

# ューシット シレイーへ トイマ トラート しゅう Dunavunmi Anngutighatigut Aulapkaijitkut Katimajiat Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

ለጔላናርΔሮታጭ Þレፈናው ላጭዕበቦጋህ ላጋናበርÞውኖቦና ΔውΔና የbÞትLውጋናቴኖቦና ላዜጋ የbÞትናብባLሲር የbÞትLውኖቦና Tammaqtailinahuarniriit anngutighat atuqhugit Inuit qaujimajatuqangillu ilihimaniillu ilitquhiannin Conserving wildlife through the application of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge

ਦੰ° 29, 2020

교교》・Γ ▷Lረርሲትናረውያ ΔረLርÞʔΠ৽Γ‹ ΛΓΔιοΠΟΡίσγρς ϿΟ-ᡠናጋσν ፭ናΡናΟΡίσγαροί』 CLΔ°σν bΠ°ωΓ‹ ϽνϽረΡίδρχθωίσεν Γ΄ ΥρυδνΓ ϽνϽσν 30-ότΟσν ፭ናΡናΟΡίσγωΠν CLÞ৽υ 0-Ϳ· ΛΟΐροιος

Γσ<sup>1</sup>C \δbĊ<sup>1</sup>J<sup>1</sup>

### ᢐ᠘ᢞᠸ᠆ᡏᢗ᠆᠘ᠻᠮᡒᡎ

#### $0^{\circ}/9^{\circ$

ጭሁውና ጋ•ጋ፡ቴ፡ልኦተ፡ ወደቴ፡ልኦተሙ ላ፥ኦሶ፡∿ቦ፡ጋሙ የ፡፫ቴ፡ል፥ቫቴ፡ር፡ኒር ለኦታጋ፡ቴ፡፡በህ-ച
ን•ጋላኦ፡ልኦሚ፥ለቡ የታ፡ም፡ጋ፣ዮኦኔ፡, ልና৮ ፡=፡ኃ፡ናበላናዮኦኔ፡, የቅሁኦዮኦኔ፡, ኦሮ፡ኒ৮፡ኃ፡ናኦኔ፡-, ኦሬዎ፡ና,
ላ/ትቦኔ-ጋ ዾል፫ጋ፡ቴኦተኔ፡ ልኔ፡ተበትዮኔ፡ ዾል፡ሃላናና. ቪቴልኦተ፡ ጋ•ጋላኦ፡ልኦተ፡ል፡፡>፡ ርቪው 30-ሙ
ላህነና-ጋል፡ሬ፣ሙ፥/<ቴት፡ል፡ሙ. ጋ፡ጋ፡ጋ፡ሬኦስ፡ ላል፡ኃታላ፡፡ ጋፚታኦርኦ፡፡ጋ፡ የታ፡ጋ፡ና ላህል-ሥስ፡
bጋ፡ኦትቴበሶኔቦ፡ኔ፡ ጋፚታኦተል፡ልኦርኦ፡፡ጋ፡ የተር፡ 10 ውል፫ና፫፡ናቮኦርኔ፡ የቴውቦታ፡ህ፡ው  $CH\Delta$ ፡ናላ፡
ውል፫ጋ፡ቴኔ፡፡ (Contwoyto Lake-Γ), የተርመታ፡ 10 ለበርኦነ-ጋቦ የቅህኦነና ላህልተ፡ስ፡ bጋ፡ኦትቴበሶኔቦ፡ ላይ፡ራ፡ና የህልተ፡ስ፡ bጋ፡ኦትቴበሶኔቦ፡ ለርቴትቦርኦ፡፡ የርልኒላ፡ና አመ፡ሃላ፡ና አመ፡ሃላ፡ና የህልተ፡ስ፡ አመ፡ሃላ፡ና አመ፡ሃላ፡፡ አመ፡ሃላ፡ላ አመ፡ሃላ፡ና አመ፡ሃላ፡ር አመ፡ሃላ፡ና አመ፡ሃላ፡ና አመ፡ሃላ፡፡ አመ፡ሃላ፡ና አመ፡ሃላ፡ና አመ፡ሃላ፡ር አመ፡ሃላ፡ላ አመ፡ሃላ፡ና አመ፡ሃላ፡ር አመ፡ሃላ፡ላ

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# ューシット シレイーへ トイマ トラート しゅう Dunavunmi Anngutighatigut Aulapkaijitkut Katimajiat Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

Λωστασιο Delays and Company And Company And Company in the application of Inuit Qualimajatuqangillu ilihimaniillu ilitquhiannin Conserving wildlife through the application of Inuit Qualimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge

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ΣΕΚΤΑΣΊΚΑΝ ΠΡΥΕΊ ΑΙ ΔΑΓΕΦ ΔΕΓΑΊΝΟΙΚ ΝΕΣΝΊΟ ΔΙΟΙΝΌ ΑΙ ΑΙΕΝΤΑΙΚΑ ΕΝΕΝΤΑΙΚΑ ΕΝ

ϤͰͺͻ ϷʹϧϷϷʹͰͼʹ Ϸϭ·ͼʹϗϷϲͺϷʹͼʹϹͺϹϤʹͽϽͰͺϲϭʹ·ͼϲ, ϷͺͰϲϲͺϷʹ;ϯϤͼʹϹϷʹͽ ΠΠʹϧΠͿʹ ϷʹϧϷϒϧʹϧϾϹϷϲͺϷʹͽϽʹ ʹϧΔϹϷϲͺϷʹͽϽͼϷ ϷϲͿͼͺʹ·;ͺ ϫͼͺϷʹͺ ͰϾͰϪʹ, ʹͼͿʹ϶ͺϽʹʹ ϤϢͼͺͰϷʹϦʹ ϧϽ;Ϸ;ϧΠϔʹϒ·ͺʹ;ϷʹϧͰͿϷ·Γ ϤϢͼͺͰϷʹϦʹ ϧϽ;ϷʹϧϹϦʹʹͰ·ʹ, ʹͱϼΠʹͽͰϷʹ ΔϫϪʹ ϧϽ;ϷʹϧϹϦʹʹϧ·ʹ, ʹͱϼΠʹͽͰϷʹ ϤϗϷϽʹͼʹͰͿϲϭʹʹϒͼϭ ϤʹϢͼͺͰͼʹϦϲʹͺϧϹͿͰʹʹͺͺϫͼͺϷʹͺͺϫͼͺϷʹͺͺϫͼͺͰͺϫͼͺͰͺϫͼͺͰͺϫͼͺͰͺϫͼͺϹϪʹ ϫͼͺͰϧϽʹϧϧϧϧͺϹͺͺͼͺʹϲϭʹ ϫͼͺϯϧϸʹͼϧϽϽʹϧϹʹ ϧϽ;ϷʹϧϹʹ.

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ውሲዎኑ ቮ ኦኒላሮሊትናላካሪ ቴ/ስኒትዮ (ኦኒላሮሊትናላካሪ ቴ/በኒት' ታ ትን) ሮካታን ጋቦ ቴ/ስኒቴዮ ርኒታ ተ 11, 2020- $\Gamma$  (IC 002-2020- $\Gamma$ ),  $\Delta$ /ኒካናትላኮን የነቴዶ የተ 11, 2020- $\Gamma$  (IC 002-2020- $\Gamma$ ),  $\Delta$ /ኒካናት የኦን የነቴዶ የተ 11, 2020- $\Gamma$  (IC 002-2020- $\Gamma$ ),  $\Delta$ /ኒካናት የተ 11,

#### $P^{\prime\prime}$



## \_\_\_\_\_\_○ DLせーへとらせる b∩Lとって Nunavunmi Anngutighatigut Aulapkaijitkut Katimajiat Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

ለጋ4ናርልሮ ም ÞLፈናው ላየቀሰበር ጋሀ ላጋናበር ኦውኖር ልውልና የচኦ L ውን የኮ ላ ነட ነ የኮኦ ነብ ነር የኮኦ L ውን የ Tammaqtailinahuarniriit anngutighat atuqhugit Inuit qaujimajatuqangillu ilihimaniillu ilitquhiannin Conserving wildlife through the application of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge

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Ե∩Lትና ላጋሮናዕትዎና ውሲዎና ሁペLካዕትቦዮσካ ለታሲ፣ኮርኦናበላናዕትσ፣ ÞLላሮሲσናΓካ ላካL⊃ ላ▷ርነብንላብካካሲታ▷ላዮሲ፣ነጋካ ላናሶላዮሲ፣ነው፣ ላላናሲናታትቦነLትኒና የЬ▷ትኒናጋብና የቦትሀውነር ጋካጋታካ σናየካኒካታሶ፣ተረካጋታ ÞLላσካ, Δር▷የቴነጋብካ የЬ▷ትኒ፣ኮር▷σትቦዮσ ላ▷ርነብት▷የቴር▷ペካጋታካ, ጋኒናል▷σላ፣LC የታል፫▷ትር▷ላዮሲናσትቦዮσ ርLካላላ.

