



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

December 23rd, 2014

Honourable Johnny Mike
Minister of Environment
Government of Nunavut

Honourable Leona Aglukkaq
Minister of Environment
Government of Canada

Cathy Towtongie
President
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.

James Qilliaq
Chairperson
Qikiqtaaluk Regional
Wildlife Board

Qabaroak Qatsiya
Chairperson
Aiviq Hunters and
Trappers Organization

Joshua Kango
Chairperson
Amaruq Hunters and
Trappers Organization

Manasie Naullaq
Chairperson
Hall Beach Hunters and
Trappers Organization

David Ingaut
Chairperson
Igloodik Hunters and
Trappers Organization

Jobie Attitaq
Chairperson
Ikajutit Hunters and
Trappers Association

Jacobie Iqalukjuak
Chairperson
Nangmautaq Hunters and
Trappers Organization

Samuel Nuqingaq
Chairperson
Nattivak Hunters and
Trappers Organization

Noah Mosesee
Chairperson
Pangnirtung Hunters and
Trappers Organization

Jerold Koonark
Chairperson
Mittamatalik Hunters and
Trappers Organization

Joe Arlooktoo
Chairperson
Mayukalik Hunters and
Trappers Organization

Dear Colleagues:

Re: Public hearing of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board to consider harvest management of Baffin Island caribou

The Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB or Board) has scheduled an in-person public hearing to consider harvest management of Baffin Island caribou. The Government of Nunavut – Department of Environment has submitted a *Proposal for NWMB Decision* (Proposal) on establishing a harvest management regime for Baffin Island caribou.

Background

In February and March 2014, the Department of Environment conducted an aerial survey of the entire Baffin Island caribou range, resulting in updated estimates of a population size between 3,462 and 6,250 caribou. This corresponds to a greater than 95% decline, based on the 1991 population estimate of between 120,000 and 340,000 caribou, derived from Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and aerial reconnaissance surveys.

On November 3rd and 4th, 2014, the Government of Nunavut – Department of Environment held a two day Baffin Island Caribou workshop, in Iqaluit, to discuss possible harvest management options. During the workshop, participants agreed that there is an urgent need for immediate management action.

Following the workshop, the NWMB received a Proposal from the Government of Nunavut – Department of Environment regarding Baffin Island caribou harvest management. During their In-Camera meeting (IC 011-2014) on December 4th, the NWMB decided to hold an in-person public hearing, as per Section 5.2.26 of the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement*.

As authorized by section 5.3.24 of the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement*, on December 19th, 2014, the Government of Nunavut – Minister of Environment made an interim decision to establish a moratorium on the harvesting of Baffin Island caribou, to be implemented on January 1st, 2015, and applied until further notice.

The NWMB is required to conduct a full review of any interim decision made in response to urgent and unusual circumstances as soon as practicable thereafter (Section 5.3.24 of the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement*). The NWMB will be conducting this review regarding the interim moratorium of Baffin Island caribou as part of the upcoming in-person public hearing.

In-person public hearing details

The hearing will take place on **March 11th and 12th 2015, at the Parish Hall in Iqaluit, Nunavut.** The hearing will be conducted each day from **9:00 am to 5:00 pm**. In addition the NWMB may also hold evening sessions from 7:00 pm to 9:00 pm.

The Board is prepared to pay travel and accommodation costs for attendance by one (1) Qaujimaniliit and one (1) Hunters and Trappers Organization representative (two (2) delegates in total) from each of the affected communities. The affected communities include: Cape Dorset (Aiviq), Iqaluit (Amaruq), Hall Beach, Igloolik, Arctic Bay (Ikajutit), Clyde River (Nangmautaq), Pond Inlet (Mittamatalik), Qikiqtarjuaq (Nattivak), Kimmirut (Mayukalik), and Pangnirtung. Selection of those delegates will be decided by the Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board. If other representatives of Inuit harvesters wish to attend, the NWMB has no further funding available, but will – if requested, and to the extent reasonably possible – make arrangements for electronic attendance at the hearing.

Attached to this letter is a copy of the Government of Nunavut – Department of Environment's Proposal and the Rules for the NWMB hearing. These – along with a number of documents comprising the best available information to date – are available for download from the NWMB's website (www.nwmb.com) or by contacting the NWMB at the following coordinates:

NUNAVUT WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BOARD
3rd Floor, Ikaluktuutiak Drive
P.O. Box 1379, Iqaluit, NU, X0A 0H0

Phone: (867) 975-7300
Fax: (888) 421-9832
E-Mail: receptionist@nwmb.com

Through this letter, the NWMB is extending an invitation to your department or organization to provide written submissions and supporting documentation in response to the Government of Nunavut – Department of Environment's Proposal, or otherwise concerning the harvest management of Baffin Island caribou. Written submissions and supporting documentation must be filed with the NWMB, in Inuktitut and English, by no later than 5:00 p.m. (Iqaluit time) on February 13th, 2015. The requirement for translation at the time of filing is mandatory.

