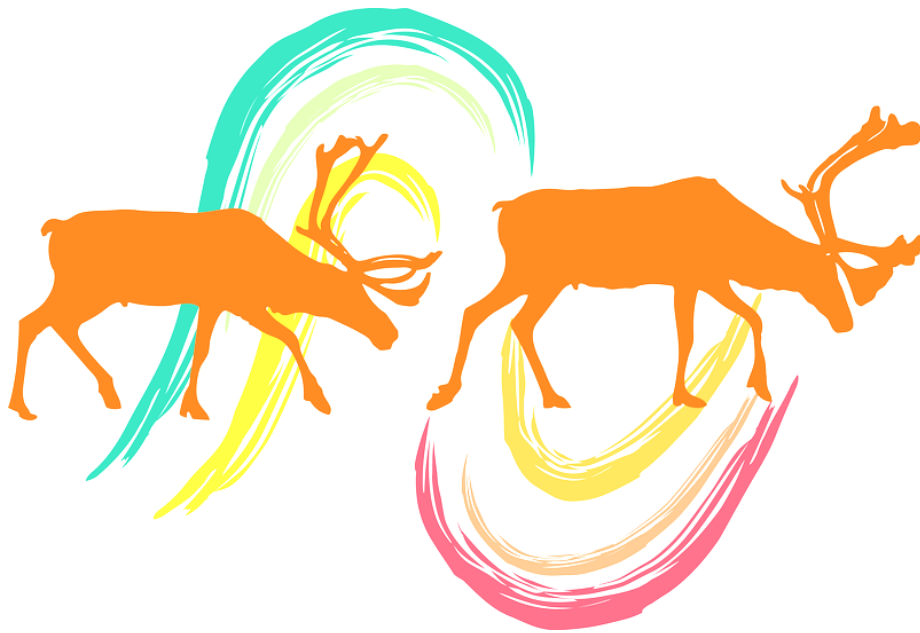




Action Plan for 2022/2023

BLUENOSE-WEST CARIBOU – *ORANGE STATUS* –



Tuktuvialuk (Inuvialuktun, Siglitun dialect)
Vadzaih (Teet'it and Gwichya Gwich'in)
?edə (K'áhsho Got'ine, Dela Got'ine)
?ehdajla Go?ekwé (Déljine Got'ine)

**Prepared by the Advisory Committee for
Cooperation on Wildlife Management**

February 2022

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About the ACCWM

The Advisory Committee for Cooperation on Wildlife Management was established to exchange information, help develop cooperation and consensus, and make recommendations regarding wildlife and wildlife habitat issues that cross land claim and treaty boundaries. The committee consists of Chairpersons (or alternate appointees) of the Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT), Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board, ʔehdzo Got'ıne Gots'ę Nákedı (Sahtú Renewable Resources Board), Wek'èezhì Renewable Resources Board, Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board, and Tuktut Nogait National Park Management Board.

**About Taking Care of Caribou and the associated Action Plans**

In late 2014 and early 2015, members of the ACCWM approved *Taking Care of Caribou: the Bluenose West, Bluenose-West, and Bluenose-East barren-ground caribou herds management plan*. The Plan was developed in consultation with 17 communities that harvest from the three herds. The intent is for the Plan to address caribou management and stewardship over the long term. It was presented to the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources (Government of the Northwest Territories), the Minister of Environment (Government of Nunavut), and the Environment Minister (Government of Canada) in 2014. The Management Plan is supported by two companion documents: a report summarizing recent scientific information about the herds, and a report that provides a summary of the information that was shared during community meetings to develop the Plan. Individual Action Plans were then developed for each of the three herds. These annual Action Plans provide details on the types of actions that are recommended based on a herd's status, as well as who is responsible for the actions, and when they should be done.

Disclaimer:

The ACCWM recognizes that the implementation of management actions moving forward is subject to appropriations, prioritizations, and budgetary restraints of the participating agencies and organizations.