#### 2. <u>¹b</u>▷}\¹⁰C▷σ∿ቦ¹

ᠪᠬ᠘ᢅ᠄ᡏ᠐᠆ᠮᠯ᠔ᡷ᠂᠘ᡆᢀᡃ᠄ᡫ᠙᠘ᡃᢐᠲᡳᢆ,᠘ᠪᠵᡃᡥᢗ᠌ᡅ᠌ᠫ᠋ᡥ᠑ᢣᡪ᠖ᡩ᠑ᢇ᠘᠙ᢏᢉᠬᡈᢀᠮ᠐ᢗ᠙ᢞ᠑ᠣ ᠘ᡄᡴ᠌᠙ᡃᢗᢏᡥᠣᡃ,᠄ᠪᢧ᠘ᢣᡪᡏ᠔ᢣᠣᢚ᠂ᡏᡗᡃᡪᡝᢝᡠ᠌᠌᠌ᠣ᠙ᡩᠸᡆᠳ᠋᠄᠕᠈ᡶᢗᠪᡩ᠋ᠫᢪᡆᢩᠮᠣᡥᡥᠳ᠂ᢡᡫ᠐ᠵ ᠫᡃᡃᠫᡥᡥ᠌ᢧ᠄᠕᠘ᡮᡃ᠑᠋ᠮᡃ,᠂ᠪᡌ᠘ᢣᡥᢗᡅ᠘ᡅ᠈ᠫᠣ᠈᠂ᡦᡟᡐᡰᡳᢧ᠙ᢞ᠑ᡃ᠄᠕ᡔᡟ᠑ᡃ᠄ᡃᡉᢧᡠ᠂ᠰ᠘ᢗ᠀ᠮᡠᢗᠲᡶᡠᡶᢗ ᡆᡶᡰᡳ᠙ᡃ᠖ᢏ᠙ᡥᠳ᠂ᢡᡐᡫᠪᡟᠮ᠊ᠫᡃ᠑᠘ᡃ᠘ᡆᢧᠲᠮ᠊ᢧᡆᡥᡥᠳ,ᡏ᠘ᡰ᠘᠂ᡏᡃ᠑ᡥᢗ᠙ᡄᢂᢪᡥᠳ᠈ᡰᠸ ᡩᡅ᠘ᡄᡥᡎᡥᠳᡠ᠂ᠻᠪ᠘ᢣᡥᢗᢂ᠙ᡤᡠᡄᢂᠫ᠋᠘᠆ᢧ᠐ᢣ᠌ᢨᠸᡲᠣᡲᡴᡬ᠘ᡫ᠘ᡃ,ᢗ᠘ᡟᡆᢐᡫ᠘᠘ᢗᡤᠪᡃ᠘ᡅ ᡏᠪ᠘ᡄᢥᠾᢨᡥᠲᡠ᠂ᠪ᠔᠘ᢣᡥᢗᢂ᠙ᡤᡠ᠘ᢣ᠋᠘᠘᠘ᠪ᠘᠙᠘᠙ᡀ᠘᠙᠐᠘᠙ᡮᠳᡮ᠘᠘᠘ᡩ᠐ᡣᠳ

 $b \Pi L \dot{\gamma} C D^{5} \Delta D C^{5} d^{5} D^{5} \Delta D^{5} U \mathcal{L}^{5} D^{5} D^{$ 

ϤͰϹϘʹჼ, ϧႶͺϳϞʹͺϭϽϲ·ʹϭͰϘʹͺϼϲͺϘͺͺͰͼϭʹ·ͺϾͺͺͼϧͺͺϭ·ϧϲͺϭ·ϧϲͼ·ͼͺϹͺϗͼϧͺͺϲͺϲϧ ϭ϶Ͻʹ϶ϹϘϒͺϹϭϤʹ϶Ͻϭ϶ͺͺϤʹϑͺϲͺͱϧʹʹͺϧϽϧϟ·ϧϹͿϔʹϧ·ͼϧͺͺΛϲͺϲϲ;ϹͿϧͺͺͱϧϧϧϧͺͼϧͼͺͺͼͺͼͺ ϭͱϹͻͺϒϘϭ϶ϒϹͺͺͱϙϧϥϲͺͼͺͺϧϧϧϧͺϳͺϲ·ͼϧϧϧϧϧϧϧϧϧϧϧϧϧ

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ᡋᡴ᠋ᡶ᠈ᡃ᠂ᡏ᠐᠆ᠮᠯᢣ᠀ᡃ᠂᠘ᡆᢀᡃ᠂᠙᠙᠘ᡃᡆᠲᡥᠳ᠉᠋ᠾᢤᢐᡠᡃ᠘ᡣᠮᡆᡣᠲᡥᢁ᠘ᠪᠵᢛ᠘ᡮᡥ᠘ᠳᡥ᠘ᠳᠳ ᠯ᠐ᡁᡰᡪᠣᡟ᠙ᢣ᠘ᡣ᠈᠘ᠪᡕᡣᡴᡪ᠘ᠣ᠈ᢗ᠘ᡈᡆᢌᠾ᠂᠙᠒ᢛᠮᠺ᠂ᡏ᠒ᡥᠮᠺ᠂ᡏ᠔ᢘ᠈ᡥ᠘ᢏᠲ᠒᠆ᡠ᠘ᠸᡶ᠂᠐᠒᠘ᢥᠾ᠆ᡠ ᠯᡰ᠘᠃᠙᠒ᢛᠮ᠙᠂ᡏᢧᡆᢣᡟᡤ᠂ᠪᠫᡃᢣᠻᡉ᠒ᡤᠲᠬᠳ᠉᠕ᡧ᠆ᠸᢦ᠒ᡤ᠒ᢞᡆᢩ᠂ᠳᡏᡶ᠋᠘᠐ᡊᡥ᠒ᡊᡰ᠕ᡶ᠘ ᡮ᠙ᠺ᠘ᡣᠬ᠘᠓᠈᠘ᡆᡄᡲ᠘᠂ᡏᡐᡄᢗᠺ᠋ᢣᠦᢀ᠘᠘᠘ᢉ᠒ᡮᢗᠪᠳᡏᢛ᠐ᡠ᠈ᡏᡶ᠘᠘᠙ᡢᡥ᠘ᡧ᠆᠘ᡩᠳ᠘ᠮ ᠕ᠸᡙ᠘ᡎᠣᡏᡥᢗᢞᡥᠳ.