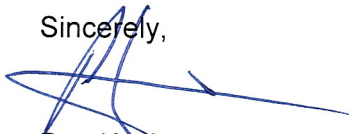
Subject to relevant confidentiality or privacy concerns, all submissions will be placed on the NWMB's website, and will be available for download, shortly after the submission deadline.

Please take careful note that, unless persuasive written and translated reasons are provided to the NWMB for late filing, the Board will not consider materials for this hearing that are not filed on time.

Initial submissions and their supporting documentation may be filed with the Board in person, by courier or by mail. They should be clearly marked as pertaining to the *NWMB Public Hearing for Baffin Island Caribou*. Delivery of the materials may also be made through fax or electronic transmission, but only if your department or organization confirms by phone with the NWMB - prior to the filing deadline - that a complete and legible copy of the transmission has been received by the Board. Materials are deemed to have been filed on the actual day of receipt by the NWMB. Please keep in mind that the more thorough, reliable and persuasive submissions and supporting documentation are, the more weight they will be given by the NWMB in the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement* decision-making process.

If you require further information, please do not hesitate to visit the NWMB website or to contact the Board directly.

Sincerely,



Ben Kovic,
Chairperson of the
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

c.c. Paul Irngaut, Director of Wildlife, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
Drikus Gissing, Director of Wildlife, Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment
Andrew Mahar, Resource Conservation Manager, Parks Canada
Jackie Price, Coordinator, Research Planning, NIWS
Jason Mikki, Qikiqtaaluk Regional Coordinator, NIWS



SUBMISSION TO THE

NUNAVUT WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BOARD

FOR

Information:

Decision: X

Issue: Baffin Island Caribou Harvest Management

Background:

Based on a Department of Environment (DOE) survey conducted this winter of the entire Baffin Island caribou range we estimate there are currently between 3,462 and 6,250 caribou on Baffin Island (Table 1). With very few animals the risk posed by overharvest is significant and could result in continued population decline and/or extirpation from some or all of Baffin Island. At the very least, overharvest could restrict the capacity of the caribou population to increase when range conditions improve.

Early scientific surveys (1940-1970) failed to provide reliable population estimates due to limited coverage and unsophisticated survey methods. Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) suggests that there were more than 100,000 caribou on Baffin Island in 1985. Based on IQ and some limited aerial reconnaissance in 1991 DOE biologists estimated that there were 60,000 -180,000 caribou in South Baffin, 10,000 caribou in Northeastern Baffin and 50,000 -150,000 caribou in North Baffin.

In February and March 2014 an island-wide Baffin Island caribou aerial survey was completed using multiple aircraft and the Distance-Double Observer Platform technique. Local Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTOs) were involved in the planning of the aerial survey and in its implementation. Data from this survey formed the basis of the first scientifically rigorous population estimate for Baffin Island (Table 1). These result as well as a list of possible management options was sent in October to all HTOs that utilize Baffin Island caribou.

IQ collected on Baffin Island suggests caribou have been cycling from very scarce to very abundant for at least the last 150 years, and there is an increasing acceptance by the scientific community that Barrenground caribou experience large population fluctuations over a 50-90 year period. These cycles are believed to be natural and result from the interaction of caribou and their habitat. Caribou numbers increase until they surpass the carrying capacity of the environment and then they decline precipitously to low numbers until the range conditions improve at which time the cycle begins again.

Current Status:

There are currently 3,462 to 6,250 (95% CI) caribou on Baffin Island and much of these caribou are concentrated in South Baffin and Prince Charles Island (Table 1; Figure 1). The population estimate for North Baffin which is the main hunting ground for Pond Inlet and Arctic Bay residents is 159-622 caribou (Table 1; Figure 1). This corresponds to a population decline of more than 95% based on the 1991 estimate derived from IQ.

Although the current decline is not being blamed on hunters, we believe overharvesting when there are so few animals may lead to further decline and possibly even extirpation of this population.

