIRD SANCTUARY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Final Draft for Nunavut Wildlife Management Board Approval

Acknowledgements:
The following management plan was developed by the former and current members of the Ahiak Area Co-management Committee (Ahiak ACMC): Simona Akkikungnaq, David Evalik, Jeannie Evalik, Ben Putuguq, Jennie Rausch, Kitty Taipagak, and Joseph Tikhak Sr.

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Copies of this Plan are available at the following addresses:

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Gatineau QC K1A 0H3
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Toll Free: 1-800-668-6767 (in Canada only)
Email: ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.ca

Environment and Climate Change Canada – Canadian Wildlife Service
Northern Region
3rd Floor, 933 Mivvik Street
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Environment and Climate Change Canada Protected Areas website:
www.ec.gc.ca/ap-pa/

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Cat. No.: [XXXX]

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Telephone: 819-997-2800
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[Also available in Inuinnaqtun text]

About Environment and Climate Change Canada's Protected Areas and Management Plans

What are Environment and Climate Change Canada Protected Areas?

Migratory Bird Sanctuaries are established under the authority of the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and provide a refuge for migratory birds in the marine and terrestrial environment. Environment and Climate Change Canada establishes marine and terrestrial National Wildlife Areas for the purposes of conservation, research and interpretation. National Wildlife Areas are established to protect migratory birds, species at risk, and other wildlife and their habitats. National Wildlife Areas are established under the authority of the *Canada Wildlife Act* and are, first and foremost, places for wildlife.

What is the size of the Environment and Climate Change Canada Protected Areas Network?

The current Protected Areas Network consists of 55 National Wildlife Areas and 92 Migratory Bird Sanctuaries comprising more than 12 million hectares across Canada.

What is a management plan?

A management plan provides the framework in which management decisions are made. They are intended to be used by Environment and Climate Change Canada staff to guide decision-making, notably with respect to permitting. Management is undertaken in order to maintain the integrity of the protected area and to maintain the attributes for which the protected area was established. Environment and Climate Change Canada prepares a management plan for each protected area in consultation, or co-written with Indigenous people, and in consultation with the public and other stakeholders. In the Nunavut Settlement Area, the management plan is written in partnership with Nunavut Inuit.

A management plan specifies activities that are allowed and identifies other activities that may be undertaken under the authority of a permit. It may also describe the necessary improvements needed in the habitat, and specify where and when these improvements should be made. A management plan identifies Indigenous rights and allowable practices specified under land claims agreements. Further, measures carried out for the conservation of wildlife must not be inconsistent with any law respecting wildlife in the province or territory in which the protected area is situated.

What is Protected Area Management?

Management includes monitoring wildlife, maintaining and improving wildlife habitat, periodic inspections, enforcement of regulations, as well as the maintenance of facilities and infrastructure. Research is also an important activity in protected areas; hence, Environment and Climate Change Canada staff carries out or coordinates research in some sites.

The series

Environment and Climate Change Canada will write management plans for all of the Migratory Bird Sanctuaries administered by the Department. This template can also be used by other agencies and departments to write management plans for Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in other jurisdictions. These management plans will be initially reviewed 5 years after the approval of the first plan, and every 10 years thereafter.

To learn more

To learn more about Environment and Climate Change Canada's protected areas, please visit our website at https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/wildlife-habitat.html or contact the Canadian Wildlife Service.

Ahiak (Queen Maud Gulf) Migratory Bird Sanctuary

Established in 1961, the Ahiak (Queen Maud Gulf) Migratory Bird Sanctuary (MBS; Ahiak MBS) covers 62,920 square kilometers of contiguous land and sea making it the largest protected area in Canada. Located on Nunavut's central mainland coast, this expansive track of intact natural land is the only MBS within the Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut and remains rich in both wildlife and cultural resources. The original purpose of the Ahiak MBS was to protect the largest variety of geese of any nesting area in North America. However, because of size and variety of habitats protected within, not only is the Ahiak MBS important for geese, it is important for many other species of migratory birds and supports important populations of other wildlife.

The Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary's lowlands are among the most extensive wetlands in the central Arctic providing essential habitat for globally significant populations (over 1% of global populations) of white geese. Additionally, the Ahiak MBS maintains important habitat for other species of migratory birds including various shorebirds, landbirds, waterbirds and other waterfowl. In 1982, Ahiak MBS was further recognized under the Ramsar Convention as the World's second largest Wetland of International Importance. It is also part of BirdLife International's Queen Maud Gulf Lowlands Important Bird Area (IBA) and is a Canadian Wildlife Service Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat Site and Important Area for Birds in Nunavut.

The landscape of the Ahiak MBS is a generally flat plain of post-glacial marine emergence, extending 135 km inland from the coast. The western upland, which rises from 30 to 60 m above sea level, is characterized by rock outcrops, drumlins and boulder fields. The slopes of hills show prominent old beach ridges. Relief on the central lowland, a vast expanse of tundra meadows and marshes, is provided by rock outcrops, drumlins, streams and shallow lakes. The eastern upland, ranging in elevation from 60 to 90 m above sea level, is characterized by abrupt hills, ridges and boulder fields.

Numerous lakes varying in size and shape occur on the hilly plains. Large rivers such as the Tingmeak, Ellice, Perry, Armark, Simpson and Kaleet Rivers, are a major component of the landscape of the Ahiak MBS and wildlife make use of the extensive, vegetation rich river valleys.

Importance of the Ahiak MBS

Over 90 percent of the world's population of Ross' Goose and 8 percent of the Canadian population of Snow Goose (which includes more than 30% of the Western Canadian Arctic Lesser Snow Goose population) nest within the sanctuary. This amounts to over 2 million white geese. As well, the area supports smaller populations of nesting and molting Canada Goose, Greater White-fronted Goose, Brant and Tundra Swan. Most of the geese, which arrive in the area in late May, molt on the inland lakes and rivers, and leave the area in late August and early September.

Other common bird species which breed in the Sanctuary are Long-tailed Duck, King Eider, American Golden-Plover, Semipalmated Plover; Pectoral Sandpiper, Dunlin, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Red Phalarope, Glaucous Gull, Herring Gull, Arctic Tern, Pacific Loon, Red-throated Loon, Parasitic Jaeger, Long-tailed Jaeger, Common Redpoll, Lapland Longspur, Savannah Sparrow, Peregrine Falcon, Rough-legged Hawk and Snowy Owl. Species that have been assessed as at risk by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC), or listed under the federal *Species at Risk Act* that breed in and/or use the area are Barren-ground Caribou (Dolphin and Union population), Buff-breasted Sandpiper, Grizzly Bear, Peregrine Falcon, Red Knot (*rufa* subspecies) and Wolverine.

All of the Ahiak MBS is used by Barren-ground Caribou (Beverly and Ahiak herds) as part of its traditional calving grounds. It also supports an estimated 6,000 Muskoxen and is believed to be the originating stock for most of present day mainland muskoxen. These ungulate herds combined with vast open habitat accommodate substantial populations of predators. Wolves, grizzly bears, foxes, and wolverines are all regularly observed. Additionally, the 300 km of Arctic coastline provides an important marine component and numerous lakes, ponds, and rivers supply freshwater habitat for aquatic species. Several species of fish, in particular Arctic Char, are regularly harvested and known to be abundant. Offshore waters are used by Ringed Seals, the most abundant marine animal in the area.

The land within Ahiak MBS has been, and continues to be identified by Inuit as a place of cultural significance and the area is known to harbor numerous archaeological features. Inuit from Cambridge Bay, Gjoa Haven and Umingmaktok regularly journey to the MBS to harvest wildlife, birds, eggs, berries, and fish, mainly during the open water season.

Co-Management and Approval Process

As required by the Nunavut Agreement (*NA*) formerly known as the Nunavut Land Claim Agreement, an *Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in the Nunavut Settlement Area* (*IIBA*) was first concluded in 2006 for a seven year term and renegotiated in 2016 for an additional seven years. Article 3 (Co-Management) of the *IIBA* states the following objectives:

a) effective co-management of NWAs and MBSs by Inuit and the Canadian Wildlife Service in accordance with the *NA*, and particularly Articles 9 and 5 of the *NA*;
b) decision-making for NWAs and MBSs that is substantially informed and influenced by *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit*; and
c) local Inuit involvement in the planning and management of NWAs and MBSs.

The Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary is managed by the Canadian Wildlife Service (a part of Environment and Climate Change Canada) in partnership with the Ahiak Area Co-Management Committee (Ahiak ACMC) of Cambridge Bay, Gjoa Haven, and Umingmaktok, Nunavut. The Ahiak ACMC provides advice on all aspects of MBS management, including all significant policy decisions affecting the MBS. This includes advising on the management plan, permit applications, any research conducted within the MBS, the management and protection of wildlife and wildlife habitat, and visitor use. The Ahiak ACMC has six members, three appointed by the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KitIA) and three appointed by Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC). Five of the members were appointed from the Cambridge Bay and Gjoa Haven Community Beneficiary Committees; the remaining member is a Canadian Wildlife Service employee.

As per the *IIBA*, the Ahiak ACMC prepared the Management Plan for Ahiak MBS in consultation with Inuit, the KitIA, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) and local interested parties in Cambridge Bay, Gjoa Haven and Umingmaktok. The ACMC shall recommend the completed Management Plan to the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB) for approval in accordance with *s. 5.2.34(c)* and *s. 5.3.16* of the *NA*. As per *s. 3.6.2* of the *IIBA*, the ACMC shall provide the KitIA and NTI with a copy of the completed Management Plan when it sends the plan to the NWMB. If, in accordance with the decision-making process set forth in the *NA*, if the NWMB or the Minister rejects, in whole or part, the completed Management Plan and the Plan is returned to the ACMC for reconsideration, the ACMC shall reconsider the Plan and re-submit it to the NWMB for final decision. Once the Minister has accepted the Management Plan, the Minister shall proceed forthwith to do all things necessary to implement the Plan.

For greater certainty, nothing in this management plan shall be construed so as to abrogate or derogate from the protection provided for existing aboriginal or treaty rights of the aboriginal peoples of Canada by the recognition and affirmation of those rights in Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACMC	Area Co-Management Committee
IIBA	*Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in the Nunavut Settlement Area* also known as Conservation Areas Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
COSEWIC	Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
CRIIM	Community Resources Inventory and Interpretive Materials
CWA	*Canada Wildlife Act*
CWS	Canadian Wildlife Service
INAC	Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada
GN	Government of Nunavut
HTO	Hunters and Trappers Organisation
IBA	Important Bird Area
IHT	Inuit Heritage Trust
IOL	Inuit-Owned Lands
ILUOP	Inuit Land Use Occupancy Project
IQ	Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
KitIA	Kitikmeot Inuit Association
MBCA	*Migratory Birds Convention Act*
MBS	Migratory Bird Sanctuary
NIRB	Nunavut Impact Review Board
NA	*Agreement between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada*, also known as Nunavut Agreement
NPC	Nunavut Planning Commission
NTI	Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated
NWA	National Wildlife Area
NWMB	Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
NU	Nunavut
PA	Protected Area
RIA	Regional Inuit Association
SARA	*Species at Risk Act*

1.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROTECTED AREA

The Ahiak (Queen Maud Gulf) Migratory Bird Sanctuary (Ahiak MBS) is located in the Kitikmeot region of Nunavut, approximately 90 kilometres (km) south of Cambridge Bay, 140 km southwest of Gjoa Haven and 110 km east of Umingmaktok (Table 1; Figure 1; Appendix A; Appendix Figure A - 1). The Ahiak MBS was established in 1961 to protect the nesting grounds of what was then, 90% of the world's population of Ross's Goose. It is protected area under the federal *Migratory Birds Convention Act* encompassing roughly 62,920 square kilometers (6,292,818 hectares) of tundra vegetation, coastal tidal flats, and open ocean (Arctic Ocean). It is approximately 225 km from west to east. The southern boundary is at 66° 20' North Latitude, just south of the Arctic Circle, and bounded to the north by the Queen Maud Gulf.

The MBS supports breeding habitat for globally significant populations (greater than 1%) of Ross's Goose, as well as important habitat for other species of migratory birds and mammals; including culturally significant species such as barren-ground caribou, muskox, wolverine and grizzly bear. Since its establishment, 12 of the species found within the Ahiak MBS have been assessed by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) as being at risk. To date, six of these have since been listed under the federal *Species at Risk Act.*

Major rivers within the MBS (named from west to east) include the Tingmeak River, Ellice River, Perry River, Simpson River and Kaleet River. The Ahiak MBS contains Inuit Owned Lands (IOL) and is co-managed by Inuit and the federal government through the Ahiak Area Co-Management Committee, a local committee established under the *Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in the Nunavut Settlement Area (2016; IIBA)*.

In 1982, the Ahiak MBS was declared a Wetland of International Importance under the *Ramsar Convention* (Ramsar 2001). The Queen Maud Gulf area has also been designated a Key Migratory Terrestrial Bird Habitat site in Nunavut (Latour *et al.* 2008), an Important Area for Birds in Nunavut (EC-CWS 2012), and was identified as a significant site under the International Biological Programme (Beckel 1975). The area is also recognized as an Important Bird Area (Bird Studies Canada 2017).

Table 1: Ahiak (Queen Maud Gulf) Migratory Bird Sanctuary Summary Information

Protected Area Designation	**Migratory Bird Sanctuary**
Criteria for Protected Area Designation	An area will be considered suitable for the establishment of a Migratory Bird Sanctuary if it meets one or more of the following criteria: 1. It supports populations that are concentrated, for any part of the year, in order to meet one or several essential needs; as such, the area figures prominently in the requirement for the management of regional populations of migratory birds. 2. The area is vulnerable to area-specific threats. As a significant portion of the populations could be affected, threats may include intensive hunting, exploration, development, etc. Such key habitat sites could include areas for nesting, moulting, wintering or staging. 3. It supports populations that occupy habitats of restricted geographical area and that are vulnerable to human disturbance. Areas that support threatened, endangered or rare species are examples. 4. It regularly supports at least 1% of a population of one species or subspecies. In Nunavut, the Northwest Territories and Yukon (north of the Arctic Circle for Yukon), national population totals (when known) will be used as benchmarks. South of the Arctic Circle (including southern Yukon), the provincial or regional population status of featured species will be used.
Criteria Met by this Protected Area	1, 3, 4
Province or Territory	Nunavut
Settlement Region	Kitikmeot
Associated Communities	Cambridge Bay (also known as Iqaluktuuttiaq) Gjoa Haven (also known as Uqsuqtuuq) Umingmaktok (formerly known as Bay Chimo)
Latitude/Longitude	67°00' N / 101° 00' W (Approximate centre point)
Size	62,923 square kilometers (6,292,818 hectares or 24,295 square miles) which includes 6,553 square kilometers (655,334 hectares or 2,530 square miles) of marine habitat

Elevation (m)	Sea level to approximately 100 metres
Year Established (Gazetted)	1961
Protected Area (PA) Designation Criteria	Historically: Established to protect the nesting grounds of the Ross's Goose (90% of world population). Currently: Area supports 90% of the world's population of Ross's Goose, 30% of western population of Lesser Snow Goose, and over 1 million nesting shorebirds during the breeding season.
Protected Area Classification System	A (high) species or critical habitat conservation value
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Classification	Category Ib: Wilderness Area Protect long-term ecological integrity of natural areas so that current and future generations can experience such areas. Other objectives of this category: enable indigenous communities to maintain traditional lifestyles, protect cultural and spiritual values, allow for low-impact educational and scientific research activities.
Order in Council Number	P.C. 1961 – 1617 (SOR/74-514)
Directory of Federal Real Property (DFRP) Number	DFRP#070941: Environment and Climate Change Canada, Stn # YCB AWOS/CARS, Property Number: 70941 (with federal building 070941): Occupied without an interest, no restrictions, primary use is Research and Technological Development, AWOS shelter (14 sq. m) built in 1994, located: 67.716°N, -104.150°W (near Ellice River). DFRP#029584: Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Mulroak Island, Property Number: 29584; Crown Owned, no restrictions, primary use is Transportation Marine, no buildings, located: 67.955°N, -102.667°W (in the Queen Maud Gulf, north of Perry River). FCSI#00000331: Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (Northern Affairs Program), Federal Contaminated Sites Inventory Site 331 - Regan Lake, contaminant details unknown, located: 67.817°N, -104.85°W (near Brichta Lake).

<table>
<tr><td>Inuit Owned Lands (Parcel ID)</td><td>

Parcel ID	Rights	Total Area (ha)
BB-17	Surface	140,000
BB-19	Surface	72,497
CB-01	Surface	6,975
CB-02	Surface	18,582
CB-03	Surface	156
CB-04	Surface	52,993
CB-05	Surface	79,713
CB-06	Surface	3,796
CB-07	Surface	168
CB-08	Surface	32,593
CB-09	Surface	150,000
CB-10	Surface	1,024
CB-11	Surface	197
CB-17	Surface	55,497
GH-20	Surface	32,749
GH-21	Surface	190,000
GH-22	Surface	28,883
GH-23	Surface	28,835

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Additional Designations</td><td>

- Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat Site (NU37)
- Ramsar Site No. 246 – Wetland of International Importance
- Important Bird Area in Canada (IBA) (NU009)
- International Biological Programme Site (Site 4-8)
- Important Areas for Birds in Nunavut (Site 30)
- Under consideration as a World Heritage Site

</td></tr>
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Faunistic and Floristic Importance	• Largest protected area in Canada (and 22nd largest protected area in the world); covers over 6 million hectares of both marine and terrestrial habitat • World's second largest Ramsar site; among the most extensive wetlands in the mid-Arctic • Provides nesting and feeding grounds for the largest variety of geese in any single area in North America; including over 90% of the world population of Ross' Geese (*Anser rossii*) and more than 30% of the world population of Western Canadian Arctic, Lesser Snow Goose (*Anser c. caerulescens*) • One of the few nesting areas for both Atlantic Brant (*Branta bernicla hrota*) and Pacific Brant (*B. b. nigricans*) • Important breeding habitat for an estimated 1 million shorebirds • Meets IBA criteria for <u>Globally Significant</u>: Congregatory Species, Waterfowl Concentrations, Wading Bird Concentrations; <u>Continentally Significant</u>: Congregatory Species; <u>Nationally Significant</u>: Restricted Range Species • The large undisturbed tract of land provides important habitat for wolves (*Canis lupus*) and Grizzly bears (*Ursus arctos*) • Originating stock for most of present day mainland muskoxen (*Ovibos moschatus*) including rare "white musk ox" • Encompasses calving grounds of the Beverly and Ahiak barren-ground caribou *(Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus*) herds • Covers over 95% of the Queen Maud Gulf Lowlands Ecoregion of Canada
Invasive Species	None confirmed

Species at Risk	**Listed under the federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA)** Endangered: Red Knot (rufa subspecies; *Calidris canutus rufa*) Special Concern: Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*) Dolphin and Union Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus*) Peregrine Falcon *(Falco peregrinus tundrius)* Polar Bear (*Ursus maritimus*) Short-Eared Owl *(Asio flammeus)* **Assessed by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC)** Threatened: Barren-ground Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus* barren-ground population) Special Concern: Grizzly Bear (*Ursus arctos*) Harris' Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*) Transverse Lady Beetle (*Coccinella transversoguttata*) Wolverine (*Gulo gulo*)
Management agency	Environment and Climate Change Canada (Canadian Wildlife Service) in partnership with the Ahiak Area Co-Management Committee (Ahiak ACMC)
Public access & use	Nunavut Inuit have a free and unrestricted right of access for the purpose of harvesting to all lands, waters and marine areas within the MBS (as set forth in *Article 5* of the *IIBA* and subject to *s. 5.7.18* of the *Nunavut Agreement*). Permits may be required for Inuit commercial activities. Non-Inuit may access the MBS for recreational or other purposes with appropriate permits as per the *MBCA*.

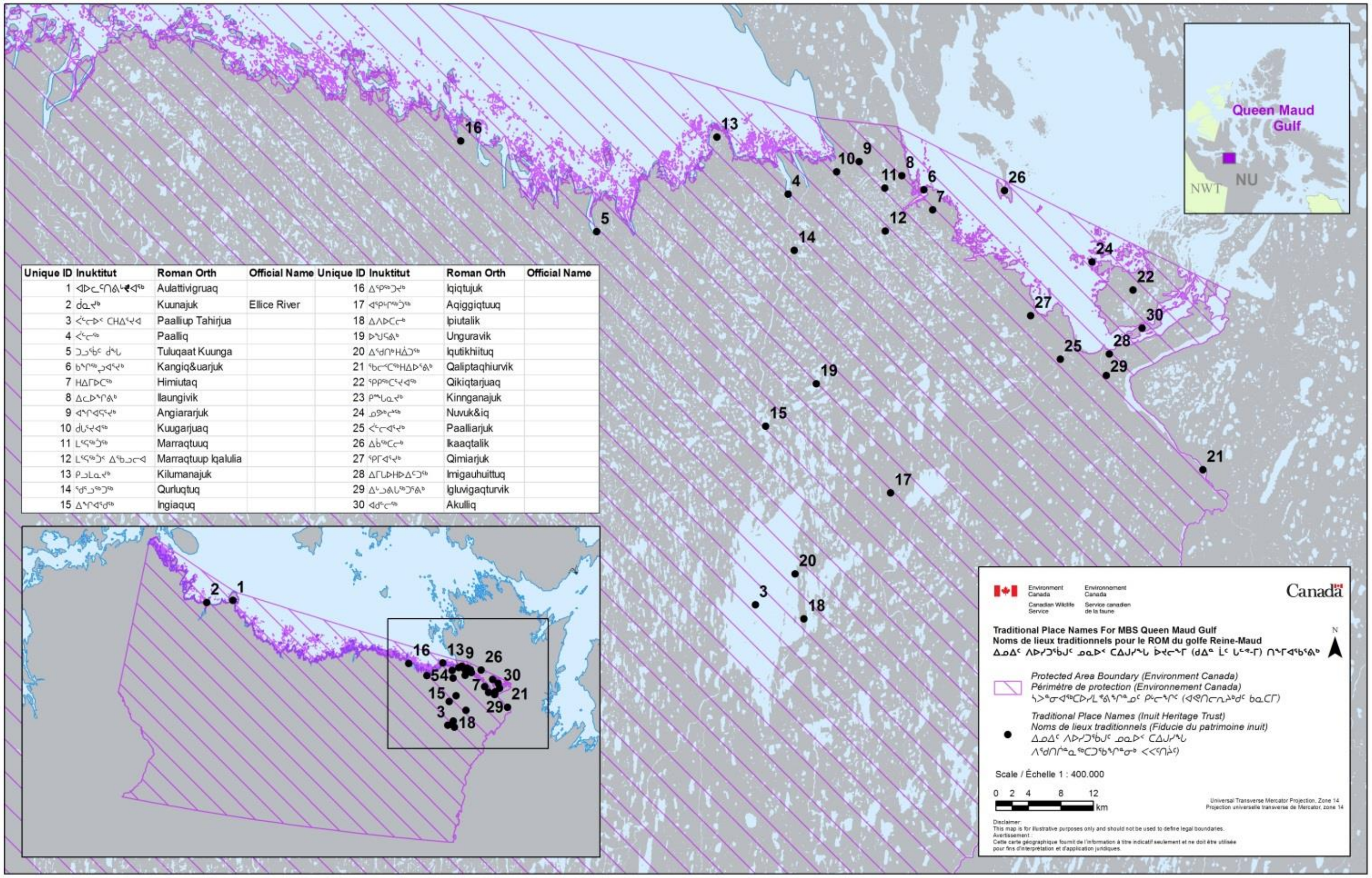


Figure 1: Map of Ahiak (Queen Maud Gulf) Migratory Bird Sanctuary with some traditional place names

1.1 Regional Context

1.1.1 Physiography

Aside from a few off-shore islands and a certain extent of coastal waters, the Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary consists mainly of a single landmass. Massive rocks and Precambrian granitic bedrock form the Sanctuary's broad, sloping uplands which reach their peak elevation (approximately 100m) in the south, and subdued undulating plains near the coast overlain with glacial till, marine clays and silts. Much of the area has recently emerged from the sea and now part of the Coronation Gulf-Queen Maud Gulf drainage basin. The ground is underlain by continuous permafrost with active layers that are usually moist or wet throughout. Drumlins, outcrops, ridges, and eskers are all glacial features typically found along the coast and inland.

Queen Maud Gulf lowlands are part of the Back Lowland division of the Kazan Region (Table 2). This region occurs within the western portion of the Canadian Shield (Bostock 1970). The area is typical of the treeless shield. Numerous lakes and rivers, carve into the generally flat plain of the MBS, are evidence of past glacial recession. The coast is mantled by mud and silt of post-glacial marine overlap, whereas eskers are a typical inland feature (Bostock 1970).

Table 2: Physiographic and Ecological Classifications for Ahiak (Queen Maud Gulf) Migratory Bird Sanctuary

Physiographic Region	Canadian Shield
Geological Province	Churchill Province
Topographic Region	Arctic
EcoZone	3 Southern Arctic
EcoRegion	39 Queen Maud Gulf Lowland
EcoProvince	3.2 Keewatin Lowlands
EcoDistrict (Land Resource Areas)	159 Brichta Lake 160 McNaughton Lake

1.1.2 Geology

Most of the MBS is underlain by folded, foliated Precambrian bedrock. The essentially uniform geomorphology of the lowlands is composed of highly metamorphic rocks of volcanic and sedimentary origin (Bird 1967). The area is scarred by Pleistocene glaciation. Till and ice contact materials such as boulder, sandy and gravelly landforms are extensive.

The coastal area is underlain by paragneisses which are intruded by monyonites, pegmatites, and large sills of a diabasic nature. The lower Simpson and Armark rock plains have rocks of massive igneous character; common types being anthrosites, diorites and gabbros. The MacAlpine Lake area is characterized by foliated and steeply dipping paragneisses and orthogneisses, which are intruded by rocks of diabasic composition and altered amphibolites (Hanson *et al.* 1956, Bird 1967).

Substantial chalcopyrite and nickeliferous pyrholite may be found in intermediate rocks throughout the area (Hanson *et al.* 1956). Numerous rusty zones of iron oxide, copper-bearing rocks, quartzite, and calc-silicate deposits are locally present (Hanson and Jones 1976).

Fossils found in the area consist of barnacles and pelecopod and gastropod shells (Craig 1961). The age of the rocks suggests that sedimentary rocks were deposited before or during the Metamorphic period and before the end of the Tectonic Cycle (Bird 1967).

1.1.3 Topography

Topographical features were formed during the last glacial period and post-glacial marine transgression. The area has a 'banded' topography of parallel ridges separated by roughly parallel lakes and river courses. Eskers, rock outcrops and drumlins provide relief on this relatively flat lowland region. The countless lakes, streams and rivers are interspersed with expanses of tundra meadows and wetlands (Ryder 1972). Heavy frost action is shown by widespread rock heaves, polygonal markings, solifluction effects and soil eruptions (Hanson *et al.* 1956).

The lowland elevations nowhere exceed 300m and generally consist of flat plains covered with marine and glacial drift (Bird 1967). Although limited in wetlands, eskers are widespread and numerous and whaleback outcrops occur sporadically. Continuous belts of drumlins, up to 30m high, occur throughout the interior. A prominent end-moraine ridge extends northeast from the Back River to MacAlpine Lake. Nelson Hill, rising to 240m is a prominent landmark northeast of MacAlpine Lake. These landmarks, as well as scars and frost cracks on polished bedrock outcroppings, are evidence of the north-northwesterly recession of the Keewatin ice sheet. The ice front apparently curved eastward toward Chantrey Inlet.

Inland, the ground rises gradually to a maximum of 245m high, north of MacAlpine Lake (Hanson *et al.* 1956). In the eastern part of the MBS, the Simpson and Armark plains slope gently and evenly to the north coast of the Queen Maud Gulf. This slope continues into the sea and creates an extremely shallow coastline. The coasts have glaciated exhumed surfaces forming rock plains close to sea level.

1.1.4 Soils

Thick deposits of marine silts and clay are a particularly significant component of the terrain in the region. This indicated that post-glacial marine invasion was extensive in the area. Sandy soils are commonly found further inland.

The dominantly cryic regosolic soils found in this area are characterized by an extremely shallow active layer. These soils are young and poorly weathered. Permafrost usually occurs within a depth of one meter (Clayton *et al.* 1977). Regosols exhibit a wide variety of textures, ranging from coarse glacial till and outwash to variable marine sediments. These soils show a cold soil climate and a high moisture regime; often becoming saturated for moderately long periods of time. These poorly drained soils result in a shallow surface peat cover (Tarnocai 1977).

1.1.5 Hydrology

The MBS is drained by many meandering rivers and streams which flow into the Queen Maud Gulf. Major rivers in the area include the Armark, Ellice, Kaleet, Karrak, Perry, Pitok, and Simpson rivers. The main axes of these rivers run roughly north-south and their upper courses flow through chains of small lakes. Many small rapids occur along the rivers, and braiding or deltaic deposition occurs at their mouths. Meander scrolls and scars mark alluvium-filled valleys in the lower reaches of the rivers (Hanson *et al.* 1956). Spring breakup results in flooding of these valleys. Most years, the breakup of major rivers is completed by early July.

The landscape is dotted with countless pools, ponds, shallow lakes and a few deep lakes. Water covers about 40% of the MBS's land surface area. Thaw lakes, developing from the melting of ground ice, are widely scattered on marine and alluvial silts of the coastal lowlands around the Queen Maud Gulf (Bird 1967). River and lake waters are turbid near the coast, clearing well inland where clayey soils give way to sandier soils and stretches of gravel and boulders.

1.1.6 Climate and Weather Conditions

Classified as having a low arctic ecoclimate, the mean annual temperature is approximately -11°C. The Sanctuary experiences short, cool summers, with mean local temperatures ranging from 4°C to 6°C. Winters are long and very cold, with local mean temperatures from -28°C in the northwest to -17.5°C in the southeast. First-year ice covers the gulf all year long, except for a short period during the summer months which causes low mean daily temperatures and high frequencies of low cloud and fog (Maxwell 1981). Onshore winds, bringing cold air from the still-frozen gulf, and continental air masses approaching from the south greatly influence the MBS's climate (Ryder 1967). Temperatures along the coastal parts of the Sanctuary are colder than inland parts. Generally, inland temperatures are about 2 °C higher than on the coast and can reach temperatures as high as 20 °C. Due to the flat topography and close proximity to the coast, high winds and fluctuations in weather are common. The climate can be extreme and snow is not unusual during any month of the year. Winds prevailing from the north, northeast and northwest, are averaged at 20 km per hour in the summer, but are frequently greater than 40 km per hour (Maxwell 1981). The mean annual precipitation ranges from 125-200 mm. The appearance of open water in the late summer and early fall helps moderate local climate and can create drizzly, foggy seasonal weather.

1.1.7 Ice Conditions

The Queen Maud Gulf is characterised by fast ice, where first-year ice predominates. Although no significant polynyas occur (Smith and Rigby 1981), the gulf develops shore leads and may become ice-free for a period of a few days to several weeks during the summer. Ice cover is more persistent in the eastern and northeastern parts of the gulf (Maxwell 1981).

Freeze-up usually starts in late September and is completed by November. Rivers and tributaries become almost completely ice bound during winter. Rivers flowing northward into the gulf are cleared of ice between July and August and cause some clearing of sea ice along the mainland.

1.1.8 Climate Change

Climate-induced changes in the Cambridge Bay area by 2100 are predicted to be extremely high. It is predicted that species will turn over 100% or more than 100% (turn over completely, then again; Environment and Climate Change Canada 2016a). This area is part of a band that stretches from the lower Victoria Island (Nunavut) down through the Kitikmeot region and across northern Quebec.

However, the Queen Maud Gulf area, in general, has a longer open-water season than other areas in the Canadian Arctic and therefore marine biodiversity of species which are either ice-dependent or ice-associated will likely be less vulnerable to predicted changes to sea ice.

1.2 Historical Background

Prompted by mineral exploration in the area, the Queen Maud Gulf Migratory Bird Sanctuary (MBS) was established in 1961 under the *Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations* of the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* of 1917 to protect what were then the only known nesting grounds of Ross's Geese; as well as habitat for the largest variety of geese in any single area in North America. The Sanctuary pre-dates the *Canada Wildlife Act*, which has been used as Environment and Climate Change Canada's primary habitat conservation tool since 1973. Prior to the promulgation of the *Canada Wildlife Act*, the only regulatory habitat conservation tool available to the Government of Canada was the *Migratory Bird Convention Act*.

The designation of a Migratory Bird Sanctuary starts with the evaluation of an area against a set of criteria. If one or more of the requirements are met the area will be considered suitable for the establishment of a Migratory Bird Sanctuary (Government of Canada 2017a). Once a Migratory Bird Sanctuary is listed under the Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations, an amendment of the Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations is required for the establishment of any boundary modifications made, or the cancellation of a sanctuary.

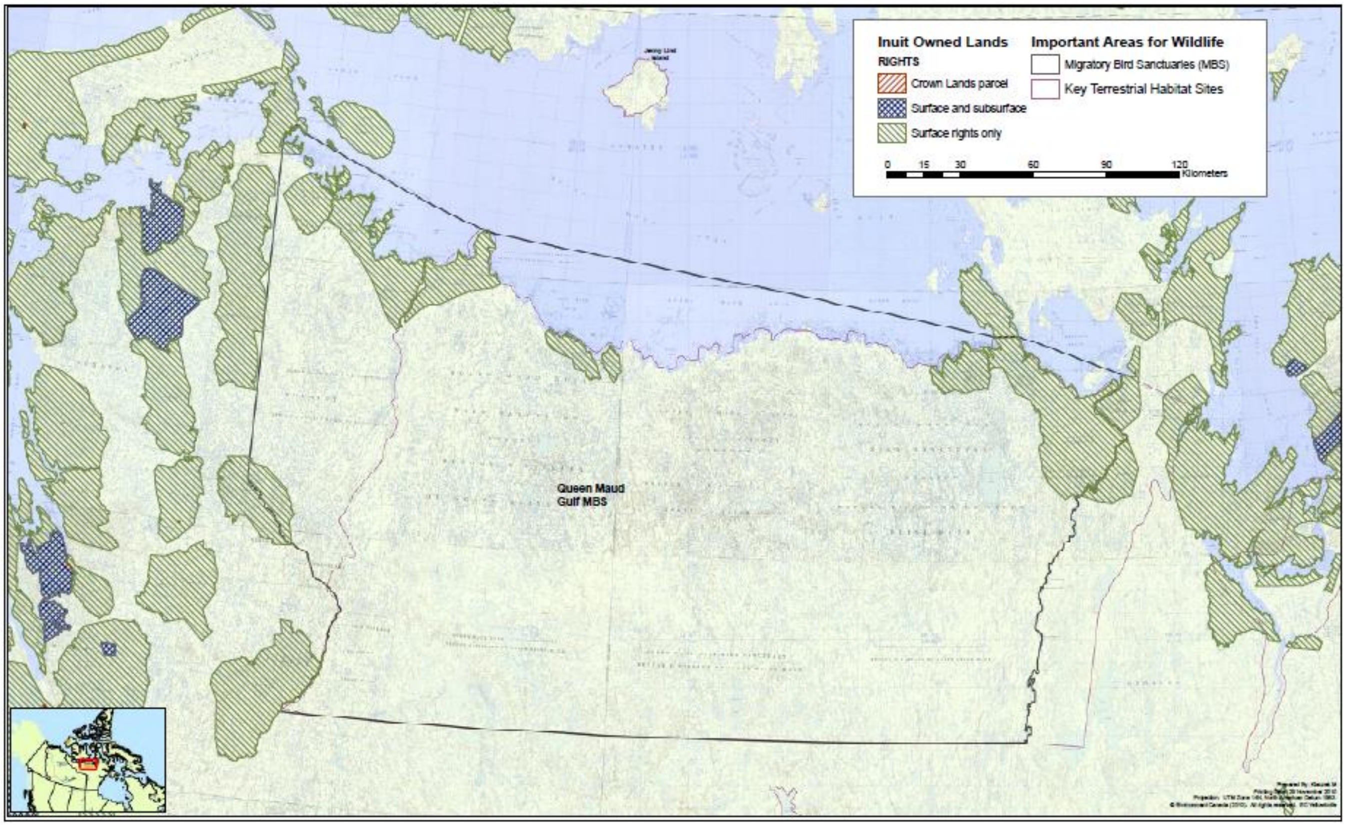
In addition to the designation as a Migratory Bird Sanctuary, in 1982 the Ahiak MBS was also designated a "Wetland of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat", under the terms of the Ramsar Convention; making it the world's second largest Ramsar site (Ramsar 2001).

1.3 Land Ownership and Interests

The Ahiak MBS occupies an area of coastland and low-lying inland terrain in the traditional use areas of Inuit who now live in Cambridge Bay and Gjoa Haven and also at Bathurst Inlet or Umingmaktok (Contentworks 2011). Most of the Sanctuary is crown land; however, under the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement there are parcels of Inuit-owned land (IOL; surface rights) along the coasts in the extreme west and east of the sanctuary (Figure 2). The land surrounding the Ahiak MBS is a mixture of crown land and IOL. Territorial Land Use Regulations apply to the federal Crown land.

1.3.1 Inuit Owned Lands

Eighteen parcels of Inuit Owned Lands (IOL) are located within the MBS (parcels BB-17, BB-19, CB-01 though CB-11, CB-17, GH-20 through GH-23). The Kitikmeot Inuit Association holds the surface rights to these parcels. There are other IOL (surface) parcels surrounding the MBS (Figure 2).



[CWS Headquarters is preparing a new map to be included here]

Figure 2: Map of Inuit-Owned Lands in and around the Ahiak (Queen Maud Gulf) MBS

1.3.2 Subsurface Interests

Limited mining exploration has occurred within the Queen Maud Gulf region. Hanson and Jones (1976) reported occasional copper-bearing, pyrite-bearing and magmitite-bearing rocks interspersed throughout the area, and several small iron deposits occur along Sherman Inlet in the northeast part of the MBS. The area, which is described as having high mineral potential, was actively explored in the early 1970s. The Perry River Nickel Mines, Giant Mines, and Cominco had staked claims within the area (Allison 1977), but these claims expired in the 1980s. There are several mining projects in various stages outside boundary of Ahiak MBS to the west, with the closest one being ~45 km from west of the western border (Hope Bay Project; Government of Nunavut 2016; Figure 3).

The Queen Maud Gulf lowlands do not appear to have substantial hydrocarbon reserves (J. Hamilton personal communication). The gulf is not considered to be a high priority basin for petroleum exploration (Fenco Consultants Ltd. and F.F. Slaney and Co. Ltd. 1978).

[map of subsurface interests around Ahiak here]

Figure 3: Map of Subsurface Interests around the Ahiak (Queen Maud Gulf) MBS

1.4 Facilities and Infrastructure

There are nine federal government structures within Ahiak MBS (Table 3). In 1991, the Canadian Wildlife Service established the Karrak Lake Research Station. It is located on the largest island on

Karrak Lake and consists of 4 permanent cabins and 2 sheds. There is also a smaller cabin northwest of Karrak Lake on the North Karrak River that is occasionally used. Two out-camp cabins used to be located by goose colonies 10 and 46 (see Figure 4), but they were removed in 2015. The Karrak Lake Research Station also has an out-camp cabin at the Perry River used for staging during goose banding activities. The Karrak Lake Research Station is maintained and operated by Dr. Ray Alisauskas (Wildlife and Landscape Science Division, Science and Technology Branch, ECCC). Water Survey of Canada has a water gauge and cabin at the Ellice River as part of their water northern water quantity monitoring program. The station operates automatically but is serviced once or twice a year.

Table 3: Facilities & Infrastructure

Type (identifying name)	Condition	Approximate Size (feet)	When Built	Responsibility	Location
Building (Karrak Lake – main cabin)	Good	18' x 20'	1990s	ECCC	Island in the center of Karrak Lake
Building (Karrak Lake – food cabin)	Good	12' x 16'	1990s	ECCC	Island in the center of Karrak Lake
Building (Karrak Lake – equipment cabin)	Good	12' x 16'	1990s	ECCC	Island in the center of Karrak Lake
Building (Karrak Lake – staff cabin)	Good	12' x 16'	1990s	ECCC	Island in the center of Karrak Lake
Building (Karrak Lake – skidoo shed)	Good	5' x 10'	1990s	ECCC	Island in the center of Karrak Lake
Building (Karrak Lake – storage shed)	Good	10' x 10'	1990s	ECCC	Island in the center of Karrak Lake
Building (North Karrak River - F-14 cabin)	Good	12' x 16'	1990s	ECCC	North of Karrak Lake
Building (Perry River – goose banding cabin)	Good	12' x 16'	1964	ECCC	Near the mouth of the Perry River, east bank
Building (AWOS shelter; Water Survey of Canada gauge)	Good	10' x 12'	1970s	ECCC	Near the mouth of the Ellice River, west bank

In addition to the above federal structures, there are several Inuit personal cabins and Hunters and Trappers Organizations' cabins within Ahiak MBS that the Ahiak ACMC is compiling a list of.