# \_\_\_ シィア ・レーストー・レート Delay in Angutighatigut Aulapkaijitkut Katimajiat Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

ለጋ4ናርልሮ ም ÞLፈናው ላየቀሰበር ጋሀ ላጋናበር ኦውኖር ልውልና የচኦ L ውን የኮ ላ ነட ነ የኮኦ ነብ ነር የኮኦ L ውን የ Tammaqtailinahuarniriit anngutighat atuqhugit Inuit qaujimajatuqangillu ilihimaniillu ilitquhiannin Conserving wildlife through the application of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge

#### 4. <u>\σናዊΔδρσιρί CLΔισιρί ρης οιογοριαίσιο</u>

 $b \cap L^{\lambda_1} \wedge A^{\lambda_1} \cap \Delta^{\lambda_2}$  የበነቱ  $\Gamma > A \wedge D^{\lambda_1} \cap A \wedge D^{\lambda_2} \cap A \wedge D^{\lambda_2}$ 

#### $\Lambda^{1}$

4/2

᠘᠘ᡶᢛᢆᡳᢛᢣᠪᠫᢗᠵ᠋ᠣᡥᢕᢎᡆ᠂ᠣᡆᢀᡕ᠂ᡣ᠖᠘᠙᠘ᡧ᠙᠘ᢥᢣᢛᢗᠵᢊᠯᢣᡥᡳ᠂ᢗ᠋ᠮᢕᠼᡅ᠈ᠳᠾ᠂᠗᠘ᢣ᠙ᠫᡐ᠙ᠫᡧᡒᡆᡲᠣᡲᡳ᠂᠐᠆ J4%CP'6'J50' J6' ᠫᢀ᠋ᡥ᠙ᢂᠮᢣᢆᠨᡛᡩ᠘ᡏᡑ᠘᠘ᢐᡥ᠙᠘ᠣᡲᡥᠣᢐ,᠘ᢣ᠋᠘᠘᠘ᢣᢆᡩᡑᠵᡲᠸᢦ᠐᠘ᢐ᠊ᡆ᠄ᢍᡚᢧᢆᠨᡂ᠈ᢙᡂᡟ᠘ᠮ ᡃᢐᠬ᠘ᡷᡕ᠒᠘᠘ᡥᡳᡥᡳᢀᢓ᠒᠄ᢐ᠘ᠪᡲᠮᡳ᠘ᡲᠲ᠒ᢗᠪᡳ᠘ᢋᠣ᠈᠒ᠵᢆᡡ᠘ᡘᡎᡆᢣᢥᢂᠵ᠙ᢗᡳᢆᠦᡥᡎᢪᠴᡕ ᢦᡃ᠑ᡩᢗᠵ᠘᠘ᢀᡥᡴ᠋ᠣᡥᡥ᠋ᠣᡑ᠘ᢪᡆᠵ᠋ᡄᡥ᠑ᡩ᠈᠘ᠮᢣᢆᠨᢞᢐ᠊ᡥᡟ᠘ᠳᡥᡳ,᠘ᡩᠺᢖᡡ᠈2015-ᠮ᠈2018-᠘ᡃᡣ ᠕ᢣᢗ᠐ᠵ᠋᠘ᢣ᠘᠆᠘᠘ᢞᡳᡠ᠘ᢣᡎᡓ᠘᠘ᢞᡳ᠘᠘ᢣᢗ᠙᠘᠘ᢞᡳ᠙᠅ᡐᡳ᠘ᠵ᠙᠘ᢣᡳᡠ᠘ᢣ᠙᠘ᢣ᠘ᢣ᠘᠘ᢣ᠘᠘ᢣ᠘᠘ᢣ᠘᠘ᢣ᠘᠘ᢣ᠘᠘ᢣ᠘ ᠈ᠣ᠈᠘᠘᠑᠈ᢣ᠋ᡣ᠙᠑᠙᠘ᢣ᠕᠈᠘ᢣ᠘ᡬ᠂᠒᠐ᡏ᠋᠋᠒᠒᠂᠒᠂ᡥᡥᡒ᠙ᠫᡥᡐ᠘ᢀ᠘ᢗᢛᢧᠨᡥ᠒  $^{\circ}$ C\color=0.0% A\color=0.0% A\color=0.0 'b᠘᠘᠆᠌ᡔᡕ᠌ᢦ᠌᠌᠌ᡳ᠘ᡩᠣᡲᡤ᠂ᢂᠮ᠘ᡷᡳ᠌ᢦᢓᢗᠺ᠙ᡃᢐᠲᠼᡠᡲᡥᡥ᠘᠂᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘ᡠ᠘᠘ ᠘᠘ᡶᢛᡳᢛᢣᢀᠫᢕᠻᡉᡄ᠌᠌ᠪᡲᠮ᠊ᠵᡲ᠙᠋ᢕ᠐ᠵ᠘ᢣᢙᢐ᠘ᢐ᠘ᡧ᠂ᠻᠣᠫᡪ᠘ᢣ᠋ᠫᡲᡋᡥᢕᢛ᠌᠊ᠣᢀ᠊᠙ᡰ᠋ᢇᢃ᠂ᠻᢇᢖᡩ᠂ᠻᠪᠫᡪᠫᢣᡥᡥᠣᢛ ᢦᠮᡳ᠌ᢇ᠘ᢐᡉᠳᢖᢪ᠘᠂ᢅᡃᠦᡐᡥ᠋ᢐᡶ᠋ᠲ᠘ᠵ᠖ᡧᠮ᠘ᡓᢠᡩᢥ᠘ᠸᢨᠾ᠘ᢋᠸᢗᠫᢠ, ᡌ᠒ᡶᡬ᠂᠘ᠸᢗᡥᢣᡳ᠘ᢞᡕ  $\Lambda^{\flat} C D C^{5} D^{\zeta}$ 

> ∩∩<sup>5</sup>b<sup>5</sup>d<sup>6</sup> 1379 Δ<sup>5</sup>b Δ<sup>C</sup>, Δα ≫<sup>C</sup> X0A 0H0

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∧ጋ⊲ናር∆ᠸσ% ÞL⊀ናσ% ዺጭ₫∩Րጋປ ⊲ጋና∩ርÞσ%Րና ∆ዾ∆ና የbÞትLσጋናb%Րና ⊲ч∟ጋ የbÞት∖ና∩ч∟ሲር የbÞትLσ%Րና Tammaqtailinahuarniriit anngutighat atuqhugit Inuit qaujimajatuqangillu ilihimaniillu ilitquhiannin Conserving wildlife through the application of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge

ΔΦΡΙΓ ΔΦĊ?Πσ «ΥΠΡΠσ, ΒΠΕΝ ΔΖΕΝΝΗΡΡΠΌΕ ΡΝΟ ΔΦΥΡΠΡΩ «ΦΕΠΠΦΛΗΡΕΝΟ ΕΙΘΟΝΙΑΝΕΝΟΝ ΕΝΟΥ ΕΝΕΥΠΟΝΑΝΕΝΟΝ ΕΝΟΥ ΕΝΕΥΠΟΝΙΑΝΕΝΟΝ ΑΝΕΥΠΟΝ ΑΝΕΥΠΟΝ ΑΝΕΥΠΟΝ ΑΝΕΥΠΟΝ ΑΝΕΥΠΟΝ ΑΝΕΥΠΟΝ ΑΝΕΥΠΟΝ ΑΝΕΥΠΟΝ ΑΝΕΥΠΟΝ ΑΝΕΥΝΟΝ ΑΝΕΥΠΟΝ ΑΝΕΥΝΟΝ ΑΝΕΝΟΝ ΑΝΕΥΝΟΝ ΑΝΕΝΟΝ ΑΝΕΝΟΝ ΑΝΕΝΟΝ ΑΝΕΝΟΝ ΑΝΕΝΟΝ ΑΝΕΝΟΝ ΑΝΕΝΟΝ ΑΝ