ACCWM and the Taking Care of Caribou Management Plan

The **Advisory Committee for Cooperation on Wildlife Management** (ACCWM) was established in 2008, to exchange information, help develop cooperation and consensus and make recommendations regarding wildlife and wildlife habitat issues that cross land claim and treaty boundaries. In 2014, the ACCWM recommended the **Taking Care of Caribou** management plan to the governments with management jurisdictions of these three herds. The plan was reviewed and updated in 2022. The plan will be revised again in 2024. The current version of the plan can be found here: [link](#)

How a Herd's Status and Appropriate Management Actions are Determined

The ACCWM is responsible for determining herd status each year and developing appropriate management actions based on that status. Each fall, the member boards meet for the Annual Status Meeting (Terms of Reference [TOR] can be found [here](#)) to share information and make collaborative decisions regarding the herds, including herd status (Figure 1), according to the requirements of regional legislation and land claims agreements. The implementation of the Action Plans is also reviewed at this time and actions for the Bluenose-West (BNW) herd can be found in the Management Action table section of this Action plan (see page 15).

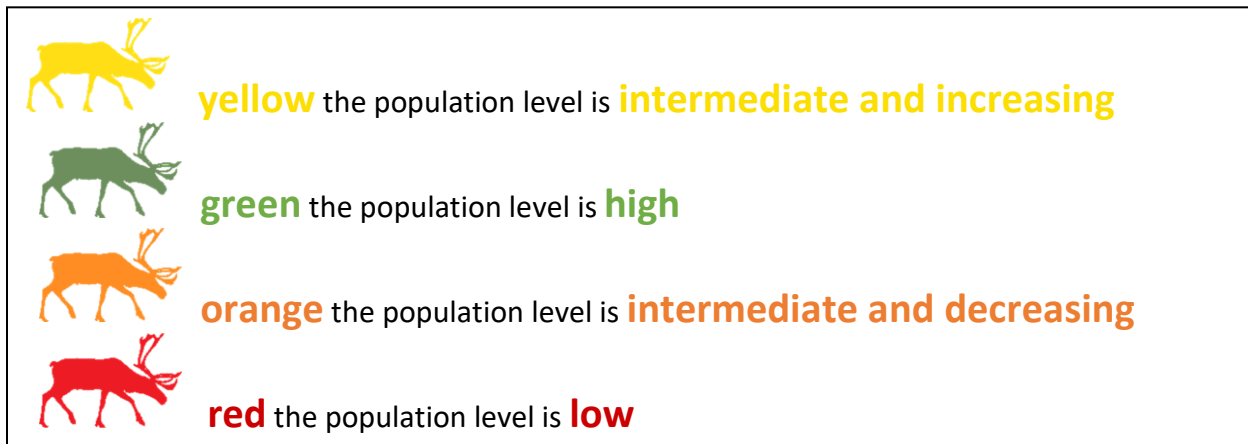


Figure 1: Herd status based on the phases of the population cycle with the colour-coded "traffic light" approach used in the Management Plan and associated Action Plans.

Status Decision 2021

Management actions are based on these phases of the population cycle, using approximate levels or "thresholds" as a guide. Thresholds for the herds were determined by the ACCWM based on known historic highs and lows, with input received from community and technical experts in a consensus-based process. **However, it is not only the threshold value that is used to determine the colour zone – the determination of herd status takes into account all available information.** The traffic light approach to understanding risk in caribou population cycles is shown in Figure 2 (below) along with the approximate thresholds for the Bluenose-West (BNW) herd.