2.0 ECOLOGICAL RESOURCES

2.1 Terrestrial and Aquatic Habitats

The Ahiak MBS covers more than 95% of the Queen Maud Gulf Lowlands ecoregion. The Queen Maud Gulf Lowlands cover an area of over 6,000,000 ha. Approximately 40% of the Sanctuary's total surface area is wetlands (Bird Studies Canada, 2017).

Wetlands are a crucial component of terrestrial and aquatic habitats within the Ahiak MBS. They provide productive and important habitat for a number of species; in particular large populations of migratory geese. Habitats include marine and coastal wetlands: marine waters, rocky marine shores, estuarine waters, and intertidal mud, sand, and salt flats and marshes (Ramsar 2001). Inland wetland types include permanent rivers and streams, inland deltas, permanent freshwater lakes, permanent freshwater ponds, marshes and swamps, and peatlands.

The widespread, gently rolling Lowlands of the Ahiak MBS are drained by several rivers including, the Tingmeak River, Ellice River, Perry River, Amark River, Simpson River and Kaleet River, all of which flow north out of the interior into Queen Maud Gulf. Numerous streams, ponds and shallow basins (averaging less than 100m in depth) have established interspersed with expanses of lush, wet sedge meadows and marsh tundra. Dry upland habitats are typical along the coast and inland along glacial topographic features such as drumlins, outcrops and eskers. Upland habitats contain lichens, mosses, and vascular plants.

The Ahiak MBS is studded with many shallow lakes, ponds, and wetlands. Onshore water bodies occupy 18.6% of the total area within the Sanctuary. However, for approximately nine months of the year ice cover is complete, predominantly land fast ice, and many of the channels and straits are ice-choked through the summer (Parks Canada 1995). Offshore, coastal water occupy 10.3% of the total area within the Sanctuary and are speckled with islands, islets, passages and bays. McLoughlin Bay, Ogden Bay, Flagstaff Island, Perry Island, and Whitebear Point are notable features along the coast of the Sanctuary. The coastline is regular, with moderately high rolling headlands along the western coast with gently sloped beaches and sandy tidal flats occurring towards the east (Parks Canada 1995). Cliffs can reach up to 200m in height.

Land cover mapping of Ahiak MBS (Didiuk and Ferguson 2005) identified thirteen unique land cover types within the boundaries of the Ahiak MBS. These land cover types include three turbidity classes of onshore water bodies and 10 terrestrial land cover types (Appendix B; Appendix Table B - 1).

2.2 Birds

A checklist of the birds that can be found within the Ahiak MBS is available online at: [website address to be added here later].

2.2.1 Waterfowl and Geese

While Samuel Hearne was exploring the arctic coast of continental NT in the late 1700s he described a goose that is now known as the Ross's Goose. However, it wasn't until 1935 that Angus Gavin discovered the nesting grounds of this goose in the Perry River area. Stone corrals used to trap moulting geese were located throughout the area showing that Inuit knew of the goose colonies long before the arrival of explorers and researchers.

When fur trading became important in the late 1920s, the Hudson's Bay Company set up trading posts at the mouths of several rivers flowing into the Queen Maud Gulf (Usher 1975). Angus Gavin was manager of the Perry River trading post when he discovered the Ross's Goose colony at Discovery Lake (Gavin 1947). In 1949, Hanson, Queneau and Scott explored the Perry River region and increased the number of known Ross's Goose colonies (Hanson *et al.* 1956). Subsequent reconnaissance waterfowl surveys revealed that the Queen Maud Gulf area supported a variety of widely dispersed goose species (Barry 1961).

Hundreds of thousands of waterfowl, notably Ross's, Brant, Greater White-fronted, Snow, Cackling and Canada geese, Tundra Swans, Common and King Eiders, and Long-tailed Ducks breed, moult, and stage in the Ahiak MBS. Approximately 60 goose colonies are scattered throughout the Lowlands which includes over 90% of the world's population of Ross's Goose and a significant proportion of the Midcontinent Population of Lesser Snow Geese population (Kerbes *et al.* 2014). There are at least two nesting groups of Canada goose, known as the tall grass prairie and short grass prairie populations (Ramsar 2001). The Ahiak MBS is one of the few nesting areas with both Atlantic and Pacific Brant geese (Ramsar 2001), and is also an important nesting area for Midcontinent Cackling Geese (Leafloor *et al.* 2018) and Midcontinent White-fronted Geese (Alisauskas *et al.* 2018a).

Globally significant (over 1%) populations of several other waterfowl species have also been documented. Surveys conducted in the coastal section, and up to 50 km inland in 1990 and 1991, revealed as much as 18% of the eastern Tundra Swan population (7% of the North American population); 14% of the mid-continent Greater White-fronted Goose population; approximately 5% of the Pacific Brant population; 10 to 12% of the Midcontinent Cackling Goose population; about 1% of the mid-continent Northern Pintail population; and 6% of the west/central North American King Eider population (Bird Studies Canada 2017). The highest recorded breeding densities of the North American King Eiders originate just south of the Ahiak MBS.

Geese arrive to the Ahiak MBS in late May and nesting typically begins within a week after arrival. The peak of hatch is in mid-July. Adults and goslings move to areas along the coast to feed during the post-hatching period. The geese depart from the MBS for their southward migration in late August after moulting is complete.

[goose figure here]

Figure 4: Location of white geese colonies within Ahiak (Queen Maud Gulf) Migratory Bird Sanctuary

2.2.2 Waterbirds

Thousands of Waterbirds breed within the Sanctuary; particularly several species of loons (Pacific, Yellow-billed, and Red-throated) and over 2% of the global Sandhill Crane population (Bird Studies Canada 2017). Other common summer species include various gulls, terns, and jaegers.

2.2.3 Landbirds

Land cover includes many shrubs of low to medium height which provides ideal habitat for many passerines, especially songbirds. Ptarmigans and songbirds such as Lapland Longspur and Snow

Bunting are often observed nesting within the sanctuary.

2.2.4 Shorebirds

Abundant populations of shorebird species may harbour within the Ahiak MBS such as Red-necked Phalarope, Dunlin, and White-rumped Sandpiper. The wet sedge meadow, delta (active deposits), and upland tundra (both moss-lichen tundra and lichen-heath tundra) landcover types provide the best nesting habitats. Several shorebird species have been confirmed as nesting including Pectoral Sandpipers, Semipalmated Sandpipers, American Golden-Plovers, and rare Buff-breasted Sandpipers (J. Rausch, unpublished data). Recent population calculations have estimated that there are as many as one million shorebirds using the Ahiak MBS (J. Rausch, unpublished data).

2.2.5 Raptors

When the Ahiak MBS was established, several pairs of the then Threatened *tundrius* subspecies of Peregrine Falcon were regularly recorded in the Perry River area. The tundra Peregrine Falcon, now listed nationally as Special Concern under the federal *Species at Risk Act*, is the third most common raptor in the area after Rough-legged Hawk and Snowy Owl (Bird Studies Canada, 2017).

2.3 Other Wildlife

A checklist of the non-bird wildlife that can be found within the Ahiak MBS is available online at: [website address to be added here later].

2.3.1 Terrestrial Mammals

Mammals range in size from large Grizzly Bears to small Collared and Brown Lemmings. Barren-ground caribou, Arctic fox, and Arctic hare are commonly observed. Other mammals less commonly observed but present include wolves, wolverines, muskoxen, least weasels, and Northern red-backed voles. Some of these species have fur coats that transition from brown in the summer to brilliant white in winter.

One hundred percent of the terrestrial area of the Ahiak MBS is used for calving and overlaps with about 35% (GNWT, unpublished data) of the historical barren-ground caribou (Beverly and Ahiak herds) calving grounds (Nagy 2011, Nagy *et al.* 2011, J. Nagy personal communication); as well as what was the traditional calving grounds of the declining Bathurst herd, which is also used by the Barren-ground Caribou (Dolphin and Union population). While some caribou remain within the MBS year round (mainly in the eastern part of the MBS), most of the caribou migrate out of the area in mid-summer to south of Garry Lake and in autumn from the MacAlpine Lake area to Baker Lake. Consequently, the winter population of caribou in the MBS is smaller than the summer population.

The Ahiak MBS is also the originating stock for most of present day mainland muskoxen, with estimates of over 6,000 individuals.

These ungulate herds combined with vast open spaces support substantial populations of predators. Caribou are the main prey in the MBS. However, vulnerable and seasonally abundant foods, such as migratory birds, also contribute largely to prey taken, especially in late summer when ducks and geese are flightless during their annual molt.

Historically, Grizzly Bears were only occasionally seen in the MBS. In recent years, many Grizzly Bears are regularly seen, however the population size is unknown. Although rare, Polar Bears can venture south from the northern parts of the gulf and have occasionally been seen in the Perry River area.

2.3.2 Marine Mammals

The Ringed seal is the most common marine mammal of the Queen Maud Gulf. The area around Perry River includes important Ringed seal habitat and was historically used as a staging area for hunting both Ringed and Bearded seals (Contentworks 2011). Whales are rare, except for the occasional narwhal (Parks Canada 1995). Polar bears regularly frequent the surrounding waters; however, they are rarely observed close to the boundaries of the Ahiak MBS.

2.3.3 Fish

Over twenty species of freshwater fish are known or suspected in Nunavut's freshwater habitats (CESCC 2006). The Ahiak MBS's numerous lakes, ponds, and rivers supply freshwater habitat for species of fish. Arctic Char, Northern Pike and Whitefish are relatively abundant. Other fish believed to occur within the MBS include Arctic Flounder, Grayling, Lake trout, Stickleback and both Polar and Arctic cod, although few studies of the fish in the MBS have been done.

2.3.4 Reptiles and Amphibians

Eight species of amphibians and one species of reptile (Common Garter-snake) are suspected to exist in Nunavut, however they have not yet been properly assessed (CESCC 2006) or suspected to occur within the boundaries of the Ahiak MBS.

2.4 Vegetation

Much of the area has recently emerged from the sea and is characterized by a cover of shrub tundra and marsh tundra vegetation. Wet sites are dominated by sphagnum moss and sedge tussocks. In low-lying areas the vegetation consists of wet sedge meadows and marsh tundra, while the upland areas contain lichens, mosses, and vascular plants. Herb and lichen species are very common, in mixture with other vegetation.

Grassland or marsh tundra occurs on moist marine silt. These areas are usually flooded during spring break-up and are dominated by well-vegetated, hummocky tussocks comprised mainly of cotton grasses (*Eriophorum* spp.) and sedges (*Carex* spp.). Mosses often grow in the wet ground between hummocks (e.g. *Aulacomnium turigidum*, *Drepanocladus revolvens*, *Meesea triquetra*, *Tetra urceolatus*). Emergent (often flooded) species include sedges (*Carex* spp.) and Common Mare's tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*). Herbaceous plants and dwarf shrubs (*Salix* spp., *Betula* spp.) are typically scattered throughout on drier micro-sites.

Heath tundra incorporates a greater proportion of lichens and herbaceous plants. It occurs on lower slopes of drumlins, which remain snow covered until early July. Dominant species include sedges, Labrador tea, arctic heather, Lapland rosebay, willows, and several berry plants.

As the soil becomes sandy and moderate to well drained, the shrub component increases within plant associations, in particular mountain avens (*Dryas* spp.). Lichens and many small herbaceous plants such as sweetgrass, sedges, rushes, legumes, and berry plants make up the remaining portion of this plant community.

Bedrock outcrops are covered by well-developed, crustose dominated lichen communities while marine clay sediments are sparsely vegetated (Zoltai and Johnson 1978).

A partial checklist (it is by no means complete) of the plants that can be found within the Ahiak MBS is available online at: [website address to be added here later]

2.5 Species at Risk

Species at risk in Canada are first assessed by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC-assessed) and then listed under the federal *Species at Risk Act* (*SARA*-listed) after a consultation process. Species are assessed or listed and labelled in one of six categories. The categories as given here are in order from most at risk to least at risk: Extinct, Extirpated, Endangered, Threatened, Special Concern, and Not at Risk. There are also two unrated categories: Data Deficient and No Status (have not been rated).

There are many species at risk (either COSEWIC-assessed or *SARA*-listed) that are confirmed to be within Ahiak MBS, or which could potentially be found there (Government of Canada 2017b; Table 4).

Table 4: Federally-listed and COSEWIC-assessed species at risk with potential to occur within the Ahiak MBS

Common and scientific names of species	Status in Canada		Presence in Ahiak MBS
	COSEWIC-assessed	*SARA*-listed	
Birds			
Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus anatum/tundrius*	Not at Risk	Special Concern	Confirmed
Short-Eared Owl *Asio flammeus*	Special Concern	Special Concern	Confirmed
Red Knot (rufa subspecies) *Calidris canutus rufa*	Endangered	Endangered	Confirmed
Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus*	Special Concern	No Status	Confirmed
Buff-breasted Sandpiper *Tryngites subruficollis*	Special Concern	Special Concern	Confirmed
Harris' Sparrow *Zonotrichia querula*	Special Concern	No Status	Potential
Mammals			
Polar Bear *Ursus maritimus*	Special Concern	Special Concern	Confirmed

Common and scientific names of species	Status in Canada		Presence in Ahiak MBS
	COSEWIC-assessed	*SARA*-listed	
Grizzly Bear *Ursus arctos*	Special Concern	No Status	Confirmed
Wolverine *Gulo gulo*	Special Concern	No Status	Confirmed
Barren-ground Caribou *Rangifer tarandus*	Threatened	No Status	Confirmed
Dolphin Union Caribou *Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus*	Special Concern	Special Concern	Confirmed
Insects			
Transverse Lady Beetle *Coccinella transversoguttata*	Special Concern	No Status	Potential

2.5.1 Birds

In April 1978, the Peregrine Falcon *tundrius* subspecies was evaluated by COSEWIC as "Threatened" due to the use of harmful pesticides during the 1950s, 60s, and 70s. The pesticides responsible were banned in Canada and populations have shown continuing increases since the 1970's to near historical numbers. As a result, down-assessment has been achieved and the species was re-evaluated by COSEWIC as of "Special Concern" in April 1992 and "Not at Risk" in 2017. It is still currently federally listed under the *Species at Risk Act* as "Special Concern" (Environment and Climate Change Canada 2017a).

2.5.2 Terrestrial and Marine Mammals

Both the Grizzly bear and Wolverine are assessed by COSEWIC as species of "Special Concern". The Grizzly Bear in Canada is also designated as at risk on Appendix II of the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and by the World Conservation Union (IUCN).

2.5.3 Fish

Of the twenty-four species of freshwater fish that are known or suspected in Nunavut's freshwater habitats, four are considered "Sensitive", seven are "Secure" and 13 are "Undetermined" or "Not Assessed". Arctic Char and three other species were categorized as "Sensitive" because of local over harvesting, or because of very limited distribution in Nunavut (CESCC 2006).

2.5.4 Reptiles and Amphibians

Due to lack of information and inventory work, all amphibian and reptile species have a General Status rank of "Undetermined" or "Not Assessed" in Nunavut. There has been no proper assessment to determine whether or not these species exist within the boundaries of the Ahiak MBS.

3.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES

The focus of migratory bird sanctuaries is the conservation of migratory birds and their habitat, but through the *IIBA*, the unique relationship between the Inuit of Nunavut and the ecosystems within Ahiak MBS is recognized as being of ecological, spiritual, and social in nature. *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* (IQ), Inuit traditional knowledge or 'that which has long been known by Inuit', is necessary for responsible decision-making regarding the lands, waters and marine areas within the MBS. Much of IQ deals with knowledge and use of the land. The cultural values associated with land use may be either tangible or intangible; travel routes, place names and knowledge of weather and the ways of animals are a few examples of intangible heritage, while fish weirs, kayak stands, the many types of inuksuit, and the remains of past habitations, including grave sites, are all part of the tangible heritage of Inuit land use (Contentworks, 2011).

3.1 Cultural Resources Inventory and Interpretative Materials Study

The patterns of Inuit knowledge and use of the MBS are evident on land use and occupancy maps compiled in 1973-76 by the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and in 1985-92 by the Tunngavik Federation of Nunavut.

The Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project (INAC, 1976) report explained and mapped the historical development of Inuit occupancy of much of the surface of Nunavut (including sea ice). The Nunavut Atlas (Riewe, 1992) refined this by showing the most intensively used lands, those which were visited by Inuit every year before the centralization of people into their present communities, along with those lands which were visited regularly, though not necessarily every year, up to the time when the Nunavut Atlas was published in 1992. These two publications, the Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project (ILUOP) and the Nunavut Atlas, valuable though they are, are limited by their focus on subsistence practices rather than other cultural practices.

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) has obligations under Article 6 of the *IIBA* to prepare inventories of resources important to Inuit for Migratory Bird Sanctuaries and National Wildlife Areas in Nunavut. The purpose of the inventories is to support the management of each protected area, aid the development of interpretive materials, document information of cultural importance to Inuit, and support the development and use of official Inuit language names in management of these protected areas. As a result, NTI hired consultants to work on cultural inventories for the Ahiak MBS in 2010 (J. Harris, Contentworks) and again in 2012-2017 (B. Kemp and E. Val).

The 2010-2011 work focused on the cultural heritage of Inuit, including sites, objects, routes, landscapes (including tidal and fresh water), place names and IQ (Contentworks, 2011). The consultants relied primarily on publicly accessible sources, such as the Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project (1970s) publications and records, Parks Canada studies, oral histories, archaeological site records, and other records and surveys, such as Indigenous Affairs Canada-Environment and Climate Change Canada's (then known as the departments of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Environment Canada) Northern Land Use Information mapping project (1980s). The products were a Cultural Heritage Inventory and a Cultural Heritage Resources Report.

In 2012, NTI hired consultants to begin a more thorough inventory of cultural resources associated with the people of Gjoa Haven. The research team conducted mapping interviews in November 2013 to determine Inuit land use, places of importance, place names and sites containing physical cultural resources such as living sites, kayak stands, caches, and cairns. Although interviewees were questioned specifically about places and land-use in and around the Ahiak MBS, the interviewees also shared their knowledge about resources throughout the region. Most of the content of this section of the management plan is sourced from the information provided by Inuit and recorded by B. Kemp and E. Val. Their work built upon that which was started with the Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project (INAC, 1976) and has provided a well-rounded description of the use of the Ahiak MBS for all Inuit uses and its cultural resources.

The Ahiak ACMC conducted a site visit to the MBS in the August 2012. Access to a helicopter allowed the members to visit a large variety of sites within the MBS including the Ellice River Water Survey of Canada gauge station, the Karrak Lake Research Camp and the former Perry Island settlement. The members were accompanied by a filmmaker from Yellowknife, Christopher Gamble, who recorded footage of the MBS as well as conducted interviews with the members and support personnel who accompanied the members on the site visit.

In addition to these newer initiatives, the Kitikmeot Inuit Association's "*Walking in the path of the caribou: knowledge of the Copper Inuit placenames atlas*" (Banci *et al.* 2004) based on interviews conducted in 1996, and NTI's "*Perry River Oral History Project*" (2003) were valuable resources to the Ahiak ACMC in creating this Management Plan.

3.2 Inuit Land Use

Traditional Inuit land use includes all the ways in which Inuit know, own and use their land and its resources (Contentworks 2011). The knowledge and actions involved in land use vary from place to place and from season to season, and include not only land but water, whether open or in the form of ice, especially the land-fast ice over salt water. The values associated with land may be tangible (e.g. kayak stands, gravel sites, inuksuit) or intangible (e.g. knowledge of weather, travel routes, place names, ways of the animals). The land covered by the Ahiak MBS has been used by Inuit for thousands of years and is still an important cultural and traditional harvesting area for present day Inuit.

3.2.1 Historical Inuit Land Use

The Ahiak MBS was used by seven cultural groupings:

- **Nattiligmiut** (people of the Nattiliq region)
  - o Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak & Kugaaruk covering a large area as far north as Bellot Strait/Fort Ross, the Boothia Peninsula, King William Island, south east Queen Maud Gulf, Simpson Strait & Rasmussen Basin
  - o Relied primarily on seal and fish with limited access to caribou.
- **Utkuhigsaligmiut** (people of the Utkuhigsaliq region)
  - o Covering an area that includes lower north-south portion of the Back River, Chantrey Inlet & the Hayes River watershed
  - o Relied on fresh water fish, marine fish, seal and caribou.
- **Haningaruqmiut** (people of the Haningaruq region)
  - o Covering an area that includes the upstream/inland east-west portion of the Back River to as far west as the Garry Lakes
  - o Relied mainly on inland resources of caribou and fish. Use of marine mammals and fish was rare.
- **Iluiliqmiut** (people of the Iluiliq region)
  - o Covering an area that includes the mainland, the Adelaide Peninsula, the Simpson

    - Strait, the eastern half of the Queen Maud Gulf Migratory Bird Sanctuary to as far south as the Garry Lakes.
    - Relied on both inland and coastal resources based on seasons (seal and marine fish harvesting in late winter and early spring, moving inland to hunt caribou, access fresh water fish and harvest geese in late summer and early fall).
    - Many Iluiliqmiut moved to Gjoa Haven in the late 1960s when the Hudson Bay trading posts on the mainland closed.
- **Ahiaqmiut** (people of the Ahiaq region)
    - Covering an area that includes the western Queen Maud Gulf Migratory Bird Sanctuary including the Perry & Ellice Rivers to as far south as the western end of the Garry Lake
    - Similar to Iluiliqmiut in seasonal harvest and land use patterns.
- **Kiluhiqtuqmiut** (people of the Kiluhiqtuq region)
    - Bathurst Inlet & Umingmaktok covering an area that includes the entire Bathurst Inlet and Kent Peninsula to as far south as the upper Back River west of Garry Lake
    - Similar to Iluiliqmiut in seasonal harvest and land use patterns.
- **Ki'liniqmiut** (people of the Ki'liniqmiut region)
    - Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk, Sachs Harbour and Ulukhaktok covering a large area including Victoria Island & Bathurst Inlet to as far west as the Dolphin-Union Strait, east of the Beaufort Sea
    - Many of the Ahiaqmiut and Kiluhiqtuqmiut relocated to the Ki'liniqmiut region when the Hudson Bay posts within the Ahiak MBS closed in the late 1960s.

Although there was variation in the language, clothing and specific land use related to the seasons and access to resources, all groups shared in common harvesting of caribou and fish within Ahiak MBS and there was much geographical overlap between the cultural groups. Movement throughout the MBS was tied closely to the movements of caribou and availability of other food sources. After late summer and fall caribou hunting inland in the southern portion of the Ahiak MBS, people would cache meat for winter use. Wood (from upstream boreal forest) would be collected for fires from the rivers as people moved north and south with the seasons. Before 1920, the cultural groupings had more distinct customary areas of land use. With the establishment of trading posts and the expansion of the fur trade after 1920, the groups expanded their land use areas and overlap became more common until the closure of the trading posts.

There are many goose traps throughout the Ahiak MBS. These stone structures (2-3 feet high; 10-12 feet round) were typically placed close to lake shores where a kayaker could herd flightless geese into the stone fence through a small opening. Snow geese were the easiest to capture because they scattered less than Canada Geese. Once in the trap, the entrance was blocked with a large rock and people would enter over the walls and kill the birds by wringing their necks.

Inuksuit used for caribou hunting and fishing weirs are other common stone structures throughout the Ahiak MBS. The eastern-most quarter of the Ahiak MBS was a very important area for caribou hunting for the Iluiliqmiut. In years of scarcity, caribou would be found closer to the Back River. Once the snow started to melt, then people could travel north on foot or by dog team towards the coast to hunt seal on the ice in May and June. Along the eastern border of the Ahiak MBS was the main caribou harvesting area for the Utkuhigsaligmiut. In the western half of the Ahiak MBS, before there were rifles, Ahiaqmiut would hunt caribou from kayaks right when the ice cleared from the coast near and between the Perry and Simpson Rivers using spears made of wood with antler for the tip. As the caribou moved inland, Ahiaqmiut would follow them inland as far as MacAlpine Lake.

Many camp sites can be found along the coast of the mainland at the Queen Maud Gulf. People would set up sealing camps and repair and make gear and sew clothing while hunting seal and waiting for the coat of the caribou to thicken (so that it would make better winter clothing for next year) before moving inland.

While harvesting seal, polar bears would also advantageously be harvested in April and May at two main areas: 1) north of the Ellice River and 2) northeast of Perry River/north of Armark River on the ice in the Queen Maud Gulf.

The importance of the Ahiak MBS to Inuit is graphically displayed in Figure 5.

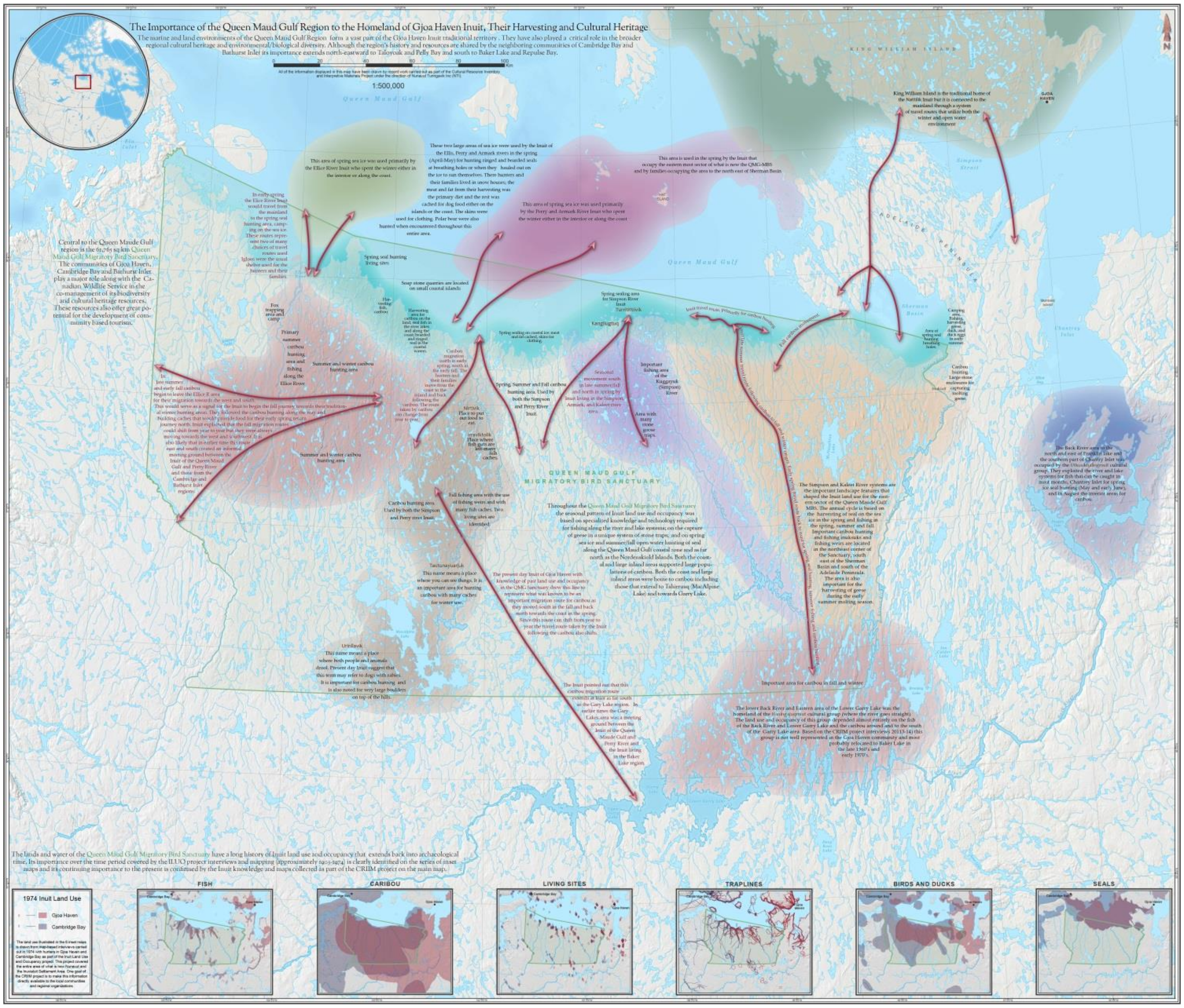


Figure 5: Year-round importance of Ahiak MBS for Inuit harvesting and cultural practices

The extensive coastline and rivers flowing north into the gulf from the south of the MBS helped define the main lines of Inuit activity in the sanctuary. The first Europeans known to have visited the area were during the first expedition of John Franklin in 1821. There was little outside contact until the 1920s when the Roman Catholic Church, CanAlaska Trading Company and the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) arrived. Inuit largely abandoned seal camps in favour of traplines in the 1920s in response to the trading companies' presence. Hudson's Bay Company Trading posts in the Ahiak MBS were established at Perry River (1926-1967), Ellice River (1926-1927), Whitebear Point (1926-1927), Flagstaff

Island (1937-1941), Sherman Inlet (1947-1955) and Perry Island (1957-1967). These trading posts helped sustain subsistence activities and trapping along the coast and in the interior. In 1938, Angus Gavin, who was stationed at the Hudson's Bay Company outpost at Perry River and led by Inuit guides, documented the nesting grounds of the Ross's goose (*Anser rossii*) at Discovery Lake (Gavin 1947) within the Ahiak MBS. In 1967 the Hudson's Bay Company abruptly closed and abandoned the last of the trading posts within the Ahiak MBS for one at Umingmatok. The absence of the Hudson's Bay Company marked the end of year round habituation many Inuit within Ahiak MBS. Many had become accustomed to the added security of supplies from the Hudson's Bay Company and had no choice but to relocate to either Cambridge Bay or Gjoa Haven (NTI 2003). None of the places supported by trade became a year-round community in the Ahiak MBS after 1968, and out-migration from the area reduced the amount of activity in the central parts of the MBS in particular around the mouth of the Perry River.

Community land use in the 1970s and 1980s consisted of almost the whole population living in centralized settlements of Cambridge Bay and Gjoa Haven. People were interviewed where they lived, and consequently many reported using areas which they, as individuals, no longer visited. For the Ahiakmiut however, the MBS was the centre rather than a periphery of their area of use and many still journeyed regularly to the mainland to hunt and fish. Remnants of some of the buildings are still evident at Perry Island.

3.2.2 Current Inuit Land Use

Use of the MBS is primarily hunting, trapping, fishing, egg gathering, and berry picking by Inuit from the communities of Cambridge Bay, Umingmatok, and Gjoa Haven (Figure 6). One or two families regularly set up fish camps and spend a portion of the summer near the mouth of several of the major rivers. To a lesser extent, Inuit from Baker Lake still make use of the Ahiak MBS as well. The Kitikmeot Region is the least populated region of Nunavut and subsistence activities are still omnipresent with most residents relying heavily (above 50%) on wildlife for food or income from the sale of meat and furs or working as sports hunting guides (Government of Nunavut 2007). Most of the use is during the open-water season when Inuit can travel to the northern, coastal parts of the Ahiak MBS by boat, but it is also used in the winter, primarily for trapping arctic fox, wolf and wolverine. Char and whitefish are taken in the major rivers in many of the lakes and seals (bearded and some ringed) are hunted in the spring and summer along the coast. Guided hunts are typically for muskox and caribou in the western part of the Ahiak MBS, and muskox in the east. Non-lethal uses of wildlife, such as ecotourism are still limited but the Inuit Tourism Providers Fund associated with the *IIBA* has targeted Gjoa Haven (one of the associated communities for Ahiak MBS) as one of three tourism focal projects.

Although most hunting and trapping occurs along the coastal region, trap lines up to 160 km inland are used to harvest fox, wolves and wolverine. Muskox are harvested offshore in the Queen Maud Gulf in the winter. The former Perry Island trading post still has remnants of many buildings and is an important part of some families' personal history, as are the many grave sites along the Queen Maud Gulf coast. These sites are purposely not marked on our maps to protect the sites.

There has been a commercial meat plant in Cambridge Bay since 1971 but the meat being supplied to Kitikmeot Foods does not come from Ahiak MBS.

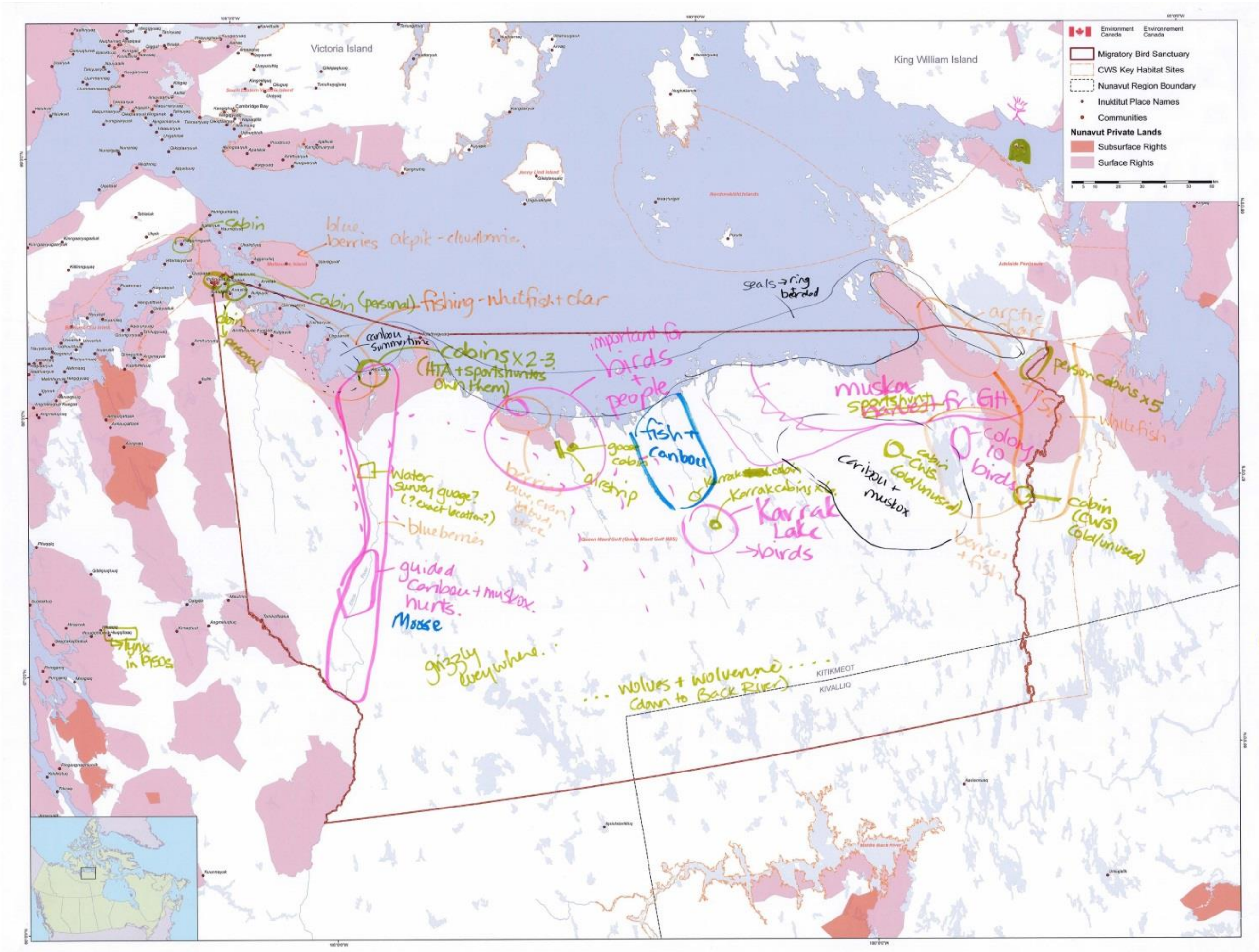


Figure 6: Inuit Land Use in the Ahiak (Queen Maud Gulf) MBS (Ahiak ACMC 2012)

4.0 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Vision

The renewed long-term vision for the management of Ahiak MBS is multi-dimensional, and takes into account:

- Migratory bird conservation and management;
- Species at Risk recovery goals, as well as safeguarding of the habitat of non-federally regulated species (with the agreement and cooperation of regional institutions of public government as well as local resource co-management boards and authorities);
- Protection of Inuit cultural resources and use of the MBS, while ensuring that Inuit fully benefit from and fully participate in the economic and other opportunities arising from the management of the MBS (as per *IIBA Article* 2);
- Public information and education needs; and
- Co-existence of wildlife and people.

With the above in mind, the vision for the MBS is as follows:

The Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary will be managed to ensure the long-term conservation and protection of the land for use by all wildlife, including migratory birds, and, for uses by people that do not threaten the integrity of the habitats that wildlife need to thrive.

4.2 Goals and Objectives

The goals (Table 5) for the Ahiak MBS are critical in ensuring the vision is achieved and maintained. The objectives (Table 5) were specifically designed to meet the goals while addressing each management challenge of, and threat to, the Ahiak MBS (refer to this plan section *5.0 – Management Considerations*).

The goals are listed in order of importance, with Objective 1.1 being both the short- and long-term primary focus by the Ahiak ACMC for management of the Ahiak MBS.

Table 5: Management Goals and Objectives

Goals	Objectives

Goals	Objectives
Goal 1: Protect the area for all wildlife and culture resources.	Objective 1.1: To work towards converting the MBS to a National Wildlife Area to ensure it is best suited to co-management, and to the year-round protection of habitat for all wildlife (not just birds), especially species at risk. Objective 1.2: Ensure areas rich in wildlife and cultural resources are documented, conserved and protected. Objective 1.3: Promote and encourage traditional use, and tourism and interpretive uses, of the protected area. Objective 1.4: Be aware of the threats that we can't control, and try to influence or mitigate their effects on the protected area.
Goal 2: Manage and conserve the protected area consistent with the rules of the legislation.	Objective 2.1: Make sure permitting processes are being followed and there is no illegal activity. Objective 2.2: Encourage research that addresses the management considerations (Table 6).
Goal 3: Keep the land and water from being harmed so it is safe for wildlife and people to use.	Objective 3.1: Know what activities are taking place within the protected area. Objective 3.2: Encourage best practices that prevent unnecessary disturbance to wildlife within and adjacent to the protected area (e.g. flight heights, developments near border, etc.). Objective 3.3: Ensure that the potential for water or land contamination is minimized.
Goal 4: Increase public awareness and appreciation of the natural and cultural resources of the protected area.	Objective 4.1: Ensure Management Plan is distributed and followed. Objective 4.2: Ensure the public and companies are aware of when permits are required and the activities that are and are not consistent with the goals of the Management Plan. Objective: 4.3: Advise Nunavummiut, and all Canadians, about the value and importance of the protected area for wildlife and Inuit.

4.3 Evaluation

Annual monitoring will be performed within the limits imposed by the availability of financial and human resources. The management plan will be reviewed 5 years after its initial approval and reviewed and updated every 10 years thereafter. The evaluation will take the form of an annual review of monitoring data obtained from the monitoring and research projects outlined below. This monitoring will be used to establish priorities for action and to allocate resources.

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Currently, there are no immediate, major threats to the Ahiak MBS. The natural habitats, for the most part, are intact. Accessible only by air or by boat during the short open-water season, the MBS has remained relatively isolated. However, management considerations such as increased resource exploration and development in the Kitikmeot and the exponential growth in white geese populations over the last 50 years, along with other less major management considerations must be integrated into management planning (Table 6).

Mining is a rapidly growing industrial threat in the Queen Maud Gulf Lowland Ecoregion, especially with respect to gold, diamonds and copper. To the west of this area is significant mineral exploration activity including gold, uranium and diamond. Interest in mineral exploration is also growing in the eastern portion of the Ecoregion. The Ahiak MBS also borders a proposed shipping route for a lead/zinc mine in the Coronation Gulf, however, development of the mine and a port site are currently not proceeding due to the depressed world market for base metals. Increased exploration in the area surrounding protected areas often leads to pressure to permit exploration within a protected area so this pressure is of ongoing concern to the Ahiak ACMC.

The Northern Mineral Policy (INAC 1986) instructed the federal government to review the boundaries of all the MBSs in the north. In 1990, the Conservation Advisory Committee on the Northern Mineral Policy composed of representatives from various federal and territorial government departments recommended that the Ahiak MBS should be reduced in size (Conservation Advisory Committee 1990). In the mid-1990s, Environment Canada (Canadian Wildlife Service) and the Government of the Northwest Territories undertook a wildlife habitat study that recommended shrinking the size of the Migratory Bird Sanctuary by 12 percent and converting the MBS to a National Wildlife Area (NWA). The NWA status would provide more robust, year-round, protection for non-bird species of wildlife and wildlife habitat. The *Canada Wildlife Act*, under which National Wildlife Areas are created, is better suited to the co-management style of wildlife conservation in Nunavut and would help ensure meaningful co-operative management of wildlife. When the MBS was designated, the *Migratory Bird Convention Act* was the only regulatory tool available for habitat protected. The *Canada Wildlife Act*, created in 1973, is a better tool for managing habitat and conserving wildlife.