᠈᠘᠆᠘ᡛ᠘᠘᠘ᠳ᠘ᢝᠳᢥᠸᠳ᠘᠘᠘ᢗ᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘᠘ᡧ᠘᠘ᡧ

▷ᡃᢐᠣ᠘᠘ᢣᠣ᠘᠙᠋ᡠ᠃ᡠ᠘᠊᠙᠂ᡦᠻᡃ᠋ᢆᠲᢐᢦ᠙᠑ᢉ᠂ᢡ᠋ᡫ᠐ᢣᠮ ᠫᡃ᠑ᠳ᠈ᠮᢗᠮ᠘᠙ᢩᠣᡥᢨᢐ᠘ᢩ᠙ᠮᠳ᠉᠑ᠳᢐ ᠳᢡᡰᡪ᠋ᠮ᠘ᢗ᠄ᠪ᠒ᡶ᠙᠘ᠸᢗᡥᠨ᠘ᡫᡳᠯᠣᢛ᠘ᡱ᠘ᢣ᠙ᡩ᠂ᢐ᠘᠘ᠸ᠙᠙ᢗᠣᢐᡥᡥᠦ᠘ᡶᢐᠯ᠘ᡆ᠘ᡪ᠘ᡩᠮ᠙ᠳ᠘ᡰ᠘ ᠔ᠣ᠘᠂ᡴ᠘ᡐᢠ᠐ᢕ᠙ᡃ᠑ᠳ᠘᠘᠘ᢉᡃᢣᡐᠢᠣ᠊᠋ᡋ᠘᠘᠔ᡩ᠐ᢕᡮᠦ᠘᠘᠑ᢣᠮ,᠘᠘ᢉᡃᢣᠪᢇ᠘ᡅ᠘ᢐ᠙᠂᠐᠙᠘ᡈᡥᢉ᠂᠘᠘᠘ ᠔ᡧ᠘᠈ᡟᡤ᠂ᠪᠫᡃᡘᡃᢐ᠒ᡤᡥᢉ᠂ᡩ᠒ᡥᠮ᠙ᠦ,᠔ᡰ᠘᠃ᡤᠪᢗᠪ᠙ᡃ᠑ᠳ᠘ᡶᡈᠯᠦᡥᡕ᠑ᡃᠫ᠘᠙ᡮᢀᡫᡳᠯᠣᢛ, ᠑ᠻ᠘ᢣᢐᡟ᠔ᠰ᠘᠃ᡠ᠘ᡠ᠂᠔᠙ᢉᠮᢗ᠐ᠪᢐᡥ᠙ᠳ᠘ᢀᠫ᠘᠙ᡶᡶᡤᢗ᠂ᢡᡫ᠐ᢣᠮ᠌ᠫ᠔ᡥᡥᠣᢛ.

ԵΠΙΑ΄ Δ/Ι. 16 % Λ. Λ. Λ. Λ. Α. Δ. Υ. 16 ΥΕΡΑΥ. 16 ΚΕΡΑΥ. 16 ΚΕΡΑΥ. 16 ΥΕΡΑΥ. 16 ΚΕΡΑΥ. 16 ΚΕΡΑ

b∩Lት‹ ላጋር·ቫትጵ› ነቴኦትኒጐርኦቦላ፡ርቴዮσቫትσጭ CLካላ ኦጋሊላሲንርኦσ∿ቦ‹ ላዛጔ ላላርንርኦσ∿ቦ‹
ለነፈበነቴጐጋ፡ ነዋነሁሁና ጋነነቦትሮቴ (ለርሊነቴበቦነጋበ፥ Δርቦነኦጳቴጋ፡ ላኦር፡በትኦነቴርኦፈ፡), ለነፈበነቴጐረበ፥
ጋየአኦ፡በላሲላ፣ቴ፣σኒቦ፡ ነቴኦትኒጐርኦ፡በላ፤ጋበ፥, ዾሲል፡ ሲፈተራሩኮርኒቦ፡ ነቴዾልት መኒቦትሮቴ, ኦኒፈ፡ው፡
σነየነካለኮንልኦጳኒውት የተውቀ, ላዛጔ ኦኒፈው፡ σነየነካለነት አንነትርኦነር ላነነው፡ርኦ/ኒዴኒውት ነዋነሁነተ
ጋነጋል፡. ቴበኒት፡ Δርርነትጵ፡ ነላ፤ጋነነና ላኒነሲለነ፡ ቴጋነትናቴበሶ፡ <ነሲኦበነቴነσኒቦትው ለቦላነነበነውላ፣σነነ
ዾሲሮኒስ ላነርነስነነው አንነት፣ ለነፈ።
ለጳሶነ ሊላና መኒቦት ላኦር፡በትኦነቴርኦ ሲኒውነት ነዋነሁ ነር ጋነጋር ሊመነበ፥ ይሲር ይጠነት፡ርኦ፡፡
ለጳሶነ ሊላና መኒቦት መሊር በትኦነቴርኦ ሲኒውነት ነዋነሁ ነር ጋነጋር ሊመነበ፥ ይመር መሊር ቴስኒትርኦ፡፡



ለጋ4ናርልሮ ም ÞLፈናው ላየቀሰበር ጋሀ ላጋናበር ኦውኖር ልውልና የচኦ L ውን የኮ ላ ነட ነ የኮኦ ነብ ነር የኮኦ L ውን የ Tammaqtailinahuarniriit anngutighat atuqhugit Inuit qaujimajatuqangillu ilihimaniillu ilitquhiannin Conserving wildlife through the application of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge

 $\Delta$ CC%/ቦ%ና,  $\Delta$ bላ%ረ $\Delta$ ነጋ  $\Delta$ ናb  $\Delta$ ነርበላና ላህ  $\Delta$ ለሁ በነት የচበሶ%ቦዮ  $\Delta$  ለርሲላናቴናና የምዕር  $\Delta$ ን%ር  $\Delta$ ታሪ የታወረር ላታ%ቦዮ  $\Delta$ ን የመጀመር የመ

#### $2^{\circ}$

 $b \cap L \dot{\lambda}^c \ d \supset c ' d \dot{\lambda}^c \cap \sigma \ \Delta \dot{\lambda}^c \dot{\lambda}^c \wedge \partial D c \partial$ 

#### $\Delta$

#### <u>Λλησιριος Δόντηρηση Λτησιρησονία Δοδα</u>

 $\Delta a \mathcal{P}^{\prime} \Gamma \Delta a \dot{C}^{2} \cap \mathcal{C}^{\prime} \mathcal{P}^{\prime} \cap \mathcal{C}^{\prime} \cap \mathcal{C}^{\prime} \cap \mathcal{C}^{\prime} \wedge \mathcal$ 

# Δረላσ ጋዮርሲታ⊳σ∿ቦና

 $\bigcap$  የኮታላ 1379  $\Delta$  የኮታ $\Delta$  የ, ውር  $\mathcal{P}$  C XOA OHO

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# ューシット シレイーへ トイマ トラート しゅう Dunavunmi Anngutighatigut Aulapkaijitkut Katimajiat Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

ለጔላናርΔሮσ% ÞL⊀ናታ ላ%d∩ՐጋJ ላጋናስርÞታዮና ΔΔΔና የbÞትLታጋናቴዮና ላෑL」 የቴኦትኒናስኒኒር የቴኦትLታዮና Tammaqtailinahuarniriit anngutighat atuqhugit Inuit qaujimajatuqangillu ilihimaniillu ilitquhiannin Conserving wildlife through the application of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge

 $\dot{\mathsf{D}}$ L<br/>
L<br/>  $\mathsf{C}^{\mathsf{L}}$ <br/>  $\mathsf{C}^$ 

᠘ᡃ᠖ᡃᠺ, ᠙ᡃ᠋᠋ᠾᡥ᠋᠋᠋᠘᠘᠘᠘ᡩ᠂᠘ᠰᡎᡆᡣᡥᡪᠪᡃᡥᠵᢗ, ᢩ᠌᠌ᠪᠻᠪᠵᡟ᠋ᠲᠫᠬᡃ᠌ᡱᡠ᠂ᡬᡃᡆᠳᡲᡫ ᡣᡣᠬᢐᠣᢦ᠕ᢣᡣᡤᢐᢀᠴᠣᡃ, ᠂ᠪᡥ᠋ᢕ᠘ᠲ᠋ᡆ᠂ᢛ᠈ᠪᡥᢗ᠘ᠸ᠊ᠳ᠌ᡆᡥᡎᡄᡃᠢ᠌᠌ᢣᡶᡕᠸᡙᢣᡪᢅᡶᡆᡟᡆᢪ᠌ᡅᡕ

 $\bigcap G^{\varsigma_b} \bigcap^{\varsigma_b}$ 

 $\dot{C}\sigma D^{c} V D^{c} V$ 

POPIL PLYCUPICA PULPAGE

**ⅆ᠈**ഺ℀Ր°Ծ<sup></sup>₀.

ጋናΔb՝  $\Gamma$ /\*-Drikus Gissing,  $\triangleleft$ P $\triangle$ ርጥትቦኑ%  $\dot{P}$ LላርሲσነͿና,  $\underline{D}$ ር  $\dot{P}$   $\dot{P$ 



