Co-management in Nunavut: Unique Challenges and Opportunities

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Outline

- Introduction
- Establishment of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
- Key Principles of Nunavut Agreement for the NWMB
- Challenges
- Opportunities
- Questions

Establishment of the NWMB

- Institution of Public Government
- Established under Nunavut Agreement Section 5.2.1: *There is hereby established on the date of ratification of the Agreement an institution of public government to be known as the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board…*
- Main instrument of wildlife management

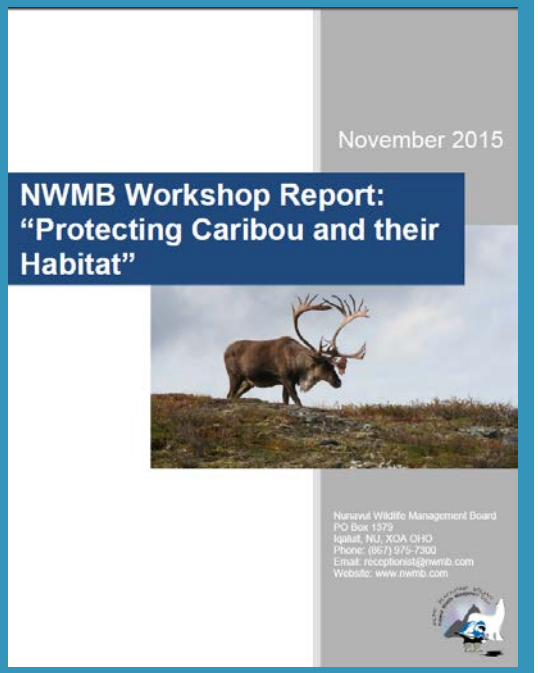
Key Principles of the Nunavut Agreement

Article 5: Wildlife

5.1.2 Principles

- *Inuit are traditional and current users of wildlife;*
- *the legal rights of Inuit to harvest wildlife flow from their traditional and current use;*
- *there is a need for an effective system of wildlife management that complements Inuit harvesting rights and priorities, and recognizes Inuit systems of wildlife management that contribute to the conservation of wildlife and protection of wildlife habitat*
- *there is a need for an effective role for Inuit in all aspects of wildlife management, including research;*

NWMB's Implementation



Workshops

- Caribou Protection Measures Workshops
- Regional Wildlife Priorities Workshops

NWMB's Implementation

Public Hearings

- Written hearing process
- In-person public hearing process

NWMB's Implementation

In-person Public Hearings

- GN Proposal to set a Harvest Limit of Caribou in Western Nunavut

Unique Challenges

Meaningfully Incorporating Inuit Knowledge in NWMB decision-making process

- NWMB often faced with competing information from governments and Inuit organizations when making decisions

Unique Challenges

Meaningfully Incorporating Inuit Knowledge in NWMB decision-making process

- Current NWMB Initiatives: NWMB Strategic Plan with Members and Staff

Unique Challenges

Differences of Opinion on Interpretation of Nunavut Agreement

- *there is a need for an effective system of wildlife management… recognizes Inuit systems of wildlife management that contribute to the conservation of wildlife and protection of wildlife habitat*
- *there is a need for an effective role for Inuit in all aspects of wildlife management*