There is currently no mechanism by which DOE can collect reliable harvest information, and no reliable harvest statistics exist. However, the limited reported harvest confirms at least 54 animals were harvested in the North Baffin survey strata over the last 12 months (Figure 1). This harvest represents more than 17% of the estimated population for this area and includes cows as well as bulls.

Anecdotal harvest reports from South Baffin also identify continued significant high harvest levels (considering current population estimates) in late winter and early spring, from especially Iqaluit and Kimmirut areas.

Consultations:

DOE has conducted a variety of consultations with regards to the status of Baffin Island caribou starting in 2013. DOE and partners held a workshop in July 2013 with more than 60 representatives from Baffin HTOs, DOE and invited speakers and elders. At that workshop participants identified a community-based approach that supports Inuit self-management as the preferred system for caribou management on Baffin Island. Under this system, local HTOs would work with community members to establish restrictions and management actions. However, to date no community-based management actions or harvest restrictions have been implemented, and there is some concern that not all Baffin HTOs have the capacity to implement restrictions on their members.

Consultations were completed with all Baffin Island communities/HTOs, (including Hall Beach and Igloolik) in December 2013 and January 2014. .

As part of DOE's social science/*Inuit Qaujimatuqangit* research program, a public opinion poll was conducted in communities who traditionally harvest Baffin Island caribou by DOE social scientist Moshi Kotierk. The most common response was that there are currently few to very few caribou. There was disagreement amongst interviewees as to whether there is a need to take management action.

DOE, in collaboration with Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI), Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board (QWB) and the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB), held a second workshop with Elders, HTOs and Biologists in Iqaluit on November 3-4, 2014 to discuss Baffin Island caribou management goals and possible management actions.. All HTOs with the exception of Arctic Bay were represented. Everyone present agreed that the Baffin Island caribou population is very low and that management action is needed.

Workshop participants indicated they support the creation of a management plan and continued consultation in regards to caribou management. The communities overwhelmingly support action, however many participants indicated a preference for harvest levels being restricted on a per household basis. Unfortunately as there are currently 4615 households on Baffin Island (as per Nunavut Bureau of Statistics), a per household allocation of even one caribou would deplete the entire caribou population.

Overall there was agreement in all of the aforementioned consultations that there are currently very few caribou. Most of the HTO representatives agreed that immediate management action is required and that Baffin Island caribou should be treated as one population.

Options/Recommendations:

The management goal expressed at the recent 2014 Baffin Island Caribou Workshop is to halt the further decline in Baffin Island caribou, and to allow the caribou population to increase. The rate of the caribou increase is dependent on harvest, range condition, predation and extreme weather events. By minimizing risks related to harvest we can improve the likelihood that the population will increase. This process may take several years to several decades.

A sustainable harvest level for Baffin Island is 47-140 bull caribou depending on population trend (based on mean values from Table 1). This corresponds to a 1-3% harvest, depending on population trajectory (decreasing, stable, increasing), which is the accepted range based on our empirical knowledge of caribou ecology. Note that each cow harvested in the population is equivalent to approximately 3 bulls; therefore a mixed harvest would need to be proportionately lower.

Management actions should be enacted as soon as possible in order to reduce the risk of extirpation of some or all of the Baffin Island caribou population. An adaptive management approach is recommended including regular monitoring to advise changes to harvest restrictions so that actions reflect population size and trajectory.

Although it is a high priority in DOE's ongoing research, we do not have sufficient data to delineate caribou subpopulations for Baffin Island. Available evidence, however, suggests that when the population is small distinct areas harbour separate populations. Therefore consideration should be given to distributing harvest in proportion to available

caribou. North Baffin caribou are particularly vulnerable to extirpation (currently 159-622 animals; Figure 1). The issue of harvest pressure could be addressed through recommendation of harvest distribution by QWB or by restricted access or closure of harvest areas where caribou are particularly vulnerable.

Options to reduce harvest to sustainable levels could include HTOs and QWB enacting bylaws upon members. Alternatively, setting Non Quota Limitations (NQLs) and/or Total Allowable Harvest (TAH) levels could be considered.

Examples of harvest management regimes for consideration include but are not limited to:

- 1) Baffin Island wide moratorium for a period of time until the population recovers. Removing all harvest from this population would be the most effective way to reduce risk.
- 2) Baffin Island wide TAH: Harvest level limited to 1% bull harvest or equivalent (Table1). This number could be increased to 3% with sufficient data suggesting the population is increasing (although this would slow any increase). Under this regime caribou may be extirpated from some areas of Baffin Island.
- 3) Harvest area restrictions for all of north Baffin, Prince Charles Island, core areas of the Hall and Meta-Incognita Peninsulas and between Nettilling and Amadjuak Lake, wherein harvest is restricted to zero animals. This would functionally remove the core range of caribou on Baffin Island from harvest.