「で`C <>○へんともから Minister of Environment Ministaat Avatiliqiyitkut Ministre de l'Environnement

ĊσΡ' ἰ\" Δ٣'</br>
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ΔΦ'Γ ÞL</br>
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ΛΛ"<br/>
ΤΑΤΟ 1379<br/>
ΔΊΡΑΣ, ΦΑΡ' ΧΟΑ ΟΗΟ<br/>

**રં**σ 22, 20202

#### $\Lambda^{1}$

לאלים החקב האל לה 29, 2020 בשם של שלישה של החקב האלים השליה המאר האלחרישרי האלישה האלחרישרי האלישה של אלישה אליל אלישה אליל אלישה אליל אלישה אליל אלישה אליל אלישה אלילישה א

NWMB-d' ) TYYLK' DOT'L ALLOPPOLOSO":

- 1.  $\dot{a}^{49}P^{-5}C$   $Da^{9}F$   $\dot{b}Ld^{2}CA^{3}d^{4}d^{5}$   $bNL^{3}V^{5}$   $\dot{a}^{49}P^{49}M^{5}d^{5}M^{5}$   $bN^{4}M^{5}$   $a^{49}D^{4}a^{49}D^{5}$   $bN^{4}D^{5}V^{5}$   $bN^{4}D^{5}V^{5}V^{5}$   $bN^{4}D^{5$
- 2.  $\dot{a}^{(b)}b^{b}\sigma c^{(c)} = \Delta a^{b}l^{-}\dot{b}Ld^{c}c^{k}d^{b}d^{c}b^{n}L^{k}l^{c}$   $\dot{a}^{(b)}b^{b}\sigma c^{(c)}c^{k}d^{b}l^{c}$

LCΥΟΓΥ ΔΟΔ° ΔΟΧΥ ΊΦΟ ΣΥΝΠΩΥ ΊΦΟ ΣΥΝΠΤΟΥ, ΊΡΝ ΙΟΝΤ ΟΥΟΝΤΥ ΊΘΥΡΈ ΔΡΊΥΚΑ ΤΑ ΤΕΝΕΝΑΝΑ ΑΥΘΕΙΚΑΝΑ ΑΡΕΙΚΑΝΑ ΑΡΕΙΚΑΝΑ

ᠰ᠋᠋ᢕ᠋᠘ᡩᡉ᠘ᢣᡠᡤᢆ᠂ᡩᠮᠻᠵᡟ᠂ᡠᡟᡠᠳᢐᡙ᠘᠂᠘᠘᠆ᡏ᠔ᢣᢣᡣᡄ᠌ᡏᠮᠳᡥᡥᠳ ᠘ᠮᠪᠵ᠘ᡃᡪ᠙᠙ᡩ᠘᠙ᡊ᠘᠘

የዕንዘናትሁ NWMB-dና b∩Lትት ስና ΔምዕፈΔታም በትቦ ላና ላናት በየነትሁር ፈጋፈΔም ለላ ከተመተ ለቀ ተመመ ለቀ ተመመ አለት ከተመተ የተመቀመ አለት ከተመተ የተመቀመ አለት ከተመተ የተመቀመ አለት ከተመተ የተመቀመ አለት የተመቀመ አለት

4 YOUCSP

LQ,C 46UCU50400

'ሰ° ለ°5\°, Γσ'CD' ጋ៤</br>

אר ראי, ארביש הילחסי יש ארייש בער בין בילחסי בין



# ューシット シレイーへ トイロ もっしょっしゃ Nunavunmi Anngutighatigut Aulapkaijitkut Katimajiat Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

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Conserving wildlife through the application of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge

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Conserving wildlife through the application of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge

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

October 8, 2020

Re: Nunavut Wildlife Management Board's Final Decision on the Proposal to Reduce the Total Allowable Harvest of the Bathurst Caribou Herd from 30 to 0.

Dear Mr. Shewchuk,

Thank you for your letter dated September 11, 2020 outlining the final decisions of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB) concerning Bathurst caribou harvest management following the NWMB in-camera session on September 3, 2020 (IC003-2020).

The NWMB submitted the following final decisions:

- RESOLVED that pursuant to Section 5.3.12 of the Nunavut Agreement, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board maintain its initial decision to modify the Total Allowable Harvest of the Bathurst caribou herd from 30 to 10 pursuant to Sections 5.6.16 and 5.3.3(a) of the Nunavut Agreement, as its final decision.
- FURTHER RESOLVED that pursuant to Section 5.3.12 of the Nunavut Agreement, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board maintain its initial decision as its final decision to maintain the Non-Quota Limitation of a male-only harvest for the Bathurst caribou herd pursuant to Section 5.6.48 of the Nunavut Agreement.
- o FURTHER RESOLVED that the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board maintain its initial recommendations to the Minister of Environment and request that the Minister provide a response to the recommendations made by the Board.

I thank the NWMB for its reconsideration of their initial decisions on this complex matter. Pursuant to section 5.3.13 (a) of the *Nunavut Agreement* I hereby accept the decision of the NWMB to establish a Total Allowable Harvest (TAH) of ten (10) caribou for the Bathurst Caribou herd. This decision was made after careful consideration of input we received from the NWMB and co-management partners. As per input during the consultation and public hearing process, these ten caribou should be harvested for subsistence and I support the NWMB recommendation that the Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board should allocate the TAH to the Kaodloak family living at Contwoyto Lake.

The Bathurst caribou herd has been in substantial decline for several years with a greater than 98% decline between the peak of nearly a half million caribou in the 1980s and the 2018 estimate of 8,200 caribou. Most concerning is the decline of 58% of the herd over the 3 years between the 2015 and 2018 abundance surveys. Bathurst caribou are a very important resource to a number of communities in both Nunavut and the Northwest Territories. Collaboration to maintain the sustainability of this herd and collaborative management is of great importance given the seriousness of the herd status.

The Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) is the lead jurisdiction on the survey and research program for Bathurst caribou, including the planning and implementation of abundance surveys, and my Department remains highly involved in supporting this program. The GNWT has already completed a biological and management feasibility assessment for wolves in the Bathurst caribou range and there is currently a working group formed to complete the same for grizzly bear and wolverine management. The Government of Nunavut (GN), as well as Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., have been invited to participate in the working group for this management feasibility assessment. My department is working on finalizing recent wolverine research while planning for an updated assessment of grizzly bear density in the Kitikmeot region, which will be used to inform predator management.

The GN wolf sample collection program, through the Support for Active Harvesters program, has been very successful with over 650 wolves reported harvested in the 2019-20 harvest season. The kill information from the wolf harvest will be compared to caribou collar distribution to assess the potential impacts of the wolf sample collection program. The GN has also established partnerships with the GNWT to allow Nunavut hunters to harvest wolves in specified areas of the Bathurst range and receive the GNWT wolf harvesting incentives in addition to the incentives currently provided by the GN.

I wish to thank the Board for their hard work and careful consideration of this significant conservation and management issue of inter-jurisdictional importance.

Sincerely,

Hon. Joe Savikataaq Minister of Environment

Cc. Jimmy Noble Jr., Deputy Minister of Environment

Steve Pinksen, Assistant Deputy Minister of Environment

Drikus Gissing, Director of Wildlife Research



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June 29, 2020

Honourable Joe Savikataaq Minister of Environment Government of Nunavut

Nunavut Wildlife Management Board's Decision on the Proposal to Reduce the Total Allowable Harvest of the Bathurst Caribou Herd From 30 to 0

Dear Minister Savikataaq:

# Background

# **Proposal for Decision**

On December 4, 2019, the Government of Nunavut submitted a proposal to the NWMB requesting approval to decrease the Total Allowable Harvest of the Bathurst caribou herd from 30 to zero.

The Government of Nunavut's proposal was based on a new aerial survey to estimate the abundance of the Bathurst caribou herd that was carried out by the Government of Northwest Territories and the Government of Nunavut in 2018. The 2018 population abundance estimate of 8,210 caribou (95% confidence interval = 6,218–10,831) has declined from the 2015 population abundance estimate of 19,769 caribou (95% confidence interval = 12,349–27,189). The most recent analysis also found that calf productivity and survival are low. The Government of Nunavut indicated that the decline is likely the result of a natural population cycle, but that harvest pressure and disturbance due to development could increase the rate of decline and impact recovery of the Bathurst herd.