When the MBS was created, it was to protect 90% of the world's Ross's Goose population which at the time were only found in a few colonies. Since the mid-1960s Ross's geese and Snow geese (together known as "light geese") populations have grown exponentially (Alisauskas *et al.* 2011, 2012). This growth in population size is largely due to agriculture in the south (more food available on migration and in the winter). Between 1966 and 2010, the Karrak Lake colony (the largest colony located within the Ahiak MBS) grew from nearly 17,000 to over 1.2 million birds, and the land area occupied by the colony has increased dramatically (R. T. Alisauskas, unpublished data).

At a larger geographic scale, midcontinent lesser snow geese and Ross's geese have increased dramatically; midcontinent snow geese averaged 12.6 million adults (Alisauskas et al. 2018b), and Ross's geese averaged 1.6 million adults from 2006-2015 (Alisauskas et al. 2018c). Increases in population size have led to concerns about potential impacts to arctic habitats caused by the foraging activities of large numbers of geese (e.g., Batt 1997). Habitat loss due to over-grazing is currently being studied to see what effect it may have on other bird species. Overgrazing may lead to reduced food availability and loss of nesting habitat for other bird species. The effect on other wildlife species is still unclear.

Each goal and objective for management of Ahiak MBS has a direct link to a known management challenge of, or potential threat to, the Ahiak MBS. These, plus the corresponding management approach to address each challenge or threat are listed in Table 6.

Table 6: Summary of management considerations for the Ahiak MBS with accompanying goals/objectives and management approaches to address each consideration

Management Considerations	Corresponding Goals/Objectives from Table 5	Management Approach(es)
Currently the Ahiak MBS provides protection primarily for migratory birds, while the regulations provide ancillary benefits for other wildlife. The Ahiak MBS is important for many wildlife species and the *Canada Wildlife Act* and its regulations are better suited to co-management.	1.1	6.1 Habitat and Cultural Resources Management
Significant mineral exploration activity including gold, uranium and diamond in the surrounding area.	1.1, 1.2, 3.2, 3.3	6.1 Habitat and Cultural Resources Management
Increased exploration and development in the areas surrounding the Ahiak MBS could lead to increased air traffic in and around the area. Increased noise pollution (like blasting and camp activities) near the Ahiak MBS boundary.	3.2	6.3 Public Information Management
Aircraft (helicopters and fixed wing planes) fly over the sanctuary. We want to make sure they are not disturbing wildlife and birds, or that when it is required (permitted work), that the effect be minimized.	2.1, 3.2	6.2 Monitoring, Research and Wildlife Management
People don't know the Ahiak MBS is there, and where it actually is.	4.1, 4.2, 4.3	6.3 Public Information Management
There are a limited number of federal wildlife enforcement officers for many Nunavut MBSs and NWAs.	2.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3	6.3 Public Information Management

As development and exploration starts happening more outside the Ahiak MBS, wildlife will need the Ahiak MBS as a safe place.	All	6.1 Habitat and Cultural Resources Management
Too many light geese which could be causing habitat damage and potentially negatively affecting other birds and wildlife.	1.4, 2.2	6.2 Monitoring, Research and Wildlife Management
Water quality related to developments and mines outside and downstream of the Ahiak MBS, water quality changes related to geese overpopulation.	2.2, 3.2, 3.3	6.2 Monitoring, Research and Wildlife Management 6.3 Public Information Management
There are Inuit Owned Lands under KIA administration within the Ahiak MBS which is under federal government (Canadian Wildlife Service) administration. This could lead to land access conflicts.	4.1, 4.3	6.3 Public Information Management
Not all locations of cultural or heritage importance have been inventoried (archaeological sites, traditional hunting areas, current harvesting areas (wildlife, eggs, fish and berries))	1.2	6.1 Habitat and Cultural Resources Management
Hudson Bay Company Trading Post (old site) and Perry Island outpost camp (newer site) and Flagstaff Island are important to people who are from the Ahiak MBS but have been abandoned and may be being vandalized.	1.2	6.1 Habitat and Cultural Resources Management
There are several potential threats that are beyond our management control that may affect the Ahiak MBS. Such as: climate change, air pollution, non-native species, bioaccumulation, improper environmental assessment and management outside the Ahiak MBS.	3.2, 4.3	6.3 Public Information Management

Lack of inventory on fish and marine mammal species using the Ahiak MBS.	1.2	6.2 Monitoring, Research and Wildlife Management
There are Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) and federal *Species at Risk Act* listed species at risk that use Ahiak MBS.	1.1	6.1 Habitat and Cultural Resources Management 6.2 Monitoring, Research and Wildlife Management
Potential for oil spills as shipping through the Gulf continues and potentially increases.	2.1, 3.2, 3.3	6.3 Public Information Management
Ecotourism may be increasing, but we don't really know by how much. E.g. how many ships (marine traffic) are passing through the water portion of Ahiak MBS.	2.1, 3.1, 4.1	6.3 Public Information Management
Cabins already exist in the Ahiak MBS. Future cabins may be created.	1.3, 3.1, 4.1	6.3 Public Information Management
Loss of knowledge of traditional place names; no comprehensive cultural maps developed for the Ahiak MBS that could be used in management planning	1.2, 2.2	6.1 Habitat and Cultural Resources Management

6.0 MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

The Ahiak MBS will be managed to achieve the overall goals of the MBS by focusing on three main management approaches: Habitat and Cultural Resources Management (section 6.1), Monitoring, Research and Wildlife Management (section 6.2), and Public Information Management (section 6.3). This section contains a description of the possible approaches that could be used in the management of the Ahiak MBS to meet the vision, goals and objectives of this management plan while being cognisant of the management considerations. Implementation of these management actions will be determined during the annual work planning process and will be initiated as human and financial resources allow.

6.1 Habitat and Cultural Resources Management

6.1.1 Change in designation of the protected area

The Migratory Bird Convention Act and the Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations provide protection against any activities that could harm migratory birds; their nests or their eggs. Habitat is also protected through the permitting regime created by the regulations and implemented by the ACMC. However, the habitat protections under the Sanctuary Regulations are specific to migratory birds. Given the importance of this area for wildlife, the Canada Wildlife Act and the Wildlife Area Regulations would be a more appropriate regulatory tool. The Sanctuary is important to significant populations of geese, more than a million shorebirds of several species (most of which are experiencing population declines), barren-ground caribou, and species at risk such as Wolverine and Grizzly Bear. Ahiak MBS is the largest protected area of any type in Canada and predates the Canada Wildlife Act. A better conservation and regulatory tool is now available in the form of the Canada Wildlife Act and the Wildlife Area Regulations. Ahiak MBS meets the criteria for designation of an area as a National Wildlife Area (Appendix C; Appendix Table C - 1).

The Wildlife Area Regulations effectively prohibit all activities. However, a permitting regime is enabled through the Act and the Regulations and activities can be authorized so long as they do not interfere with the conservation of wildlife. The broad prohibitions and the application of these prohibitions to all wildlife, cultural artefacts, and habitat better reflects the rich wildlife and cultural resources of Ahiak. Further, the permitting regime better reflects the current structure and partnership of the ACMC. Designation as a National Wildlife Area affords a more appropriate level of protection than a Migratory Bird Sanctuary. A National Wildlife Area designation would also help protect areas of cultural and historical importance like grave sites, former settlements and traditional camping areas that the Ahiak ACMC would like to see protected. The spirit and intent of the *IIBA* was set up to provide a framework for managing conservation areas in Nunavut for all wildlife <u>and</u> cultural resources. However, a MBS designation does not provide the legislation with which to carry out these management activities, while and that of a NWA does.

To provide stronger protection to the area and better co-management, CWS recommended in the past that the designation of the Ahiak MBS be changed to a National Wildlife Area. Though the designation change was first contemplated in the mid-90s, the proposal was put on hold pending resolution of other land use issues in the region. The Ahiak ACMC wholly supports the designation change and has written letters to CWS, NTI and KitIA (03 June 2015) formally requesting CWS pursue the option of a status change, the process for which is outlined in *Article 13* of the *IIBA*. This process includes (but is not limited to) notification and consultation with NTI, KitIA, the associated communities and the ACMC, and will involve the establishment of an assessment group to consider the status change.

The conversion to from a MBS to a NWA process could be accompanied by a boundary change. There are potential areas along the southern border which may be considered for exclusion. A previous study of wildlife habitat within the MBS recommended that the southern 12% of the MBS could be removed without affecting important wildlife habitat. In 1996, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board supported the change in designation and the boundary change, subject to regional consultation. These changes were also proposed in the draft West Kitikmeot Land Use Plan. Consultations were initiated with the Kitikmeot Inuit Association but at the same time the West Kitikmeot Land Use Plan was not approved, and further discussions on the Ahiak MBS's protection designation and size changes were put on hold.

There are also portions of the 'Queen Maud Key Terrestrial Habitat Site' (Latour *et al.*, 2008) to the east of the current boundary that are important to birds and wildlife (caribou) that were left out of the original MBS boundary for reasons that are unknown. The Ahiak ACMC would like this area included in the revised conservation area.

The net result of excluding portions near the southern border as per the 1990s recommendations, and adding the eastern key habitat area because of its importance to wildlife, would be that the size of the conservation area would remain approximately the same. The Ahiak ACMC is initiating a mapping exercise to determine the exact parcel sizes.

6.1.2 Cultural and Heritage Resources

In accordance with *s. 2.1.7* of the *IIBA*, the archaeological and cultural heritage of Inuit must be protected in the management of Ahiak MBS. This includes protection and conservation of archaeological sites, artifacts, and cultural sites of importance to Inuit. All activities within the sanctuary must comply with the requirements of the *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations* and *Article* 33 of the *Nunavut Agreement*. If an archaeological site, specimen or artifact is encountered which has not been previously identified, it should be photographed and the geographic coordinates recorded. This information must then be provided to the Government of Nunavut's Department of Culture and Heritage, the Inuit Heritage Trust, and NTI as soon as reasonably practicable.

The management of the Ahiak MBS should avoid social and cultural disruption to Inuit and their relationship with and use of the lands (including IOL), the waters and the resources of the MBS (*IIBA s. 2.1.4*). Traditional place names and the use of Inuit-language should be preserved and its use should be supported and promoted in management of the MBS (*IIBA s. 2.1.6*). The Ahiak ACMC will seek information, when necessary to manage the MBS, from NTI with respect to Archaeological Sites, and Cultural Sites of Importance to Inuit obtained through the inventories conducted under *s. 6.4* through *s. 6.7* of the *IIBA*.

Sites of cultural importance should be mapped and the inventory used to make informed management decisions. Sites should be preserved and maintained as cultural resource, or catalogued and documented before further destruction happens. Additionally, these sites should be looked at to see if the areas need to be cleaned up or preserved, or if artifacts need to be removed to a museum or the cultural centre.

6.1.3 Wildlife Areas of Importance to Inuit

Wildlife Areas of Importance to Inuit identified by NTI within the Ahiak MBS through *Article 6* of the *IIBA* and provided to CWS (*IIBA Article 12.2.1*), will be managed in cooperation with other agencies having jurisdiction over wildlife and in a manner consistent with *Article 5* of the *Nunavut Agreement*. This includes management of the MBS and Wildlife Areas of Importance to Inuit to: (1) Minimize disturbance to wildlife and wildlife habitat, and promote the maintenance of vital, healthy wildlife populations; (2) Make all reasonable efforts, consistent with the Minister's jurisdiction under the *MBCA* to respect the cultural significance of Wildlife Areas of Importance to Inuit, taking into account any *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* documented and presented to it by Inuit, the Ahiak ACMC and other knowledgeable parties; (3) Investigate public concerns regarding the protection or management of wildlife and document the response, or refer the matter to the wildlife management agency having jurisdiction; and, (4) As appropriate, consult Inuit organizations about issues pertaining to the effective management of wildlife and wildlife habitat within the MBS (*IIBA s. 12.2*).

Wildlife Areas of Important to Inuit should continue to be mapped within Ahiak MBS and the inventory used to make informed management decisions.

6.1.4 Place names

An objective of the *IIBA* (*s. 2.1.6*) is to document Inuit place names and promote the use of these place names in the management of the protected area. While this documentation has been partially completed for Ahiak MBS, continuation of the work, in particular for the western half of the Ahiak MBS should be completed. Production of digital community maps that could be used to more effectively collect and communicate cultural information in 'real time', including 'volunteered' place names that may not become official may be one method that could aid in completion of this task.

6.2 Monitoring, Research and Wildlife Management

A history of monitoring and research that has been conducted in the Ahiak MBS can be found in Table 7.

Table 7: Summary of historical research and monitoring surveys within Ahiak MBS. The researcher last name and years for projects after 1984 are taken from the issued CWS permits.

Year	Researcher Last Name (Organization)	Purpose or Topic
1969-2017	Various (Water Survey of Canada, ECCC)	Water quantity
1984, 1986, 1990	Heard (Government of the Northwest Territories)	Caribou surveys
1984-1985	McCormick (Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC)	Canada Goose research
1986, 1988-1991, 1996, 2009	Gunn, Bromley, Nishe, Williams (Government of the Northwest Territories)	Muskox and Caribou surveys
1986, 2004	Nabe, Kearnan (Geological Survey of Canada, Natural Resources Canada)	Legal land surveys

Year	Researcher Last Name (Organization)	Purpose or Topic
1987	Duval (Geological Survey of Canada, Natural Resources Canada)	Land mapping
1988-1989, 2010	Kerr, Chacko (University of Alberta)	Geological mapping
1988-1990	Kerbes (Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC)	Snow and Ross' Goose research
1990, 1999-2019	Alisauskas (Canadian Wildlife Service/Science and Technology Branch, ECCC)	Goose, Waterfowl, Habitat, Predator research
1993	Didiuk (Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC)	Vegetation surveys
1997, 2010-2011	Mueller, Cox, Kelly (Government of the Northwest Territories)	Caribou habitat research
2001, 2005-2007, 2013-2019	Johnston, Rausch (Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC)	Shorebird surveys
2003-2008	Caswell (Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC)	Goose research
2006-2008	Mallory (Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC)	Bird research
2007-2009, 2011-2013	MacDonald, Groves (United States Fish and Wildlife Service)	Waterfowl and Goose surveys
2007	Wayland (Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC)	Gull research
2009-2017	Leafloor (Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC)	Waterfowl and Goose surveys
2013, 2016	Awan, Leclerc, Lamont, Campbell (Government of Nunavut)	Caribou surveys
2014-2016	Alkire (University of Washington)	Water research
2015-2019	Gurney (Science and Technology Branch, ECCC)	Bird contaminants research
2017-2019	Eert (Fisheries and Oceans Canada)	Oceanographic surveys

6.2.1 Permitting

The CWS permitting system is the primary way in which the Ahiak ACMC monitors activities within the Ahiak MBS. Effective and efficient monitoring requires a coordinated approach and will be carried out through liaison with researchers and partner agencies in a manner that contributes to the goals and objectives outlined in this plan. Monitoring and research needs are identified below. Unsolicited monitoring and research activities outside of the headings below will be considered for permitting when the results of the study have potential to: (1) Provide further insight on the wildlife of the MBS; (2) Evaluate the nature and intensity of habitat change in the MBS; (3) Contribute to *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* for the MBS; or (4) Increase our understanding of the ecological and cultural resources within the MBS. Proposals are screened to ensure compatibility with management goals and objectives. Projects that require extensive collecting, excessive depletion of any non-overabundant population, or significant disturbance of animals or disruption of habitat will likely not be permitted. All research proposals must be submitted to Environment and Climate Change

Canada's Canadian Wildlife Service, refer to section 7.0 of this management plan for information related to permitting.

6.2.2 Overabundant Light Geese

The severity, extent, and ecological impacts of overabundant light geese within the MBS are not well understood but all viable management approaches and tools to address the issue are under consideration. Migratory Bird Sanctuaries are established to conserve migratory bird populations or species that need to be protected as was done for the Ross's Goose in the Ahiak MBS. Light geese are now designated as over-abundant, and some impacts on the habitat within the MBS have been documented near nesting colonies (e.g., Conkin and Alisauskas 2017). Liberal hunting regulations designed to increase light goose harvest in the midcontinent region of Canada and the United States have been in place since 1999. Though harvests have increased substantially, growth of goose populations have outpaced increases in harvest, and harvest rates have actually declined overall. Nonetheless, there is evidence that recruitment of young geese has declined over time as the population has grown, and population growth has levelled off on its own in recent years (Ross et al. 2017).

The Ahiak ACMC supports increased harvest of snow geese and Ross's geese, but also recognizes that light geese are important components of the ecosystem and wildlife heritage within the Ahiak MBS. Ongoing research and monitoring is key to help understand the dynamics of breeding geese and other species within the MBS. Management decisions by the ACMC will be based on the best available knowledge, IQ, and science, and supported by a wide range of research, including a commitment to integrated scientific monitoring and reporting. Concerns about the effects of habitat loss on other species of migratory birds and other ecosystem components are being investigated by Environment and Climate Change Canada.

The Ahiak ACMC would also like to encourage a habitat study to determine the carrying capacity of the MBS for light geese, and any projects that determine the effect of light geese on other harvested wildlife.

6.2.3 Water Quality

Research and monitoring programs focusing on quality of water entering and flowing through the Ahiak MBS are encouraged, as relatively little information is known in this area. Topics of particular interest to the Ahiak ACMC include possible downstream contamination from major geese colonies, as well as from mining operations located outside the Ahiak MBS.

6.2.4 Marine Traffic

Marine habitat will be managed in consultation with federal, territorial, and local governments and agencies, as well as local fishermen/harvesters, and commercial fishermen to ensure the marine habitat is protected from vessels travelling through the waters of the Queen Maud Gulf adjacent to, and contained within, the MBS. Some concerns have been raised about the impact they may have on the coastal environments in the event of a spill.

Year-round, vessels will be expected to: (1) comply with the *Arctic Shipping Pollution Prevention Regulations* of the *Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act (1985)*; (2) not dump bilge water, exchange ballast water or dump sewage within the MBS boundary; (3) minimize noise emissions (such as sudden engine noise from acceleration and avoiding using horns) from vessels within 1 km of the MBS (subject to safety considerations); and, (4) that proponents consult with the ECCC-CWS Iqaluit office prior to project commencement to discuss ship routing through the site and appropriate emergency preparedness requirements.

Seasonally (i.e. when birds are present), setback mitigations will be expected to be followed. These mitigations for all vessels, including cruise ships, are: (1) avoid activity near nesting birds (May-August); (2) keep a 500 m setback distance from the coastline within the MBS (subject to safe navigation considerations); and, (3) keep a 500 m setback distance from aggregations of birds and/or colonies during the breeding season (Environment and Climate Change Canada 2016b).

Monitoring should be undertaken to improve oil spill readiness including mapping of bird and cultural areas along the coast that would be first impacted in the event of a spill.

Monitoring and research to determine best practices for marine traffic should be conducted and is encouraged. An assessment of the effects of these best practices on birds and other wildlife would be a valuable tool for management of Ahiak MBS and other protected areas in Nunavut.

6.2.5 Air Traffic

Seasonally (i.e. when birds are present), air traffic above the Ahiak MBS will be recommended to (1) keep a minimum flight altitude of 650 m (2,100 feet) in areas likely to have birds; (2) minimize flights during vulnerable periods (migration, nesting and moulting); (3) plan flight paths to avoid known concentrations of birds (e.g., bird colonies, moulting areas) by a lateral distance of at least 1.5 km; (4) if avoidance is not possible, maintain a minimum flight altitude of 1,100 m (3,500 feet) over areas where birds are known to concentrate. For flights along the coast, in addition to the afore listed restrictions, air traffic will be required to (5) maintain a minimum lateral distance of 3 km from areas used by flocks of coastal waterfowl or seaducks (Environment Canada 2014; Environment and Climate Change Canada 2016b). The Ahiak ACMC recognizes that depending on the work being conducted (i.e. migratory bird surveys), that these best practices may not be practical and this will be addressed through the permitting process.

Monitoring and research to determine best practices for aircraft should be conducted and is encouraged. An assessment of the effects of these best practices on birds and other wildlife would be a valuable tool for management of Ahiak MBS and other protected areas in Nunavut.

6.2.6 Fish

With respect to commercial marine fisheries, the NWMB exercises an extensive decision-making jurisdiction in the marine waters of the Nunavut Settlement Area. This includes waters directly adjacent to Nunavut and extending to the 22 kilometre (12 nautical miles) limit of Canada's Territorial Sea boundary (Article 3). That decision-making jurisdiction concerning commercial marine fisheries is shared with the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and is subject to the terms and conditions of the *Nunavut Agreement*.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO 2017) identifies Restricted Activity Timing Windows for Nunavut lakes, rivers and streams to protect fish during spawning and incubation periods when spawning fish, eggs and fry are vulnerable to disturbance or sediment. During these periods, no in-water or shoreline activity is allowed except under site- or project-specific review and with the implementation of protective measures. Restricted activity periods are determined on a case by case basis according to the species of fish in the water body, whether those fish spawn in the spring, summer or fall, and where the water body is located.

In addition, mitigations for the Ahiak MBS require that commercial fishing operations: (1) avoid bottom trawling within 10 km of bird colonies; (2) monitor and report bird by-catch; (3) ensure bird by-catch mitigation measures be in place; (4) minimize noise emissions (such as sudden engine noise from acceleration and avoiding using horns) from vessels within 1 km of the MBS (subject to safety considerations); and, (5) that proponents consult with the ECCC-CWS Iqaluit office prior to project commencement to discuss ship routing through the site and appropriate emergency preparedness requirements (Environment Canada 2014).

Little is known about the aquatic species (fish and mammals, both fresh water and marine) that use the Ahiak MBS. Research, monitoring and collection of Inuit knowledge related to determining what aquatic species are present, is needed.

6.2.7 Species at Risk

When a species is listed under the federal *Species at Risk Act*, a recovery strategy (for species listed as 'Endangered' or 'Threatened') or a management plan (for species listed as 'Special Concern') is created for that species. These strategies or plans help define the habitats that species at risk need to survive.

Knowledge of habitat use by species at risk in the Ahiak MBS will aid in the implementation of these strategies and plans, or in the creation of these strategies or plans for newly listed species. The Ahiak MBS is to be managed to protect the habitat that species at risk need to survive and recover to healthy population sizes. Furthermore, a change in designation of the Ahiak MBS from a Migratory Bird Sanctuary to a National Wildlife Area (see this plan section 6.1.1) will aid in the year-round protection of this area for all wildlife (in particular non-bird species at risk; Table 4).

6.2.8 Harvesting

The Ahiak ACMC recognizes that hunting is an important source of food, income and means of connecting to the land for Inuit. The management of Ahiak MBS shall be consistent with Inuit harvesting rights under the *Nunavut Agreement* as per the *IIBA s. 2.1.5*. Hunting activities for waterfowl and other game birds will be managed in a manner consistent with the *Nunavut Agreement* and the *MBCA* and its associated regulations. Bears killed as a result of an emergency or accident within the MBS or during travel to or from the MBS must be reported. Any valuable parts of wildlife killed in an emergency, illegal, or accidental kill shall be handled in accordance with *s. 5.6.55* of the *Nunavut Agreement*.

6.2.9 Non-native and Invasive Species Control

There are no non-native (introduced) or invasive (e.g. weeds) plant species of concern within the boundary of the Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary. The Government of Nunavut has designated 14 species of vascular plants as exotic within Nunavut; species that have been moved beyond their natural range as a result of human activity (CESCC 2011). None of the species which have been identified are considered to be invasive species, and are not regarded as a threat to Nunavut's naturally occurring biodiversity. As climate change alters arctic ecosystems and enables greater human activity, biological invasions are likely to increase and should be monitored. Observations of climate change affecting vegetation in the north include the introduction of dandelions and an increase in willows and moss (Arctic Climate Impact Assessment 2005).

6.3 Public Information Management

6.3.1 Public Awareness

The Ahiak ACMC strongly believes that it is important for Nunavummiut, visitors to Nunavut and all Canadians to be educated about the natural, cultural and heritage resources of the Ahiak MBS (*IIBA s. 6.1.1(d)*). Materials (written (including electronic), audio and video) produced to educate or inform the public about the MBS will be made available in the Inuit Languages (*IIBA s. 6.2.1*).

Advertising, presentations, and printed material will be produced in cooperation with NTI and ECCC-CWS staff to ensure consistency, as well as the translation requirements. All materials will also be approved by the Regional Director ECCC-CWS to ensure messages are compliant with policy and regulations in effect at that time. If CWS displays information on the Ahiak MBS, it will make use of visitor centres and similar facilities in Cambridge Bay, Gjoa Haven and Umingmaktok in accordance with *s. 6.9.1* of the *IIBA*. Information will also be made available online through the ECCC Protected Areas Program website.

The Ahiak ACMC has a communications section in their annual work plans as an ongoing part of the management responsibilities of the ACMC. Past activities designed to increase public awareness have included the production of a one minute television public service announcement (Hinterland Who's Who), and a 10 minute movie based on the Ahiak ACMC's 2012 visit to the Ahiak MBS. Future plans include posters, brochures and one-on-one contact with people using, or interested in, the Ahiak MBS.

6.3.2 Interpretive Materials

In accordance with *s. 6.8.1* of the *IIBA*, NTI is tasked with the development of interpretive materials, such as signs, displays, brochures, and other information about the natural and cultural resources in and around Ahiak MBS. The primary purpose of the Interpretative Materials is to facilitate the development of environmentally sustainable tourism and guiding in and around the MBS. Inuit Language will be preserved by supporting and promoting it in the management of the MBS. For example, traditional place names should be used when developing maps, signs, or interpretive materials. All materials shall incorporate *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit*, with special regard to the MBS's physical features, ecology, wildlife, and Inuit heritage and culture (*IIBA s. 6.8.4*) and will be reviewed by CWS, to ensure accuracy of the biological and ecological information contained within the Interpretive Materials (*IIBA s. 6.8.5*).

6.3.3 Tourism Activities

In accordance with the *IIBA*, CWS provides funding to NTI, who administers those funds to build capacity among Inuit Tourism Providers in Cambridge Bay, Gjoa Haven and Umingmaktok and develops effective community-based tourism services. These services include training or mentoring for interested Inuit Tourism Providers; developing local services for tourists; and developing strategies, tourism packages, and marketing plans (*IIBA s. 7.2*). The Ahiak ACMC supports sustainable tourism operations within the Ahiak MBS which are consistent with the goals and objectives outlined in this plan. Inuit should fully benefit from and fully participate in the economic and other opportunities arising from the management of the Ahiak MBS (*IIBA s. 2.1.3*).

6.3.4 Student Initiatives

Student initiatives such as youth participation in research and the management of Ahiak MBS is recognized as an important component in fostering a close relationship with the land as well as promoting conservation-related work; particularly as youth are spending less time on the land than previous generations. CWS has agreements in place to hire, train, and mentor Inuit students (*IIBA s. 9.2*). CWS also co-operates with the GN in the development of materials and information designed to explain conservation-related jobs, career and business opportunities to Nunavut youth (*IIBA s. 9.2.1*). In further support of this, the Ahiak ACMC encourages permit applicants to hire Inuit students and Nunavut youth as a regular recommendation for permit approval.

6.3.5 Camps

The Ahiak ACMC will maintain a list of existing cabins (camps) within the Ahiak MBS. Under *s. 5.5.5* of the *IIBA*, if a visitor wishes to visit an outpost camp, the Ahiak ACMC shall advise the visitor on the appropriateness of the visit.

New outpost camps (those established in the MBS after the date of ratification of the *Nunavut Agreement*) are permitted pursuant to *Nunavut Agreement s. 7.2.2* where establishment of new outpost camps is subject to the approval of the appropriate HTO or HTOs. Inuit intending to establish a new outpost camp in the Ahiak MBS shall discuss the intended location of the camp with the HTO and the Ahiak ACMC, with a view to minimizing impacts on wildlife or wildlife habitat (*IIBA s. 5.5.4*). At this time, the Ahiak ACMC has identified no areas were the establishment of a new outpost camp would be inconsistent with the conversation of wildlife and wildlife habitat, including the maintenance of healthy wildlife populations (*IIBA s. 5.5.2*).

6.3.6 Inuit Owned Lands

Inuit Owned Lands within the MBS will be managed in accordance with *Article 4* of the *IIBA* which states the natural resource values of the IOL that lie within the MBS will be maintained, defines the roles and responsibilities of the KIA and the Minister in managing IOL within the MBS, outlines the dispute resolution process and ensures access considerations (by CWS agents, employees and contractors), as well as access across the MBS to IOL.

6.3.7 Compliance Promotion

Promotion of compliance with the laws, regulations and agreements related to protected areas in Nunavut is an important tool in managing these protected areas. Compliance promotion is done through sharing information to increase public awareness and education about the protected area, the legislation and policies affecting the area and the goals and objectives for management of the area.

Management actions for compliance promotion in Ahiak MBS should include:

- Distribution of this management plan,
- Actioning of the annual communications activities work planned by the Ahiak ACMC,
- Putting signage at major locations and entry points to the MBS, including information in the associated communities' visitor's centers,
- Ensuring marine traffic is aware that they may require a permit to access the waters of the Ahiak MBS,

- Ensuring air traffic is aware that they may require a permit to land within the boundaries of the Ahiak MBS,
- Ensuring the public, including businesses, are aware that permits may be required for activities within the Ahiak MBS,
- Encouraging the public to report illegal activities within the Ahiak MBS or involving migratory birds to the Canadian Wildlife Service or another authority (see this plan section 9.0 for contacts), and
- Encouraging regular patrol visits or desktop patrols (such as reviewing track log files from marine vessels or aircraft) of the Ahiak MBS.

6.3.8 Regional Planning

Activities outside of the Ahiak MBS may affect the wildlife and habitat within it. While many of these regional influences are outside of the scope of this management plan or the mandate of the Ahiak ACMC, awareness of the bigger regional picture is important for effective management of the protected area.

The management actions related to regional planning are related to those in the compliance promotion section of this plan (section 6.3.7) and fit in two categories:

1. Sharing information outward:
   a. Provide mines or developments near the boundary of the Ahiak MBS with awareness information and encourage them to share it with their employees.
   b. Ask NIRB to consider the Ahiak MBS and how it might be influenced by projects outside of, but near, the Ahiak MBS.
   c. Inform Environment and Climate Change Canada staff involved with environmental assessments in Nunavut of the contents of this management plan and ask that they consider Ahiak MBS when assessing proposals and projects near Ahiak MBS.
   d. Encourage Environment and Climate Change Canada to do oil spill response risk mapping for the area surrounding Ahiak MBS (for example, water current or ice movement mapping in addition to wildlife mapping) and ensure the spill response teams are prepared for potential oil spill events in this area.

2. Receiving information inward:
   a. Ask NIRB to inform us about project applications near (within 100 km) of the Ahiak MBS boundary.
   b. Follow-up with regulatory agencies to ensure projects in the areas surrounding Ahiak MBS are doing their environmental monitoring and not negatively impacting the water quality within Ahiak MBS.

Being flexible, controlling the things we can, and trying to influence the things we do not have direct control over are important guiding principles for management of the protected area within the regional context.

7.0 AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES, PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES AND ACCESS

The *Migratory Birds Convention Act (1994)* is the regulatory framework that protects migratory birds, and their nests, eggs and habitat from harm. The *Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations (C.R.C., c.1036)* follow from the *MBCA* and enable the establishment of Migratory Bird Sanctuaries and provide the basis for their management. Entry and access to most Migratory Bird Sanctuaries is not restricted. However, the *Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations* set out activities that are prohibited (*Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations s. 3, s. 4, s. 5, and s. 10*) and provide authority to the Minister of the Environment to authorize or permit activities in Migratory Bird Sanctuaries that are otherwise prohibited (*Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations s. 9*).

As provided for in the *Nunavut Agreement* and subject to certain limitations described in the *Nunavut Agreement*, "Inuit have a free and unrestricted right of access for the purpose of harvesting to all lands, waters and marine areas within the Nunavut Settlement Area" (*Nunavut Agreement s. 5.7.16*). This includes the Ahiak MBS. The *Nunavut Agreement* also exempts Inuit from the requirement to obtain a permit to harvest migratory birds and engaging in activities reasonably incidental to the harvesting of migratory birds in a Migratory Bird Sanctuary.

The authorization or permitting of activities in the Ahiak MBS is guided by this Management Plan, the *Inuit Impacts and Benefit Agreement for National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in the Nunavut Settlement Area*, and ECCC's *Policy when Considering Permitting or Authorizing Prohibited Activities in Protected Areas Designated Under the Canada Wildlife Act and Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994.*

Under the *Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations* the following activities are not allowed (prohibited) except under authority of a permit (note the Inuit harvesting exception mentioned above):

- No person shall hunt migratory birds.
- No person shall disturb destroy or take the nests of migratory birds.
- No person shall have in his possession a live migratory bird, or a carcass, skin, nest or egg of a migratory bird.
- No person shall have in his possession any firearm or hunting appliance.
- No person shall permit their cat or dog to run at large.
- No person shall carry on any activity that is harmful to migratory birds or ther eggs, nests or habitat of migratory birds.

The following sections outline conditions that must be met in order for a permit to be issued, the categories of people and activities and whether they do or do not require permits, as well as the permit application process.

7.1 Authorizations

7.1.1 Authorizations by Permit

Under the *Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations* and upon application, the Minister of the Environment may authorize an activity that is prohibited under the *Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations* through the issuance of a permit. That activity must meet one or both of the following purposes and pre-conditions as described in ECCC's *Policy when Considering Permitting or Authorizing Prohibited Activities in Protected Areas Designated under the Canada Wildlife Act and Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*.

Purposes:

- The activity is not harmful to migratory birds, their eggs, nests, or habitats; or
- The activity is not inconsistent with the purpose and criteria used for which the Migratory Bird Sanctuary was established and is consistent with the most recent management plan for the Migratory Bird Sanctuary.

Pre-conditions:

- Alternatives to the project/activity have been considered, and;
- Mitigation measures have been considered and adopted.

Terms and conditions governing the activity, which the Minister considers necessary for protecting and minimising the impact of the authorised or permitted activity on migratory birds and their habitat, may be added to a permit. Refer to this plan section 7.1.7 below for more information on permits.

7.1.2 Nunavut Inuit Activities Authorized Without a Permit

Nunavut Inuit are guaranteed right of access to Migratory Bird Sanctuaries, without fee or permit, for the following activities:

- Harvesting and activities incidental (*Nunavut Agreement s. 5.7.18* and *IIBA s. 5.2*),
- Removal of up to 50 cubic yards of carving stone with the MBS and any amount from IOL within the MBS (*Nunavut Agreement s. 19.9.4* and *IIBA s. 5.4*), and
- Establishment of new outpost camps (so long as consistent with this plan section 6.3.5 above, s. *5.5* of the *IIBA* as well as the *Nunavut Agreement*.

The *IIBA* (*s. 5.3*) gives Inuit a further right of access without permit for the purpose of guiding sport hunters in or across the Sanctuary, and to carry a firearm for self-protection or the protection of clients. It also extends the right of access for the purpose of harvesting (without permit) to cover activities that are reasonably incidental to harvesting.

This right and exemption cannot be assigned to a non-Inuk (even if hunting rights are assigned to that person pursuant to *Nunavut Agreement s. 5.7.35*).

7.1.3 Nunavut Inuit Activities Authorized Only By Permit

Commercial ventures or businesses require a permit to conduct commercial activities within the MBS even if the commercial venture or business is Nunavut Inuit-owned. The one exception to commercial activities is guiding sports hunters or sport fishermen; a Nunavut Inuk guide does not require a permit, but the non-Inuit hunters or fishermen he or she is guiding do require a permit. Refer to 7.1.5 below for non-Inuit. Other types of guiding (eco-tourism, canoeing, etc.) by Nunavut Inuit may require a permit.

Refer to this plan section 7.1.7 below for more information on permits.

7.1.4 Non-Inuit Activities Authorized Without a Permit

There are no activities authorized without a permit for non-Inuit when migratory birds are present (April through October). In addition, any activity at any time of year that may result in the destruction of migratory bird habitat requires a permit. All activities by non-Inuit require a permit even if hunting rights have been assigned to that non-Inuk under *s. 5.7.35* of the *Nunavut Agreement*. Refer to this plan section 7.1.7 below for more information on permits.

7.1.5 Non-Inuit Activities Authorized Only By Permit

Non-Inuit may require a permit to undertake any activity in Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in Nunavut. Non-Inuit must have a permit to carry a firearm in a Migratory Bird Sanctuary. A permit is also required by non-Inuit to shoot and have dead migratory birds in his or her possession. This includes non-Inuit hunters on guided hunts for any wildlife species (even when the guide is a Nunavut Inuk and he or she does not require a permit; *IIBA s. 5.3.1*; this plan section 7.1.2 above). Refer to this plan section 7.1.7 below for more information on permits.

7.1.6 Activities Authorized by Permit on Inuit Owned Lands

The *Migratory Birds Convention Act* and its Regulations apply on Inuit-Owned Lands that are within Migratory Bird Sanctuaries. The Minister of the Environment may issue permits to undertake activities on Inuit-Owned Lands, in consultation with the relevant Regional Inuit Association. There is a special process for determining whether or not to issue a Migratory Bird Sanctuary permit on Inuit-Owned Lands where the Regional Inuit Association (KitIA) expressly supports the permit application. This process is covered in *Article 4* of the *IIBA*.

In addition to the MBS permit, a proponent must also obtain permission from the relevant Inuit organization to enter any Inuit-Owned Lands within the MBS.

7.1.7 CWS Permit Application Process

Application forms can be obtained from, and all permit requests must be made to:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environment and Climate Change Canada
Prairie and Northern Region
PO Box 1870
Qilaut Building, 933 Mivvik Street, 3rd Floor
Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0

Email: ec.nupermisscf-cwspermitnu.ec@canada.ca

Contact ec.nupermisscf-cwspermitnu.ec@canada.ca or 1-800-668-6767 (in Canada only) if you have any questions, comments, or concerns about federal wildlife permits in Nunavut or if you need assistance completing an application form.

Once submitted, the permit undergoes the following process displayed in Figure 7.

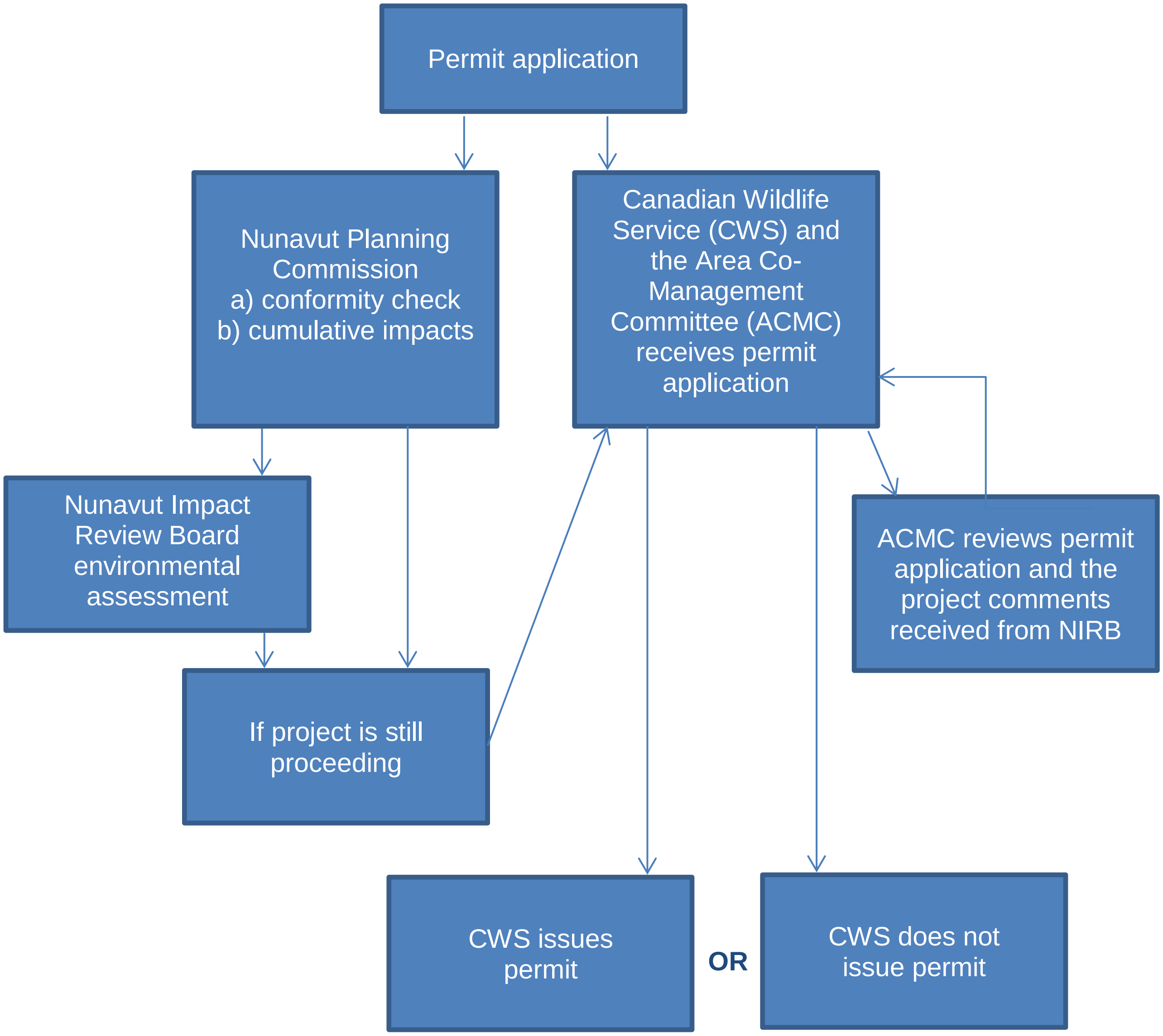


Figure 7: Schematic of the Migratory Bird Sanctuary permit application process

7.2 Other Federal and Territorial Authorizations and Permits

Depending on the type of activity, other federal or territorial authorisations or permits may be required to undertake an activity in the Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary. Contact your regional federal and territorial permitting offices for more information.