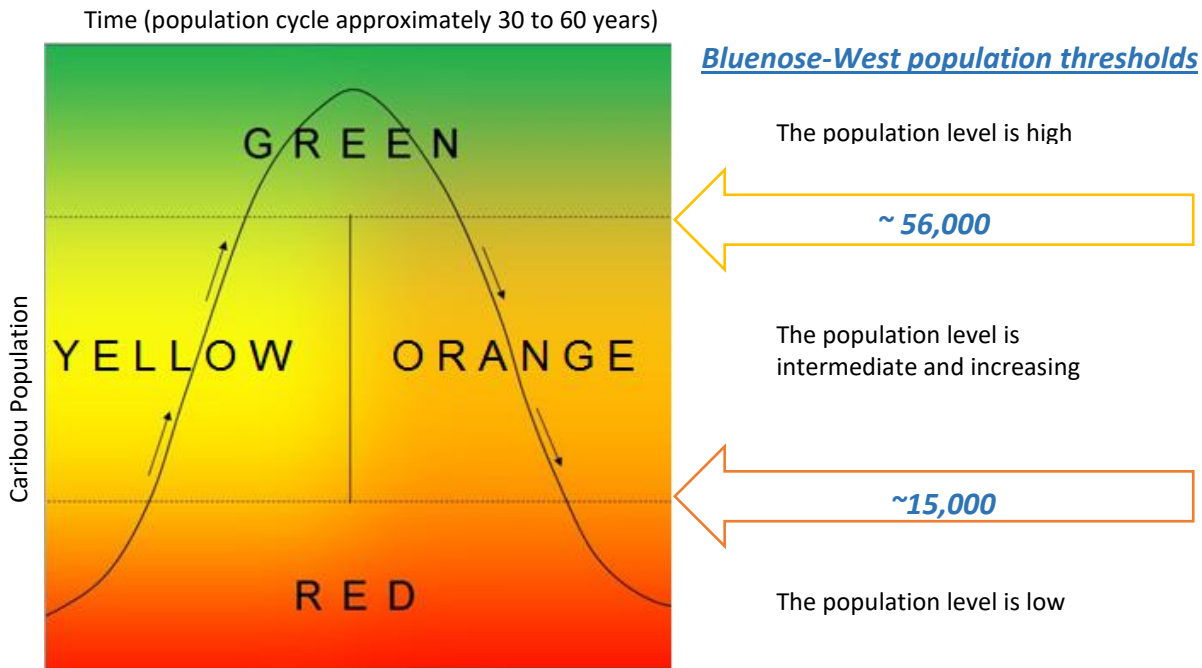


Figure 2: Phases of the population cycle with the colour-coded "traffic light" approach used in the Management Plan and associated Action Plans with Bluenose-West population thresholds.

According to the process outlined in the Management Plan, numerous criteria are used to make an annual status decision. Information considered by the ACCWM in making the 2020 decision is summarized in Table 1 below. During the annual status meeting, stakeholders are encouraged to provide important local and Indigenous knowledge that helps to inform the status decision. This data is reported in the Annual Meeting Summary report when it doesn't fit into the monitoring criteria listed in Table 1.

Based on the information provided, the ACCWM determined the Bluenose-West herd status colour zone to be **orange (intermediate and decreasing)** in November 2021. Member Boards noted that while there are some positive factors described by both the community and scientific presentations, the lack of any indicators strongly showing signs of population growth pushed the ACCWM members to err on the side of caution and maintain the previous year's status designation. This decision recognizes that the herd size appears to be stable and that ongoing conservation actions are needed to help the Bluenose-West herd recover.



IN 2022/23

the Bluenose-West caribou population status is
ORANGE: intermediate and decreasing

Table 1: Criteria used to assess Bluenose-West status in 2021.¹

| Criteria | Community-Based Information ² | Scientific Information ³ | Comments |
|-----------------|--|---|--|
| Population size | <p>GRRB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less or same as past years <p>Paulatuk (WMAC-NWT) 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seems to have been stable for a few years. Good stable numbers. New normal? Hunters all saying they got lots of caribou when they went hunting - just need to go far enough to | Estimated number of adult caribou at least 1.5 year old in 2021 Rivist: 18,440 ± 5211 (95%CI) | Estimated based on July post-calving ground survey |

¹ This table is populated with information presented to the ACCWM to assess herd status in 2021 and is adapted from the monitoring criteria table included in *Taking Care of Caribou*.