The Bathurst caribou herd is transboundary and traditionally has been harvested by the communities of Kugluktuk, Cambridge Bay, Bathurst Inlet, and Bay Chimo in Nunavut, and by several Indigenous groups in the Northwest Territories. The current harvest of 30 male-only caribou in Nunavut is allocated as 10 tags to the community of Kugluktuk (all 10 tags assigned to the Kugluktuk HTO were provided to an outpost camp near Tahiyoak or Contwoyto Lake), 10 tags to the Bathurst Inlet HTO, and 10 tags to the Bay Chimo HTO. The Northwest Territories has had a harvest of zero for all user groups on the Bathurst herd since 2015.

The NWMB considered the Government of Nunavut's proposal during its In-Camera meeting on December 5, 2019 (IC 004-2019). The NWMB decided to hold an In-Person Public Hearing prior to making a decision, to gather more information from co-



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management partners, community members, users from other jurisdictions, and other interested parties.

# NWMB Public Hearing

The NWMB's In-Person Public Hearing was held in Cambridge Bay, Nunavut, from March 5–6, 2020. In attendance at the hearing were representatives of the Government of Nunavut, Kugluktuk HTO, Cambridge Bay HTO, Bathurst Inlet HTO, Bay Chimo HTO, Kitikmeot Inuit Association, Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, Government of the Northwest Territories, Wek'èezhìı Renewable Resources Board, Adventure Northwest, Yellowknives Dene First Nation, and members of the public.

In addition to the oral submissions presented at the hearing, the NWMB received written submissions from the Government of Nunavut, Kugluktuk HTO, Bathurst Inlet HTO, Kitikmeot Inuit Association, Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, Government of the Northwest Territories, Wek'èezhìı Renewable Resources Board, Adventure Northwest, and Yellowknives Dene First Nation.

#### **NWMB Decisions and Recommendations**

At the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board's (NWMB or Board) In-Camera Meeting on June 11, 2020 (IC 002-2020), the NWMB considered written and oral evidence and arguments presented during the March 5–6, 2020, In-Person Public Hearing regarding the Government of Nunavut's proposal to reduce the Total Allowable Harvest of the Bathurst Caribou Herd from 30 to zero and made the following decisions and recommendations:

#### **NWMB** Decisions

RESOLVED that the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board modifies the Total Allowable Harvest of the Bathurst caribou herd from 30 to 10 pursuant to Sections 5.6.16 and 5.3.3(a) of the Nunavut Agreement.

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board maintain the Non-Quota Limitation of a male-only harvest for the Bathurst caribou herd pursuant to Section 5.6.48 of the Nunavut Agreement.



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#### **NWMB Recommendations**

#### 1. Predator Management

The Board recommends that the Government of Nunavut should complete a biological and management feasibility assessment for predators of the Bathurst herd and invite co-management partners to provide input into the process.

The Board also recommends that the Government of Nunavut increase incentives for ground-based predator harvesting initiatives to promote community-level predator management.

### 2. Research

The Board recommends that the Government of Nunavut, with the assistance and input from co-management partners, investigate the specific factors likely causing the decline of the Bathurst caribou herd. Specifically, research should include the role of vegetation quality and availability within the range of the Bathurst herd in Nunavut, and baseline information on predators, including the population ecology of predators and the impacts of predators on Bathurst caribou.

The Board also recommends that the Government of Nunavut and Nunavut comanagement partners should pursue Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and Traditional Ecological Knowledge research on the population biology of the Bathurst caribou herd to complement scientific evidence and modelling.

Further, the Board recommends that the Government of Nunavut should ensure that community members from all four affected Hunters and Trappers Organizations are involved in aerial survey planning and when conducting future aerial surveys.

# 3. Community-Based Management and Monitoring

The Board recommends that the Government of Nunavut and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated should continue to provide support and resources to assist the Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board and Kitikmeot Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTOs) in developing, implementing, and maintaining community-based management and monitoring initiatives.

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#### Allocation of the Total Allowable Harvest

The Board encourages the Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board to allocate any Total Allowable Harvest equal to or less than 10 caribou tags to the Kaodloak family living at Contwoyto Lake.

#### Reasons for the NWMB's Decision and Recommendations

### Changes to the Total Allowable Harvest

In considering the Government of Nunavut's proposal for a Total Allowable Harvest of zero, the Board considered evidence that the Bathurst herd has declined and may continue to decline in the future. The Board also considered evidence that harvesting did not significantly factor into the current decline from 2015 to 2018, and that other factors such as emigration from the Bathurst caribou herd to neighbouring herds and predation may have contributed to the overall decline. The Board considered evidence that the harvest of a small number of caribou may not have a significant biological impact, but all measures to directly promote recovery of the herd should be considered, including reducing the harvest. Further, the Board considered evidence from Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and science knowledge indicating that caribou have cyclical population abundances and have the potential to recover from the current decline. However, the Board recognizes that the potential cumulative threats to the Bathurst caribou herd are not fully understood and may be different from the past.

In reaching its decision, the Board considered that consultations by the Government of Nunavut were limited to only one meeting with the four affected HTOs. Given the limited consultations, the Government of Nunavut may not have been able to fully consider communities' desires to assess and implement alternatives to the Total Allowable Harvest, including predator management and control, habitat research, and caribou health monitoring.

The Board also considered evidence that a harvest of zero would have sociocultural repercussions, will affect knowledge transmission and food security, and could have serious, long-lasting impacts on Inuit. The arguments made to reduce a limited harvest from 30 to zero did not fully address the associated impact on Inuit rights to cultural expression pursuant to Section 5.6.9 of the *Nunavut Agreement*.

Lastly, and subject to Article 40 of the *Nunavut Agreement*, the Board considered management actions being taken in the Northwest Territories for the shared Bathurst herd. These include setting a Total Allowable Harvest of zero for Indigenous harvesters

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since 2015 and the expressed desire for a consistent herd-wide management approach. The Board recognizes that open dialogue is important between co-management partners and user groups, and between governments in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories.

Taking into considerations the evidence and arguments provided at the hearing and the *Nunavut Agreement*'s direction to limit restricting Inuit rights only to the extent necessary to effect a valid conservation purpose, the Board has determined that the sociocultural benefits associated with a small harvest of 10 caribou in the region is more important than the conservation impact of a small harvest. The Board determined that a Total Allowable Harvest of 10 will minimally impact the Bathurst herd's decline and recovery, while allowing Inuit to maintain a certain degree of cultural expression.

# Predator Research and Management Recommendations

Evidence was presented that predators of Bathurst caribou are responsible for direct mortalities. The Board recognizes the current efforts by stakeholders in the Northwest Territories and co-management partners in Nunavut, including the Government of Nunavut and HTOs in the Kitikmeot Region, to manage predators and to understand their relationships with Bathurst caribou.

The Board considers that there are significant scientific information gaps that currently prevent a full evaluation of the current impacts of predators on the Bathurst caribou herd, and the potential impacts of current and future predator management and control measures. The Board stresses the need to carefully consider the positive and negative impacts of predator control and management on Bathurst caribou and their ecosystem. The Board understands that predator management and control is a sensitive issue, and not all stakeholders in the Northwest Territories agree with predator management and predator control initiatives.

The Board's recommendation for increasing research on the threats and limiting factors to the Bathurst caribou herd (in collaboration with co-management partners) is based on its assessment that more research is needed to fully understand the role of habitat quality, predator ecology, and predator impacts on Bathurst caribou. The Board recognizes the Kugluktuk HTO's plan to develop a community-based monitoring program to complement programs in the Northwest Territories and the proactive management of the Bathurst herd within their community. The Board also recognize and supports the Cambridge Bay HTO's efforts to implement a program to monitor caribou health.