8.0 SITE DESIGNATION

The Ahiak MBS is currently designated as a Migratory Bird Sanctuary; however the wildlife and cultural resources within it are better suited by protection as a National Wildlife Area. This is discussed in more detail in this management plan under section 6.1.1 with its accompanying Appendix C.

9.0 SECURITY, HEALTH AND SAFETY

In the case of environmental emergencies, please contact the
Canadian Environmental Emergencies Notification System
for the Northwest Territories and Nunavut:
1-867-920-8130.

All reasonable efforts will be made to protect the health and safety of the public including adequately informing visitors of any known or anticipated hazards or risks. Further, Environment and Climate Change Canada staff will take all reasonable and necessary precautions to protect their own health and assure safety as well as that of their co-workers. However, visitors (including researchers and contractors) must make all reasonable efforts to inform themselves of risks and hazards and must be prepared and self-sufficient. Natural areas contain some inherent dangers and proper precautions must be taken by visitors, recognising that Environment and Climate Change Canada staff do not regularly patrol or offer services for visitor safety in Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Any incidents within the Ahiak MBS can be reported to the below offices and you may request anonymity:

- Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment in your community
- Government of Nunavut Wildlife Office in your community
- Canadian Wildlife Service Enforcement Office (Yellowknife or Iqaluit)
- Canadian Wildlife Service Permitting Office (Iqaluit): ec.nupermisscf-cwspermitnu.ec@canada.ca
- Vice-chair of the Ahiak Area Comanagement Committee: jennie.rausch@canada.ca
- Any member of the Ahiak Area Comanagement Committee in your community

10.0 ENFORCEMENT

For the purposes of the administration of the *Migratory Bird Convention Act and Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations*, Environment and Climate Change Canada Wildlife Officers possess the powers of a police constable. Designated territorial Conservation Officers and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are also authorized to enforce the *Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations* under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*.

Officers monitor compliance with authorizations and permits issued under the *Migratory Bird Convention Act* and the *Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations* on an ongoing basis and will initiate investigations as required. The *Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations* lists prohibited activities in *s. 3* and *s. 10*. The prohibited activities are:

- Hunting of migratory birds (excepting Inuit and their harvesting rights provided for in the *Nunavut Agreement*)
- Disturbing, destroying or taking the nests of migratory birds
- Having in your possession a live migratory bird, or a carcass, skin, nest, or egg of a migratory bird
- Carry on any activity that is harmful to migratory birds or the eggs, nests, or habitat of migratory birds
- Carrying a firearm in a Migratory Bird Sanctuary (excepting Inuit who are engaged in harvesting activities).

If prohibited activities are being done without a permit, the Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations will be universally enforced. When necessary, charges will be laid.

The Ahiak MBS is federal lands and waters (excepting the IOLs), so the general prohibitions of the *Species at Risk Act* (*s. 32* and *s. 33*) apply to all species listed on Schedule 1 as extirpated, endangered, or threatened. Individuals of such listed species shall not be killed, harmed, harassed, captured or taken, and residences shall not be damaged or destroyed. If critical habitat of a listed species is identified within the Ahiak MBS, a description of that habitat must be published in the *Canada Gazette*. *Section 58* of the *Species at Risk Act* prohibits the destruction of critical habitat.

Suspected illegal activities within the Ahiak MBS may be reported to any federal or territorial wildlife officer, or RCMP detachment, or directly to the Ahiak Area Comanagement Committee via the Canadian Wildlife Service at ec.nupermisscf-cwspermitnu.ec@canada.ca.

11.0 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The management plan will be implemented over a 10-year period. Annual work plans will be developed in accordance with priorities and budgets and the details of management plan implementation will be developed through Environment and Climate Change Canada's annual work planning process and will be implemented as human and financial resources allow. An adaptive management approach will be favoured for the implementation of the management plan.

Implementation efforts will be directed through the Ahiak ACMC and based on the mutual commitment of all parties involved (in accordance with *s. 2.1.9* of the *IIBA*). The implementation of the plan will be evaluated by CWS five years after initial acceptance and every ten years thereafter on the basis of the actions identified in Table 8. This section of the management plan is not meant to replace annual work planning but to help establish priorities for work planning.

Data obtained from monitoring and research projects will be reviewed through CWS and used to inform future management decisions. When appropriate, the local public will also be consulted. Information will also be used to evaluate federal contributions towards accomplishing the mandates specific to Environment and Climate Change Canada for which the protected area was established, including future designation goals.

Table 8: Five-year implementation schedule for Management Plan action items for the Ahiak MBS

Activity	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Advise the Minister of Environment, as appropriate, on all aspects of management planning; carefully considering any *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* brought forward by members (in accordance with Part 3.3 of the *IIBA*).	X	X	X	X	X
Fulfill the other functions of the ACMC set forth in the Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement for Conservation Areas (*IIBA*), including advising on: • The NWA Strategy and Action Plan for Nunavut (*IIBA* Part 3.4); • Management Plans (*IIBA* Parts 3.5 to 3.7); • RIA-Supported Permit Applications (*IIBA* Part 4.3); • Camps and cabins in Ahiak MBS (*IIBA* Part 5.5); • The inventories of resources important to Inuit, including oral history projects, archaeological projects and Inuit Language place names (*IIBA* Part 6.4 tp 6.7); • Research within Ahiak MBS (*IIBA* Part 10.2) • CWS's role in the protection of Archaeological Sites, Artifacts and Specimens and Cultural Sites of Importance to Inuit (*IIBA* Part 11.3); • The management and protection of wildlife and wildlife habitat within the Ahiak MBS (*IIBA* Part 12.2); • The Establishment, Enlargement, Status Change, Reduction or Disestablishment of Ahiak MBS, as appropriate (*IIBA* Part 13.5); and • Visitor use of Ahiak MBS (*IIBA* Parts 14.2 and 14.4).	X	X	X	X	X
Review permits and collaborative arrangements; revise and renew as appropriate.	X	X	X	X	X
Increase public awareness of the importance of the Ahiak MBS for all wildlife	X	X	X	X	X
Document and report incidents of illegal activities	X	X	X	X	X
Encourage research that aligns with the Ahiak MBS management plan	X	X	X	X	X

11.1 Management Plan Amendment

The Canadian Wildlife Service may amend a management plan at any time. The government or any person whose interests are affected by this management plan may propose an amendment to management plan by contacting CWS (*IIBA s. 3.7.1*). Management plans and any subsequent revisions are subject to the approval of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board.

Any revisions or changes to the management plan will be finalized by the Ahiak ACMC. CWS will then coordinate external consultation and review of the plan. Any changes to the review process and approval steps will be addressed in accordance with *s. 5.3.34(c)* and s.*5.3.16* of the *Nunavut Agreement*.

11.2 Management Authorities

Migratory Bird Sanctuaries are created under the *MBCA* and managed pursuant to the *Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations* administered through the CWS; under the authority of the federal Minister of the Environment. In Nunavut, through the *Nunavut Agreement* and the *IIBA*, Inuit have a significant role in the decision making of wildlife and wildlife habitat, including migratory birds and their habitat and MBSs. For the Ahiak MBS, these agreements are enacted through the Ahiak Area Co-Management Committee, the advisory committee responsible for the day-to-day management of the Ahiak MBS.

12.0 COLLABORATION

The ultimate success of this management plan depends on collaboration and consultation between Environment and Climate Change Canada, other federal agencies and departments, the Government of Nunavut, non-government organizations, community members in Cambridge Bay, Gjoa Haven and Umingmaktok, and all Inuit; who by virtue of their objectives, have a role to play in the protection of the Ahiak MBS and the long-term conservation of wildlife species and their habitats. This includes collaboration in research, land management, and wildlife and fisheries management. Successful implementation and operation of programs, research projects, monitoring and protection described for the MBS would not be possible without these formal and informal collaborative arrangements. Coordination of efforts will be conducted through the Ahiak ACMC.

12.1 Inuit and Public Partners

The Ahiak ACMC will advise on the management of migratory bird populations in consultation with regional institutions of public government as well as local resource co-management boards and authorities; such as the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA) and the Kitikmeot Wildlife Board (KWB) in addition to the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB). NWMB plays a key role in wildlife management within Nunavut including regulating harvesting activities within the MBS. Other partners may include the Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTO) in Cambridge Bay and Gjoa Haven, Nunavut Marine Council, Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC), the Hamlets of Cambridge Bay and Gjoa Haven, Inuit Heritage Trust (IHT), Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Trust, Kitikmeot Heritage Society, Canadian Museum of Civilization, and Nunavut Tourism.

12.2 Government of Nunavut

The GN Department of Environment - Wildlife Management Division has a legislated mandate for the management of terrestrial wildlife species in Nunavut. In addition to the *Nunavut Wildlife Act*, the Wildlife Management Division is responsible for fulfilling government responsibilities under a wide range of federal legislation and both national and international agreements and conventions, including on-going responsibility for the co-management of Nunavut wildlife as obligated under the *Nunavut Agreement*. One of the primary goals of the Division is to achieve a balanced approach to wildlife management that meets legislative requirements, uses both science and *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* (IQ) and reflects the values and needs of Nunavummiut.

The GN Department of Culture and Heritage develops and implements policies, programs and services. These services are aimed at strengthening the culture, language, heritage and physical activity of Nunavummiut. Close working relationships are maintained with the professional archaeology and palaeontology communities, with Nunavut communities, with the Inuit Heritage Trust, and with other territorial and federal government agencies.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: LEGAL DESCRIPTION

The legal description as copied directly from the *Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations* (*C.R.C., c. 1036*; 1958) is as follows:

"COMMENCING at a point in the easterly shore of McLaughlin Bay at latitude 69°50′; THENCE, east along parallel of latitude 67°50′ to the westerly shore of Sherman Inlet; THENCE, southeasterly in a straight line to the northernmost point in the shore of the promontory east of the mouth of the Kaleet River at Latitude 67°41′ and longitude 97°09′; THENCE, southerly along the easterly banks of the Kaleet River and its widenings to latitude 66°20′; THENCE, west along parallel of latitude 66°20′ to the westerly bank of the Ellice River; THENCE, northerly along the westerly bank of the Ellice River and westerly bank of that tributary which flows into the Ellice River altitude 66°48 1/2′ and longitude 104°38′ to longitude 105°30′; THENCE, due north to the northwesterly shore of Labyrinth Bay; THENCE, northerly and easterly along the shore of Labyrinth Bay to the southeastern most point in the shore of Cape Roxborough; THENCE, southeasterly in a straight line to the northernmost point in the shore of Whitebear Point; THENCE, southeasterly in a straight line to the point of commencement; all being described with reference to map sheets 66 N.W. and 66 N.E. dated 1953, 76 N.W. and 76 N.E. dated 1954, 77 S.W. and 77 S.E. dated 1958, of the National Topographic Series, scale 8 miles to 1inch, and map sheet 67 S.W. and 67 S.E. dated 1958, of said series, scale 1:500,000, said sanctuary containing about 24,240 square miles."

However, there are three known errors (typos) in the legal land description in the *Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations* that will be corrected (see bolded text below for corrections; valid as of December 2017):

"COMMENCING at a point in the easterly shore of McL**o**ughlin Bay at latitude 6**7**°50′; THENCE, east along parallel of latitude 67°50′ to the westerly shore of Sherman **Basin**; THENCE, southeasterly in a straight line to the northernmost point in the shore of the promontory east of the mouth of the Kaleet River at Latitude 67°41′ and longitude 97°09′; THENCE, southerly along the easterly banks of the Kaleet River and its widenings to latitude 66°20′; THENCE, west along parallel of latitude 66°20′ to the westerly bank of the Ellice River; THENCE, northerly along the westerly bank of the Ellice River and westerly bank of that tributary which flows into the Ellice River altitude 66°48 1/2′ and longitude 104°38′ to longitude 105°30′; THENCE, due north to the northwesterly shore of Labyrinth Bay; THENCE, northerly and easterly along the shore of Labyrinth Bay to the southeastern most point in the shore of Cape Roxborough; THENCE, southeasterly in a straight line to the northernmost point in the shore of Whitebear Point; THENCE, southeasterly in a straight line to the point of commencement; all being described with reference to map sheets 66 N.W. and 66 N.E. dated 1953, 76 N.W. and 76 N.E. dated 1954, 77 S.W. and 77 S.E. dated 1958, of the National Topographic Series, scale 8 miles to 1inch, and map sheet 67 S.W. and 67 S.E. dated 1958, of said series, scale 1:500,000, said sanctuary containing about 24,240 square miles."

Figure A - 1 shows the boundary as taken directly from the legal land description (original) in the *Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations* in comparison with the corrected legal land description that will eventually be officially corrected. This is for clarity and display purposes. All other maps contained in the accompanying management plan are based on the corrected legal land description.

[insert legal land map here]

Figure A - 1: The legal land description for the Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary in the *Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations* has a known coordinate typo that will be corrected. The incorrect (original) and

corrected boundaries are shown on this map for display purposes.

APPENDIX B: LAND COVER TYPES IDENTIFIED WITHIN AHIAK MIGRATORY BIRD SANCTUARY

The below Table B - 1 is taken from Didiuk and Ferguson (2005).

Table B - 1: Land cover types identified within the Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary

General Cover Type	Specific Cover Type
Water	Water – clear
Water	Water – moderately turbid
Water	Water - turbid
Lowlands	Lowlands - Wet sedge meadow
Lowlands	Hummock graminoid tundra
Lowlands	Tussock graminoid tundra
Lowlands	Low shrub tundra
Lowlands	Shrub thicket
Uplands	Moss-lichen tundra
Uplands	Lichen-heath tundra
Uplands	Bedrock and boulder field
Uplands and Lowlands	Active deposits
Uplands and Lowlands	Exposed peat

APPENDIX C: CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION AS A NATIONAL WILDLIFE AREA AND HOW AHIAK MBS MEETS THESE CRITERIA

The original designation of the conservation area as a Migratory Bird Sanctuary suited the species conservation at the time. However, over the past 50 years, the needs for the area for conservation of wildlife and Inuit cultural resources have change. While it was created to provide protection for light geese during the breeding season, its increasing importance to other migratory birds and year-round importance to large mammals and for the protection of the cultural resources of importance to Nunavummiut within, Ahiak is better suited for protection as a National Wildlife Area.

An area must meet at least one of the below criterion for proposal as a National Wildlife Area. Ahiak MBS currently meets two of the criteria for designation as a National Wildlife Area (Table C - 1).

Table C - 1: Criteria for designation as a National Wildlife Area and how Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary meets these criteria

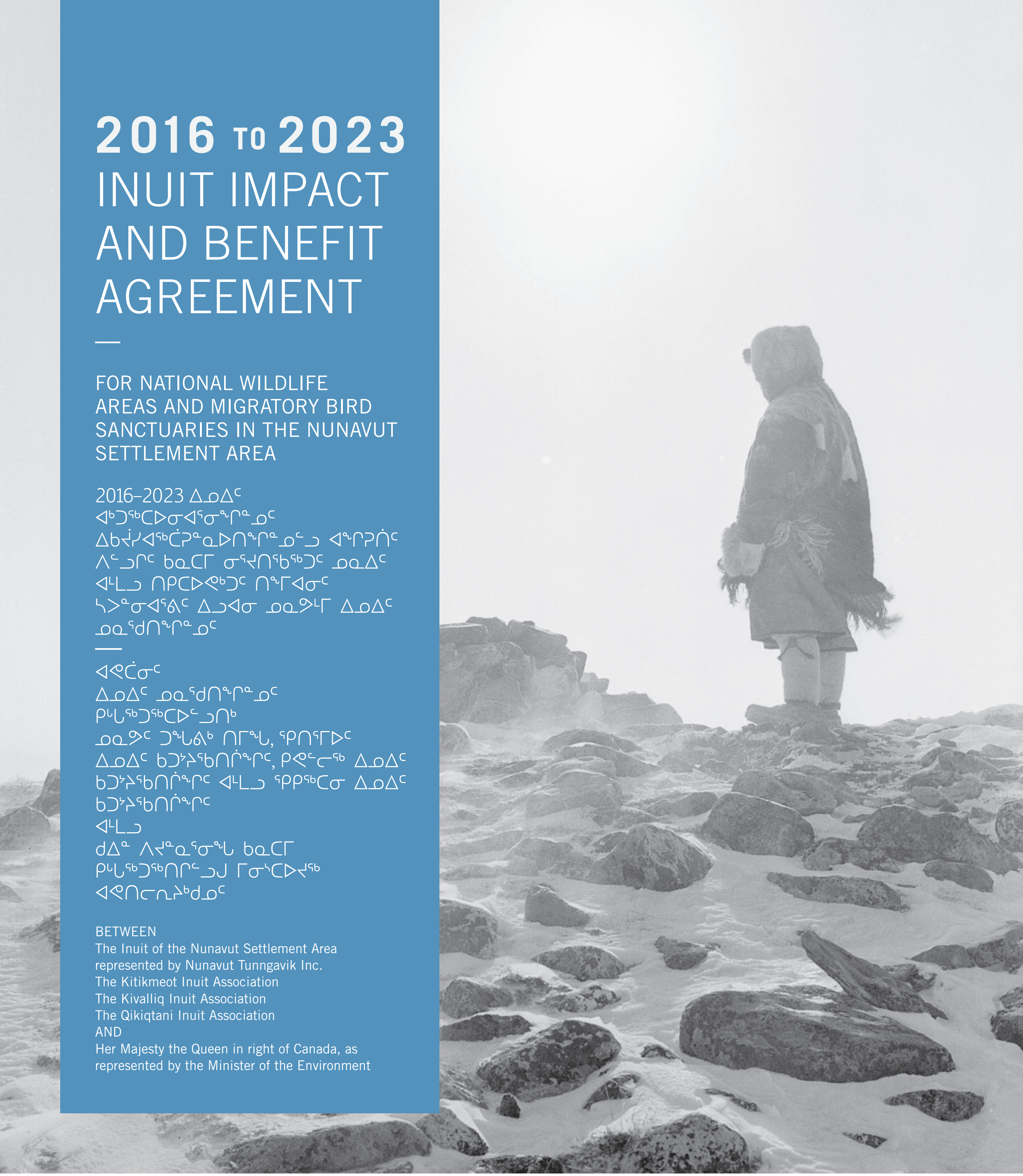
Criteria for eligibility as a National Wildlife Area (Environment and Climate Change Canada 2017b)	How Ahiak MBS meets criterion for designation as a National Wildlife Area
1. The area supports at least 1% of the Canadian population of a species or subspecies of migratory bird or species at risk[1].	✓ Over 90% of the world's population of Ross' Goose ✓ 8% of the Canadian population of Snow Goose nest within the Ahiak MBS ✓ over 2% of the global Sandhill Crane population ✓ 18% of the eastern Tundra Swan population (7% of the North American population) ✓ 14% of the mid-continent Greater White-fronted Goose population ✓ approximately 5% of the Pacific Brant population ✓ 10 to 12% of the Short-grass Prairie Canada Goose population ✓ 1% of the mid-continent Northern Pintail population ✓ 6% of the west/central North American King Eider population

[1] This criterion includes areas on which species or subspecies depend to complete any part of their life cycle, such as nesting, feeding, migration and wintering areas.

Criteria for eligibility as a National Wildlife Area (Environment and Climate Change Canada 2017b)	How Ahiak MBS meets criterion for designation as a National Wildlife Area
2. The area supports an appreciable assemblage[2] of species or subspecies of migratory birds or species at risk, or an appreciable number of individuals of any one or more of these species or subspecies where total populations are not known or the assemblage represents a regionally significant area.	✓ Six species at risk listed under the federal *Species at Risk Act* ✓ Provides habitat for the largest variety of geese in any single area in North America ✓ Only place where two types of Brant nest ✓ One million shorebird species, most of which are in population decline, using Ahiak MBS during the breeding season ✓ High arctic nesting shorebirds are using Ahiak MBS as a stop-over site during northbound migration
3. The area has been identified as critical habitat for a listed migratory bird or other species at risk population, subspecies or species.	Not applicable.
4. The area is a rare or unusual wildlife habitat of a specific type in a biogeographic region, or has special value for maintaining the genetic and ecological diversity of a region because of the wide range, quality and uniqueness of its flora and fauna[3].	Not applicable.
5. The area possesses a high potential for restoration or enhancement, now or in the future, such that wildlife populations could be increased or managed to meet national objectives.	Not applicable.

[2] An "appreciable assemblage" of species or subspecies would be a grouping that, in relative terms, is generally accepted as being sufficient to warrant conservation action, such as waterfowl.

[3] This criterion allows for habitats that always have been rare in a region, as well as habitats reduced to a remnant of their former extent.



2016 TO 2023 INUIT IMPACT AND BENEFIT AGREEMENT

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FOR NATIONAL WILDLIFE AREAS AND MIGRATORY BIRD SANCTUARIES IN THE NUNAVUT SETTLEMENT AREA

2016–2023 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ
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BETWEEN
The Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area
represented by Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
The Kitikmeot Inuit Association
The Kivalliq Inuit Association
The Qikiqtani Inuit Association
AND
Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada, as
represented by the Minister of the Environment

Environment and Climate Change Canada
Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

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2016 INUIT IMPACT AND BENEFIT AGREEMENT FOR NATIONAL WILDLIFE AREAS AND MIGRATORY BIRD SANCTUARIES IN THE NUNAVUT SETTLEMENT AREA

WHEREAS National Wildlife Areas (NWAs) are established under the *Canada Wildlife Act* for the purposes of wildlife research, conservation and interpretation; and

WHEREAS Migratory Bird Sanctuaries (MBSs) are established under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* for the purposes of protecting migratory birds and their habitat; and

WHEREAS the establishment of NWAs and MBSs has the potential both to confer benefits and to have detrimental impacts on Inuit; and

WHEREAS, under sections 9.4.1 and 8.4.4 and subject to section 9.4.2 of the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA)*, before an NWA or MBS is established in the Nunavut Settlement Area (NSA) after ratification of the *NLCA*, and for all NWAs and MBSs established before ratification, Inuit and the Government of Canada must negotiate, in good faith, for the purpose of concluding an Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA); and

WHEREAS, in accordance with sections 9.4.1 and 8.4.4 of the *NLCA*, the Parties negotiated an Umbrella IIBA for NWAs and MBSs effective August 22, 2008 (the 2008 IIBA) with a funding schedule ending March 31, 2014, and in accordance with section 8.4.7 of the *NLCA* and section 15.6.2 of the 2008 IIBA have renegotiated this IIBA, for the purpose of addressing all matters connected with NWAs and MBSs in the NSA that could reasonably confer a benefit or that could have a detrimental impact on Inuit on a Nunavut-wide, regional or local basis, and to achieve the other objectives set forth in this IIBA; and

WHEREAS in accordance with sections 9.3.2 and 9.3.7 of the *NLCA*, NWAs and MBSs are to be co-managed by Government of Canada and the Designated Inuit Organization (DIO); and

WHEREAS the Minister of the Environment is responsible before Parliament for NWAs and MBSs and has signed this IIBA with the authority and on behalf of the Government of Canada; and

WHEREAS Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI), has the responsibilities set forth under Article 39 of the *NLCA*, and the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KitIA), the Kivalliq Inuit Association (KivIA), and the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) have the DIO responsibilities under Article 39 of the *NLCA* for negotiating this IIBA, and all of the above organizations have collectively signed this IIBA with the authority of and on behalf of all Inuit of the NSA;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the promises, terms and conditions contained herein, the Parties agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1 — DEFINITIONS

1.1 A term or phrase defined in the *NLCA* and used in the same context in this IIBA has, for the purposes of this IIBA, the same meaning as that set forth in Article 1 of the *NLCA*.

1.2 Except where the context requires otherwise, for the purpose of this IIBA:

"ACMC" means an Area Co-Management Committee, as defined below;

"Associated Community" means a community that is associated with one or more NWAs or MBSs, as set forth in Schedule 2-1;

"Area Co-Management Committee" (ACMC) means an Inuit/Government of Canada NWA or MBS co-management committee required by sections 9.3.2, 9.3.7 and 8.4.11 of the *NLCA* and by section 3.2.1 of this IIBA;

"Canada Wildlife Act" (CWA) means the *Canada Wildlife Act*, its regulations and any successor legislation relating to NWAs;

"CBC" means a Community Beneficiary Committee, as defined below;

"CLARC" means a Community Lands and Resources Committee, as defined below;

"Community Beneficiary Committee," (CBC) or "Community Lands and Resources Committee" (CLARC) means a committee established by an RIA in a Nunavut community to give advice and make recommendations to the RIA on matters related to the management and use of IOL and the other lands, waters and resources in its land use area;

"Cultural Sites of Importance to Inuit" means sites of importance to Inuit for cultural reasons that are identified in accordance with sections 6.4.3 and 6.4.4;

"*CWA*" means the *Canada Wildlife Act*, as defined above;

"CWS" means the Canadian Wildlife Service of the Government of Canada's Department of the Environment and any successor directorate, branch, agency or department that has responsibility for NWAs and MBSs;

"Department of Culture and Heritage" means the territorial Department of Culture and Heritage and any successor agency or department that has responsibility for archaeological sites and artifacts;

"DOE (Nunavut)" means the territorial Department of the Environment and any successor agency or department that has responsibility for wildlife;

"Effective Date" means the date on which this IIBA comes into force for an NWA or MBS in accordance with subsections 2.2.3;

"Enlargement" means any change in the boundaries of an NWA or MBS that would have the effect of enlarging or including new lands or waters in the NWA or MBS;

"Establishment" means the designation of an NWA or MBS under the *CWA* or *MBCA*, respectively;

"IIBA" means an Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement, as defined below;

"IIBA Implementation Funds" means the funds provided or to be provided by the Government of Canada pursuant to sections 15.2.1;

"Interpretation" means oral translation;

"Interpretative Materials" means interpretative materials developed pursuant to Part 6.8;

"Inuit Firm" means an entity that qualifies as an Inuit firm under Article 24 of the *NLCA*;

"Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement" (IIBA) means an IIBA as required by Part 4 of Article 8 and Part 4 of Article 9 of the *NLCA*, or this IIBA, as the context requires;

"Inuit Language" means Inuktitut or Inuinnaqtun, as the circumstances require;

"Inuit Parties" means NTI and the RIAs;

"*Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit*" means that traditional, current and evolving body of Inuit values, beliefs, experience, perceptions and knowledge regarding the environment, including land, water, wildlife and people, to the extent that people are part of the environment;

"Inuit Tourism Provider" means an Inuk or Inuit firm providing, or with an expressed interest in providing, goods or services to tourists;

"Inventories" means inventories of resources importance to Inuit that are developed pursuant to Parts 6.4 through 6.7;

"IOL" means Inuit Owned Lands, as defined in section 1.1.1 of the *NLCA*;

"Management Plan" means a management plan for an NWA or MBS, as required by sections 9.3.8 and 8.4.13 of the *NLCA* and Article 3 of this IIBA;

"*MBCA*" means the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, as defined below;

"MBS" means a Migratory Bird Sanctuary, as defined below;

"Migratory Birds Convention Act" (MBCA) means the federal *Migratory Birds*

Convention Act, including the *Convention* attached to the *Act* as a *Schedule*, its regulations and any successor legislation relating to MBSs;

"Migratory Bird Sanctuary" (MBS) means a migratory bird sanctuary established in the NSA under the *MBCA*;

"Minister" means the federal Minister of the Environment or the Minister's designate, except where otherwise stated;

"National Wildlife Area" (NWA) means a national wildlife area established in the NSA under the *CWA*;

"*NLCA*" means the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement*, as defined below;

"NSA" means the Nunavut Settlement Area, as defined in section 1.1.1 of the *NLCA*;

"NTI" means Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated;

"*Nunavut Land Claims Agreement*" (*NLCA*) means the *Agreement Between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada* that was ratified by a vote of the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and by the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement* Act, S.C. 1993 c. 29;

"NWA" means a National Wildlife Area, as defined above;

"Parties" means the Inuit of the NSA, as represented by Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. and the three Regional Inuit Associations, and Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada, as represented by the Minister, and "Party" means any of the above individually;

"Regional Inuit Association" (RIA) means the Kitikmeot Inuit Association, the Kivalliq Inuit Association, or the Qikiqtani Inuit Association, as the context requires;

"Researcher" means a person holding a permit to carry out research within the boundaries of an NWA or MBS;

"Resource" means minerals and renewable energy resources;

"RIA" means a Regional Inuit Association, as defined above;

"*SARA*" means the *Species at Risk Act* as defined below;

"Species at Risk Act" (SARA) means the federal *Species at Risk Act*, its regulations and any successor legislation;

"TAH" means Total Allowable Harvest, as defined below;

“Total Allowable Harvest” (TAH) means a total allowable harvest as defined in section 5.1.1 of the *NLCA*;

“Visitor” means any person, including a commercial operator, who enters or uses an NWA or MBS, other than:

(a) an Inuk or a family member travelling with an Inuk;

(b) an individual who has been assigned harvesting rights under section 5.7.34 of the *NLCA*;

(c) an employee or contractor of the CWS or other Government of Canada department acting within the scope of his or her employment or contract; or

(d) a Researcher.

“Wildlife Areas of Importance to Inuit” means areas of importance to Inuit for wildlife and other related reasons that are identified in accordance with sections 6.4.3 and 6.4.4.

ARTICLE 2 — GENERAL PROVISIONS

2.1 PRINCIPLES

2.1.1 The unique relationship between the Inuit of Nunavut and the ecosystems of the NSA is ecological, spiritual and social in nature. *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* is a related body of knowledge, which is necessary to and which Inuit shall bring to responsible decision-making regarding the lands, waters and marine areas of the NSA.

2.1.2 NWAs and MBSs make an important contribution to wildlife and wildlife habitat conservation in the NSA, Canada and the world. They shall be co-managed by Inuit and CWS in accordance with the *NLCA*, this IIBA, approved Management Plans, *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit*, scientific information and, except where inconsistent with the *NLCA*, the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, the *Canada Wildlife Act*, the *Species at Risk Act* and other applicable legislation.

2.1.3 Inuit should fully benefit from and fully participate in the economic and other opportunities arising from the establishment and management of NWAs and MBSs.

2.1.4 The establishment and management of NWAs and MBSs should avoid social and cultural disruption to Inuit and their relationship with and use of the lands (including IOL), the waters and the resources of NWAs and MBSs.

2.1.5 The establishment and management of NWAs and MBSs shall be consistent with Inuit harvesting rights under the *NLCA*.

2.1.6 The Inuit Language should be preserved and its use should be supported and promoted in the establishment and management of NWAs and MBSs.

2.1.7 The archaeological and cultural heritage of Inuit should be protected in the establishment and management of NWAs and MBSs.

2.1.8 The opportunities for Inuit provided by this IIBA should build capacity, and encourage self-reliance and the cultural and socio-economic well-being of Inuit.

2.1.9 The implementation of this IIBA should be co-operative, in good faith, and based on the mutual commitment of the Parties.

2.2 APPLICATION

2.2.1 This IIBA, including Schedules 2-1, 3-1, 6-1, 15-1 and Appendix I, constitutes the IIBA required under Articles 8 and 9 of the *NLCA* for each NWA and MBS identified in Schedule 2-1 of this IIBA.

2.2.2 As of the Effective Date, an appendix is not required for any NWA or MBS except for the Ninginganiq NWA, which is attached as Appendix I hereto.

2.2.3 This IIBA shall come into effect and shall replace the 2008 IIBA when it has been signed by the Minister and authorized representatives of NTI and the RIAs.

2.2.4 This Agreement may be signed and dated in any number of its identically worded counterpart copies, each of which once signed and dated shall be deemed to be an original. All such counterpart copies together shall constitute one and the same instrument. Each Party agrees to provide to each of the other Parties an electronically scanned copy of their signed and dated counterpart copy, on the date of signature, by facsimile or email, as evidence of their signature. The Parties acknowledge the validity of such electronically scanned counterpart copies in bringing the IIBA into effect.

2.3 FINANCIAL APPROPRIATIONS

2.3.1 Amounts payable under this IIBA shall be subject to there being a Parliamentary appropriation for that particular purpose in the fiscal year in which the amount is payable.

2.4 AMENDMENT

2.4.1 Subject to section 2.4.2, this IIBA may be amended by written agreement of all the Parties.

2.4.2 The amendment or addition of an appendix or a provision relating to a specific NWA or MBS shall require the written agreement of CWS, NTI and the relevant RIA.

2.5 OTHER GENERAL PROVISIONS

2.5.1 This IIBA is a legally binding and enforceable agreement.

2.5.2 This IIBA is governed by the laws of Nunavut and Canada, as applicable.

2.5.3 This IIBA does not form part of the *NLCA*, and it is not a land claims agreement or treaty within the meaning of Section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*.

2.5.4 Nothing in this IIBA shall be construed so as to abrogate or derogate from any aboriginal or treaty rights of Inuit.

2.5.5 This IIBA and all terms herein shall be read so as to be consistent with the *NLCA*. In the event of any inconsistency or conflict between the IIBA and the *NLCA*, the *NLCA* shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency or conflict.

2.5.6 Nothing included in or excluded from this IIBA is intended to be used as a guide to the interpretation of the *NLCA*.

2.5.7 This IIBA is not a bilateral agreement under section 5.7.18 of the *NLCA*, and it does not establish any limitation on Inuit access rights as set forth in the *NLCA*.

2.5.8 The exclusion from this IIBA of any matter listed in Schedule 8-3 of the *NLCA* shall not be construed as an acknowledgement that the matter is not appropriate for inclusion in this or any future IIBA.

2.5.9 The Articles, Schedules and Appendix constitute this IIBA and shall be read together and interpreted as one agreement. The Preamble, Principles and Objectives in this IIBA are intended to assist in the interpretation of the IIBA.

2.5.10 This IIBA constitutes the entire agreement among the Parties and there are no oral or written representations, warranties, collateral agreements or conditions affecting this IIBA except as expressed in it.

2.5.11 There shall be no presumption that doubtful expressions in this IIBA are to be interpreted in favour of Government of Canada or the Inuit Parties.

2.5.12 There shall be Inuit Language, English and French versions of this IIBA. The English version shall be the authoritative version. Subject to their mutual consent, the Parties may during the term of the IIBA designate the Inuit Language and/or French version(s) to be authoritative as well.

2.5.13 Nothing in this IIBA shall affect the rights or the ability of Inuit to participate in and benefit from programs for Nunavut residents, Inuit or aboriginal people.

2.5.14 No member of the House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part of this IIBA by any benefit arising therefrom.

2.5.15 Time is of the essence in performing all provisions of this IIBA.

2.5.16 Use of the singular in this IIBA includes the plural.

2.5.17 When the Minister designates one or more persons to act in the place of the Minister or delegates a responsibility under this IIBA, CWS shall provide notice of the designation or delegation to the Inuit Parties, and the Minister shall remain responsible for the performance of all designated and delegated responsibilities.

2.5.18 When NTI designates one or more organizations to act in its place or delegates a responsibility under this IIBA, it shall provide notice of the designation or delegation to the Minister and the RIAs, and it shall remain responsible for the performance of all delegated responsibilities.

2.5.19 This IIBA enures to the benefit of and binds the Parties and their successors and assigns.

2.5.20 No Party may transfer any responsibility or obligation under this IIBA from a person or body identified in the IIBA as having that responsibility or obligation to another person or body, without notice to and the approval of the other Parties, such approval not to be unreasonably withheld. Once such approvals are given, the transferee is deemed to be a successor or assign of the Party for the purposes of the IIBA.

2.5.21 The failure of a Party to enforce a provision of this IIBA does not constitute a waiver of the provision or affect the Party's right to enforce the provision at a later date.

2.5.22 If any provision of this IIBA is found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, that provision shall be deemed to be severed from the IIBA, the remainder of the IIBA shall continue in full force, and the Parties shall make best efforts to amend the IIBA to remedy the invalidity or replace the invalid provision.

2.5.23 The Minister shall consult the Inuit Parties when proposed changes to the *CWA*, *MBCA* or *SARA* may affect NWAs or MBSs.

2.6 CONSULTATION

2.6.1 A duty to consult, identified in this IIBA, shall include, at a minimum:

(a) notice of the matter in sufficient form and detail to allow the party being consulted to prepare its views;

(b) a reasonable period of time for the party being consulted to prepare its views and an opportunity to discuss those views with the consulting party; and

(c) full and fair consideration of any views presented.

2.6.2 A duty to consult individual Inuit, identified in this IIBA, shall also include, at a minimum:

(a) reasonable and culturally appropriate consultation techniques, which facilitate the sharing of views by unilingual and other Inuit;

(b) interpretation and translation of relevant materials, as required; and

(c) except where otherwise decided by the relevant ACMC, a summary of the consultation process in English and the Inuit Language.

2.7 UNDERTAKING IN FULFILMENT OF OBLIGATIONS

2.7.1 The Parties shall take all steps that are necessary to give full effect to the provisions of this IIBA.

2.8 NOTICE

2.8.1 Except as otherwise expressly permitted or required, any communications, notices or demands made or given by a Party under this IIBA shall be in writing and shall be: a) delivered personally (in which case the notice shall be considered received on the day of the delivery); or b) mailed by registered mail, return receipt requested (in which case the notice shall be considered received on the seventh business day following the day on which it was registered in a post office; or c) sent by facsimile confirmation transmission (in which case the notice shall be considered received on the second business day following the facsimile transmission); or d) sent by electronic mail, read receipt requested (in which case the notice shall be considered received on the day following the day of delivery).

2.8.2 Notices shall be sent to the following addresses in the case of personal communication, communication by mail, communication by facsimile or by electronic mail, unless otherwise stipulated in this IIBA or indicated by the Parties in writing:

If to the Government of Canada:
Regional Director
Environmental Stewardship Branch
Canadian Wildlife Service
Prairie and Northern Region
Environment Canada
9250 49th Street, Edmonton, AB T6B 1K5
(780) 951-8850
(780) 495-2615 (fax)
david.ingstrup@canada.ca

If to Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.:
Chief Executive Officer, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., Box 638
Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0
(867) 975-4900
(867) 975-4949 (fax)
jtarreak@tunngavik.com

If to the Kitikmeot Inuit Association:
Executive Director, Kitikmeot Inuit Association, Box 18
Cambridge Bay, Nunavut X0B 0C0 (867) 983-2458
(867) 983-2701 (fax)
execdir@kitia.ca

If to the Kivalliq Inuit Association:
Executive Director
Kivalliq Inuit Association, Box 340
Rankin Inlet, Nunavut X0C 0G0
(867) 645-2810
(867) 645-3855 (fax)
gkarlik@kivalliqinuit.ca

If to the Qikiqtani Inuit Association:
Executive Director
Qikiqtani Inuit Association, Box 1340
Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0
(867) 975-8400
(867) 979-3238 (fax)
nbeveridge@qia.ca

2.8.3 In the case of notices by e-mail, the notice shall be sent to the person occupying the position identified in this section at the time of the notice, unless the Parties notify each other otherwise.

2.8.4 In the event of any disruption of postal service, notices shall be delivered personally, or sent by facsimile or by electronic mail.

NWAs and MBSs to Which This IIBA Applies
Schedule 2-1 (Section 2.2.1)

NWAs and MBSs	Associated Communities
1. Akpait NWA	Qikiqtarjuaq
2. Bylot Island MBS	Pond Inlet
3. Dewey Soper MBS	Cape Dorset
4. East Bay MBS	Coral Harbour
5. Harry Gibbons MBS	Coral Harbour
6. Ninginganiq NWA	Clyde River
7. McConnell River MBS	Arviat
8. Nirjutiqarvik NWA	Grise Fiord
9. Polar Bear Pass NWA	Resolute
10. Prince Leopold Island MBS	Resolute, Arctic Bay
11. Qaqulluit NWA	Qikiqtarjuaq
12. Queen Maud Gulf MBS	Cambridge Bay, Gjoa Haven, Omingmaktok
13. Seymour Island MBS	Resolute

ARTICLE 3 — CO-MANAGEMENT

3.1 OBJECTIVES

3.1.1 This Article has the following objectives:

(a) effective co-management of NWAs and MBSs by Inuit and CWS in accordance with the *NLCA*, and particularly Articles 9 and 5 of the *NLCA*;

(b) decision-making for MBSs and NWAs that is substantially informed and influenced by *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit*; and

(c) local Inuit involvement in the planning and management of NWAs and MBSs.