DOE believes the above noted Options balance the best current available scientific information, *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* and community input to ensure harvest does not cause a further decline and/or extirpation of Baffin Island caribou.

Table 1. Estimated caribou abundance and sustainable harvest by survey area. The population estimates are separated by strata flown in the 2014 caribou survey (Figure 1). The estimated sustainable harvest of caribou is given for both stable and increasing populations based on a bull only harvest.

Strata (Survey Area)	Caribou estimate	95% Confidence Limit (caribou estimate range)	Sustainable Harvest Stable Population (Bulls Only 1%)	Sustainable Harvest Increasing Population (Bulls Only 3%)
<i><u>North Baffin</u></i>				
Borden Peninsula	6	1-30	0	0-1
Mary River	224	96-521	1-5	3-16
North Central Baffin	85	31-230	0-2	1-7
Total	315	159-622	2-6	5-19
<i><u>South Baffin</u></i>				
Central Baffin	1,091	662-1,798	7-18	20-54
Foxe Peninsula	216	48-972	0-10	1-29
Hall Peninsula	887	467-1,686	5-17	14-51
Meta-Incognita Penninsula	539	256-1,138	3-11	8-34
Prince Charles Island	1,603	1,158-2,220	12-22	35-67
Total (+ Prince Charles Island)	4,337	3,169-5,935	32-59	95-178
Total	2,734	1,777-4,207	18-42	53-126
<i><u>Other areas</u></i>				
Melville Peninsula	220	88-551	1-6	3-17
Survey Area Total	4,872	3,661-6,484	37-65	110-195
Baffin Island Total	4,652	3,462-6,250	35-63	104-188