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# Allocation of the Total Allowable Harvest

The Board's recommendation considered the unique circumstances of the Kaodloak family who live in an outpost camp at Contwoyto Lake. The Board heard that this family rely on the 10 tags from Bathurst caribou for food and to continue their cultural way of life but could potentially replace caribou with alternate species and supplies from communities. The NWMB recognizes that it is the authority of the Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board to decide how any established Total Allowable Harvest should be allocated. The Board also understands that once tags are allocated it is up to individual HTOs to allocate tags to individual members. However, the Board cannot ignore the need to maintain some level of cultural continuity especially for an Inuit family that predominantly lives on the land and depend on wildlife for subsistence.

### Other Considerations

### **Basic Needs Levels**

The Nunavut Agreement directs the NWMB to strike a Basic Needs Level for Inuit (Section 5.6.19) and other Aboriginal people of the Northwest Territories (Section 40.3.3) who harvest from the Bathurst herd when it sets a Total Allowable Harvest. At this time, the NWMB is not striking Basic Needs Levels, nor is it in a position to do so as the Basic Needs Level was not a part of the Public Hearing. It is presumed that Inuit have a Basic Needs Level at least equal to the full amount of the Total Allowable Harvest set by the Board.

#### Conclusion

The Board recognizes that most caribou herds in Nunavut and across the Arctic are experiencing rapid declines. For the Bathurst caribou herd, the reported decline by approximately 98% from its peak in 1986 necessitates an improved collaboration among all stakeholders in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories to manage the herd. The Board also recognizes that Inuit are the most directly impacted by the implementation of a reduced Total Allowable Harvest. The Government of Nunavut should recognize that Inuit also have a desire to ensure caribou remain sustainable. Alternative measures to promote recovery of the Bathurst herd are likely more challenging, but engaging Inuit that are directly affected is worth examining now and into the future.

The NWMB hereby forwards its decisions to you for your consideration pursuant to Section 5.3.8 of the Nunavut Agreement. The NWMB recognizes the importance of this decision to stakeholders across the entire range of Bathurst caribou, and looks forward

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to your prompt rely and timely completion of the *Nunavut Agreement* Article 5 decision-making process.

Should you or your officials have any questions or concerns about the contents of this letter, please do not hesitate to contact the NWMB.

Sincerely,

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Daniel Shewchuk Chairperson Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

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

Jason Aligatuqtuq, Director of Wildlife Operations, Government of Nunavut.



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Mr. Daniel Shewchuk Chairperson, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board PO Box 1379 Igaluit, NU XOA 0H0

June 22, 2020

# Re: Bathurst Caribou Harvest Management

Thank you for your letter dated June 29, 2020 outlining the decisions of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB) concerning Bathurst caribou harvest management following the NWMB in-camera session on June 11, 2020 (IC002-2020).

The NWMB submitted the following decisions:

- 1. RESOLVED that the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board modifies the Total Allowable Harvest of the Bathurst caribou herd from 30 to 10 pursuant to Sections 5.6.16 and 5.3.3(a) of the Nunavut Agreement.
- 2. FURTHER RESOLVED that the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board maintain the Non-Quota Limitation of a male-only harvest for the Bathurst caribou herd pursuant to Section 5.6.48 of the Nunavut Agreement.

I thank the NWMB for its decisions on this complex matter on which there are a number of differing views among stakeholders. Pursuant to section 5.3.11 of the Nunavut Agreement, I hereby disallow the decision of the NWMB to establish a Total Allowable Harvest (TAH) of ten (10) for the Bathurst Caribou herd. The reason for the disallowance is conservation, as described below.

Based on the available scientific information, the Bathurst Caribou herd has been in substantial decline for a number of years with a greater than 98% decline between the peak of nearly a half million caribou in the 1980s and the 2018 estimate of 8,200 caribou. Most concerning is the decline of 58% of the herd over the 3 years between the 2015 and 2018 abundance surveys. Bathurst caribou are a very important resource to a number of communities in both Nunavut and the Northwest Territories. Collaboration to maintain the sustainability of this herd is of great importance given the seriousness of the herd status.

To re-iterate the original GN submission, and pursuant to section 5.3.3 of the Nunavut Agreement, it remains my position that a harvest of 0 caribou is the most appropriate management decision for this herd. I respectfully request that pursuant to 5.3.12 of the Nunavut Agreement, the NWMB reconsider their initial decision.

Department officials are reviewing your additional recommendations and I will provide comment on them at a later date.

I know the NWMB members and staff are committed to ensuring the valuable resources of Nunavummiut, such as this important caribou herd, are managed successfully for future generations. I look forward to working together to ensure this herd's recovery and sustainability.

Sincerely,

Hon. Joe Savikataaq Minister of Environment

Cc: Jimmy Noble Jr., Deputy Minister of Environment

Steve Pinksen, Assistant Deputy Minister of Environment

Drikus Gissing, Director of Wildlife Research Jason Aliqatuqtuq, Director of Wildlife Operations



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September 11, 2020

Honourable Joe Savikataag Minister of Environment Government of Nunavut

Nunavut Wildlife Management Board's Final Decision on the Proposal to Reduce the Total Allowable Harvest of the Bathurst Caribou Herd From 30 to 0

Dear Minister Savikataaq:

# Background

On June 29, 2020, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB or Board) sent its initial decisions on the Government of Nunavut's proposal to decrease the Total Allowable Harvest for the Bathurst caribou herd from 30 to zero to you, pursuant to Section 5.3.8 of the Nunavut Agreement.

On July 8, 2020, pursuant to Section 5.3.9 of the *Nunavut Agreement*, you replied to the NWMB, disallowing the Board's initial decisions. You provided reasons for disallowing the Board's initial decisions pursuant to Section 5.3.11(b) of the Nunavut Agreement citing conservation as the main reason for your disallowance. Section 5.3.12 of the Nunavut Agreement requires the NWMB to reconsider its initial decisions in light of your reasons for disallowance to make a final decision.

The NWMB provided hearing parties with notice and disclosure of its initial decisions and your disallowance in a letter dated July 16, 2020, and invited written submissions concerning the disallowance of the Board's initial decisions. Written submissions were received from the Kugluktuk Hunters and Trappers Organization, Kitikmeot Inuit Association, Adventure Northwest, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, and the Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board, before the August 17, 2020 deadline.

#### **NWMB Final Decisions and Recommendations**

At the NWMB's In-Camera Meeting on September 3, 2020 (IC 003-2020), the NWMB reconsidered its initial decisions on the Government of Nunavut's proposal to reduce the Total Allowable Harvest of the Bathurst Caribou Herd from 30 to zero and made the following final decisions and recommendations:

#### **NWMB Final Decisions**

RESOLVED that pursuant to Section 5.3.12 of the Nunavut Agreement, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board maintain its initial decision to modify the Total Allowable

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Harvest of the Bathurst caribou herd from 30 to 10 pursuant to Sections 5.6.16 and 5.3.3(a) of the Nunavut Agreement, as its final decision.

FURTHER RESOLVED that pursuant to Section 5.3.12 of the Nunavut Agreement, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board maintains its initial decision as its final decision to maintain the Non-Quota Limitation of a male-only harvest for the Bathurst caribou herd pursuant to Section 5.6.48 of the Nunavut Agreement.

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board maintain its initial recommendations to the Minister of Environment and request that the Minister provide a response to the recommendations made by the Board.

#### **NWMB** Recommendations

Further to the resolutions above, the Board would like to reiterate its recommendations to the Government of Nunavut and co-management partners:

#### 1. Predator Management

The Board recommends that the Government of Nunavut should complete a biological and management feasibility assessment for predators of the Bathurst herd and invite comanagement partners to provide input into the process.

The Board also recommends that the Government of Nunavut increase incentives for ground-based predator harvesting initiatives to promote community-level predator management.

# 2. Research

The Board recommends that the Government of Nunavut, with the assistance and input from co-management partners, investigate the specific factors likely causing the decline of the Bathurst caribou herd. Specifically, research should be conducted on the role of vegetation quality and availability within the range of the Bathurst herd in Nunavut, and baseline information on predators, including the population ecology of predators and the impacts of predators on Bathurst caribou.

The Board also recommends that the Government of Nunavut and Nunavut comanagement partners should pursue Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and Traditional Ecological Knowledge research on the population biology of the Bathurst caribou herd to complement scientific evidence and modelling.