3.2 AREA CO-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

Establishment and Purpose

3.2.1 Area Co-Management Committees (ACMCs) shall be maintained for each NWA or MBS or group thereof listed in Schedule 3-1.

3.2.2 Each ACMC shall base its operations in the Associated Community listed in Schedule 3-1, except that in the case of Queen Maud Gulf MBS, the ACMC shall base its operations in Cambridge Bay.

3.2.3 The purposes of the ACMCs shall be to:

(a) advise the Minister, as they deem appropriate, on all aspects of the planning and management of NWAs and MBSs, in accordance with Part 3.3 of this IIBA;

(b) prepare, amend and recommend Management Plans in accordance with Parts 3.5 to 3.7 of this IIBA; and

(c) fulfill the other functions of the ACMCs set forth in the IIBA.

Appointment and Terms of Members

3.2.4 Each ACMC shall consist of six members, appointed as follows:

(a) the relevant RIA shall appoint three members, all of whom shall be members of the Associated Community's Community Lands and Resources Committee (CLARC) or Community Beneficiary Community (CBC);

(b) the Minister shall appoint three members, two of whom shall be members of the Associated Community's CLARC or CBC. The Minister's third appointment shall be an employee of CWS;

(c) where the ACMC represents more than one Associated Community, as set forth in Schedule 3-1, members of the CLARCs or CBCs of all these Associated Communities are eligible for appointment to an ACMC and the ACMC shall include at least one representative from each Associated Community's CLARC or CBC; and

(d) in the event that a CLARC member is not available to be appointed, other members may be appointed by the Minister and the relevant RIA that are not CLARC members with the agreement of the Parties.

3.2.5 ACMC members shall have demonstrable interest, knowledge or experience in conservation, wildlife, tourism, and/or Inuit culture and heritage.

3.2.6 The relevant RIA shall, after consultation with the Minister, appoint the Chair of each ACMC from among the members appointed from the CLARCs or CBCs. The CWS employee member shall serve as the Vice-Chair of the ACMC and may not also serve as the Chair.

3.2.7 ACMC members may retain their positions after their CLARC or CBC appointment ends. The terms of ACMC members shall be three (3) years.

3.2.8 The relevant RIA shall notify the Minister within thirty (30) days of the appointment or re-appointment of the CLARC or CBC in the Associated Community(ies). Within ninety (90) days of his or her receipt of the RIA's notice, the Minister shall appoint the two (2) CLARC or CBC members that he or she is responsible for appointing to each ACMC.

3.2.9 ACMC members, including the Chair and Vice-Chair, may be re-appointed to their positions.

3.2.10 The RIA or the Minister may remove ACMC members in accordance with ACMC procedures established pursuant to section 3.2.22.

3.2.11 If a member is removed from or otherwise leaves an ACMC, the RIA or the Minister who appointed that member shall, within a reasonable time, appoint a replacement member in the manner described above.

Training

3.2.12 Each ACMC shall hold periodic training and orientation workshop(s) as needed to ensure new members are adequately trained to fulfill their obligations.

3.2.13 The purpose of the workshop(s) shall be to:

(a) familiarize ACMC members with relevant legislation, the *NLCA*, NWA or MBS planning and management processes, this IIBA, and the roles and responsibilities of the ACMCs under the IIBA;

(b) develop appropriate methods to assist the Inuit members of the ACMCs in obtaining and bringing *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* to ACMC deliberations; and

(c) enable the members to better carry out their responsibilities under the IIBA.

3.2.14 CWS shall develop the workshop(s) in consultation with NTI, the RIAs and the ACMCs. NTI or the relevant RIA may participate in the workshop(s). The workshop(s) shall be planned, coordinated, and delivered by CWS, except that the *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* component of the workshop(s) shall be facilitated by the relevant RIA or NTI.

3.2.15 An all ACMCs meeting shall occur once within the term of this IIBA for a training session to exchange information, learn from each other and, to the extent possible, coordinate their work.

Operations

3.2.16 Each ACMC shall meet in person at least once a year. ACMCs may also conduct their work by teleconference and any decisions so made shall be valid.

3.2.17 ACMC meetings shall be open to the public, but ACMCs may meet *in camera* from time to time if, in the opinion of the ACMC, special circumstances so require.

3.2.18 ACMCs shall conduct their business in the Inuit Language and English, and Interpretation and translation shall be provided as requested by the members.

3.2.19 The quorum for any ACMC meeting shall be four members, at least two of whom shall be RIA appointees.

3.2.20 Members appointed to the ACMCs shall consider the interests of the Inuit of the Associated Community(ies), the region and the NSA as a whole, and the interests of the people of Nunavut and of Canada when deliberating on any matter.

3.2.21 ACMCs shall make all reasonable efforts to make their decisions by consensus (the agreement of all members). If an ACMC is unable to reach consensus on any issue, it may decide by simple majority vote. The Chair and Vice-Chair shall participate in all ACMC decision-making.

3.2.22 ACMCs shall, with the assistance of the Parties, establish procedures governing their operations, including conflict of interest guidelines and a code of conduct, and the ACMCs and the Parties shall make these procedures publicly available. Wherever reasonable and agreeable to the relevant ACMCs, these procedures shall be consistent among different ACMCs.

Budget and Work Plan

3.2.23 Prior to the conclusion of every fiscal year, each ACMC shall prepare a work plan and proposed budget for the coming year.

3.2.24 Each ACMC shall submit its proposed work plan and budget to CWS, NTI and the relevant RIA for their review and approval at the annual review in accordance with Part 15.4.

3.2.25 ACMCs may recommend changes to their work plans and budgets as circumstances change during any fiscal year. They shall submit any such revised work plans and budgets to CWS, NTI and the relevant RIA for their review and approval, within a reasonable period of time.

3.2.26 At the conclusion of each fiscal year, each ACMC shall prepare a report on the attainment of that year's work plan and on other matters as the ACMC sees fit. Each ACMC shall submit its report for the Parties' review in the annual reviews under Part 15.4.

Costs

3.2.27 ACMC budgets shall be approved in advance in accordance with sections 3.2.24 and 3.2.25. Legitimate ACMC costs are as follows:

(a) honoraria for members for ACMC work when a member is not otherwise reimbursed for that work;

(b) the ACMCs' meeting expenses, including travel, accommodation and per diem expenses at Treasury Board rates for members who must travel to attend ACMC meetings and who are not otherwise reimbursed for these expenses;

(c) expenses of RIA staff who travel to attend ACMC meetings; and

(d) other costs associated with the ACMCs' performance of their duties under this IIBA.

3.2.28 Subject to section 15.2.1, CWS shall provide NTI with IIBA Implementation Funds in the amounts identified in line 1 and line 2 of Schedule 15-1 to pay the costs of the ACMCs described in section 3.2.27. NTI's obligations to pay ACMC costs pursuant to this section are limited by and to the funding provided in lines 1 and 2 of Schedule 15-1.

Secretariat Support

3.2.29 CWS shall provide secretariat support to the ACMCs as set forth in section 3.2.30.

3.2.30 The secretariat support provided by CWS shall consist of:

(a) logistical support including the organization of ACMC meetings, teleconferences, consultations, travel and accommodations;

(b) assistance in ACMC budget preparation;

(c) administrative support and the maintenance of ACMC documents and files; and

(d) other duties of a similar nature as directed by the Chair and agreed by CWS.

3.2.31 At the request of CWS, the relevant RIA may assign a staff person to provide support for ACMC meetings. The amounts to pay for the costs associated with this RIA staff person are identified in line 1 of Schedule 15-1.

3.3 AREA CO-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE ADVICE

3.3.1 In accordance with section 9.3.7 of the *NLCA*, an ACMC may, as it deems appropriate, advise the Minister on all matters related to NWA or MBS management. An ACMC may also, as it deems appropriate, advise the Parties and other Government of Canada organisations, departments and agencies on matters related to the management of an NWA or MBS.

3.3.2 For greater certainty, section 2.1.2 does not constrain an ACMC from providing advice to the Minister, the Parties or other Government of Canada organisations, departments and agencies as it deems appropriate, including advice on legislative change. Notwithstanding section 2.1.2, a member of an ACMC may bring to ACMC deliberations and decision-making, and otherwise express, his or her views on any matter under consideration by the ACMC, whether or not those views are consistent with legislation.

3.3.3 In formulating their advice to the Minister, ACMCs shall carefully consider *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* brought forward by any member.

3.3.4 The role of the ACMCs includes advising on:

(a) the NWA Strategy and Action Plan for Nunavut (Part 3.4);

(b) Management Plans (Parts 3.5 to 3.7);

(c) RIA-Supported Permit Applications (Part 4.3);

(d) the removal of carving stone from NWAs and MBSs (Part 5.4);

(e) outpost camps and Cabins in NWAs and MBSs (Part 5.5);

(f) the inventories of resources important to Inuit, including oral history projects, archaeological projects and Inuit Language place names (Parts 6.4 to 6.7);

(g) NWA and MBS research (Part 10.2);

(h) CWS's role in the protection of Archaeological Sites, Artifacts and Specimens and Cultural Sites of Importance to Inuit (Part 11.3);

(i) the management and protection of wildlife and wildlife habitat within an MBS or NWA (Part 12.2);

(j) the Establishment, Enlargement, Status Change, Reduction or Disestablishment of an MBS or NWA, as appropriate (Parts 13.3 and 13.5); and

(k) Visitor use of NWAs and MBSs, including recommended guide areas (Parts 14.2 and 14.4).

3.3.5 The Minister shall seek the advice of the relevant ACMCs on all significant policy matters directly affecting NWAs or MBSs. In all significant policy decisions, the Minister shall carefully consider *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* documented and presented to the Minister by an ACMC.

3.3.6 With the exception of advice on RIA-Supported Permit Applications under section 4.3.2, which is governed by section 4.3.3, ACMC advice to the Minister is subject to the process set forth in section 3.3.7.

3.3.7 The Minister shall consider an ACMC's advice on any matter as follows:

(a) on first receipt of an ACMC's advice, the Minister shall accept and implement or reject the advice. If the Minister rejects the ACMC's advice, the Minister shall, within sixty (60) days of receiving the advice, provide written reasons to the ACMC for the rejection. If the Minister considered any additional information not in the possession of the ACMC, the Minister shall, subject to legal restrictions on disclosure, disclose that information in the written reasons;

(b) if the Minister rejects an ACMC's advice, the ACMC may reconsider its advice, and it may, within sixty (60) days of receiving the Minister's reasons for the rejection, submit revised advice;

(c) the Minister shall consider any revised advice submitted by an ACMC under subsection (b), and shall make and implement a final decision within sixty (60) days. The Minister shall provide written reasons to the ACMC, to the extent that the Minister has rejected or varied the ACMC's revised advice. The failure of an ACMC to submit revised advice to the Minister within the required time shall not prevent the Minister from making and implementing the final decision;

(d) the sixty (60) day deadlines in subsections (a), (b) and (c) above may be extended with the mutual agreement of the Minister, NTI and the relevant RIA; and

(e) the Minister's written reasons provided pursuant to this section shall address any *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* documented and presented to the Minister by the ACMC.

3.4 NWA STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

3.4.1 Within the term of the IIBA, CWS shall develop a draft NWA Strategy and Action Plan for Nunavut for consultation with the ACMCs and the relevant Inuit organizations, including the RIAs, the RWOs and NTI. The Strategy will be completed prior to the establishment of any new NWAs.

3.4.2 The Strategy shall identify potential NWAs, in addition to those which have already been established, which are required to complete an effective network of NWAs in the NSA. The Action Plan shall establish a timetable for implementing the Strategy. The timetable shall be subject to, and shall provide for, any steps to be taken pursuant to Article 13 of this IIBA.

3.4.3 In developing the Strategy and Action Plan, CWS shall carefully consider *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* documented and presented to it by any ACMC.

3.4.4 CWS shall present the draft Strategy and Action Plan to the Minister for approval. Any future NWA initiatives shall be consistent with the Strategy and Action Plan.

3.4.5 CWS may amend the Strategy and Action Plan in accordance with the process set forth in sections 3.4.1 through 3.4.4.

3.4.6 Funding to fulfill the obligations identified in this Part shall not be derived from IIBA Implementation Funds.

3.5 MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION

3.5.1 For every NWA or MBS, a Management Plan shall be completed by CWS at the earliest possible date and no later than the dates set forth in the implementation plan pursuant to section 15.3.1.

3.5.2 In accordance with section 8.4.13 of the *NLCA*, for any NWA or MBS established after the Effective Date of this IIBA, a Management Plan shall, subject to section 3.5.3, be completed within five (5) years of the establishment of the NWA or MBS.

3.5.3 Each ACMC shall prepare the Management Plan for the MBS(s) or NWA(s) for which it is responsible under Schedule 3-1.

3.5.4 In preparing Management Plans, the ACMCs shall carefully consider any *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* brought forward by a member.

3.5.5 The ACMC shall consult the relevant RIA, and NTI, before completing the draft Management Plan.

3.5.6 Subject to its work plan and budget, the ACMC may prepare the Management Plan according to whatever process it deems appropriate and it may consult as it deems appropriate.

3.5.7 The Management Plan shall include a description of:

(a) the purposes of the NWA or MBS;

(b) management goals and objectives;

(c) the natural and cultural history and the context within which the NWA or MBS operates;

(d) policies that will guide the management of the NWA or MBS;

(e) a schedule to implement Management Plan action items; and

(f) items identified pursuant to sections 14.2.2 and 14.4.1.

3.5.8 Where an NWA or MBS includes IOL, the Management Plan shall reflect and address any special issues arising from the presence of the IOL.

3.5.9 In the event that a management plan already exists for an NWA or MBS, the ACMC shall review that management plan and it may, in accordance with Part 3.6, recommend amendment or replacement of that plan as it deems appropriate.

3.6 MANAGEMENT PLAN APPROVAL

3.6.1 The ACMCs shall recommend completed Management Plans to the NWMB for approval in accordance with sections 5.2.34(c) and 5.3.16 of the *NLCA*.

3.6.2 The ACMC shall provide the relevant RIA and NTI with a copy of the completed Management Plan when it sends the Plan to the NWMB.

3.6.3 If, in accordance with the decision-making process set forth in subsection 5.2.34(c) and sections 5.3.17 through 5.3.23 of the *NLCA*, the NWMB or the Minister rejects, in whole or part, a completed Management Plan and the Plan is returned to an ACMC for reconsideration, the relevant ACMC shall re-consider the Plan and re-submit it to the NWMB.

3.6.4 In accordance with section 8.4.13 of the *NLCA*, approved Management Plans shall be based on the recommendations of the relevant ACMCs, taking into account the recommendations of other interested persons or bodies.

3.6.5 Once the Minister has accepted a Management Plan, the Minister shall proceed forthwith to do all things necessary to implement the Plan.

3.6.6 The ACMC shall provide a copy of the approved Management Plan to NTI and the relevant RIA.

3.7 AMENDMENTS TO MANAGEMENT PLANS

3.7.1 Government of Canada, a DIO, any member of an ACMC, or any person whose interests are affected by a Management Plan may propose an amendment to a Management Plan to the ACMC.

3.7.2 The ACMC shall consider the proposed amendment and may recommend amendments to the Management Plan in accordance with the process set forth under Parts 3.5 and 3.6.

Area Co-Management Committees
Schedule 3-1 (Sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2)

NWAs and MBSs	Associated Communities	Area Co-Management Committees
1. Akpait NWA and Qaqulluit NWA	Qikiqtarjuaq	Sululiit
2. Bylot Island MBS	Pond Inlet	Asungasungaaq
3. Dewey Soper MBS	Cape Dorset	Isulijarnik
4. East Bay MBS and Harry Gibbons MBS	Coral Harbour	Irniurviit
5. Ninginganiq NWA	Clyde River	Ninginganiq
6. McConnell River MBS	Arviat	Nivvialik
7. Nirjutiqarvik NWA	Grise Fiord	Nirjutiqarvik
8. Polar Bear Pass NWA, Prince Leopold Island MBS and Seymour Island MBS	Resolute	Sulukvait
9. Queen Maud Gulf MBS	Cambridge Bay, Gjoa Haven, Omingmaktok	Ahiak

ARTICLE 4 — INUIT OWNED LANDS

4.1 OBJECTIVES

4.1.1 This Article has the following objectives:

(a) maintain the natural resource values of IOL that lie within MBSs and NWAs;

(b) recognize the respective roles and responsibilities of the RIAs and the Minister in managing IOL within MBSs and NWAs;

(c) fairly and impartially resolve disputes between an RIA and CWS regarding the permitting of activities on IOL within NWAs and MBSs;

(d) ensure reasonable notice to Inuit when CWS agents, employees and contractors access IOL; and

(e) ensure reasonable access across NWAs and MBSs to IOL.

4.2 DEFINITIONS

4.2.1 For the purposes of this Article:

(a) "RIA-Supported Permit Application" means an application to CWS, made or supported in writing by an RIA, for an NWA or MBS permit to conduct an activity on IOL within an NWA or MBS where, pursuant to sections 9.3.3 or 9.3.4 of the *NLCA*, the activity requires a permit under the *CWA* or the *MBCA*; and

(b) "RIA-Supported Permit" means an RIA-Supported Permit Application approved by the Minister.

4.3 USE OF IOL PARCELS IN MBSs AND NWAs

Decision-Making Test

4.3.1 The Minister shall approve an RIA-Supported Permit Application where, in his or her opinion, acting reasonably, the proposed activity is consistent with the *CWA*, *MBCA* or *SARA*, as applicable. When evaluating an RIA-Supported Permit Application, the Minister shall consider:

(a) the potential effects of the proposed activity on local migratory bird populations and habitat, on local wildlife populations and habitat, on any endangered, threatened or extirpated wildlife species listed under *SARA*, or on those species' critical habitat, including:

(i) the nature and scale of the activity;

(ii) the location and geographic extent of the activity;

(iii) the time of year of the activity;

(iv) the duration of the activity;

(v) the likelihood of potential effects from the activity; and

(vi) the likelihood of population and habitat recovery;

(b) the social, cultural and economic importance of the activity to Inuit;

(c) the RIA's and the Associated Community's objectives in supporting the activity;

(d) whether there are financially viable and practical alternatives to carrying out the activity in the MBS or NWA;

(e) any conciliator's report under section 4.3.8 and any RIA President-Ministerial discussions under section 4.3.9;

(f) such other matters as the Minister, acting reasonably, considers relevant; and

(g) whether the activity can be accommodated within the MBS or NWA, given the above considerations.

Decision-Making Process

4.3.2 The relevant ACMC may advise the RIA and CWS on all aspects of RIA-Supported Permit Applications, including any terms and conditions that should be attached to RIA-Supported Permits.

4.3.3 The decision-making process set forth in sections 4.3.4 through 4.3.13, using the test in section 4.3.1, shall apply to all RIA-Supported Permit Applications. The process set forth in sections 3.3.6 and 3.3.7 shall not apply to ACMC advice on RIA-Supported Permit Applications.

4.3.4 An RIA-Supported Permit Application, together with any supporting documentation, shall address the factors set forth in section 4.3.1, as applicable. The RIA shall document and include in the Application any *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* that it believes relevant to the Application. CWS may require further information from the applicant where an RIA-Supported Permit Application is incomplete.

4.3.5 On the receipt of a complete RIA-Supported Permit Application, CWS and the RIA shall meet, within a reasonable time, in person or by teleconference, to discuss the Application.

4.3.6 If, following the section 4.3.5 discussions, either Party has concerns with the RIA-Supported Permit Application, it may give notice to the other Party that it wishes to attempt to resolve the matter through mediation. CWS and the RIA shall then retain the services of a mutually acceptable mediator and they shall, within a reasonable time, make all reasonable efforts to resolve the matter through mediation.

4.3.7 If, following the completion of the section 4.3.5 discussions and any mediation pursuant to section 4.3.6, CWS has concerns regarding the RIA-Supported Permit Application, it shall, within a reasonable time, so notify the relevant RIA and the ACMC, and it shall provide them with written documentation of its concerns. CWS's documentation shall address any *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* documented and presented to it by the RIA or ACMC.

4.3.8 If, after considering CWS's concerns as documented pursuant to section 4.3.7, the RIA wishes to proceed with the RIA-Supported Permit Application, it may give notice to CWS that it wishes to attempt to resolve the matter through conciliation. CWS and the RIA shall then, within a reasonable time, select a mutually acceptable conciliator and conciliation process, and the conciliator shall submit a report to the President of the RIA and the Minister.

4.3.9 If, after considering the conciliator's report under section 4.3.8, the RIA wishes to proceed with the RIA-Supported Permit Application, it may refer the Application to the President of the RIA and the Minister, who shall then, within a mutually acceptable time, discuss the Application, in person or by teleconference.

4.3.10 At the conclusion of the section 4.3.9 discussions, or earlier if the Minister is willing to approve the RIA-Supported Permit Application at an earlier point in the decision-making process, the Minister shall make his or her decision.

4.3.11 In the event that the Minister does not approve the RIA-Supported Permit Application, the Minister shall, within a reasonable time, provide the RIA with written reasons for his or her decision.

4.3.12 Nothing in this Article shall limit the legal remedies of any Party.

4.3.13 Each disputing Party shall pay its own costs of dispute resolution undertaken pursuant to this Article, and the Parties shall share equally all costs associated with the hiring of a mediator or a conciliator pursuant to sections 4.3.6 and 4.3.8.

4.3.14 Notwithstanding section 1.2, the "Minister" in subsection 4.3.1(e) and in sections 4.3.8 through 4.3.11 means the Minister, and not a Ministerial designate. For greater certainty, in section 4.3.8, the "Minister" means the Minister only in the sense that any conciliation report shall be submitted directly to the Minister and not merely to a Ministerial designate; the inclusion of "the Minister" in section 4.3.8 does not mean that the Minister rather than a designate must otherwise take part in any conciliation process.

4.4 GENERAL

4.4.1 Prior to making any decision that could substantially affect IOL within or adjacent to an NWA or MBS, CWS shall consult the relevant RIA. The RIA shall document and present to CWS any *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* which it believes relevant to CWS's decision. CWS shall provide written reasons for its decision. CWS's reasons shall address any *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* documented and presented to it by the RIA or ACMC.

4.5 IOL NOT IN SCHEDULE 9-3

4.5.1 IOL parcels which may in the future lie within a proposed NWA or MBS or an Enlargement of an NWA or MBS and which are not identified in Schedule 9-3 of the *NLCA* shall only with the written consent of the relevant RIA, or NTI if the IOL include subsurface rights, be included in the NWA or MBS. For greater certainty, any such Establishment or Enlargement is subject to an amendment to this IIBA.

4.6 CWS RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES ON IOL

4.6.1 In accordance with section 21.5.4 of the *NLCA*, any agent, employee or contractor of CWS exercising a right of access to IOL and water on IOL in an NWA or MBS under Article 21 of the *NLCA* for legitimate Government purposes relating to the lawful delivery and management of CWS programs and the enforcement of laws is subject to subsection 21.3.12(b) and section 21.3.13 of the *NLCA*.

4.6.2 In accordance with section 21.5.7 of the *NLCA*, access to IOL by CWS personnel for the purposes of wildlife management and wildlife research is subject to the approval of the NWMB after consultation with the appropriate RWO.

4.6.3 In order to keep the relevant RIA informed of CWS actions on its lands, CWS agents, employees and contractors shall also, wherever practicable and appropriate, make all reasonable efforts to provide the RIA with written notice prior to entering on IOL. Without in any way limiting the requirements of section 4.6.2, examples when notice to an RIA may not be practicable or appropriate include animal tracking actions which necessitate unforeseeable entry onto IOL, search and rescue, other emergencies and the enforcement of laws. Where prior written notice has not been given, CWS shall provide notice to the RIAs as soon as it is practicable and appropriate after entering on IOL.

4.6.4 CWS shall provide written guidelines to all CWS agents, employees and contractors, to ensure that such individuals comply fully with section 4.6.3.

4.7 ACCESS TO IOL

4.7.1 The provisions of Part 4.3 shall also apply to a permit application to CWS made or supported by an RIA and related to access across an NWA or MBS to Resources on IOL parcels partly inside or sharing the NWA's or MBS's boundary, or to the siting of infrastructure and facilities on such IOL.

ARTICLE 5 — INUIT RIGHTS AND USES OF NWAs AND MBSs

5.1 OBJECTIVES

5.1.1 This Article has the following objectives:

(a) acknowledge Inuit rights to harvest wildlife in NWAs and MBSs as set forth in the *NLCA*;

(b) address permit requirements related to the guiding of sports hunters in NWAs and MBSs;

(c) provide for the exercise of Inuit rights to remove carving stone from NWAs and MBSs, as set forth in the *NLCA*; and

(d) provide for Inuit establishment of outpost camps in NWAs and MBSs, as set forth in the *NLCA*.

5.2 INUIT USE OF AND ACCESS TO NWAs AND MBSs

5.2.1 As set forth in Article 5 and subject to section 5.7.18 of the *NLCA*, Inuit have a free and unrestricted right of access for the purpose of harvesting to all lands, waters and marine areas within NWAs and MBSs.

5.2.2 As set forth in and subject to Article 5 of the *NLCA*, including any applicable restrictions established pursuant to that Article by the NWMB, an Inuk or an assignee under section 5.7.34 of the *NLCA* may, within an NWA or MBS, harvest wildlife and engage in activities reasonably incidental to harvesting without any form of licence, permit, tax or fee under the *CWA* or the *MBCA*.

5.2.3 For greater certainty, to the extent that it is consistent with the *NLCA*, *CWA*, *MBCA* and *SARA*, the Nunavut *Wildlife Act* shall continue to apply within NWAs and MBSs.

5.2.4 NTI may prepare an Inuit Language and English information sheet that identifies Inuit harvesting and related activities that do not require a permit in NWAs or MBSs. In this event, CWS and NTI shall discuss the information sheet. Provided that they agree on its contents, CWS shall cover the costs of translating and distributing the information sheet.

5.2.5 Before seeking NWMB approval to limit Inuit harvesting activities in an NWA or MBS, CWS shall consult NTI and the relevant ACMC in an effort to find means other than regulation to resolve disputes regarding such activities.

5.3 SPORTS HUNTER GUIDING

5.3.1 Subject to Article 5 of the *NLCA*, including any limitations established by the NWMB pursuant to that Article, an Inuk guide may, without any form of licence, permit, tax or fee under the *CWA* or *MBCA*, guide or transport sports hunters and their equipment through an NWA or MBS to a destination within or outside the NWA or MBS. For greater certainty, this section is not intended to affect the requirement for a sports hunter to obtain any necessary permits.

5.3.2 Subject to Article 5 of the *NLCA*, including any limitations established by the NWMB pursuant to that Article, when guiding or transporting sport hunters or their equipment through an NWA or MBS to a destination within or outside the NWA or MBS, an Inuk may, without any form of licence, permit, tax or fee under the *CWA* or *MBCA*, carry and discharge firearms for self- protection or the protection of clients.

5.4 REMOVAL OF CARVING STONE

5.4.1 As set forth in and subject to sections 19.9.4 and 19.9.9 of the *NLCA*, an Inuk has the right to remove up to 50 cubic yards per year of carving stone from Crown lands within NWAs and MBSs, and any amount of carving stone from IOL within NWAs and MBSs.

5.4.2 An Inuk may exercise the right set forth in section 5.4.1, provided that the extraction and transportation of carving stone are carried out in a manner consistent with the conservation of wildlife and wildlife habitat, including the maintenance of healthy wildlife populations.

5.4.3 The relevant ACMC may advise CWS, Inuit exercising rights under sections 5.4.1 and 5.4.2 and, in the case of IOL in NWAs or MBSs, the relevant RIA, on ways of preventing and resolving disputes associated with the extraction and transportation of carving stone from NWAs and MBSs.

5.4.4 Subject to sections 5.4.1 and 5.4.2, Management Plans may identify carving stone deposits in NWAs and MBSs, and may include recommendations to guide the extraction and transportation of carving stone or to prevent or resolve disputes associated with such extraction and transportation. Such recommendations shall bind Inuit only upon agreement in an appendix to this IIBA.

5.5 NEW OUTPOST CAMPS

5.5.1 For the purposes of this Part, “new outpost camps” means outpost camps established in NWAs and MBSs from the date of the ratification of the *NLCA*.

5.5.2 Management Plans for particular NWAs and MBSs shall identify, among other things, any areas where the establishment of new outpost camps is inconsistent with the conservation of wildlife and wildlife habitat, including the maintenance of healthy wildlife populations.

5.5.3 Inuit may establish new outpost camps anywhere in an NWA or MBS except within the areas identified pursuant to section 5.5.2.

5.5.4 Pursuant to section 7.2.2. of the *NLCA*, the establishment of new outpost camps is subject to the approval of the appropriate HTO or HTOs. Inuit intending to establish a new outpost camp in an NWA or MBS shall discuss the intended location of the camp with the HTO and the appropriate ACMC, with a view to minimizing impacts, if any, on wildlife and wildlife habitat.

5.5.5 If CWS becomes aware that a Visitor wishes to visit an outpost camp, it shall direct the Visitor to consult the relevant ACMC. The ACMC shall advise the Visitor on the appropriateness of the visit.

ARTICLE 6 — INFORMATION, MATERIALS AND FACILITIES

6.1 OBJECTIVES

6.1.1 This Article has the following objectives:

(a) document the archaeological, ethnographic, and oral history records of NWAs and MBSs;

(b) identify Cultural Sites of Importance to Inuit and Wildlife Areas of Importance to Inuit;

(c) develop Interpretative Materials in support of tourism that is appropriate to NWAs and MBSs;

(d) educate Nunavut residents and Visitors about NWA and MBS resources including, in particular, Inuit cultural and heritage resources;

(e) use Inuit Language place names in the establishment and management of NWAs and MBSs; and

(f) promote the understanding of *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit*, and other aspects of Inuit culture and heritage.

6.2 TRANSLATION REQUIREMENTS

6.2.1 In accordance with section 8.4.16 of the *NLCA*, in addition to any other translation requirements contained in this IIBA, CWS shall, at its own cost, translate and make available in the Inuit Language all written (including electronic), audio and video information produced by it to educate or inform the public about NWAs and MBSs.

6.3 PROJECTS SUBJECT TO FUNDING

6.3.1 Subject to section 15.2.1, CWS shall provide NTI with IIBA Implementation Funds in the amounts identified in lines 3 and 4 of Schedule 15-1 to prepare Inventories and Interpretative Material. NTI's obligations under Parts 6.4 through 6.8 are limited by and to the amount of funding provided.

6.4 INVENTORIES OF RESOURCES IMPORTANT TO INUIT: GENERAL PROVISIONS

6.4.1 NTI shall contract for the preparation of inventories of resources important to Inuit (the "Inventories"), following accepted contracting standards and practices, for all or some of the NWAs and MBSs identified in Schedule 6-1. These inventories shall be initiated and completed according to the implementation plan pursuant to section 15.3.1.

6.4.2 The purposes of the Inventories are as follows:

(a) support the development of Management Plans;

(b) support the development of the Interpretative Materials described in Part 6.8;

(c) document information of cultural importance to Inuit; and

(d) support the development of official Inuit Language names for NWAs, MBSs, and places therein.

6.4.3 The Inventories shall include to the extent deemed appropriate by the Inuit Parties:

(a) Inuit oral history projects and archaeological projects as described in Parts 6.5 and 6.6 below;

(b) the identification and description of Wildlife Areas of Importance to Inuit and Cultural Sites of Importance to Inuit; and

(c) the identification of potential Inuit Language names for NWAs, MBSs and significant places therein, in the manner set forth in section 6.7.1 below.

6.4.4 Wildlife Areas of Importance to Inuit and Cultural Sites of Importance to Inuit shall be identified through such means as the oral history interviews, reviews of existing information, or consultation with local Inuit and HTOs, the NWMB, DOE (Nunavut), Department of Culture and Heritage, and the Inuit Heritage Trust. At a minimum, Wildlife Areas of Importance to Inuit reports shall include the location of each such Area and a description of its wildlife resources and their importance to Inuit.

6.4.5 Existing oral histories, archaeological and wildlife information shall be used in the Inventories, and oral history and archaeological projects shall not duplicate existing information.

6.4.6 In their preparation of the Inventories, NTI shall require its contractors to work, as appropriate, with DOE (Nunavut), Department of Culture and Heritage, the Inuit Heritage Trust, the relevant ACMC and local Inuit. All Inventory work shall comply with the requirements of the *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations* and Article 33 of the *NLCA*, where applicable.

6.4.7 To the extent practicable, NTI shall make Inventories available in appropriate locations in Associated Communities.

6.4.8 NTI shall make all reasonable efforts to make available to ACMCs information collected through the Inventories to support the development of Management Plans.

6.5 ORAL HISTORY PROJECTS

6.5.1 Oral history projects shall include interviews with knowledgeable elders and reviews of available databases including Schedule 6-1 NWAs and MBSs. Relevant interview topics may include, without limitation:

(a) the history of the inter-relationships among people, wildlife of the area, and harvesting patterns and locations;

(b) legends and stories;

(c) early contact; and

(d) location and description of Cultural Sites of Importance to Inuit and Wildlife Areas of Importance to Inuit.

6.5.2 Interested elders in the Associated Community(ies) shall to the extent deemed appropriate by the Inuit Parties be taken out on the land to visit archaeological sites and to provide an opportunity to obtain additional stories and information.

6.5.3 NTI shall require its contractor to provide each informant with a transcript of his or her interview in the oral history project, as well as a summary report in English and the Inuit Language.

6.5.4 In the development and distribution of oral history material under this IIBA, the Parties shall take into account the ownership and privacy interests of Inuit informants, in consultation with those informants.

6.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS

6.6.1 To the extent deemed appropriate by the Inuit Parties, in consultation with CWS, archaeological projects shall include an inventory and assessment of the archaeological resources of significant parts of Schedule 6-1 NWAs and MBSs and surrounding areas, identified in consultation with Department of Culture and Heritage, the ACMCs and local Inuit. Existing inventories and assessments may be updated as part of this work.

6.6.2 Where warranted by the extent of human use and where possible within the available budget, the ACMCs may, in consultation with Department of Culture and Heritage, recommend that detailed surveys of specific, targeted areas be conducted.

6.6.3 NTI shall require its contractors to meet, before and after any archaeological work, with the ACMCs and Associated Community residents, to inform them about the inventory and assessment, to receive advice regarding possible locations for survey work, and to report on the results of their work.

6.6.4 Archaeological inventories and assessments shall be co-ordinated with oral history projects for the same area.

6.7 INUIT LANGUAGE NAMES FOR MBSs, NWAs AND PLACES THEREIN

6.7.1 As part of the Inventories, NTI shall as needed require its contractors to consult the ACMCs, knowledgeable elders and maps developed by the Inuit Heritage Trust, the Nunavut Planning Commission and the RIAs, to identify potential Inuit Language names for NWAs, MBSs and significant places therein.

6.7.2 On the basis of the information developed pursuant to section 6.7.1, NTI and the Minister shall jointly determine whatever changes are appropriate to the official names of NWAs, MBSs, and significant places therein and, consistent with sections 33.9.1 and 33.9.2 of the *NLCA*, jointly effect the appropriate changes. Official names of NWAs and MBSs shall be of the style: "[Inuit Language name] NWA" and "[Inuit Language name] MBS".

6.7.3 CWS shall include the Inuit Language names developed pursuant to section 6.7.2 on all NWA and MBS maps that it subsequently prints and distributes (on paper or electronically).

6.8 INTERPRETATIVE MATERIALS

6.8.1 NTI shall develop or contract for the development of interpretative materials, such as signs, displays, brochures, and other information about the natural and cultural resources in and around for all or some of the NWAs and MBSs identified in Schedule 6-1 (the "Interpretative Materials"). These interpretive materials shall be initiated and completed according to the implementation plan pursuant to section 15.3.1.

6.8.2 The purpose of the Interpretative Materials shall be to facilitate the development of environmentally sustainable tourism and guiding in and around NWAs and MBSs and to educate Nunavut residents and Visitors about NWA and MBS resources, including, in particular, Inuit cultural and heritage resources.

6.8.3 NTI shall develop criteria by which, Inuit Tourism Providers or other Inuit persons or entities with similar interests may access the funds identified in section 6.8.1. The criteria shall be consistent with the purpose set forth in section 6.8.2, and may include a requirement to obtain matching funds from other sources.

6.8.4 Interpretative Materials shall incorporate *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit*, with special regard to an NWA's or MBS's physical features, ecology, wildlife, and Inuit heritage and culture.

6.8.5 CWS shall within a reasonable time review all biological and ecological information to be contained in the Interpretative Materials (exclusive of *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit*), to ensure the accuracy of the information.

6.8.6 CWS shall include, along with any electronic or other information or promotional material it makes available to Visitors or persons inquiring about an NWA or MBS:

(a) the names and addresses of Inuit Tourism Providers in each Associated Community, as provided by NTI or the appropriate RIA;

(b) an English-Inuit Language glossary of basic phrases and terms that may be useful to Visitors;

(c) any guide-related requirements or recommendations identified pursuant to Parts 10.6 or 14.4 below; and

(d) other appropriate information promoting the NWA or MBS and the region provided by Government, tourism organizations, or Inuit businesses.

6.9 USE OF LOCAL FACILITIES

6.9.1 If CWS displays information on NWAs and MBSs, it shall make use of visitors centres and similar facilities in the Associated Communities.

Inventories and Interpretative Materials
Schedule 6-1 (Sections 6.4.1, 6.5.1, 6.6.1, 6.8.4)

NWAs and MBSs	Associated Communities
1. Akpait NWA	Qikiqtarjuaq
2. Bylot Island MBS	Pond Inlet
3. Dewey Soper MBS	Cape Dorset
4. East Bay MBS	Coral Harbour
5. Harry Gibbons MBS	Coral Harbour
6. Ninginganiq NWA	Clyde River
7. McConnell River MBS	Arviat
8. Nirjutiqarvik NWA	Grise Fiord
9. Polar Bear Pass NWA	Resolute
10. Prince Leopold Island MBS	Resolute, Arctic Bay
11. Qaqulluit NWA	Qikiqtarjuaq
12. Queen Maud Gulf MBS	Cambridge Bay, Gjoa Haven, Omingmaktok

ARTICLE 7 — TOURISM AND OTHER BUSINESS BENEFITS

7.1 OBJECTIVES

7.1.1 This Article has the following objectives:

(a) promote the economic self-reliance and cultural and social well-being of Inuit;

(b) develop appropriate tourism and other economic opportunities in and around NWAs and MBSs;

(c) provide training and on-going support to Inuit in the Associated Communities;

(d) enable Inuit to establish and maintain tourism-related businesses and careers;

(e) increase tourism-related services and local capacity within Associated Communities;

(f) increase the ecotourism value of NWAs and MBSs to Inuit; and

(g) contribute to sustainable development in the NSA.

7.2 INUIT TOURISM PROVIDERS FUND

7.2.1 NTI shall administer an Inuit Tourism Providers fund to build capacity among Inuit Tourism Providers in the Associated Communities and to develop effective community-based tourism services. Subject to section 15.2.1, CWS shall provide NTI with IIBA Implementation Funds in the amounts identified in line 5 of Schedule 15-1 for the Inuit Tourism Providers fund.

7.2.2 The fund may be distributed for the following and similar uses:

(a) training for Inuit Tourism Providers in the following areas, without limitation:

(i) developing funding proposals;

(ii) developing business plans;

(iii) developing tourism packages that meet the needs and expectations of potential clientele;

(iv) developing client services that meet the logistic needs of clientele;

(v) marketing of tourism packages and other services;

(vi) maintaining business records and accounts; and

(vii) delivering interpretation of natural and cultural resources;

(b) mentoring interested Inuit Tourism Providers by established tourism providers for the purpose of providing ongoing support, assistance and training;

(c) developing local services for tourists, and, in particular, tourists visiting from cruise ships;

(d) paying business and insurance fees and similar expenses; and

(e) developing tourism strategies, tourism packages and marketing plans, where requested by Associated Communities.

7.2.3 The fund shall be available to and for the benefit of Inuit Tourism Providers for the uses described in section 7.2.2 and in accordance with the following criteria:

(a) promotes or interprets the cultural values of the NWA or MBS, the management of wildlife in the NWA or MBS, or the conservation of migratory birds or recovery of species at risk; or

(b) promotes the development of tourism or other economic opportunities for Inuit in Associated Communities, in a way that encourages an appreciation for nature and the conservation or interpretation of wildlife in or around the NWA or MBS, and is consistent with the Management Plan for the NWA or MBS, if and where one applies.