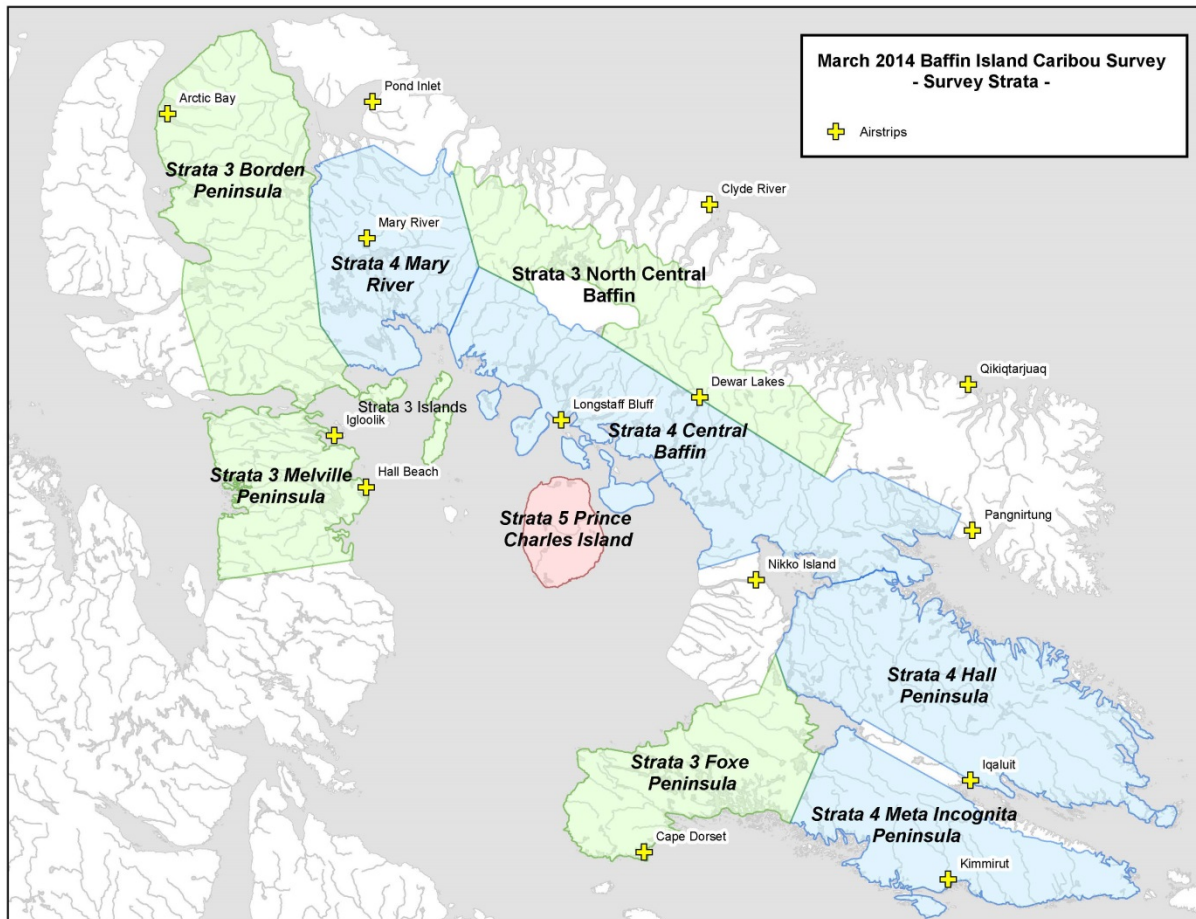


Figure 1. Survey Strata for the Baffin Island Caribou Survey – March 2014.

Rules for the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board's In-Person Public Hearing to Consider the Harvest Management of Baffin Island Caribou

December 23rd 2014

THE PURPOSE of this Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB or Board) public hearing is to publicly consider the harvest management of Baffin Island caribou.

The Government of Nunavut – Department of Environment has filed a *Proposal for NWMB Decision* (Proposal), seeking a decision on establishing a harvest management regime for Baffin Island caribou. The Proposal, along with other documents comprising the best available information to date, is available for review or download from the NWMB's website (www.nwmb.com).

The NWMB is extending an invitation to the public to provide written submissions and supporting documentation concerning the harvest management of Baffin Island caribou. Written submissions and supporting documentation must be filed with the NWMB by no later than 5:00 p.m. (Iqaluit time) on February 13th, 2015. To receive more information about filing submissions or to receive information about attendance as a member of the public or as a party at the hearing, please contact the NWMB (Tel: 867-975-7300, E-mail: receptionist@nwmb.com).

HEARING RULES:

1. The hearing shall be open to the public, with notice provided to the public at least 60 days prior to the commencement of the hearing. Part of the hearing may be conducted in camera, where the NWMB considers that confidential or sensitive matters may be disclosed or discussed.
2. Any interested person or body may file with the NWMB a written submission and supporting documentation¹ concerning harvest management of Baffin Island caribou – duly translated into Inuktitut or English as the case may be – by no later than 5:00 p.m. (Iqaluit time) on February 13th, 2015.
3. The requirement for translation of written submissions and supporting documentation filed with the NWMB does not apply to individual members of the public.

¹ "Supporting documentation" refers to one or more studies, articles, opinions or other documents separate from a person's or organization's written submission, filed as additional evidence and/or argument in support of that person's or organization's submission.

4. For all others who file supporting documentation with the NWMB, the requirement for translation does not apply to documents over ten (10) pages in length, provided that each supporting document that is not translated is accompanied by a concise, translated summary.
5. Unless persuasive written and translated reasons are provided to the NWMB for late filing, the NWMB will not consider materials for this hearing that are not filed on time.
6. The NWMB shall ensure that all materials filed with it or produced by it are made publicly available, subject to relevant confidentiality or privacy concerns.
7. The NWMB shall provide simultaneous English and Inuktitut translation at the hearing, to the extent reasonably possible.
8. A quorum of NWMB members shall be present at the hearing.
9. Any representative or agent of the Government of Canada or Government of Nunavut, any Hunters and Trappers Organization or Regional Wildlife Organization, and any Inuk shall be accorded the status of party at the hearing.
10. Unless invited by the NWMB to be a party, any other person or body wishing to be named as a party by the NWMB shall make an appropriate request in writing to the NWMB.
11. All parties and other participants at the hearing are required to treat one another and the NWMB with respect.
12. The NWMB shall provide a reasonable opportunity for oral presentations from each of the parties at the hearing by their choice of official, expert or counsel.
13. Any member of the NWMB, the NWMB's Director of Wildlife Management or the NWMB's legal counsel may ask relevant questions of any party at the hearing.
14. Any party may ask relevant questions of any other party at the hearing.
15. The NWMB shall provide members of the public in attendance at the hearing a reasonable opportunity to make statements and to ask questions of the parties and the NWMB.
16. Every person at the hearing wishing to speak or ask a question shall raise his or her hand, and shall only speak once the NWMB Chairperson has recognized him or her.
17. The NWMB Chairperson reserves the right to place reasonable time limits on presentations, statements and questions.
18. The NWMB shall make an audio recording of the hearing available upon request.