Unique Challenges

Differences of Opinion on Nunavut Agreement

- Nunavut Fishery Regulations

Unique Challenges

Key Challenge in Creation of Nunavut Fishery Regulations

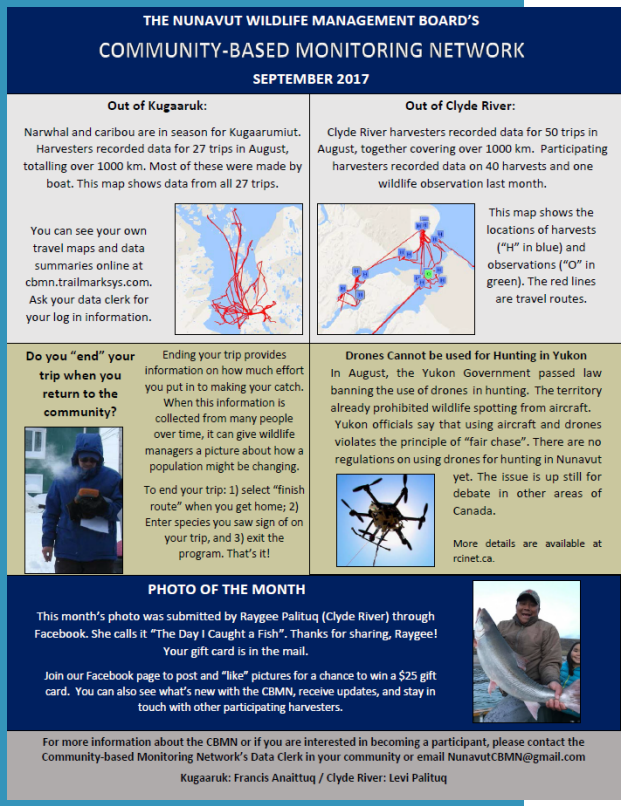
- Differences of opinion of the Basic Needs Level

Basic Needs Level

5.6.19
Where a total allowable harvest has been determined by the NWMB in accordance with Sections 5.6.16 and 5.6.17, the NWMB shall strike a basic needs level in accordance with this Part.

5.6.20
The basic needs level shall constitute the first demand on the total allowable harvest.

Opportunities



THE NUNAVUT WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BOARD'S

COMMUNITY-BASED MONITORING NETWORK

SEPTEMBER 2017

Out of Kugaaruk:

Narwhal and caribou are in season for Kugaarumiut. Harvesters recorded data for 27 trips in August, totalling over 1000 km. Most of these were made by boat. This map shows data from all 27 trips.

You can see your own travel maps and data summaries online at cbmn.trailmarksys.com. Ask your data clerk for your log in information.

Out of Clyde River:

Clyde River harvesters recorded data for 50 trips in August, together covering over 1000 km. Participating harvesters recorded data on 40 harvests and one wildlife observation last month.

This map shows the locations of harvests ("H" in blue) and observations ("O" in green). The red lines are travel routes.

Do you "end" your trip when you return to the community?

Ending your trip provides information on how much effort you put in to making your catch. When this information is collected from many people over time, it can give wildlife managers a picture about how a population might be changing.

To end your trip: 1) select "finish route" when you get home; 2) Enter species you saw sign of on your trip, and 3) exit the program. That's it!

Drones Cannot be used for Hunting in Yukon

In August, the Yukon Government passed law banning the use of drones in hunting. The territory already prohibited wildlife spotting from aircraft. Yukon officials say that using aircraft and drones violates the principle of "fair chase". There are no regulations on using drones for hunting in Nunavut yet. The issue is up still for debate in other areas of Canada.

More details are available at rcinet.ca.

PHOTO OF THE MONTH

This month's photo was submitted by Raygee Palituq (Clyde River) through Facebook. She calls it "The Day I Caught a Fish". Thanks for sharing, Raygee! Your gift card is in the mail.

Join our Facebook page to post and "like" pictures for a chance to win a $25 gift card. You can also see what's new with the CBMN, receive updates, and stay in touch with other participating harvesters.

For more information about the CBMN or if you are interested in becoming a participant, please contact the Community-based Monitoring Network's Data Clerk in your community or email NunavutCBMN@gmail.com

Kugaaruk: Francis Anaittuq / Clyde River: Levi Palituq

Opportunities

- Incorporating Inuit Knowledge
  - In-house research
  - Assisting with capacity for Regional and Local Inuit Wildlife Organizations
  - Working with Inuit partners to more meaningfully and effectively incorporate Inuit knowledge

Opportunities

- Managements Systems that Reflect Inuit Systems
  - Nunavut Fishery Regulations
  - Inuit key players in administrative management of our fishery

QUESTIONS?