7.2.4 NTI shall provide the Parties with an annual summary of initiatives with respect to this Article, an evaluation of the success of the initiatives and recommendations for enhancing Inuit capacity.

ARTICLE 8 — INUIT CONTRACTING AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

8.1 OBJECTIVES

8.1.1 This Article has the following objectives:

(a) promote Inuit participation in CWS Contracts to a representative level in the NSA, consistent with Article 24 of the *NLCA*; and

(b) improve the capacity of Inuit Contractors to be awarded Government of Canada Contracts.

8.2 DEFINITIONS

8.2.1 For the purposes of this Article:

(a) "Aboriginal Business" means an Aboriginal Business as that term is defined in the Government of Canada's Aboriginal Business Procurement Policy Performance Objectives (archived Contracting Policy Notice 1996-6), as amended from time to time, and includes "Inuit firm" as that term is defined in Article 24 of the *NLCA*.

(b) "Business Opportunity or Venture" means, subject to subsection (c), a Contract with a term of more than one year, or substantially the same Contract issued over more than one year:

(i) consisting of no less than sixty (60) person-days per year; or

(ii) with a Contract value of at least $20,000 per year; and

(iii) such other Contract or Contracts as CWS and the relevant DIO agree from time to time, in writing, are Business Opportunities;

(c) a Business Opportunity or Venture shall not include:

(i) a Contract intended to be performed within one 12-month period, the performance of which extends beyond one year due to delays, deficiencies or unexpected field season requirements;

(ii) employment contracts; or

(iii) such other Contract or Contracts as CWS and the relevant DIO agree from time to time, in writing, are not Business Opportunities;

(d) "Contracts" means all contracts, except contracts for Government of Nunavut employment within the meaning of Article 23 of the *NLCA*, issued by CWS with respect to an NWA or MBS, including, without limitation:

(i) contracts for the feasibility, design, development, purchase, construction, installation, improvement, operation, maintenance, repair, or removal of facilities or infrastructure related to an NWA or MBS;

(ii) contracts for the development of information or promotional material;

(iii) any procurement contracts required to be issued under this IIBA; and

(e) "Inuit Contractor" means an Inuk or Inuit Firm.

8.3 CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

8.3.1 The Parties agree that the Government of Canada Procurement Strategy for Aboriginal Business (PSAB) applies to the NSA.

8.3.2 For greater certainty, all Contracts shall conform to the requirements of the PSAB and Article 24 of the *NLCA*.

8.3.3 All Contracts shall be set aside for Aboriginal Businesses under the PSAB.

8.3.4 For all Contract requirements, CWS shall identify qualified Inuit Contractors through advertisement in the relevant community or region and, where appropriate, in northern media, and by searching the Inuit firm list maintained by NTI pursuant to section 24.7.1 of the *NLCA*.

8.3.5 CWS shall consider sole sourcing Contracts to qualified Inuit Contractors where sole sourcing is in accordance with the requirements of PSAB.

8.3.6 This Article is subject to the Nunavut Agreement-specific procurement policy, once adopted pursuant to the NTI-Government of Canada Agreement Relating to the Settlement of Litigation and Certain Implementation Matters signed March 4, 2015, as applicable.

8.4 INUIT RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL FOR BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES AND VENTURES

8.4.1 Pursuant to section 8.4.9 of the *NLCA*, DIOs have a right of first refusal to operate all Business Opportunities and Ventures.

8.4.2 CWS shall provide the right of first refusal for Business Opportunities and Ventures in accordance with the procedure set forth below.

8.4.3 The DIO's right of first refusal applies to the renewal or amendment of an existing Business Opportunity or Venture where the renewal or amendment is substantially different in nature or location from the existing Contract, and to the assignment or other transfer of an existing Business Opportunity or Venture.

8.4.4 NTI shall provide CWS with a list of the DIOs designated pursuant to section 8.4.9 of the *NLCA* and the geographic area in which each DIO operates. NTI shall notify CWS of any change in a DIOs' status for this provision.

8.4.5 Where CWS intends to contract out a Business Opportunity or Venture, it shall notify the relevant DIO in writing.

8.4.6 CWS's notice under section 8.4.5 shall state a reasonable date for response from the DIO, which shall not be less than thirty (30) days from the date of the initial notice.

8.4.7 In accordance with section 8.4.9 of the *NLCA*, the DIO shall be entitled upon request to receive a list of all reports and other materials in CWS's possession relevant to the economic feasibility of the Business Opportunity or Venture.

8.4.8 If the DIO submits a response within the stated response time that conforms in all material respects to the contract requirements, CWS shall enter into a contract with the DIO for the Business Opportunity or Venture.

8.5 ANNUAL REVIEWS

8.5.1 In the Annual Review undertaken pursuant to Part 15.4 of this IIBA, CWS shall report to the Parties on all measures it has taken in accordance with this Article, Article 24 of the *NLCA* and PSAB, including relevant information on Contracts issued.

ARTICLE 9 — EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

9.1 OBJECTIVES

9.1.1 This Article has the following objectives:

(a) hire, train and employ Inuit in conservation-related work opportunities;

(b) adapt CWS recruitment, hiring and employment practices to reflect Inuit cultural values and circumstances;

(c) increase opportunities for Inuit to pursue and succeed in conservation-related employment and careers; and

(d) promote Inuit participation in conservation-related employment to a representative level in the NSA, consistent with Article 23 of the *NLCA*.

9.2 INUIT MENTORING PROGRAM

9.2.1 CWS shall continue to co-operate with the Government of Nunavut in the development of materials and information designed to explain conservation-related jobs, career and business opportunities to Inuit.

9.2.2 CWS shall hire, train and mentor, in conservation-related work in association with its Nunavut and Yellowknife offices, as many Inuit interns as the funding identified in line 7 of Schedule 15-1 can reasonably accommodate, but in no event less than one Inuit intern per office, for a period of at least four months per year. For greater certainty, this commitment is in addition to existing summer student programs sponsored by the Government of Canada.

9.2.3 CWS shall provide an annual report to NTI on Inuit mentoring and intern employment status, and, where needed, shall seek the assistance of NTI and the relevant RIA to identify potential interns.

9.3 INDETERMINATE AND TERM RECRUITMENT AND HIRING PRACTICES

9.3.1 CWS shall consult NTI on the following matters regarding recruitment and hiring for indeterminate and term positions in Nunavut:

(a) policies and procedures for filling positions, including methods of advertising;

(b) hiring criteria and qualifications, including the weight to be attached to these; and

(c) job descriptions and statements of qualifications.

9.3.2 CWS shall include the following in the search criteria and job descriptions for indeterminate and term positions in the Nunavut Settlement Area:

(a) knowledge of Inuit culture, society and economy;

(b) community awareness;

(c) where appropriate, fluency in the Inuit Language;

(d) knowledge of environmental characteristics of the NSA;

(e) relevant northern experience; and

(f) knowledge of the *NLCA*.

9.3.3 CWS shall invite an NTI nominee or an RIA representative (as appropriate) to sit on the selection panel whenever new staff are hired for indeterminate positions in Nunavut.

9.3.4 When recruiting for indeterminate and term positions in Nunavut, CWS shall give preference to qualified Inuit.

9.3.5 After the Effective Date, new CWS indeterminate and term positions, the primary responsibility of which relates to NWAs and MBSs and the implementation of this IIBA, shall be located in Nunavut.

9.4 INDETERMINATE AND TERM EMPLOYMENT AND STAFF TRAINING

9.4.1 Subsequent to any hiring of an indeterminate or term Inuit employee, and to encourage the advancement of Inuit, the employee's supervisor shall, together with the employee, develop a career and training plan.

9.4.2 The career and training plan required under subsection 9.4.1 shall include, without limitation:

(a) a description of the employee's short- and long-term career goals; and

(b) measures designed to assist the employee in meeting his or her career goals.

9.4.3 The career and training plan for indeterminate employees and term employees of one year or longer shall also include:

(a) specific training to enhance the skills required for the employee's position;

(b) Inuit Language or English language training, where such training would assist the employee in performing his/her work, and where pre-existing language training courses are available; and

(c) other reasonable training opportunities, which may include on-the-job training, continuing education and educational leave.

9.4.4 The training opportunities provided under subsection 9.4.3 shall be designed to accommodate the employee's needs, including:

(a) to the extent practicable, delivering instructions in the Inuit Language;

(b) providing mentoring programs; and

(c) delivering training in Nunavut, where such training is available.

9.4.5 Funding to fulfil the obligations identified in Parts 9.3 and 9.4 shall not be derived from IIBA Implementation Funds.

9.5 SEASONAL MONITORS

9.5.1 The Parties agree to review and further consider the potential for establishing a seasonal monitors program for NWAs and MBSs at the sixth annual review scheduled under Part 15.4 of this IIBA. If they deem it appropriate, the Parties may establish such a program in future amendments or renegotiations of this IIBA.

9.6 ANNUAL REVIEWS

9.6.1 As part of the annual reviews under Part 15.4 of this IIBA, CWS shall provide the Parties with a summary of Inuit recruitment, hiring and training efforts under this Article, an evaluation of the success of the efforts, and recommendations for the next year.

ARTICLE 10 — RESEARCH

10.1 OBJECTIVES

10.1.1 This Article has the following objectives:

(a) increase Inuit participation in wildlife and wildlife habitat research and training;

(b) encourage and facilitate Inuit success in conservation and research-related employment and careers;

(c) co-management of the research permitting process by CWS and the relevant ACMCs;

(d) promote the documentation and use of *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* and Inuit oral histories in research;

(e) inform Associated Communities about research activities in NWAs and MBSs;

(f) prevent or minimize Researcher disruption to Inuit use and enjoyment of NWAs and MBSs; and

(g) prevent or minimize conflicts between Researchers and wildlife, where necessary, through the use of guides.

10.2 RESEARCH PERMITS

10.2.1 The relevant ACMC shall advise the Minister on all aspects of research associated with each NWA or MBS. Among other things, the ACMC shall review all applications to conduct research in the NWA or MBS, and shall advise the Minister as to the terms and conditions that should be attached to each such permit.

10.2.2 All research permits shall include a requirement that the Researcher:

(a) prepare a plain language English summary of his research;

(b) have the summary translated into the Inuit Language;

(c) provide copies of the translated summary to the relevant ACMC and other local organizations which have an interest in the research;

(d) incorporate *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* and/or Inuit oral histories into the research, where relevant; and

(e) be accompanied by a guide where deemed appropriate by an ACMC during the research permitting process.

10.3 INUIT FIELD RESEARCH ASSISTANTS

10.3.1 Except as otherwise agreed with the relevant RIA, CWS (including both its employees and its contractors) shall, for each field season:

(a) hire the maximum number of Inuit research assistants which each CWS field project can reasonably accommodate, and in no event less than one assistant per research project; and

(b) provide field training for the positions in subsection 10.3.1(a), as well as an oral and written evaluation of each person's performance at the termination of his or her employment.

10.3.2 CWS shall set aside IIBA Implementation Funds in the amounts identified in line 8 of Schedule 15-1 to fund the costs of the Inuit research assistant program described in section 10.3.1. For every dollar secured from sources other than IIBA Implementation Funds and paid to cover the costs of the research assistant program, CWS may expend one dollar of matching funds from IIBA Implementation Funds, to the maximum identified in line 8 of Schedule 15-1.

10.3.3 CWS shall make all reasonable efforts to secure funding, from sources other than IIBA Implementation Funds, sufficient to utilize the maximum matching funds available under Schedule 15-1.

10.3.4 The duties of Inuit research assistants hired for this program shall include scientific or resource management duties which will further their educational and career interests.

10.3.5 As part of each annual review under Part 15.4, CWS shall provide the Parties with a list of Inuit hired in conjunction with its research projects in the NSA, and recommendations for increasing Inuit research assistant employment in the next research field season.

10.4 INUIT RESEARCHERS

10.4.1 Upon the request of an Inuit Researcher, CWS shall provide the Researcher with:

(a) access to non-confidential information that is available within CWS and that could assist the Researcher in carrying out the research, including relevant research reports, proposals, data bases and other information;

(b) reasonable access to CWS facilities and equipment, if available, during the data collection and data analysis stages of the research;

(c) a waiver of all CWS fees associated with the Researcher's research activities; and

(d) where reasonable and available, access, at no cost to the Researcher, to aircraft, vehicles or water craft chartered or otherwise arranged by CWS for the purpose of managing or conducting research in an NWA or MBS.

10.4.2 For greater certainty, Inuit Researchers shall be subject to the provisions of this Article.

10.5 INUIT USE AND ENJOYMENT

10.5.1 Management Plans for NWAs and MBSs shall identify:

(a) areas in and around NWAs and MBSs seasonally used by Researchers, including sites of long-term and recurring research use; and

(b) mechanisms to minimize incompatibility of research activities with Inuit use and enjoyment of NWAs and MBSs, including recommendations or restrictions, where appropriate, on Researcher use of NWAs or MBSs.

10.5.2 Research permits shall include mechanisms identified pursuant to subsection 10.5.1(b) and any other appropriate mechanisms required to minimize the incompatibility of research activities with Inuit use and enjoyment.

10.6 RECOMMENDED OR REQUIRED GUIDE AREAS

10.6.1 Management Plans shall identify, as appropriate:

(a) areas and/or circumstances where it is recommended or required that a Researcher be accompanied by a Inuit guide; and

(b) the recommended qualifications of such guides, including recommendations as regards liability insurance.

10.6.2 The ACMC shall consult the relevant HTO on areas to be identified in a Management Plan pursuant to subsection 10.6.1(a).

10.6.3 If, after approval of a Management Plan, the relevant ACMC receives notice of an area where use of qualified guides should be recommended or required, it shall consider the matter and the process for amending the Management Plan as set forth in Part 3.7 shall apply.

10.6.4 CWS shall incorporate into its permits any guide-related permit requirements and shall attach to its permits any guide-related recommendations identified in Management Plans.

ARTICLE 11 — CULTURAL AND HERITAGE RESOURCES

11.1 OBJECTIVES

11.1.1 This Article has the following objectives:

(a) protect and conserve Archaeological Sites, Archaeological Artifacts and Cultural Sites of Importance to Inuit; and

(b) ensure all activities in MBSs and NWAs comply with the requirements of the *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations* and Article 33 of the *NLCA*.

11.2 DEFINITIONS

11.2.1 For the purposes of this Article:

(a) "Archaeological Artifact" has the same meaning as in the *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations*;

(b) "Archaeological Specimen" has the same meaning as in the *NLCA*;

(c) "Archaeological Site" means sites as defined under either the Regulations or the *NLCA*; and

(d) "*Regulations*" means the *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations*.

11.3 CULTURAL SITES OF IMPORTANCE TO INUIT

11.3.1 The Parties recognize that the Minister of Culture and Heritage and the Inuit Heritage Trust have the expertise and jurisdiction required to protect and conserve Archaeological Sites, Archaeological Specimens, and Archaeological Artifacts located in MBSs and NWAs.

11.3.2 NTI shall provide Department of Culture and Heritage, the Inuit Heritage Trust and CWS with the information about Archaeological Sites, and Cultural Sites of Importance to Inuit obtained through the Inventories conducted under Parts 6.4 through 6.7 of this IIBA. At a minimum, such information shall include the location of all such Sites, and a description of each Site's important cultural resources.

11.3.3 The Minister shall ensure that all CWS employees and contractors comply with the *Regulations*, and shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that permittees under the *CWA* and *MBCA* are informed of the *Regulations* and of the need to comply with them.

11.3.4 If, in the course of their field work, CWS employees or contractors encounter Archaeological Sites, Archaeological Specimens or Archaeological Artifacts which have not been identified through the Inventories associated with Parts 6.4 through 6.6 of this IIBA, they shall photograph and note the geographic coordinates of the said Sites, Specimens or Artifacts, and they shall provide this information to the Department of Culture and Heritage, the Inuit Heritage Trust and NTI as soon as reasonably practicable.

11.3.5 Upon receiving notification from any person about a concern regarding the protection or management of Archaeological Sites, Archaeological Specimens, Archaeological Artifacts or Cultural Sites of Importance to Inuit that lie within NWAs or MBSs, CWS shall advise the person to contact the Department of Culture and Heritage and the Inuit Heritage Trust immediately about the concern.

11.3.6 CWS shall consult the Department of Culture and Heritage and Inuit Heritage Trust on any further support role CWS might play, in addition to the provisions of sections 11.3.3 through 11.3.5, in the protection of Archaeological Sites, Archaeological Specimens, Archaeological Artifacts and Cultural Sites of Importance to Inuit that lie within NWAs and MBSs. The ACMCs may advise CWS on the exercise of any such role.

11.3.7 In the event that an Archaeological Site or Cultural Site of Importance to Inuit is on IOL, CWS shall inform the relevant RIA of all actions that it takes under this Article.

11.3.8 Management Plans prepared for NWAs and MBSs shall, subject to the advice of the Department of Culture and Heritage and Inuit Heritage Trust, identify the general location of Archaeological Sites and Cultural Sites of Importance to Inuit, and point out the need for all users to comply with the *Regulations* and help with the conservation of the said Sites.

11.3.9 Management Plans developed for NWAs and MBSs shall take into account the cultural and heritage values of these areas in a manner consistent with the objectives of this Article.

ARTICLE 12 — WILDLIFE RESOURCES

12.1 OBJECTIVES

12.1.1 This Article has the following objectives:

(a) protect and conserve wildlife and wildlife habitat; and

(b) appropriately compensate Inuit for emergency, accidental or illegal kills of bears in NWAs and MBSs.

12.2 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

12.2.1 NTI shall provide the NWMB, CWS and other relevant Government of Canada organisations, departments and agencies having jurisdiction over wildlife with the information about Wildlife Areas of Importance to Inuit which it obtains pursuant to the Article 6 Inventories.

12.2.2 On the advice of the relevant ACMCs, CWS shall identify Wildlife Areas of Importance to Inuit on all NWA and MBS maps that it prints and distributes (on paper or electronically) after the Effective Date, as the information on such Areas becomes available to it.

12.2.3 CWS shall manage NWAs and MBSs, including Wildlife Areas of Importance to Inuit, in cooperation with other Government of Canada organisations, departments and agencies having jurisdiction over wildlife and in a manner consistent with Article 5 of the *NLCA*. To this end, CWS shall:

(a) minimize disturbance to wildlife and wildlife habitat, and promote the maintenance of vital, healthy wildlife populations;

(b) make all reasonable efforts, consistent with the Minister's jurisdiction under the *CWA*, *MBCA* or *SARA*, as applicable, to respect the cultural significance of Wildlife Areas of Importance to Inuit, taking into account any *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* documented and presented to it by Inuit, the ACMCs and other knowledgeable parties;

(c) investigate public concerns regarding the protection or management of wildlife and document its response, or refer the matter to the wildlife management agency having jurisdiction; and

(d) as appropriate, consult Inuit organizations.

12.2.4 Subject to section 4.6.1, prior to taking management actions respecting IOL in accordance with section 12.2.3, CWS shall provide notice to the relevant RIA. CWS shall report yearly on its management actions on IOL in accordance with section 12.5.1.

12.2.5 Management Plans shall identify what, if any, further measures are needed, in addition to the provisions of sections 12.2.1 to 12.2.4, to protect and conserve the wildlife and wildlife habitat associated with NWAs and MBSs, including Wildlife Areas of Importance to Inuit.

12.2.6 For greater certainty, the ACMCs may advise the Minister on all matters related to the management and protection of wildlife and wildlife habitat within NWAs and MBSs.

12.3 EMERGENCY, ILLEGAL, OR ACCIDENTAL KILLS OF POLAR OR GRIZZLY BEARS

12.3.1 If, as the result of an emergency, an accident or illegal activity, a polar bear or a grizzly bear is killed by a CWS employee, agent or contractor, or any other person authorized by CWS to enter an NWA or MBS and they are in an NWA or MBS during travel to or from an NWA or MBS, CWS shall pay compensation from its own department funds to the HTO in the Associated Community for the tag or credit allocated for a bear.

12.3.2 CWS shall pay the HTO in the Associated Community compensation in the amount of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) for each polar bear tag or credit forfeited by the Associated Community as a result of the bear kill, or in the case of grizzly bears, for each bear killed. CWS shall pay compensation within thirty (30) days following the date on which the HTO of an Associated Community or NTI gives its notice in accordance with 12.3.3.

12.3.3 If a bear is killed in the circumstances described in section 12.3.1, NTI shall, prior to any payment of compensation, investigate whether other sources of compensation are available. If, pursuant to its investigations, NTI concludes that (i) further action to recover from other sources is not worthwhile and (ii) compensation should be paid, it shall so notify CWS of the results of the investigations. On receipt of NTI's notice or the notice of an HTO of an Associated Community, CWS shall, subject to section 12.3.8, pay any compensation due from its own department funding.

12.3.4 If, following CWS's payment of compensation in accordance with section 12.3.3, compensation already paid by CWS to an HTO is also paid by a third party, NTI shall, verbally and in writing, request that the HTO repay the compensation previously paid by CWS. NTI shall have no further responsibility to CWS for the repayment of compensation that is within the control of an HTO.

12.3.5 Within thirty (30) days following the next amendment to the regulations or other instrument setting the next Total Allowable Harvest (TAH) for polar bears, CWS shall pay the HTO in the Associated Community twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) for each additional tag or credit forfeited by the Community, either in the year of the kill or in the following year, as a result of the bear kill. Any payment of compensation pursuant to this section shall be from CWS's own funds if the bear was killed in the circumstances described in section 12.3.1.

12.3.6 CWS shall consult the DOE (Nunavut) and the relevant HTO in determining the number of tags or credits for which compensation is due under section 12.3.5.

12.3.7 In the event that Government of Nunavut policy or Government of Nunavut-Inuit memoranda of understanding provide for payment of compensation for polar bear kills in an amount greater than $20,000, CWS shall pay the increased amount for subsequent polar bear and grizzly bear kills in accordance with this Article.

12.3.8 Where a bear is killed in the circumstances described in section 12.3.1, CWS shall ensure that information and reporting requirements in the Nunavut *Wildlife Act* are complied with.

12.3.9 For greater certainty, Article 6 of the *NLCA* shall continue to apply in NWAs and MBSs.

12.4 DISPOSAL OF VALUABLE PARTS

12.4.1 Any valuable parts of wildlife killed in an emergency, illegal, or accidental kill shall be disposed of in accordance with section 5.6.55 of the *NLCA*.

12.5 REPORTING

12.5.1 In the Annual Review undertaken pursuant to Part 15.4 of this IIBA, CWS shall report to the Parties on all measures taken in accordance with this Article. CWS shall also make its report available to the ACMCs, the relevant HTO, the relevant RWO, the NWMB and other Government of Canada organisations, departments and agencies having jurisdiction over wildlife.

ARTICLE 13 — CHANGES TO MBSs AND NWAs

13.1 OBJECTIVES

13.1.1 This Article has the following objectives:

(a) establish a flexible and effective Resource Assessment process for Establishments, Enlargements and Status Changes;

(b) provide Inuit and Government of Canada with information on the Resource potential of areas proposed for Establishment, Enlargement or Status Change, and ensure that this potential is duly considered before Establishment, Enlargement or Status Change decisions are made;

(c) ensure that Establishments, Enlargements, Status Changes, Reductions and Disestablishments occur only after consultation and, wherever possible, with the support of the Associated Communities in Nunavut, and that Inuit interests and issues such as access to IOL are fully considered in all of these initiatives;

(d) ensure that impacts and benefits for Inuit are addressed in the event of any Establishment, Enlargement, Status Change, Reduction or Disestablishment of NWAs and MBSs; and

(e) provide for Reductions and Disestablishments of NWAs and MBSs and for negotiations to exchange IOL currently within NWAs and MBSs.

13.2 DEFINITIONS

13.2.1 For the purposes of this Article:

(a) "Assessment Group" means a group of Government and Inuit representatives constituted in accordance with Part 13.4;

(b) "Disestablishment" means the repeal of an NWA or MBS;

(c) "Phase 1 Assessment" means a Resource Assessment based on the analysis of existing information;

(d) "Phase 2 Assessment" means a further Resource Assessment, based on a Phase 1 Assessment and including field studies and further analyses;

(e) "Reduction" means any change in the boundary of an NWA or MBS that would have the effect of reducing the size of the NWA or MBS or of taking lands or waters out of the NWA or MBS;

(f) “Resource Assessment” means an assessment of the Resource potential of an area, the scope of which Assessment shall be determined by an Assessment Group in accordance with Part 13.4; and

(g) “Status Change” means the conversion of an MBS to an NWA.

13.3 ESTABLISHMENT, ENLARGEMENT, STATUS CHANGE, REDUCTION AND DISESTABLISHMENT

13.3.1 CWS shall notify in writing and consult NTI, the relevant RIA, Associated Communities and, if one exists, the relevant ACMC, before making an Establishment, Enlargement, Status Change, Reduction or Disestablishment proposal to the NWMB.

13.3.2 An Assessment Group shall carry out whatever Resource Assessment its members deem appropriate, as set forth in Part 13.4, prior to CWS proposing any Establishment, Enlargement or Status Change to the NWMB.

13.3.3 Unless otherwise agreed by CWS and the appropriate Inuit Parties, and subject to sections 9.4.1 and 9.4.2 of the *NLCA*, before making any Establishment, Enlargement, Status Change, Reduction or Disestablishment following the Effective Date, CWS and the appropriate Inuit Parties shall negotiate in good faith for the purpose of concluding appropriate amendments to this IIBA.

13.4 RESOURCE ASSESSMENTS

13.4.1 Subject to section 13.4.6, prior to proposing any Establishment, Enlargement or Status Change to the NWMB, CWS shall consult the relevant Parties to this IIBA and other Government organisations, departments and agencies interested in taking part in a Resource Assessment for the proposed Establishment, Enlargement or Status Change.

13.4.2 On the basis of the consultations in 13.4.1, CWS shall convene and chair an Assessment Group. Each Assessment Group shall be responsible for determining all aspects of the Resource Assessment associated with a particular Establishment, Enlargement or Status Change. Each Assessment Group shall, as it deems appropriate:

(a) determine the geographic scope of any Resource Assessment;

(b) determine the scope of the analyses to be conducted for any Resource Assessment, including whether both Phase 1 and Phase 2 Assessments are necessary, the minerals and other Resources to be investigated, the design of such Phase 1 and 2 Assessments, and whether economic or socio-economic analyses are required in addition to a Resource Assessment;

(c) develop work plans associated with the completion of any Resource Assessment;

(d) select Government organisations, departments and agencies or contractors to carry out Phase 1 and Phase 2 Assessments, including the employment and training of local Inuit prospectors and carvers in field work and in the evaluation of carving stone deposits;

(e) secure all funding for Phase 1 and Phase 2 Assessments, and determine the relative contribution of the members of any Assessment Group to the costs of these Assessments;

(f) determine when a Resource Assessment is complete;

(g) prepare, translate and publish Resource Assessment reports, including a summary of findings;

(h) ensure that the findings of the Resource Assessment are presented orally to Associated Communities; and

(i) undertake any further actions it deems necessary.

13.4.3 For greater certainty, CWS may terminate its participation in a Resource Assessment if, in its opinion, acting reasonably, the Establishment, Enlargement or Status Change is not consistent with the *CWA*, *MBCA* or *SARA*, as applicable, or if, in its opinion, acting reasonably, the costs of the Resource Assessment to CWS have become or are likely to become too high.

13.4.4 If CWS decides to terminate its participation in the Resource Assessment for an area proposed for an Establishment, Enlargement or Status Change, it shall not proceed with a proposal to the NWMB.

13.4.5 IIBA Implementation Funds shall not, unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, be used to fund the cost of any part of a Resource Assessment.

13.4.6 Part 13.4 shall not apply to the Ninginganiq, Qaqulluit or Akpait NWAs.

13.5 DISESTABLISHMENTS AND REDUCTIONS

13.5.1 If NTI or the relevant RIA believes that all or part of an MBS or NWA, including any IOL within it, is not contributing measurably to the purposes of the *CWA*, *MBCA* or *SARA*, as applicable, it may request a review of the existence or boundaries of the NWA or MBS.

13.5.2 On the written request of the NTI or the RIA, CWS shall, subject to available resources and within a reasonable time, undertake a section 13.5.1 review in consultation with NTI, the RIA, the relevant ACMC and the Associated Communities.

13.5.3 If the section 13.5.1 review demonstrates that all or part of the NWA or MBS, including any IOL within it, is not contributing measurably to the purposes of the *CWA*, *MBCA* or *SARA*, as applicable, considering the NWA or MBS as a whole, CWS shall, on the basis of its review and with the written support of NTI or the RIA, refer the proposed Reduction or Disestablishment to the NWMB for approval.

13.5.4 For greater certainty, nothing in this IIBA limits NTI's or an RIA's right to make a proposal directly to the NWMB for a Reduction or Disestablishment of an NWA or MBS.

13.5.5 For greater certainty, a Disestablishment or Reduction completed pursuant to this Part shall not preclude CWS from again Establishing or Enlarging an NWA or MBS, should circumstances change.

13.6 ACCESS ACROSS AN NWA OR MBS

13.6.1 The Parties recognize that a need may arise in the future to consider an access corridor across an NWA or MBS in order to facilitate developments which contribute to the social and economic well-being of the residents of Nunavut. In that event, NTI and the relevant RIA shall give CWS notice that, in their opinion, such a need exists. The Inuit Parties and the Government of Canada shall then meet within sixty (60) days for the purpose of discussing how the identified need might be addressed.

13.6.2 In accordance with section 11.5.9 of the *NLCA*, in the event that an approved land use plan has made provision for an access corridor as described in section 13.6.1 above, CWS shall conduct its activities and operations in accordance with the plan as approved.

13.7 NEGOTIATIONS TO EXCHANGE IOL

13.7.1 CWS acknowledges that certain Inuit Parties intend to initiate an exchange of some or all the IOL parcels in NWAs and/or MBSs with the Government organisations, departments and agency responsible for administering Crown lands in Nunavut. The relevant Inuit Parties shall provide CWS with written notice before initiating such an exchange.

13.7.2 CWS shall notify the relevant Inuit Parties if it has any concerns with a proposed section 13.7.1 exchange of IOL parcels. In such event, CWS and the relevant Inuit Parties shall make reasonable efforts to resolve issues of mutual concern. CWS shall not oppose an exchange, provided that the exchange is consistent with the *CWA*, *MBCA*, or *SARA*, as applicable.

ARTICLE 14 — VISITOR ACCESS AND USE

14.1 OBJECTIVES

14.1.1 This Article has the following objectives:

(a) Visitor use that is compatible with Inuit use and enjoyment of NWAs and MBSs;

(b) where appropriate, facilitate guiding by Inuit;

(c) inform Visitors about Inuit rights, use and enjoyment of NWAs and MBSs, and

(d) prevent or minimize conflicts between Visitors and wildlife.

14.2 INUIT USE AND ENJOYMENT

14.2.1 The ACMCs shall advise the Minister, and other ministers and organizations as the ACMCs deem appropriate, on all aspects of Visitor use of NWAs and MBSs, including the issuance, terms and conditions of Visitor permits and means for ensuring the compatibility of Visitor use with Inuit use and enjoyment of NWAs and MBSs. Where NWAs and MBSs incorporate IOL, the ACMCs may similarly advise the relevant RIA.

14.2.2 Management Plans for NWAs and MBSs shall identify:

(a) areas in and around NWAs and MBSs used by Inuit for harvesting, recreation and other purposes, including season of use;

(b) IOL in and around NWAs and MBSs;

(c) areas in and around NWAs and MBSs used by Visitors, including access points, routes, locations and seasons of use; and

(d) mechanisms to minimize incompatibility between Visitor activities and Inuit use and enjoyment of NWAs and MBSs and the IOL within them, including recommendations or restrictions, where appropriate, on Visitor use of NWAs or MBSs.

14.2.3 Permits issued to Visitors shall include mechanisms identified pursuant to subsection 14.2.2(d) and any other mechanism required to minimize incompatibility of Visitor activities with Inuit use and enjoyment of NWAs or MBSs and the IOL within them.

14.2.4 CWS shall provide written notice of any mechanisms identified pursuant to subsection 14.2.2(d) in any visitor centre, hotel or other appropriate place in the Associated Community.

14.2.5 Where, in the opinion of CWS or the relevant ACMC, there are bear-Visitor safety and liability issues associated with Visitor use of an MBS or NWA, permits issued by CWS shall be accompanied by materials, provided in collaboration with the ACMCs, to advise Visitors about the risk associated with their activities.

14.3 NOTICE TO VISITORS

14.3.1 CWS shall identify IOL within or adjacent to NWAs and MBSs on all maps that it prints and distributes (on paper or electronically) after the Effective Date.

14.3.2 Any information produced by CWS for use by Visitors to an NWA or MBS shall identify IOL within or adjacent to the NWA or MBS, and shall advise Visitors that, except as otherwise provided in Article 21 of the *NLCA*, persons other than Inuit may not enter, cross or remain on IOL without the consent of the relevant RIA.

14.3.3 An RIA may provide information to CWS regarding Visitor access to and use of IOL that are located within or adjacent to an NWA or MBS. Provided that the information is accurate, CWS shall include such information in any materials it distributes to Visitors.

14.4 RECOMMENDED OR REQUIRED GUIDE AREAS

14.4.1 Management Plans shall identify, as appropriate:

(a) areas and/or circumstances where it is recommended or required that a Visitor be accompanied by an Inuit guide; and

(b) the recommended qualifications of such guides, including recommendations as regards to liability insurance.

14.4.2 The ACMC shall consult the relevant HTO on areas to be identified in a Management Plan pursuant to subsection 14.4.1(a).

14.4.3 If, after approval of a Management Plan, the ACMC receives notice of other areas within which the use of qualified guides should be recommended or required, it shall consider the matter and if appropriate, take steps to amend the Management Plan as set forth in Part 3.7.

14.4.4 Where an area is identified in accordance with section 14.4.1, CWS shall provide a written notice with an explanation of any requirement for a qualified guide in any visitor centre, hotel or other appropriate place in the Associated Community, along with a list of qualified Inuit outfitters or guides and their contact numbers.

14.4.5 CWS shall incorporate into its permits any guide-related permit requirements and shall attach to its permits any guide-related recommendations identified in Management Plans.

ARTICLE 15 — IMPLEMENTATION, REVIEW AND RENEGOTIATION

15.1 OBJECTIVES

15.1.1 This Article has the following objectives:

(a) full, effective and cooperative implementation of the IIBA;

(b) periodic reviews of the IIBA to ensure that IIBA principles, objectives and obligations are being met;

(c) ongoing adaptation of the IIBA Implementation Funding Schedule (Schedule 15-1) to ensure that the principles, objectives and obligations of the IIBA are being met and being met in the most cost-effective manner; and

(d) periodic re-negotiation of the IIBA.

15.2 IIBA IMPLEMENTATION FUNDING

15.2.1 CWS shall provide NTI with nine million, two hundred thousand dollars ($9,200,000), adjusted pursuant to Schedule 15-1 and section 15.2.4, to implement the IIBA (the "IIBA Implementation Funds" or "Funds"). Subject to section 15.2.6, these Funds shall be allocated and expended over a seven (7) year period in accordance with the IIBA Implementation Funding Schedule attached as Schedule 15-1, which may be amended from time to time in accordance with section 2.4.1.

15.2.2 Subject to section 15.2.1, CWS shall provide NTI with the IIBA Implementation Funds in the amounts identified in line 6 of Schedule 15-1 for Inuit secretariat support. Inuit secretariat support funds shall be used by NTI and the RIAs to co-ordinate, plan, administer, implement, monitor and report on activities pursuant to sections 3.2.28, and 7.2.1 to 7.2.4 and to otherwise support overall IIBA planning, monitoring and reporting, to the extent funding allows.

15.2.3 CWS's payment of funding shall be initiated forthwith to NTI after the Effective Date and in accordance with the transfer payment mechanism.

15.2.4 IIBA Implementation Funds paid after the Effective Date shall be adjusted using the Final Domestic Demand Implicit Price Index (FDDIPI), in accordance with standard Government of Canada application of this Index (adjustments in the second year and following).

15.2.5 The Parties acknowledge the DIO's view that FDDIPI does not accurately reflect northern circumstances. In the event that future Government of Canada policy provides for the application, in the NSA, of an index other than FDDIPI, then, with the agreement of the Inuit Parties, the new index shall apply to this IIBA.

15.2.6 IIBA Implementation Funds not expended in any given year or at the end of the seventh year of the IIBA shall, unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, be added to the next year's funding for the same purpose.

15.3 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

15.3.1 Implementation of this IIBA shall commence on the Effective Date, and shall proceed, to the extent practicable, in accordance with an implementation plan as developed by the Parties and reviewed annually by the Parties.

15.4 ANNUAL REVIEWS

15.4.1 The Parties shall meet in or about March of each year, commencing on the first anniversary after the signing of the IIBA, for an annual review of the implementation of the IIBA. They shall:

(a) review the IIBA Implementation Funding Schedule 15-1 and the implementation plan for the past year, and assess the Parties' performance against the IIBA's principles and objectives, the Parties' respective obligations, and available funding;

(b) subject to section 15.2.1, amend, as required, Schedule 15-1 to ensure that IIBA principles, objectives and obligations will be met and will be met in the most cost-effective manner;

(c) prepare a summary report of the results of that year's annual review and make the report available to the public; and

(d) consider any other matter which will assist with the effective implementation of the IIBA.

15.4.2 In performing the review under section 15.4.1, the Parties may seek information and advice from the ACMCs or other persons or bodies involved in the implementation of the IIBA.

15.4.3 The Parties may also undertake a mid-year review on or about October of each year to re-allocate funds and amend workplans.

15.5 AGREEMENT ON INTERPRETATION

15.5.1 The Parties agree to resolve any dispute regarding the interpretation of the IIBA or section 8.4.4 and Schedule 8-3 of the *NLCA* within the first five (5) years of the IIBA in accordance with Article 16 of the IIBA or Article 38 of the *NLCA*, as applicable.

15.6 YEAR FIVE REVIEW

15.6.1 Unless otherwise agreed, the Parties shall conduct a joint review of the implementation of the IIBA five (5) years after it is signed, in order to ensure that the objectives of section 8.4.4 of the *NLCA* and this IIBA are being met.

15.6.2 Unless otherwise agreed, the Parties shall prepare a written IIBA implementation report as part of the review conducted pursuant to section 15.6.1.

15.6.3 CWS and NTI shall jointly fund the review conducted and the report prepared pursuant to section 15.6.1.

15.7 RENEGOTIATION OF THE IIBA

15.7.1 This IIBA shall continue until it is terminated by the written consent of the Parties or until it is replaced by a new IIBA negotiated in accordance with section 15.7.2.

15.7.2 In accordance with section 8.4.7 of the *NLCA*, the Parties shall, unless otherwise agreed, renegotiate this IIBA after seven (7) years; negotiations shall commence at the beginning of year six (6).

15.7.3 The Parties shall review the IIBA implementation reports prepared pursuant to section 15.6.2, among other information sources, when determining whether renegotiation or amendment of the IIBA may be required.

IIBA Implementation Funding Schedule
Schedule 15-1 (Section 15.2.1)

	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6	YEAR 7	TOTAL
1. ACMC Operation	$350,000	$350,000	$350,000	$350,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$2,000,000
2. RIA Travel (for ACMCs)	$25,000	$25,000	$25,000	$25,000	$20,000	$15,000	$15,000	$150,000
3. Cultural Resources Inventories	$300,000	$300,000	$200,000	$150,000	$150,000	$150,000	$150,000	$1,400,000
4. Interpretive Materials	$57,142	$57,142	$57,142	$57,142	$57,142	$57,142	$57,148	$400,000
5. Inuit Tourism Providers Fund[i]	$2,300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$4,100,000
6. Inuit Secretariat Support	$64,285	$64,285	$64,285	$64,285	$64,285	$64,285	$64,290	$450,000
7. Inuit Mentoring Program[ii]	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$350,000
8. Inuit Field Research Assistants[iii]	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$350,000
TOTAL	$3,196,427	$1,196,427	$1,096,427	$1,046,427	$891,427	$886,427	$886,438	$9,200,000

i. The Parties agree that this funding is divided as follows: $2,100,000 for existing projects (Arviat, Gjoa Haven, Cape Dorset), and $2,000,000 for new projects.

ii. Funds to be held by CWS pursuant to Section 9.2.2

iii. Funds to be held by CWS pursuant to Section 10.3.2

ARTICLE 16 — DISPUTE RESOLUTION

16.1 OBJECTIVES

16.1.1 This Article has the following objectives:

(a) establish a timely, cost-efficient, effective and productive dispute resolution process; and

(b) protect and, where possible, strengthen the relationships among the Parties.

16.2 DEFINITIONS

16.2.1 In this Article:

(a) "mediation" means a collaborative process in which the Parties meet and attempt, with the assistance of a mediator, to resolve issues in dispute among them; and

(b) "mediator" means a neutral and impartial facilitator with no decision-making power, who assists the Parties in negotiating a mutually acceptable settlement of issues in dispute among them.