Further, the Board recommends that the Government of Nunavut should ensure that community members from all four affected Hunters and Trappers Organizations are

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involved in aerial survey planning and when conducting future aerial surveys.

# 3. Community-Based Management and Monitoring

The Board recommends that the Government of Nunavut and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated should continue to provide support and resources to assist the Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board and Kitikmeot Hunters and Trappers Organizations in developing, implementing, and maintaining community-based management and monitoring initiatives.

### 4. Allocation of the Total Allowable Harvest

The Board encourages the Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board to allocate any Total Allowable Harvest (equal to or less than 10 caribou tags) to the Kaodloak family living at Contwoyto Lake.

#### Reasons for the NWMB's Final Decision

After carefully considering your reasons for disallowing the NWMB decisions, and the evidence and arguments presented by the parties in response to your reasons for disallowance, the Board has decided to maintain its initial decisions as its final decisions.

You cited the decline of the Bathurst herd from the 1980s to 2018 and the approximate decline of 58% between the 2015 and 2018 abundance estimate surveys as the reason for your disallowance. You also stated that a harvest of zero is the most appropriate management decision for the Bathurst herd. In reaching its final decision, the Board weighed the evidence that the population is likely continuing to decline but also considered other evidence from Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge including:

- harvesting did not significantly contribute to the observed decline;
- there was no persuasive evidence from Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit or scientific knowledge to suggest that a limited harvest of 10 male-only caribou is likely to delay the recovery or precipitate the decline of the Bathurst caribou herd;
- other factors such as emigration from the Bathurst caribou herd to neighbouring herds and predation may have contributed to the overall population decline;
- Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific evidence suggest that the Bathurst caribou herd has a cyclical population abundance and has the potential to recover from the current decline.

Based on the above evidence, the Board determined that the harvest of a small number of male caribou will likely not have a significant biological impact on the herd.

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The Board considered the sociocultural repercussions of a zero harvest of the Bathurst herd and the associated impacts on Inuit rights to cultural expression pursuant to Section 5.6.9 of the *Nunavut Agreement*. The Board also considered evidence that the Government of Nunavut did not fully consider communities' desires to assess and implement alternatives to the Total Allowable Harvest, including predator management and control, habitat research, and caribou health monitoring. Your reasons for disallowance of the Board's initial decisions did not justify the potential impact of a harvest of zero on the subsistence and cultural expression of an Inuit family that lives on the land at an outpost camp and is dependent on the Bathurst caribou herd. The Board remains convinced that a Total Allowable Harvest of 10 will have minimal to no significant biological impact on the Bathurst herd's decline and recovery, while allowing Inuit to maintain a certain degree of cultural expression.

The Board's decision to reduce the Total Allowable Harvest from 30 to zero considered management actions implemented in the Northwest Territories, including a Total Allowable Harvest of zero for Indigenous harvesters, and the desire for a consistent herdwide management approach. The Board agrees that improved collaboration among all stakeholders in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories is needed to effectively manage the herd. However, the Board maintains that a male-only harvest of 10 Bathurst caribou will have little to no impact on the herd and will allow Inuit to maintain ties to their culture.

In your disallowance of the Board's initial decision, the Government of Nunavut did not justify the difference between a Total Allowable Harvest of zero and 10 to meet the *Nunavut Agreement* Section 5.3.3(a) standard, and there is no Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit or science evidence to suggest that a limited harvest of 10 male-only caribou could delay the recovery or precipitate the decline of the Bathurst caribou herd. The Board was not persuaded by your argument that the restriction of Inuit harvesting proposed by the Government of Nunavut was the least restrictive necessary to effect a valid conservation purpose.

Further, in your disallowance you did not address the recommendations put forward by the Board including the completion of a biological and management feasibility assessment for predator of the Bathurst herd and increasing incentives for ground-based predator harvest initiatives to promote community-level management; research on the role of vegetation quality and availability and baseline information on predators within the range of the Bathurst herd in Nunavut; and providing support and resources to develop, implement, and maintain community-based management and monitoring initiatives.

#### Conclusion

The NWMB hereby forwards its final decisions to you for your consideration pursuant to Section 5.3.12 of the *Nunavut Agreement*. The NWMB recognizes the importance of this decision to stakeholders across the entire range of Bathurst caribou and looks forward to



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your prompt reply and timely completion of the *Nunavut Agreement* Article 5 decision-making process.

Should you or your officials have any questions or concerns about the contents of this letter, please do not hesitate to contact the NWMB.

Sincerely,

Daniel Shewchuk

Chairperson

Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

c.c. Drikus Gissing, Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment; Jason Aliqatuqtuq, Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment.



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

October 8, 2020

Re: Nunavut Wildlife Management Board's Final Decision on the Proposal to Reduce the Total Allowable Harvest of the Bathurst Caribou Herd from 30 to 0.

Dear Mr. Shewchuk,

Thank you for your letter dated September 11, 2020 outlining the final decisions of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB) concerning Bathurst caribou harvest management following the NWMB in-camera session on September 3, 2020 (IC003-2020).

The NWMB submitted the following final decisions:

- RESOLVED that pursuant to Section 5.3.12 of the Nunavut Agreement, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board maintain its initial decision to modify the Total Allowable Harvest of the Bathurst caribou herd from 30 to 10 pursuant to Sections 5.6.16 and 5.3.3(a) of the Nunavut Agreement, as its final decision.
- FURTHER RESOLVED that pursuant to Section 5.3.12 of the Nunavut Agreement, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board maintain its initial decision as its final decision to maintain the Non-Quota Limitation of a male-only harvest for the Bathurst caribou herd pursuant to Section 5.6.48 of the Nunavut Agreement.
- o FURTHER RESOLVED that the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board maintain its initial recommendations to the Minister of Environment and request that the Minister provide a response to the recommendations made by the Board.

I thank the NWMB for its reconsideration of their initial decisions on this complex matter. Pursuant to section 5.3.13 (a) of the *Nunavut Agreement* I hereby accept the decision of the NWMB to establish a Total Allowable Harvest (TAH) of ten (10) caribou for the Bathurst Caribou herd. This decision was made after careful consideration of input we received from the NWMB and co-management partners. As per input during the consultation and public hearing process, these ten caribou should be harvested for subsistence and I support the NWMB recommendation that the Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board should allocate the TAH to the Kaodloak family living at Contwoyto Lake.

The Bathurst caribou herd has been in substantial decline for several years with a greater than 98% decline between the peak of nearly a half million caribou in the 1980s and the 2018 estimate of 8,200 caribou. Most concerning is the decline of 58% of the herd over the 3 years between the 2015 and 2018 abundance surveys. Bathurst caribou are a very important resource to a number of communities in both Nunavut and the Northwest Territories. Collaboration to maintain the sustainability of this herd and collaborative management is of great importance given the seriousness of the herd status.

The Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) is the lead jurisdiction on the survey and research program for Bathurst caribou, including the planning and implementation of abundance surveys, and my Department remains highly involved in supporting this program. The GNWT has already completed a biological and management feasibility assessment for wolves in the Bathurst caribou range and there is currently a working group formed to complete the same for grizzly bear and wolverine management. The Government of Nunavut (GN), as well as Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., have been invited to participate in the working group for this management feasibility assessment. My department is working on finalizing recent wolverine research while planning for an updated assessment of grizzly bear density in the Kitikmeot region, which will be used to inform predator management.

The GN wolf sample collection program, through the Support for Active Harvesters program, has been very successful with over 650 wolves reported harvested in the 2019-20 harvest season. The kill information from the wolf harvest will be compared to caribou collar distribution to assess the potential impacts of the wolf sample collection program. The GN has also established partnerships with the GNWT to allow Nunavut hunters to harvest wolves in specified areas of the Bathurst range and receive the GNWT wolf harvesting incentives in addition to the incentives currently provided by the GN.

I wish to thank the Board for their hard work and careful consideration of this significant conservation and management issue of inter-jurisdictional importance.

Sincerely,

Hon. Joe Savikataaq Minister of Environment

Cc. Jimmy Noble Jr., Deputy Minister of Environment

Steve Pinksen, Assistant Deputy Minister of Environment

Drikus Gissing, Director of Wildlife Research