16.3 DISPUTE RESOLUTION

16.3.1 With the exception of matters addressed under Part 4.3, disputes between the Parties pertaining to the interpretation, application or implementation of this IIBA shall be resolved as follows:

(a) in the first instance, the Parties shall make all reasonable efforts to resolve their dispute through discussion and negotiation. The Parties shall act in good faith;

(b) if the Parties are unable to resolve their dispute through discussion and negotiation, any Party may give notice to the other Party that it wishes to attempt to resolve the dispute through mediation. The Parties shall then retain the services of a mutually acceptable mediator and they shall make all reasonable efforts to resolve their dispute through mediation;

(c) if the Parties are unable to resolve their dispute through subsection 16.3.1(a), and (b) as applicable, any Party may, subject to the agreement of the other Party, refer the dispute to a mutually-acceptable arbitrator(s) and arbitration process. No Party shall unreasonably withhold agreement to refer a dispute to arbitration.

16.3.2 Nothing in this Article shall limit the legal remedies of any Party.

16.3.3 Each Party shall pay its own costs of dispute resolution undertaken pursuant to this Article, and the Parties shall share equally all costs associated with the hiring of a mediator pursuant to subsection 16.3.1(b) and with references to an arbitrator pursuant to subsection 16.3.1(c).

APPENDIX I — NINGINGANIQ NWA

1.0 INUIT OWNED LANDS

1.1 CWS shall issue the necessary permits under the *CWA* to allow the Qikiqtani Inuit Association ("QIA") or their designate(s) to build an ecotourism lodge and research facility, a Twin Otter airstrip and docking facilities on the Ninginganiq IOL in the vicinity of the easternmost point of Cape Raper.

1.2 The specific location and the construction and operation schedules related to the facilities described in subsection 1.1 shall be as agreed between QIA and CWS, in consultation with the Ninginganiq ACMC.

1.3 CWS shall consider any *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* respecting the matters in subsection 1.2 which QIA, the HTO or the ACMC document and present to it.

1.4 If CWS and QIA are unable to agree on the matters in subsection 1.2, the decision-making test and process as set forth in Part 4.3 of the IIBA shall apply. For greater certainty, the Part 4.3 process shall be used to determine the location and the construction and operating schedules of the facilities, and not whether the permits shall be issued.

2.0 RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL

2.1 The Minister shall recommend to the Governor in Council or to Parliament, as required, such legislative changes as are necessary to provide to QIA or its designate a right of first refusal to carry on outfitting or guiding operations in Ninginganiq NWA in accordance with the provisions set forth below.

2.2 Sections 2.3 to 2.7 below shall apply only where a limited entry system is in effect in Ninginganiq NWA.

2.3 If a non-Inuk or non-Inuit firm applies for an NWA permit to carry on an outfitting or guiding operation in Ninginganiq NWA, CWS shall give QIA or its designate a right of first refusal to acquire a permit to carry on a business that is substantially similar to that described in the non-Inuit application.

2.4 The right of first refusal referenced in sections 2.1 to 2.3 shall also apply to renewals or amendments of existing permits, where the renewal or amendment is substantially different in nature or location from the existing permit.

2.5 Upon receiving a permit application or letter of interest from a non-Inuk or non-Inuit firm, CWS shall provide QIA or its designate with written notice of the application or letter of interest. QIA or its designate shall have thirty (30) days after receipt of CWS's notice to give CWS written notice of its intent to exercise its right of first refusal, and ninety (90) days after giving notice to CWS to submit an application for a permit to carry on a substantially similar business.

2.6 If QIA or its designate submits a timely and acceptable application for a permit, CWS shall issue the permit to QIA or its designate.

2.7 If QIA or its designate fails to meet either the thirty (30) day notice deadline or the ninety (90) day application deadline set forth in section 4.4, CWS may issue a permit to the non-Inuk or non-Inuit firm.

2.8 Disputes regarding the permit applications described in section 2.6 above, including any terms and conditions which CWS attaches to such permits, shall be resolved in accordance with Part 4.3 of this IIBA.

SIGNATURES

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF CANADA

The Honourable Catherine McKenna
Minister of the Environment

Date

THE INUIT OF THE NUNAVUT SETTLEMENT AREA

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated:

Cathy Towtongie, President
Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated

Date

Kitikmeot Inuit Association:

Stanley Anablak, President
Kitikmeot Inuit Association

Date

Kivalliq Inuit Association:

David Ningeongan, President
Kivalliq Inuit Association

Date

Qikiqtani Inuit Association:

Pauloosie Akeeagok, President
Qikiqtani Inuit Association

Date

SUBMISSION TO THE

NUNAVUT WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BOARD (NWMB)

Regular Meeting No. RM 002- 2018

FOR

Information: ☐ **Decision:** ☒

Issue: ***Amendment of the Total Allowable Harvest (TAH) for Baffin Island Caribou (BIC)***

Background:

Since 2014, there has been at first a TAH of 0 caribou and later a TAH of 250 male-only caribou for Baffin Island. The QWB, the HTOs and Inuit in general have not fully supported or accepted this TAH.

IQ teaches that the social behaviour and welfare of caribou is greatly affected when only one sex of caribou is harvested for several years. A natural balance between sexes of caribou is needed for every aspect of their complex lives throughout the year and over their long-term cycles. It is not a simplistic matter of having enough males to mate with females during breeding. If science does not have enough information to corroborate this IQ, it does not mean that IQ is wrong, but rather that scientific information is inadequate.

The prohibition of Inuit from harvesting female caribou has been harming maintenance of Inuit culture values surrounding the hunting and use of female caribou.

At the QWB AGM in November 2017, a biologist for Nunavut's Department of Environment (DoE) presented information indicating that there are good proportions of females and calves among observed caribou on Baffin Island. This information is supported by Inuit harvesters.

HTO representatives explored several options for restructuring harvesting of BIC, and passed a resolution for the QWB Executive to consider the options. As a result, the Executive is requesting that the NWMB consider the recommendation below, and that it should be implemented by DoE in July 2018.

The NWMB should recognize that this recommendation from the QWB Executive is a very modest request to improve the highly biased male-only harvest of caribou on Baffin Island. It does not fully reflect how caribou should be harvested based on IQ, even with a very restrictive TAH.

Consultation:

The QWB, the HTOs and local Inuit have all raised this issue on numerous occasions for years, not only at the QWB AGM in November 2017. Inuit elders and hunters were the first to recognize the need to limit harvesting in the early 2000s while developing a draft management plan. The DoE did not take action for years. Inuit and IQ should be fully recognized for their leadership about 15 years ago and should be recognized for their leadership today.

Recommendation:

The QWB recommends that the TAH for harvesting of caribou on Baffin Island beginning in July 2018 should be 245 males and 35 females for a total of 280 caribou.

Prepared by:

Jason Mikki, Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board, 867-645-4860

Michael Ferguson, Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board, 613-407-1197

Date:

May 3, 2018

SUBMISSION TO THE

NUNAVUT WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BOARD (NWMB)

Regular Meeting No. RM 002- 2018

FOR

Information: ☐ **Decision:** ☒

Issue: ***Revision of Harvesting Credits based on an Increased TAH for Baffin Bay Polar Bears***

Background:

In March 2018, the NWMB approved Nunavut's Department of Environment (DoE) request to increase the Total Allowable Harvest (TAH) for Baffin Bay polar bears to 80 per year. The Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board (QWB) and the Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTOs) of Qikiqtarjuaq, Clyde River and Pond Inlet generally supported this request; however, the QWB questions the effective date of this increased TAH because it affects recalculation of harvest credits for the affected harvesters and their communities.

To the best of our knowledge, the calculation of accumulated harvest credits to be carried-forward from July 2018 was announced by DoE only during consultations in Qikiqtarjuaq in February 2018. Available records do not indicate that this issue was announced in Pond Inlet and Clyde River. DoE told the Qikiqtarjuaq HTO that they intended to reset Baffin Bay polar bear harvest credits to zero (0) in July 2018.

According to DoE staff, the provision in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for resetting harvest credits to zero (0) with a new TAH is based on the assumption that any bears that were not harvested in the past would have contributed to any increase in new population and TAH estimates.

The QWB understands this; however, there are usually several years of delays between when new data are collected, when scientists finally analyse the data, when the Crown eventually releases results and consults communities and RWOs, and when NWMB and Ministerial decisions are finalized. Therefore, when a new TAH is established, the QWB recommends that the date for resetting past harvest credits, and recalculating of new credits should be based on the year in which new population data was collected, not years later when the TAH is eventually changed. The collected survey data would not account for unharvested bears during the intervening years.

The Baffin Bay polar bear population was last surveyed during 2011-13. The recent Baffin Bay harvest risk model was developed using population and harvest data up to 2013 (Regehr et al. 2017). The Scientific Committee for the Greenland-Nunavut Joint Polar Bear Commission found that the harvest model generally agreed with the population estimates derived from the 2011-13 survey data.

From that starting point during 2011-13, the model was then used to assess various population-environmental-harvest scenarios into the future. The harvest-risk option selected by the Joint Commission was a 15-year scenario having an annual harvest of 160 Baffin Bay bears at a 1:1 male : female ratio to be shared equally by Nunavut and Greenland (i.e., 80 bears for Nunavut).

Under section 5.3.3 of the Nunavut Agreement (NA), Inuit harvesting may be restricted or limited by the NWMB or a Minister to effect a valid conservation purpose. The analysis showing that a higher harvest has been sustainable since 2013 indicates that contrary to NA section 5.3.3, Inuit harvesting of Baffin Bay polar bears has been unduly restricted for several years.

In 2017, the Government of Canada recognized this fact, and consequently removed the negative Non-Detrimental Finding for Baffin Bay polar bears retroactive to 2013.

The NWMB should similarly recognize the sustainability of the higher TAH by making the TAH of 80 Baffin Bay polar bears at a harvest ratio of 1 male to 1 female retroactive to 2013 for the purpose of recalculating harvest credits to become effective forward July 2018 going forward.

Consultation:

Directors and staff of the HTOs and the QWB attended a meeting of the Greenland-Nunavut Joint Polar Bear Commission in October 2017, and community consultations with DoE in February 2018. The HTOs did not state agreement with resetting harvest credits to zero (0) in July 2018. Staff of NTI also attended these meetings and have been consulted by QWB in this specific matter.

Staff of the QWB have had email communications with DoE staff on the issue of carry-forward of harvest credits for the new Baffin Bay polar bear population. QWB staff also consulted with Dr. E.V. Regehr to ensure that we understood the starting year for the harvest assessment model.

Recommendation:

1. The NWMB should make the new TAH of 80 Baffin Bay polar bears (at 1 male : 1 female) retroactively effective to 2013.
2. As per the MOU, harvest credits for Baffin Bay polar bears should then be reset to zero (0) for 2013-14, and subsequent harvest credits should be recalculated based on the revised retroactive TAH and the actual harvest since 2013. An example of these recalculations is provided in the table in the Appendix and in the attached xlsx file. These calculations can be reviewed by DoE, and the QWB is willing to collaborate with DoE to finalize them.
3. After consulting with DoE, the QWB will work with the three HTOs and develop an plan for the gradual use of accumulated negative and positive harvest credits over some years. We believe that the RWO and HTOs can deal with this question under the current MOU.

Reference:

Regehr, E.V., S. Atkinson, E.W. Born, K.L. Laidre, N.J. Lunn, and Ø. Wiig. 2017. Harvest Assessment for the Baffin Bay and Kane Basin Polar Bear Subpopulations: Final Report to the Canada-Greenland Joint Commission on Polar Bear, 31 July 2017: iii + 107 pp

Prepared by:

Michael Ferguson, Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board, 613-407-1197
Jason Mikki, Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board, 867-645-4860

Date:

May 1, 2018

Recalculated Baffin Bay Polar Bear Harvest Credits based on a Revised TAH retroactive to 2013-14

Year	Revised Retroactive TAH (effective 2013-14)	Revised TAH Allocations: Pond Inlet		Clyde River		Qikiqtarjuaq		Baffin Bay Shared		Actual Harvest: Pond Inlet		Clyde River		Qikiqtarjuaq		Baffin Bay Shared	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2012-13	65	14	8	14	8	14	7	0	0	15	11	17	18	7	6	0	0
2013-14	80	11	11	11	11	11	11	7	7	15	6	14	10	17	5	0	0
2014-15	80	11	11	11	11	11	11	7	7	15	6	17	5	9	11	0	0
2015-16	80	11	11	11	11	11	11	7	7	12	8	19	6	11	7	0	0
2016-17	80	11	11	11	11	11	11	7	7	15	6	20	11	9	3	0	0
2017-18	80	11	11	11	11	11	11	7	7							0	0
2018-19	80	11	11	11	11	11	11	7	7							0	0

Year	Revised Annual Credits to Be Carried Forward: Pond Inlet		Clyde River		Qikiqtarjuaq		Baffin Bay Shared		Revised Accumulated Credits As Applied in Each Year: Pond Inlet		Clyde River		Qikiqtarjuaq		Baffin Bay Shared		Total Revised Accumulated Credits	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013-14	-4	5	-3	1	-6	6	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014-15	-4	5	-6	6	2	0	7	7	-4	5	-3	1	-6	6	7	7	-6	19
2015-16	-1	3	-8	5	0	4	7	7	-8	10	-9	7	-4	6	14	14	-13	56
2016-17	-4	5	-9	0	2	8	7	7	-9	13	-17	12	-4	10	21	21	-16	93
2017-18									-13	18	-26	12	-2	18	28	28	-22	132
2018-19																		

Note1: The previous TAH was 65 at about 2 males : 1 female, which is shown for 2012-13. The TAH was allocated 22 to Pond Inlet, 22 to Clyde River and 21 to Qikitarjuaq. To apply the retroactive TAH to 2013, harvest credits were reset to 0 for 2012-13 and applied in 2013-14.

Note 2: The retroactive TAH should be 80 at 1 male : 1 female, and first applied in 2013-14. In the recalculation , the revised TAH was allocated 22 to each of the 3 communities, and the remaining 14 were allocated in a Shared Baffin Bay group because they were not allocated to an individual community.

Note 3: The actual reported harvest for each year and community was used to recalculate the credit earned in each licence year, and then applied and accummulated in the next year.

Mittimatalik Hunters & Trappers Organization
ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᖕᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᑦ
P. O. Box 189, Pond Inlet, Nunavut X0A 0S0
ᑎᑎᖃᒃᑯᕕᒃ 189, ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ, X0A 0S0
Tel: (867) 899-8856 Fax: (867) 899-8095
ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᖓ: (867) 899-8856 ᓱᒃᑲᔪᒃᑯᑦ: (867) 899 8095
Email: htopond@qiniq.com ᖃᕋᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ

Jason Akearok
Katimajinu Aulattiji
NWMB
Fax 888 421 9832

May 3, 2018

Re: Caribou Quota Change Request for North Baffin

- When there was a caribou research some areas were not included, although it is known to have caribou there.
- Male caribou only are allowed is not under Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit standards, during Oct – Nov months we do not try to catch them as it is mating season.
- Caribou that is coming from mainland Nunavik travelling to Baffin Island is not under research
- Research is not done annually, spring in May and fall in November during migration.

This is what we would like to see:

- Each community receive research funding.
- Caribou quota increase 10% annually as long as we are not told they are depleting.
- October November months stop male caribou hunts.
- Wolves are well compensated at NWT Dept of Environment, we would like the same compensation to have grub paid for as well.

Sincerely,

Jaykolassie Killiktee
Chairman
Mittimatalik Hunter's and Trapper's

Mittimatalik Hunters & Trappers Organization
ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᖕᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᑦ
P. O. Box 189, Pond Inlet, Nunavut X0A 0S0
ᑎᑎᖃᒃᑯᕕᒃ 189, ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ, X0A 0S0
Tel: (867) 899-8856 Fax: (867) 899-8095
ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᖓ: (867) 899-8856 ᓱᒃᑲᔪᒃᑯᑦ: (867) 899 8095
Email: htopond@qiniq.com ᖃᕋᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ

<u>Proposal for Polar Bear Management</u> May 3, 2018

1. Hunter on the land has been killed by a bear in Kivalliq.
2. Hunters while in camp almost lost life near Arctic Bay.
3. Hunters are losing cache meat to hungry bears.
4. Seal pups born are caught and eaten by bears at Baffin Bay area.
5. Hunters are losing Polar Bear Quota tags due to bears being caught going to camps due to bears being caught going to camps (emergency kill only).
6. Hunters using Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit cache meat for winter months using $20,000 for hunting equipment such as boat, motors, grub, gas, bullets, etc. when in fact they will be losing meat to bears.

Therefore we request a public hearing or through documents:

- Communities be allowed to hunt bears if they come within 1 mile of a community and not affect quota including hunting areas also where meat is cached. And spring camps where seal pup is hunted in all inlets between Qikiqtarjuaq and inlets up to Pond Inlet area. (Baffin Bay area)
- Community HTO's in Qikiqtarjuaq, Clyde River, Pond Inlet have hearing for seal and birthing areas.

PANGNIRTUNG FISHERIES
Pangnirtung, NU X0A 0R0
Phone: (867) 473-8322 Fax: (867) 473-8323
E-mail: pangfish@qiniq.com

March 21, 2018

Mr. Daniel Shewchuk
A/Chairperson
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
P.O. Box 1379
Iqaluit, NU
X0A 0H0

Dear Mr. Shewchuk:

Thank-you for your letter of October 12, 2017, regarding our request to increase the Cumberland Sound TAH for the inshore fishery. You may have misunderstood our request – we were not making this request for Cumberland Sound Fisheries Limited (CSFL) as an offshore allocation holder, but for the inshore fishermen in Cumberland Sound, specifically Pangnirtung. Indirectly this would benefit the plant workers in Pangnirtung and the inshore fishermen in Pangnirtung and Cumberland Sound.

As you may be aware, harvesting and processing of turbot has been growing steadily in the last few years as reported in our 2016 annual report:

"Benefits to Nunavut and Nunavummiut include employment in the plant at Pangnirtung and self-employment generated from harvesting turbot in the Winter fishery. Regarding seasonal employment during 2016, approximately 30 people (part-time and full-time) were employed at the plant and 60 local residents were involved in the Winter fishery. In addition, a similar number (60) of residents were employed as crew members (helpers) during the inshore Winter fishery. Additionally, there were approximately 30 local fishers licenced, but not active."

The NWMB's Allocation Policy for Commercial marine Fisheries, as recently reviewed by industry stakeholders in January 2018 (Iqaluit) and February 2018 (Ottawa), discussed the importance of adhering to the Policy's objective of 'ensuring the wide distribution of tangible benefits to Nunavummiut'. The Inshore fishery has already injected over $1.0 Million into the

Pangnirtung economy! Overall, the fishery has been very positive to Nunavummiut, and we look forward to continued success!

We understand that DFO is not issuing new quota at this time, but surveys are planned for this Summer (2018) in Cumberland Sound. In the meantime, we are requesting that an additional 50-100 MT be allocated to the Inshore in Cumberland Sound as the Inshore TAH (500MT) will be caught in the next few weeks. As well, we are already ahead of last year's (2017) landings by approximately 1 month and some of the Pangnirtung fishermen will not qualify for Employment Insurance unless there is more turbot for the Inshore fishermen to harvest.

Finally, I would like to thank the Pangnirtung HTO for their full support on our position to address the inshore fishery in Cumberland Sound.

Sincerely,

Joopa Sowlooapik
Chairman
Cumberland Sound Fisheries Ltd.

Cc

1. NTI
2. DFO
3. MLA
4. MP
5. Town of Pangnirtung
6. NOAHA, Mr. Brian Burke

Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Pêches et Océans Canada

P.O. Box 358
Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0

Phone: (867) 979-8000
Fax : (867) 979-8039

Boîte postale 358
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Tél: (867) 979-8000
Télécopieur: (867) 979-8039

□□□□□□□□□ 358
□□□□□, □□□□ X0A 0H0
□□□□□: (867) 979-8000
□□□□□□□: (867) 979-8039

May 14, 2018

Mr. Dan Shewchuk
A/Chairperson
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

Dear Mr. Shewchuk:

I am writing in response to the request made by Cumberland Sound Fisheries Limited (CSFL) to the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board's (NWMB) for an additional 50 - 100mt of quota in the Cumberland Sound Turbot Management Area (CSTMA) for 2018.

The current assumption of the Cumberland Sound Turbot Management Area (CSTMA) stock is that it is a sink population that is supported by immigration of juvenile Greenland Halibut from NAFO SA0 (0B being the adjacent portion); however, the relationship between the inshore population and the offshore is currently being examined by DFO Science.

A stock assessment of the CSTMA is planned for fall 2018 or winter 2019, following completion of a survey in August or September 2018. The assessment would be based on 4-6 years of data (2011-2014, 2017 and 2018 if conditions permit). The minimum time series for an assessment is typically 5 years, but with the two year gap between 2014 and 2017 it was decided that two years after the gap were required before conducting an assessment.

In the winter of 2018 fish harvesters from Pangnirtung had an excellent fishing season and landed 499.101t in the winter fishery. This is the first time in the 30+ years of the fishery the 500t quota was harvested.

Once the quota was caught Cumberland Sound Fisheries (CSFL) advised local fishers of the quota being reached and closed the fishery; displaying sound sustainable management of the fishery. However, this leaves no remaining quota for the open water fishery for the summer of 2018.

Recognizing that the Total Allowable Harvest (TAH) of 500t has effectively been reached for the 2018 winter fishery, DFO would consider, as an interim approach, enabling a carry-over from the unfished 2017 TAH to be applied to the 2018 summer fishery in order to support the local development of the summer fishery. This would be considered a provisional approach until the stock assessment has been completed by DFO science.

In 2017, 458.505t of the 500t TAH was harvested from the combined winter (449.395t) and limited summer (9.11t) fisheries, resulting in a possible carry-over of 41.495t. Based on this interim approach, a total of 41.495t could be available to be carried-over from 2017 for the 2018 summer fishery in Cumberland Sound. This amount is less than 15% of the 500t quota and thus is in line with Quota Carry-Forward Guidelines for Atlantic Canada.

I hope this information can be helpful for the NWMB's consideration of the request made by Cumberland Sound Fisheries Limited (CSFL)

Yours sincerely,

Larry Dow
Director, Northern Operations
Fisheries and Oceans Canada

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ᓇᒧᒥᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐᑦ

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔩᑦ
QIKIQTAALUK FISHERIES

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑕᖅ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ

Qikiqtaaluk Corporation

A Nunavut Birthright Corporation Success Story

ᔫᓐ 6, 2018
ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ:

June 6, 2018
Presented to:

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ

Qikiqtaaluk Corporation Overview

ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒪᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᖏᑦ:
ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᖃᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ
ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ,
ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᑦ
ᐱᕗᓪᓕᐊᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᕕᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᕗᑦ
ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ

- ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᖓ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 1983
- 100% ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ
- ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔪᖅ 13 ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖓᑖᓂ 14,000 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ
- ᐅᖓᑖᓂ 81% ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᓄᐃ
- 30 ᑳᒻᐸᓂ (ᑳᒻᐸᓂᕐᑯᑎᖏ, ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᔭᖏᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ)

Mission Statement
To create meaningful economic, employment and career development opportunities for Inuit

- Inuit birthright corporation established in 1983
- 100% owned by QIA
- Represents 13 communities across the Qikiqtani Region and over 14,000 Inuit
- More than 81% of the employees are Nunavut Inuit
- 30 companies (subsidiaries, joint-ventures, partnership and affiliated)

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒃᑎᑦᑎᓂᖓ

QC Governance

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏ
ᓂᕈᐊᖑᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒋᖕᒋᑦ

QC is governed by a
Board of Directors that is
selected by QIA

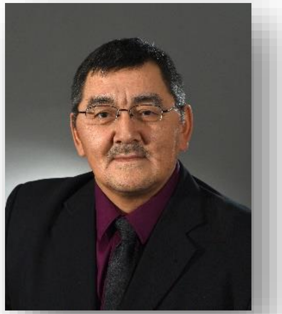
ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ ᑐᕌᖓ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ

For-profit business development corporation

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ ᑐᕌᖓ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᓚᔪᑦ

Non-profit economic development association

ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑖᖅ | Chair

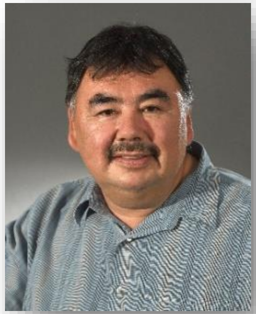


ᐅᓛᔪᒃ ᐊᑭᓱᒃ
Olayuk Akesuk

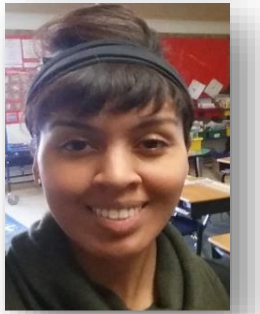
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑖᖅ ᑐᖏᓕᖓ | Vice Chair

ᐋᓐ ᑰᓕ
Anne Curley

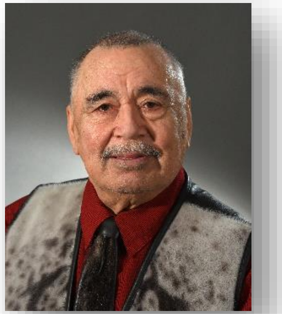
ᑲᑎᒪᔨ | Directors



ᒫᑎᐅ ᐊᓚᐃᖕᒐᖅ
Mathew Alainga



ᒥᐊᓂ-ᐃᓖᑦ ᑰᓖ
Miali-Elise Coley



ᓗᑎ ᐸᓪᓗᖅ
Ludy Pudluk

ᑲᒻᐸᓃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕖᖏᓐᓄ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖏᑦ
COMPANIES AND SECTORS OF ACTIVITY

ᑐᑭᓐᒋᑦ | LEGEND

- ➡ (blue) ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ 100% ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ QC
  Subsidiaries 100% owned by QC
- ➡ (green) ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᕿᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᖏᑦ 51% ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ QC
  Joint-Ventures Majority owned by QC
- ➡ (yellow) ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᕿᐊᖅᑎᐅᖃᑎᒌᑦ
  Joint-Ventures < 51% owned by QC
- ➡ (purple) ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᖏᑦ | Affiliated

ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᒃ, ᑕᐅᖅᓯᖅᑕᐅᑎᓂᖅ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᕈᑏᖏᓐᓄ
RETAIL, TRADE AND SERVICES

- ➡ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᓪᓚᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ
  Qikiqtaaluk Business Development Corporation
- ➡ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᓕᕆᓃᒃᑯᑦ ᓕᒥᑎᑦ
  Qikiqtani Retail Services Ltd.
- ➡ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᓕᕆᓃᒃᑯᑦ
  Qikiqtani Resource Agency Ltd.
- ➡ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ
  Nunavut Nukkiksautiit Corporation
- ➡ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᕐᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓃᒃᑯᑦ
  Qikiqtaaluk Environmental Inc.
- ➡ QC ᓯᑳᓕᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕐᓯᕐᔩᑦ
  QC-Scarlet Security Services Inc.
- ➡ ᓛᒐ ᕚᕙᓐ
  Larga Baffin Ltd.
- ➡ ᑑᕈᒦᓐ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᑎᒥᖓ
  Toromont Arctic Inc.

ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔫᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖃᑕᐅᑎᔾᔪᑏᖏᓐᓄ
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

- ➡ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅ ᖃᖓᑕᔫᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓕᒥᑎᑦ
  Qikiqtani First Aviation Ltd. (QFAL)
- ➡ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ
  Nunavut Petroleum Corporation
  - ➡ ᐅᖅᓱᖅ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ
    Uqsuq Corporation
- ➡ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐅᓯᑳᑦᑕᖅᑏᑦ
  Nunavut Sealink and Supply Inc.(NSSI)
- ➡ QC ᑲᓇᑎᔭᓐ (ᖁᓚᒎᓚᑦ)
  QC Canadian (Helicopters)

ᐃᓪᓗᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᒃ
CONSTRUCTION AND MAJOR PROJECTS

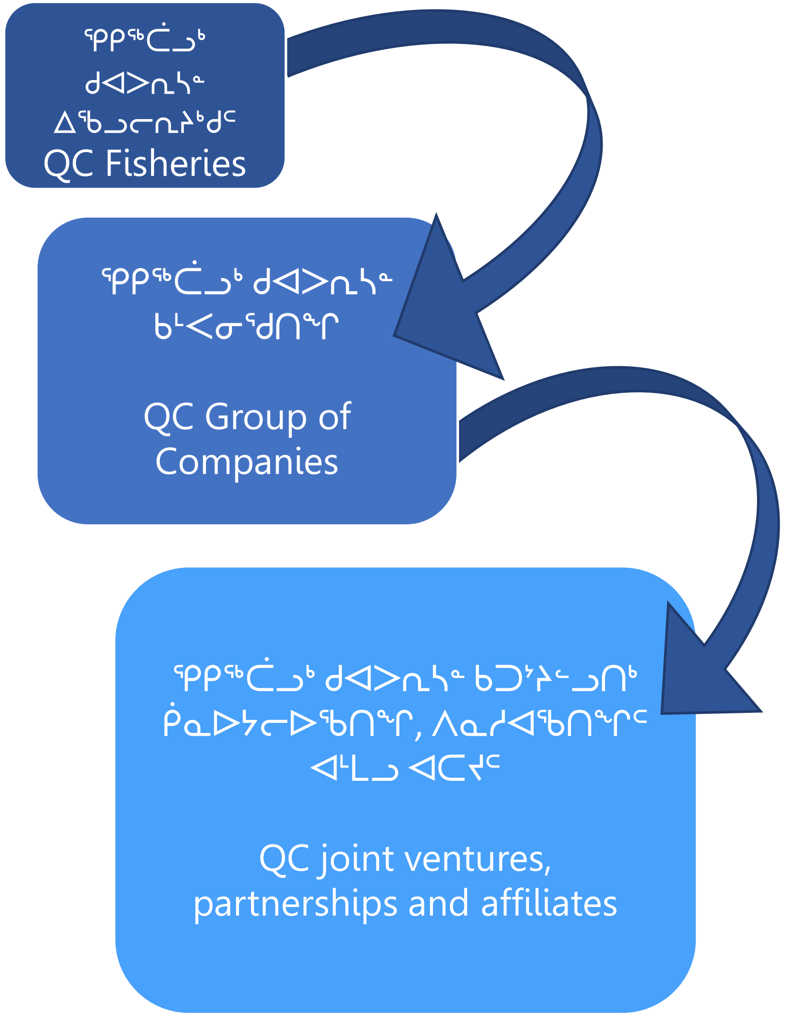
- ➡ 3379442 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑎᒥᖓ
  3379442 Canada Inc.
- ➡ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ
  Qikiqtaaluk Properties Inc.
- ➡ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᓴᓇᕕᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᒥᕐᑯᑖ
  Qikiqtani Industry Ltd.
- ➡ ᐊᑭᐅᖅ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ
  Akiuq Corporation
- ➡ ᓴᓇᕙᓪᓚᐊᓂᖅ ᓕᒥᑎᑦ
  Sanavallianiq Ltd.
- ➡ NCC ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᖅᑎᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᑦ
  NCC Investment Group
- ➡ ᓄᓇᓯ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ
  Nunasi Corporation
- ➡ QC/ᐊᑦᑰ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᔭᖏᑦ
  QC/ATCO Structures & Logistics
- ➡ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ
  Pan Arctic Inuit Logistics Corp

ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᓄ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᕈᑏᑦ
FISHERIES AND MARINE SERVICES

- ➡ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ
  Qikiqtaaluk Fisheries Corporation
- ➡ ᐅᓈᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ
  Unaaq Fisheries
- ➡ ᓯᒃᑯ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ ^ | Sikku Corporation
  - ➡ ᑐᓚᑦᑕᕐᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ | Tulaktarvik Inc
- ➡ ᓇᑦᓯᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᕿᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ
  Natsiq Investment Corporation
  - ➡ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᑕᕆᐅᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ
    Arctic Ocean Development Corp.
- ➡ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᑭᙳᒃᐸᙳᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑏᑦ
  Northern Shrimp Research Foundation
- ➡ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ
  Northern Coalition Corporation
- ➡ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕐᒪᒃᓴᐅᑎᒃᓴᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ
  Nunavut Fisheries and Marine Training Consortium
- ➡ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᑲᖕᒪᓂ ᑮᑕᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᑦ
  Nunavut Offshore Allocation Holders Association

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕈᕐᓂᖓ

QC History and Growth



ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ 1983 ᑎᑭᐅᒥᐊᖅᑎᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᒗᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥᒃ ᓇᑖᕐᓇᕋᓲᑎᓄᑦ ᓚᐃᓴᓯᖃᖅᔪᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ. ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᒪᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᐱᒋᐊᓚᐅᕐᓂᖓᓂ. ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᐱᕈᑦᑎᐊᓕᕋᒥᒃ ᐊᖕᖏᓕᒋᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ.

ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕋᑦᑕ ᓂᐅᕕᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᖃᑭᕝᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᓗᑕ. ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᕋᔭᒥᖕᓂᒃ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ 360 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ 443 ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑐᓂᑦ. ᒫᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑕᐅᔪᖅ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ, ᓴᕿᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ 2017-ᒥ.

ᖄᖓᒍᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ, ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓯᒪᕗᒍᑦ 24 ᐋᕿᒃᓯᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖕᖏᒡᓕᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓯᓇᓂᕐᒥ.

QC was established in 1983 with the first turbot licence in Nunavut. QC Fisheries was the pillar industry during QC's infancy. As QC has matured we have successfully expanded our portfolio.

Our sound financial investments will continue to support our growth. QC boasts seven wholly-owned subsidiaries, with 360 Inuit employees of 443 total employees. The most recent subsidiary, NNC, was formed in 2017.

In addition to QC's wholly-owned subsidiaries, we have formed 24 strategic partnerships to expand our expertise to respond to the growing demands of the market.

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ
Nunavut Nukkiksautiit Corporation

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᓄᑖᖅ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᖓᑦ ᑲᒻᐸᓂ
QC's newest wholly-owned subsidiary company

ᑕᐅᕐᑐᖓᑦ
ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᓴᓗᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᕐᑎᐅᓗᓂ ᓯᕗᓕᐅᕆᓯᒪᓗᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᓐᓇ ᓱᕈᖅᓴᐃᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂ, ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ-ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓱᕈᖅᓴᐃᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᕐᕕᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᑦᑎᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᕕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᖓᓂ ᐃᓅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ

Vision
Qikiqtani's clean energy leader through establishing sustainable, regional-community owned clean energy projects that foster economic development now and for Qikiqtani's future generations.

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᓂ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᑕᒪᐅᓐᓇ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑎᒍᑦ-ᓄᓇᓕᒃᑎᒍᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓇᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᓱᕈᖅᓴᐃᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᐅᓇ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖓᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᒋᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ; ᑐᓂᓯᒪᓗᒋᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᓐᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᒥᖕᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᖖᒋᓂᖅᑖᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᕆᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ

NNC will partner with each of the Qikiqtani communities through a regional-community ownership structure to advance clean energy projects. This ownership structure will maximize project benefits for the community; providing economic development diversification, supporting community-based career development, and empowering community decision making.

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᖃᑭᕝᕙᑎᒃᓴᓕᐅᑲᓐᓂᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ

QC Reinvestment in Nunavut

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᒃᑭᒃᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᑲᒻᐸᓂᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᓂᐅᕖᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒥᓕᐊᓐᑖᓚᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ.

QC Group of Companies invests millions into growing Nunavut's economy.

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ 5 ᐅᑭᐅᓄᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᖃᕐᑭᕝᕙᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅ $44 ᒥᓂᐊᓐ.

QC has developed a 5-year inshore fishery development that will see leveraged investments in excess of $44 million.

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᓄᓇᖕᒋᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒧᑦ

QC is spearheading many projects, and economic and career development initiatives for the Qikiqtani Region and Nunavut .

ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐃᑎᔪᒥ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᑭᓴᕝᕕᒃ

Qikiqtarjuaq Deep Sea Port

- ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕖᖕᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᖕᓂᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓ
- ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ
- ᐳᓚᕋᑎᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐳᓚᕋᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖅ
- ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᕈᖅᑕᐃᓕᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ
- ᑐᐊᕖᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᕖᔪᓂᒃ ᑭᐅᔨᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅ
- ᐊᕙᑖᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖕᒐᓂ/ᐱᓇᖕᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᑕᐅᖅᓰᓂᖅ
- ᑐᐊᕝᕙᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᖃᔪᓂᒃ ᕿᓂᖅᑎᑦ

- Inshore and offshore fisheries development
- Local employment
- Cruise ship and tourism support
- Arctic sovereignty and international security
- Emergency and spill response
- Inter-settlement east/west trade
- Search and rescue

ᐃᓱᒪᓕᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑭᓴᕝᕕᓂᐊᖑᔪᒪᓪᓗᓂ| Conceptualization of proposed port

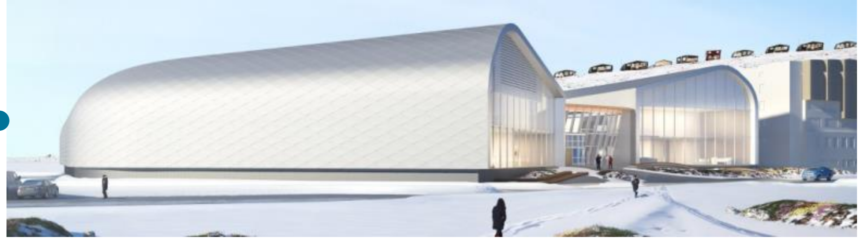
ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖓᓂ ᐃᒡᓗᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ | Iqaluit IOL Development

$300-$400 ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ

$300-$400 million investment to progress economic and program delivery potential of the land

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖁᑎᖓᓂ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᕕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᕕᑦ
Inuit-owned Hotel and Conference Centre

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᖃᕐᕕᖓ
Nunavut Heritage Centre



ᐊᑭᑐᓗᐊᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᒡᓗᒋᓗᒍ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ
Affordable home ownership opportunities

ᐃᑲᔫᕐᕕᓕ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕ
Incubator Mall

ᐃᓐᓇᑐᖃᖃᕐᕕᒃ ᐸᕿᔭᐅᕕᒃ
Elders Care Facility

ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᕕᒃᓴᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᕐᔪᐊᕕᒃᓴᕐᓗ

Hotel and Conference Centre

- ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᖏ ᐋᕐᑭᒃᓯᒪᓂᖓ
- ᐃᓪᓗᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᕕᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ
- ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑎᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ
- ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ 2018-ᒥ
- $55 ᒥᓂᐊᓐ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᕐᕈᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᕐᑭᔪᑎᒃᓴᒥᓐᓄᑦ

- Inuit-ownership structure
- Construction and hospitality careers
- Advanced energy systems
- Breaking ground in 2018
- $55 million investment

ᓱᕈᕐᓴᐃᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᕈᑎᒃᓴᑦ | Clean Energy Projects

ᐊᓄᕆᒧᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᓂ ᐃᓕᑦᑎᓇᓱᒡᓗᑎᒃ
Wind energy studies

ᓄᓇᒥᒃ
ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐ
ᖅ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᑲᑎᒪᕕᒃᓴᖅ

Net-zero energy ready hotel and conference centre

ᒫᓐᓇᓕᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓱᕈᕐᓴᐃᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ
ᐱᔾᑦᑎᕋᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ

21st Century Energy Infrastructure to service Inuit Owned Land in Iqaluit

ᑕᕆᐅᒥ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ
ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᖃᕈᑎᑦ
ᐃᓕᑕᐅᓇᓱᒡᓗᑎᒃ

Marine renewable energy resource study

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ | QC Fisheries Division

ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᖓ: ᐱᔭᕐᓴᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᒍᓐᓇᖅᑕᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᖅᑫᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᒍᓐᓇᕐᕕᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᓐᓇ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᓴᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᐅᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᔪᖅᓴᖏᑦᑎᐊᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ, ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒻᒥᖕᓂ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔪᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ.

Mission: To responsibly harvest allocated fishing quota and maximize benefits to Nunavummiut through reinvestment of revenues in projects and services that foster wealth, employment and self-reliance.

ᐅᒥᐊᖅ ᓴᐳᑎ

- 8 ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒋ 12 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕌᖓᒥᒃ
- ᓵᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅ 100% ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᒥᐊᖅ
- ᖃᒥᒋᔮᓂ ᖃᐅᑕᒫᑦ ᐱᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ: ᖃᓕᖁᓕᑦ 35ᑕᓐ ᐅᑉᑯᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑭᖑᒃ 50ᑕᓐ
- 76 ᒦᑕ ᐅᒥᐊᖅ 900ᑕᓐ ᖃᓕᖁᓕᑦ ᐅᑉᑯᓘᓐᓃᑦ 600ᑕᓐ ᑭᖑᐃᑦ ᐅᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᖏᑦ

FV Saputi

- 8 to 12 Inuit per trip
- Transitioning to 100% Inuit Ownership of vessel
- Average daily production: turbot 35t or shrimp 50t
- 76 meter vessel with a 900t turbot or 600t shrimp carrying capacity

ᓴᕿᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ

Creation of Qikiqtani Fisheries Alliance (QFA)

ᑕᐃᑲᓂ 2016, ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᐣ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᓴᒪᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᓂᒃ. ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ: ᓴᓂᑭᓗᐊᖅ, ᑭᙵᐃᑦ, ᓴᓂᕋᔭᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒃ.

ᑕᓇᐅᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᖕᓂᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᖓ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖏᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᖅ. ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᐣ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᐣ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᒻᐸᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᓗᑎᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᓵᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑯᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ. ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᐣ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖃᕿᔾᔭᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ $4 ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ ᐊᒡᒋᖅᑐᓄᑦ 5 ᐅᑭᐅᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᓇᐅᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓂᒃ.

In 2016, QC in an equal partnership with four HTAs created Qikiqtani Fisheries Alliance (QFA). The partner HTAs are; Sanikiluaq, Cape Dorset, Hall Beach and Igloolik.

Inshore fishery development is a key component of QFA's business plan. QC Fisheries Division, with support from QC Group of Companies, will focus their initial inshore fishery development efforts on supporting the QFA member communities. QC will invest up to $4 million over the next five years to support inshore fisheries and community development projects.

ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑕ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ

QFA Mandate

ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᖕᓗᑎᒃ **Harvest**	ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᖕᓂᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓴᓂᖅᕙᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᒪᕙᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐃ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᑦ Harvest commercial fisheries allocations issued by DFO, pursuant to the recommendations of the NWMB
ᓂᐅᕕᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᑭᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ **Invest**	ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᕿᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᓄᓇᖏᓐᓂ Invest in inshore fisheries and in community economic and social development projects in the Qikiqtani communities
ᓇᑉᐸᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒡᓗᒃᓴᓂᒃ **Infrastructure**	ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᖕᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᖃᔪᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᑉᐸᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ, ᓱᕐᓗ ᖁᐊᖃᐅᑎᑦ, ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᓄᓇᖏᓐᓄᑦ Develop other potential fisheries related projects and provide economic support for infrastructure, such as freezers, in the Qikiqtani communities
ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓂᕆᒧᑦ **Inshore Fisheries**	ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᖕᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᒡᔭᖕᓂᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ Develop potential inshore and near-shore fisheries
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᓗᑎᒡᓗ **Research**	ᐱᓕᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒍᑎᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᒫᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᒋᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ Conduct research and surveys to identify species in waters adjacent to various communities

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎ ᐅᒥᐊᖅ | Research Vessel

ᐅᑯᐊ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᖕᖏᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᑕᒪᐅᓐᓇ ᐱᖁᔨᕗᖕᒋᕈᑎᑦᑎᒍᑦ, ᓂᐅᕕᖁᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔪᑎᒋᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᑖᖅ 40′ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎ ᐅᒥᐊᖅ ᐱᔭᕇᖁᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑭᒡᓕᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᑦᑎᐊᕐᓱᒡᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᐅᓇᓱᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓕᑕᐅᓇᓱᒋᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᕈᑦᑕ ᑭᓱᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔫᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒪᕆᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᖑᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᖕᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᖏᓐᓂ.

The QC Board of Directors approved, by resolution, an investment in a new 40′ research vessel to complete baseline research and evaluation studies. These studies are necessary to better understand our resources and to support science-driven sustainable inshore harvesting in the Nunavut Settlement Area.

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦᑕ ᓴᓂᙵᐃᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒍᑎᖏᑦ
NWMB Allocation Guidelines

- **ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒃᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓ (30-ᖑᔪᖅ)**
  - ᒪᑐᐃᖓᔪᖅ, ᓴᕿᔮᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓵᑕᒃᓴᐅᓂᖓᓄ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ;
  - ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
  - ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᑲᓪᓚᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ
- **ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓗᑎᒃ (40-ᖑᔪᖅ)**
  - ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᕉᑦ/ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᖏ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ/ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ;
  - ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ
  - ᖃᓂᒌᔭᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓱᖕᕕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
  - ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕈᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᕐᑯᑎᒥᖕᓂᒃ;
- **ᐃᑲᔫᑎᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ (30-ᖑᔪᖅ)**
  - ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ
  - ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ/ᐅᒡᔪᐃᓐᓂᓐᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᖅ (ᑦ) ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᙵᑦᑐᓂᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
  - ᒪᓕᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᑦᑎᐊᒃᑲᐅᑎᒋᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒧᑦ

- **Governance and Business Capacity (30 points)**
  - Open, transparent and accountable operations;
  - Viable commercial venture; and
  - Positive history in the fishery
- **Inuit Involvement (40 points)**
  - RWO/HTO/Nunavut Community ownership/sponsorship of the economic enterprise;
  - Inuit ownership of the economic enterprise;
  - Adjacency of the community to the fishery area; and
  - Economic dependence of the community on the resource;
- **Benefits to Nunavummiut (30 points)**
  - Employment of Nunavummiut, especially Inuit
  - Ownership of the economic enterprise and/or the vessel(s) by one or more residents of Nunavut; and
  - The provision of direct benefits to Nunavut

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑕ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ

QC Alignment with NWMB Guidelines

ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒃᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᔨᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᑎᓯᒪᔭᖓ ᓵᑦᓴᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑮᓪᓗᖅᑐᖅᓱᕆᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ. ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖑᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᕋᑦᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᕆᓂᒃᑲᑦᑕᖅᓱᕆᑦ.

- 5-ᐅᑭᐅᓄᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᑦᑎᒍ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᖅ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒫᓐᓇᒨᖓᓕᖅᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ
- ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᖅᓯᐅᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓲᖑᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑯᑎᖕᒋᑦ
- ᑎᓴᒪᐃᖅᑯᑎᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕙᒃᑐᑦ
- ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒌᖅᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓇᔨᖏᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

Governance and Business Capacity

QC prioritizes accountability to QIA on behalf of Qikiqtani Inuit. We have demonstrated an impeccable record of sound financial control and reporting.

- 5-year business plan reviewed and updated annually
- Professional annual audits
- Quarterly Board meetings
- Educated, certified staff in their field of specialty

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᕐ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑕ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ

QC Alignment with NWMB Guidelines

ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᕐ 100% ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᓴᓂᖅᑰᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖑᔪᑦ. ᒪᓕᒃᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᓂᖓᓄ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᕐ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᙵᑕ ᐱᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ 100% ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᐅᒥᐊᖅ, ᓴᐳᑎ.

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᕕᖕᓂ ᓴᓇᔨ ᖃᓂᒋᔮᓂ 75% ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᒋᑦ, ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᕐ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐊᐅᓪᓗᑎᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐅᖅᓴᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᑎᑦᐊᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᖃᕆᓴᐅᔭᓕᕆᔾᔪᑕᐅᓕᖅᑐᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᐅᔫᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᒥ.

Inuit Involvement

QC is 100% owned by Qikiqtani Inuit Association, the Designated Regional Inuit Organization. In line with our core values QC has initiated the process to acquire 100% ownership of our vessel, the Saputi.

Reporting a factory crew with approximately 75% Nunavut Inuit representation, QC is now focused on training and advancement into technical and managerial positions on and off the vessel.

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑕ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ
QC Alignment with NWMB Guidelines

ᐃᑲᔫᑎᔾᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ

ᐅᓇ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖓ ᐊᔪᕐᑎᑦᑎᔪᖅ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑉᓭᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᕆᑦᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᓂᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑳᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ $2.9M ᐅᑎᖅᕕᐅᑎᑦᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᓂᕆᐅᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᑯᐊ $7.1M ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕆᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓄᑦ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᐅᑎᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑦᑎᐊᕐᔪᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 2017
ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᐅᑎᖅᕕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ $1.8 ᒥᓕᐊᓐ
QIA receiving the 2017 QC dividend of $1.8M

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᖏᓂᖅ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᕕᖁᑖ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᕖᖁᑖ
Inuit owned Hotel and Conference Centre

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓕᑦᑎᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐃᑎᔪᒥ ᑭᓴᕝᕕᒃᓴᖅ | **Promoting Qikiqtarjuaq deep sea port**

Benefits to Nunavummiut

The success of our Fisheries Division has enabled QC to invest in a diverse range of projects that benefit the Qikiqtani Region and Nunavut.

QC has contributed $2.9M dividends over the last two years with projections of $7.1M spanning the next three years. These dividends support numerous QIA social and cultural programs.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐅᖅᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᖅᓯᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᒃᓯᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᖓ
Inuit Training and Career Development

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᐃᓅᖃᕆᑦᑎᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓ ᐋᕿᒃᓱᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓗᓂ

QC Capacity Building

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᑲᒪᓂᕐᑯᑎᖏᓪᓗ ᐅᓄᓛᖑᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᑦᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᒻᒥᒎᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᐅᓇ ᐱᔮᕆᓯᒪᙱᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓕᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ; ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᑦᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᑎᓯᒪᙱᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓪᓗᑎᕆᓪᓗᕆᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᐅᓐᓇ ᐱᔭᕆᐅᖅᓴᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓕᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓐᓂᑦ.

QC and its group of companies has the highest share of Inuit employees of any Nunavut private employer. This is not by coincidence; employing Nunavut Inuit is a priority and we focus on capacity building through training and promotion within.

ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᑲᒪᓂᕐᑯᑎᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓪᓗᑎᔪᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᔪᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓕᐅᖅᑎᐅᓂᐊᕐᒧᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᕐᔪᐊᖑᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓗᓪᓕᕆᐊᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᕐᒪᑕ. ᐱᔭᕆᐅᖅᓴᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓕᖅᑎᑦᐊᕐᓗᕆᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᒥᒃ.

All QC Group of Companies focus on developing Inuit leadership, expertise, experience and capacity. Training programs are incorporated in major projects to increase Inuit capacity and promote Inuit employment in the project.

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᓯᕗᓕᐅᖅᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᓴᕕᕋᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑕᑯᑦ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᖅᓴᕐᓗᕆᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᑭᙵᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᑲᓐᓂᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᑎᒃ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᖕᒋᓐᓂ. ᐅᓇ ᐊᑐᑎᖃᕐᓛᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᕆᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐋᕿᒃᓱᐃᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᒍᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᓗᕆᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ, ᐃᒪᕗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᕗᑦ

QC is leading a metals waste clean-up project in Cape Dorset, and exploring options for delivery across the Qikiqtani Region. The fundamental approach of this project is building community capacity to protect our land, water and air.

ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ

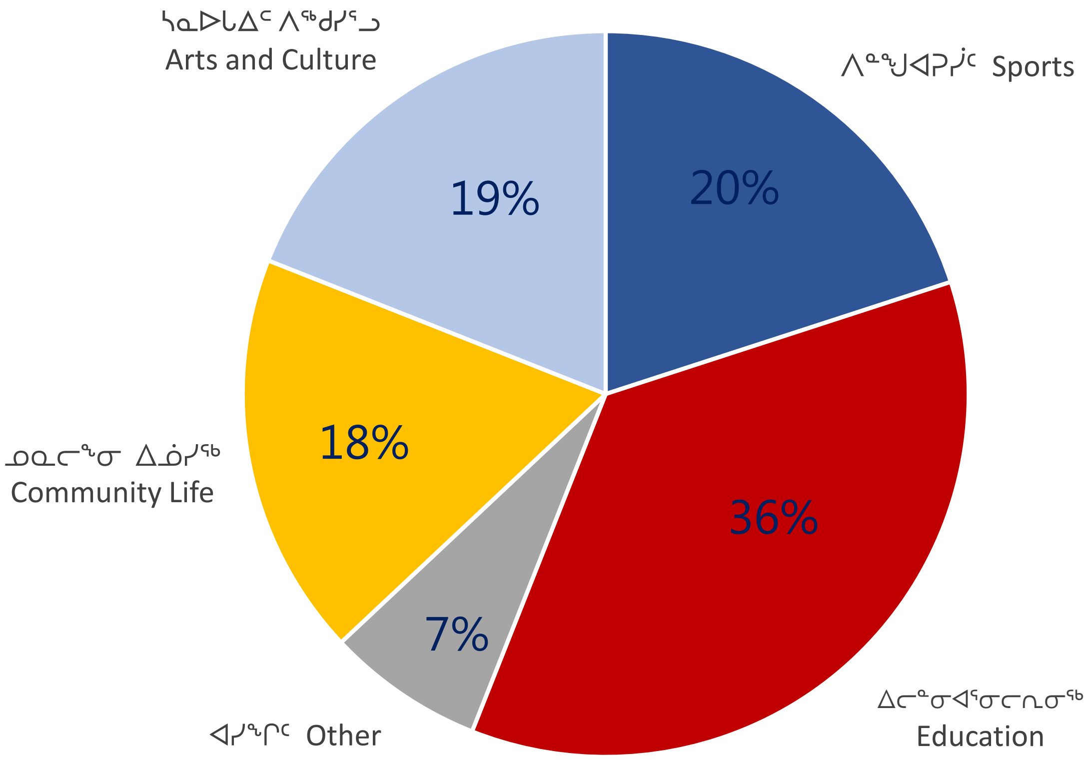
QIA Programs

- ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᐅᑎᖅᑲᐅᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅ: **$1.84 ᒥᓕᐊᓐ**
- ᐅᑎᖅᑲᐅᔪᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐳᐃᒍᓐᓇᓐᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ:
  - ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᓕᕆᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ
  - ᐸᐃᕆᕕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑕᖅᑲᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓕᓵᖅᑐᓄᑦ
  - ᐊ ᐃ ᐱ ᑎ ᑭ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᖅ
  - ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᑭᓪᓕᓯᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ

- QC 2017 Dividends: **$1.84 M**
- Dividends go to QIA **Legacy Fund** to support:
  - Cultural Activities Programs
  - Daycare and Early Childhood Learning Programs
  - I pi ti ki Program
  - Scholarship Programs
  - Qikiqtani Truth Commission

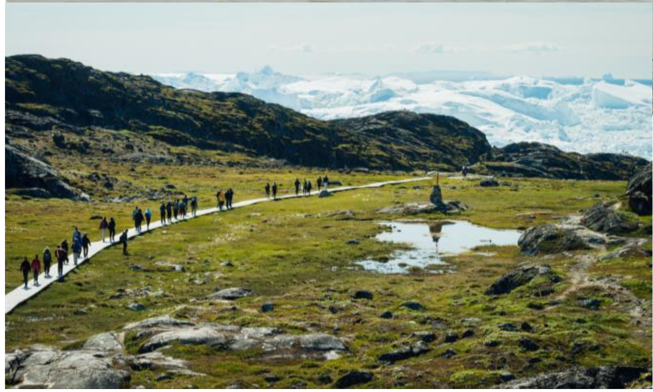
ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓯᕐᑯᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᖅᑖᖅᑎᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᖏᑦ

Financial Contributions Provided by Qikiqtaaluk Corporation

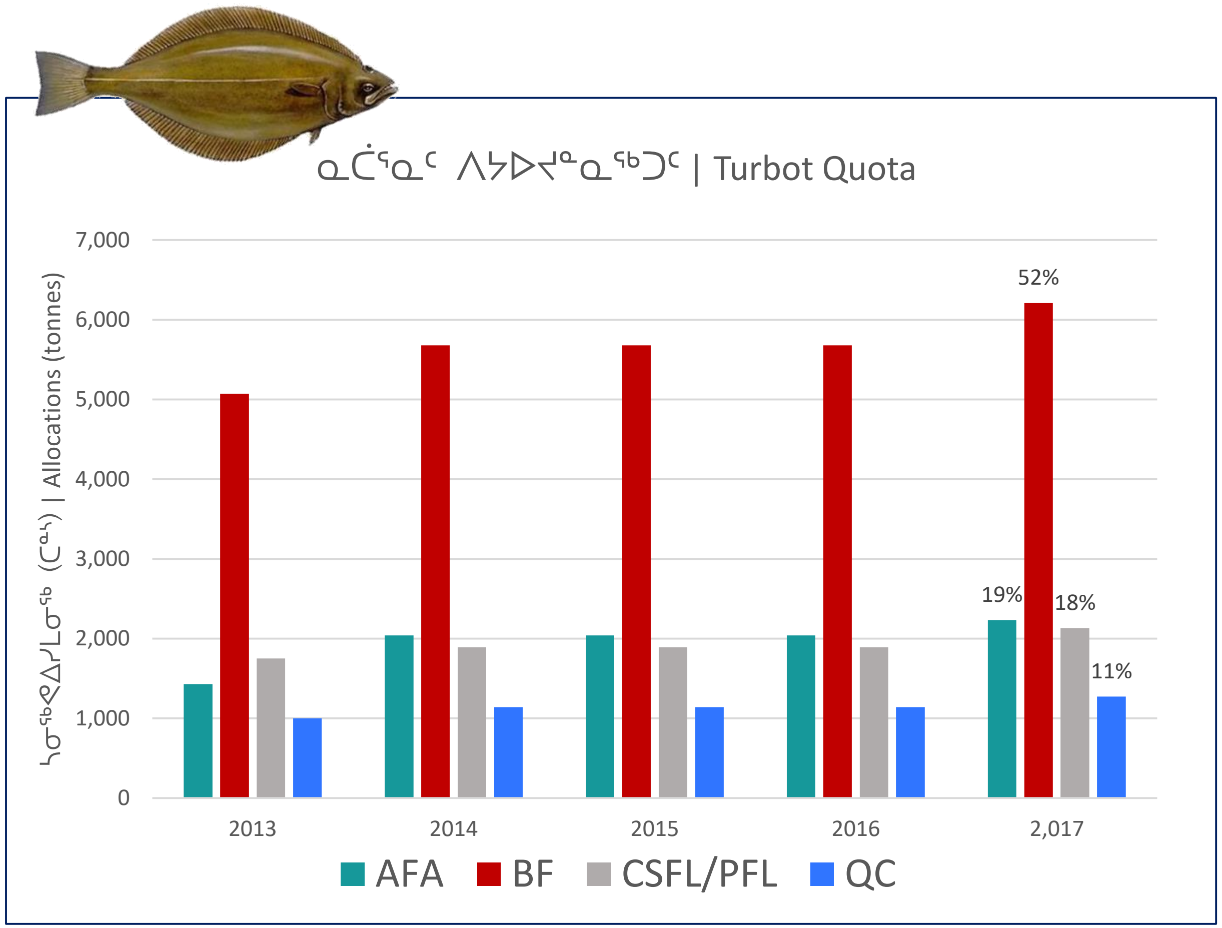


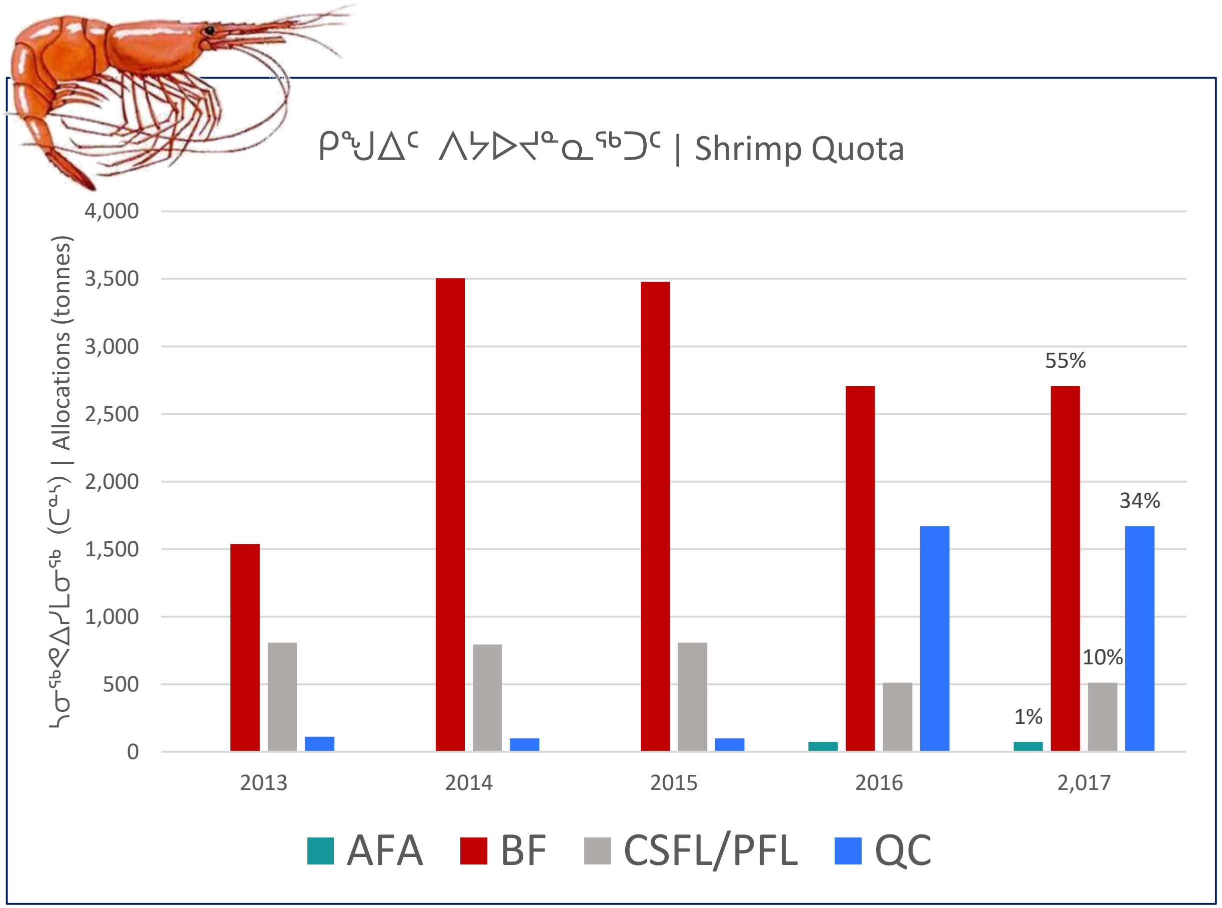
- ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑏᑦ, ᑐᓐᓂᕐᕿᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᒪᒃᑯᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ: **$164,220**
- ᐱᕗᓪᓚᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑏᑦ: **$85,668**
- ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᖅᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᙵᕕᒃᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗ: **$83,363**
- ᐱᙳᐊᕐᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᕗᓪᓚᐊᑎᑕᐅᔪᓄᓪᓗ: **$88,956**
- ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᙱᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖃᑦᑕᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓯᕐᑯᑦ!: **$33,269**

- Scholarships and Grants: **$164,220**
- Event Sponsorship: **$85,668**
- Fundraising and Christmas Activities: **$83,363**
- Sports Teams and Events: **$88,956**
- And many more projects supported by QC!: **$33,269**



5-ᐅᑭᐅᓄᑦ ᓴᓂᖅᑫᐃᓯᒪᓂᖅ | 5-Year Allocations



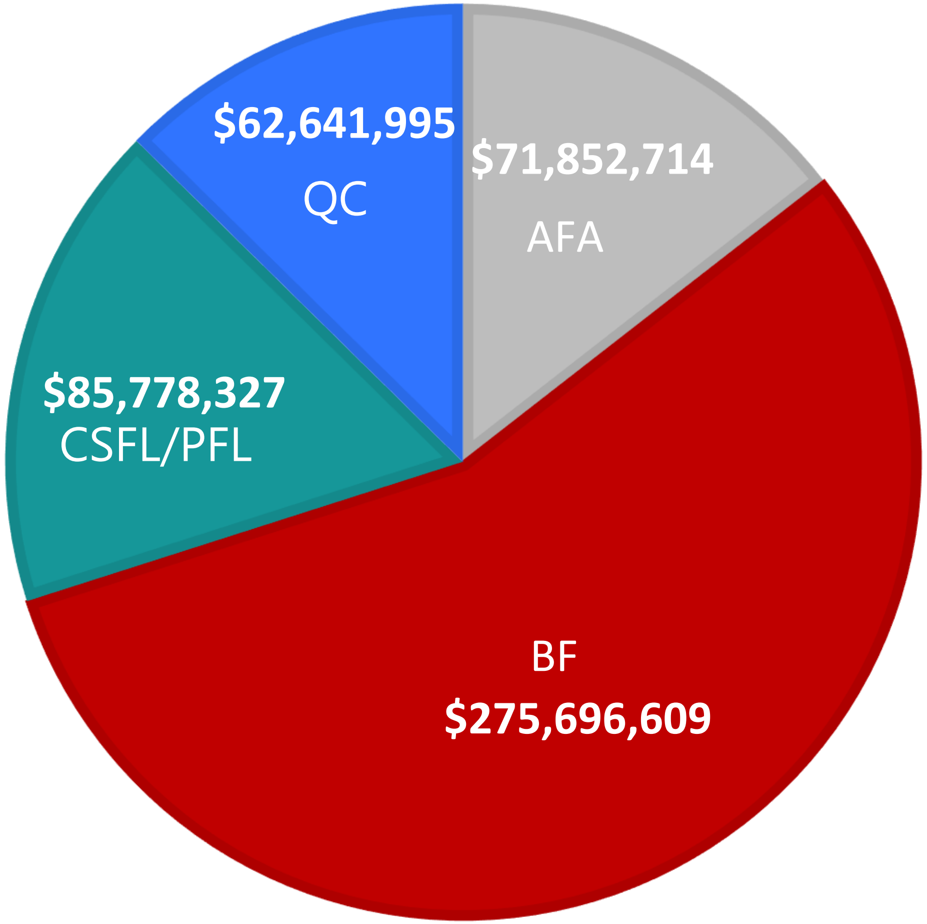


ᓚᐃᓭᓯᒥᒃ ᑎᑐᒥᐊᖅᑐᑦ 5-ᐅᑭᐅᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᑦ*

Licence Holders' 5-year Revenue*

ᑕᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓂᖅᑫᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖅ ᐅᓇ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᓴᒪᓂᒃ ᓴᙱᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᑲᒻᐸᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ

ᐅᓇ ᒫᓐᓇ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓴᓂᖅᑫᐅᓯᕆᓂᖓ ᐃᓕᓯᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕋᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᑦ



The spirit of the Access and Allocations Policy was to support strong and viable Nunavut companies.

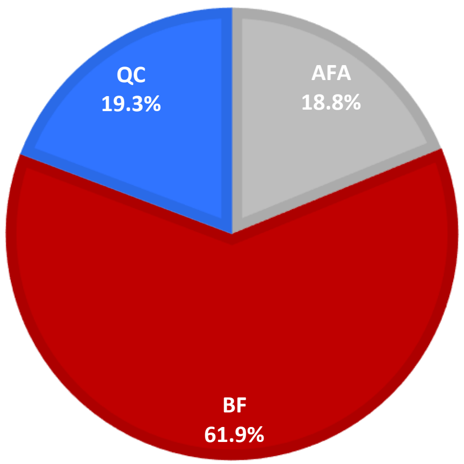
The current unequitable division of Nunavut's allocations places QC in a non-competitive position.

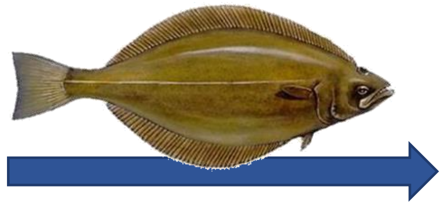
*ᐃᓯᖅᑐᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 100% ᓇᑖᕐᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 45% ᑭᖕᖑᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᓂᖅᑫᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᑕᐃᑯᓈᖕᒐᓇᓱᒋᔭᒥᑦ ᒥᐅᕐᕈᓯᓇᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᖓᑦ

*Revenue estimates assume 100% of turbot and 45% of shrimp allocations harvested annually at an assumed market price

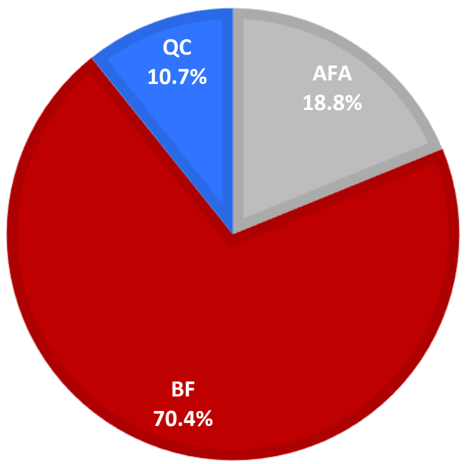
ᐊᔾᔨᒌᓐᖏᑑᑕᐅᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓘᑉᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓂᖅᑲᑉᑕᐅᑲᑉᑐᑦ
Disproportionate Quota Allocation

2017 ᖃᓚᑫᓚᑦ | TURBOT





2018 ᖃᓚᑫᓚᑦ | TURBOT



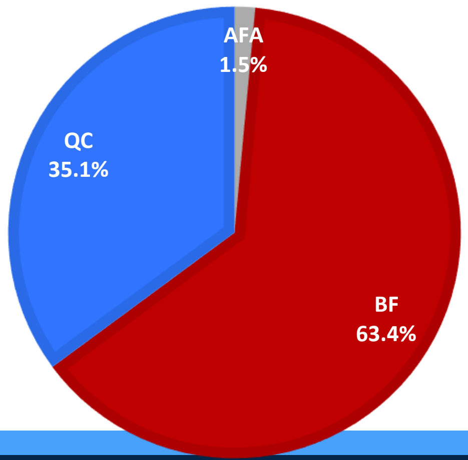
ᐊᑐᖅᓱᒍ 2018 ᐃᑭᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓ/ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐃᖃᓗᒍᓐᓇᖅᑕᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᖏᖅᓯᒪᔭᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᓅᑦᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᖁᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ 2018 ᓇᑖᕐᓇᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᐊᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ 70%, ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᖁᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᐅᓄᓐᕈᓐᓃᖅᓱᑎᒃ 11% ᐊᑖᓂ.

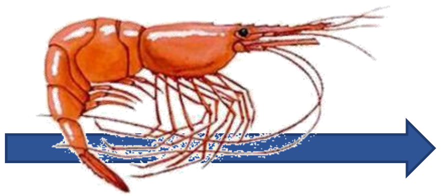
Accounting for the 2018 CSFL/PFL harvesting agreement transfer, BF’s 2018 turbot quota increase to over 70%, while QC’s decrease to under 11%.

ᐊᑐᖅᓱᒍ 2018 ᐃᑭᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓ/ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐃᖃᓗᒍᓐᓇᖅᑕᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᖏᖅᓯᒪᔭᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᓅᑦᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᖁᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᖑᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᖕᒋ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓂᖕᒋᕗᓂ 65%, ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᖁᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᐹᓪᓕᖅᓱᒋᑦ ᐊᑖᓄᑦ 34%.

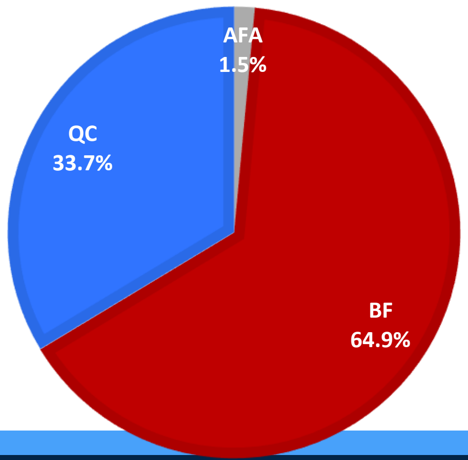
Accounting for the 2018 CSFL/PFL harvesting transfers agreement BF’s shrimp quota increase to almost 65%, while QC’s decrease to under 34%.

2017 ᑭᖑᑦ | SHRIMP





2018 ᑭᖑᑦ | SHRIMP

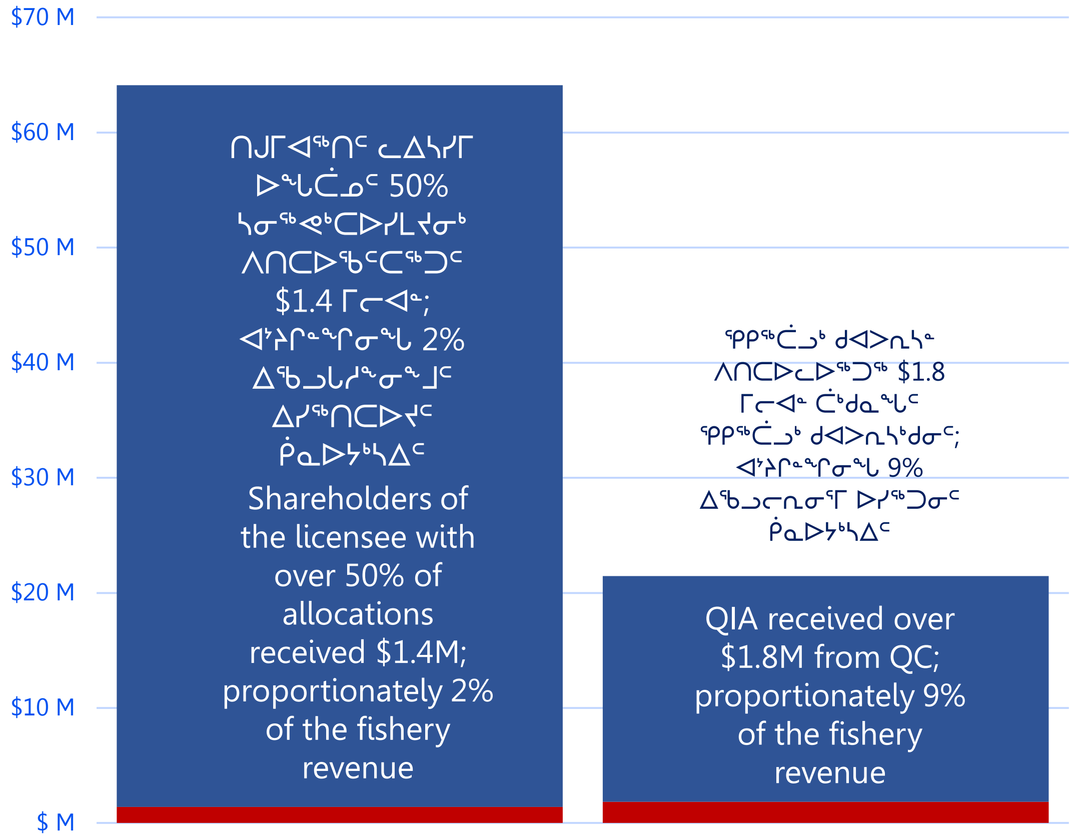


ᖃᑭᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ

Reinvestment in Nunavut

ᑕᒪᐅᓐᓇ ᓴᓂᖅᕿᐃᖅᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ - ᐱᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖃᓅᑎᒋᓇᔭᕐᓂᖕᒐ, ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᑎᑯᒥᐊᖅᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᖕᒐᓱᐃᓪᓗᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᕐᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ/ᓂᖏᖅᑕᐅᑎᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᓐᖏᑕᖓᓂ ᑎᑯᒥᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᓚᐃᓴᓯᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖕᖏᓛᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᖅᕿᐃᕕᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ

On an allocation-based ratio, QC shareholders receive 3 times more dividends/royalties compared to the shareholders of the licensee with the largest allocations.



ᐸᓴᕆᔭᑦ 2017 ᐃᓯᖅᑐᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ*
Assumed 2017 revenues*

ᐅᑎᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ/ᐅᑉᐹᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓂᖏᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᖁᓛᓃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᑯᒥᐊᖅᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ
Dividends and/or royalties paid directly to shareholders

*ᐃᓯᖅᑐᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 100% ᓇᑖᕐᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 45% ᑭᖑᕐᓄᑦ ᓴᓂᖅᕿᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕚᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᑕᐃᑰᓈᓚᓐᓇᓯᕆᔭᒥᑦ ᒥᐅᕐᕈᓯᓇᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᖏᑦ

*Revenue estimates assume 100% of turbot and 45% of shrimp allocations harvested annually at an assumed market price.

ᓴᓂᖅᑫᐃᓂᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᕇᐊᓖᒃ

Allocation Considerations

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖁᔨᕚᖅ ᐅᑯᐊ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑎᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᒪᒃᑲᓪᓚᖏᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔾᔭᕆᐅᖏᑦᑎᔾᔨᖏᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕈᑎᒋᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᖃᑉᐱᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᓵᑕᒃᓴᐅᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒃᑎᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᕆᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓂᖅᑫᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᑭᖑᕕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᑖᕐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᒥᖕᖓᑦ. ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᖅᑐᖅ ᓴᕿᑦᑎᕐᑯᔨᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐃᒻᒥᒍᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᕆᐅᕆᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ (ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖕᒐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᒫᑦᓯ 2018). ᑕᒪᔾᔭᐅᒐᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᓂᖅ, ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᑎᓂ ᓴᓂᖅᑫᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖕᖏᔫᒪᕆᐊᓘᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᕆᑦᑐᑐᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖅᐹᖅ ᐃᖃᖅᑐᐃᕕᖕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᕿᑕᒃᑯᑦ.

QC asserts that our sound history of financial investment and accountable governance should influence the allocations of Nunavut shrimp and turbot quotas. Baffin Fisheries has represented the formation of a new independent audit committee with total oversight (BF Report to NWMB, March 2018). Notwithstanding this representation, future allocations issued by the NWMB must consider the magnitude and variety of claims registered in the NFLD Supreme Court involving BF and NFL.

ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᐃᑦ | Final Remarks

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᖕᓂᖅ ᓱᓕ ᐱᕆᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᓵᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᕐᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᓄᖑᐸᓪᓕᐊᓐᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐋᕿᑭᐊᓕᑦ, ᐱᔭᒃᓴᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕚᑦᑎᕋᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ. ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖕᖏᖅᓯᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑲᒪᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᐳᑦᑎᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᖑᐸᓪᓕᐊᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐃᓅᓯᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᕐᒥᒃᑎᒍᑦ ᑭᖕᖑᒪᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑐᓯᖕᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ.

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕋᓴᓐ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᑎᐊᖅᑎᓯᒪᔭᖕᒐ ᐱᕈᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᖏᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑎᑕᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᕆᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖕᖏᒡᓕᕆᐊᕆᐊᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᓂᖏᑐᒦᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᕆᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔾᔪᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᑐᖕᖒᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᕗᖅ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᒪᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᖏᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᖃᑎᖃᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᑦᑎᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓵᑕᒃᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔾᔨᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ.

ᐊᔪᖅᓴᓐᖏᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᖕᓂᖅ ᐅᑯᐊ
ᐃᑲᔫᑎᔪᑦ ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ,
ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᒃᓴᓂᒃ, ᐱᔭᕆᐅᖅᓴᑎᑦᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐊᖕᖏᔪᒥᒃ
ᖃᐅᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᑕ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᐃᓯᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᓐᓇ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᔪᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦᑕ ᓴᓂᖅᑮᔾᔪᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ
ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖅ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒍᑎᖓᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑖ 10

"A prosperous Nunavut fishery that contributes to the creation of wealth, employment, training and education opportunities for Nunavummiut requires substantial reinvestment of revenues from one of Nunavut's most valuable common property resources."
NWMB Allocation Policy
Guiding Principle No 10

Nunavut fisheries is still in its infancy and is a vulnerable resource that requires sustainable development, responsible stewardship, and conservation management. NWMB must use its authority to ensure the industry grows in a manner that sustains the economic, social and cultural harvesting needs of Nunavummiut.

QC has successfully grown our fisheries division and utilizes its revenues to support expansion and diversification of Nunavut investments aligned with our mandate and NWMB Guiding Principles. It is critical that all industry partners have the mechanisms in place and work harmoniously to ensure responsible and accountable reinvestment of revenues in Nunavut to benefit present and future generations.

ᖁᔭᓐᓇᒦᒃ!

ᕼᐋᕆ ᕝᓚᐅᕋᑎ,

ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒃᑎ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖁᑎᖏᑦ

Thank you!

Harry Flaherty

President & CEO

QIKIQTAALUK CORPORATION & GROUP OF COMPANIES

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐ
ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖁᑎᖏᑦᑐ
QIKIQTAALUK CORPORATION
& Group of Companies