² Bluenose-West caribou usually migrate through two settlement areas/regions and are typically harvested by four communities: Aklavik, Inuvik, Tsiigehtchic and Tuktoyaktuk. In 2018, community-based information was documented in the following ways:

- The Wildlife Management Advisory Council (WMAC, (NWT)) held community meetings in Inuvik, Paulatuk, and Tuktoyaktuk; of these communities, Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk are the communities that mostly encounter and harvest Bluenose-West caribou.
- Few Gwich'in Participants harvest from this herd, so the Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board's (GRRB) 2021 community-based information is sourced from interviews with only two hunters (both from Inuvik).
- Déljñę is the Sahtú community that primarily harvests ʔehdaɟla ʔekwé. Colville Lake is the Sahtú community that primarily harvests ʔədə. As such, the SRRB annually invites Déljñę and Colville Lake to provide direct presentations of community knowledge to the ACCWM. As part of the SRRB's ongoing Public Listening Session series (2020-2024), publicly available community and scientific information about status of ʔehdaɟla ʔekwé (Caribou Point or Bluenose East caribou, ʔədə (barren-ground caribou in the K'áhsho Got'jñę District or Bluenose West caribou), people, and planning for 2021 can be found in Déljñę and Colville responses to Information Requests, as well as Indigenous knowledge and science literature reviews. These are posted on the Déljñę 2021 PLS Public Registry at www.srrb.nt.ca.

Of note are the following planning updates from Déljñę and Colville Lake: As of October 2021, the Déljñę Got'jñę Government has approved a revised version of the Belare Wíle Gots'é ʔekwé - Caribou for All Time plan that accounts for increased conservation concerns about ʔehdaɟla ʔekwé. Colville Lake has developed the Dehlá Got'jñę ʔədə Plan and Ts'jduweh ʔədə ʔeɟa (Ancient Caribou Plan). Expanded versions of these plans that address SRRB recommendations and the PLS "hot topics" for 2020 and 2021 (harvest regulation, predators and competitors) will be considered by the SRRB at the Déljñę 2021 PLS in February 2021.

³ All scientific information and comments were provided by Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) (GNWT) unless otherwise noted.

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| | <p>reach them</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This past year was first in a long time that animals are coming close to the community • July, later in summer, herd of around 300 caribou were seen at Billy's Creek, then 1000 caribou observed over the hill. then ended up across the bay, 1000. This was very exciting • Saw a few young bulls here and there this fall (September) and most of winter - missed lots because weather impeded travel. <p>Paulatuk (WMAC-NWT) 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has been stable for a long while. People get what they need, and have good access to caribou, easy to get them from about 2 hours from town. • Local population is at level that sustains community | | |
| <p>Population trend and rate of change</p> | <p>GRRB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreasing or same as last couple years. <p>Paulatuk (WMAC-NWT) 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leveled out currently. Leveled out trend for the past few years, been stable. They're always in the same place in the same times, we know where the caribou are. • Lot of caribou, lot of wolves. <p>Paulatuk (WMAC-NWT) 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Still stable – small fluctuations only for the past | <p>Between 2005 and 2021 the herd shows a non-statistically significant decrease of 2% per year (95%CI of stable to 4% decline)</p> | <p>Trend analysis is based on Rivest estimates</p> <p>2021 18,440 ± 5,211 2018 21,011 ± 4,602 2015 21,535 ± 5,136 2012 32,326 ± 15,482 2009 21,773 ± 4,884 2006 28,461 ± 7,431 2005 26, 228 ± 5,878</p> |

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| | <p>decade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have caribou throughout winter – means numbers are pretty good | | |
| Productivity and recruitment | <p>Paulatuk (WMAC-NWT) 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of cows seen with a young one and a yearling or two yearlings. • Lot of are hunters going up and not seeing young with cows – seeing many cows with yearlings, but not newborn calves • One observation last spring of a cow with two young – yearling and newborn. • Might have seen a couple cows with calves this last season. The year before they saw many cows with young ones but this year was so different – yearlings, not young ones. <p>Paulatuk (WMAC-NWT) 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See a lot of young ones, multiple calves with cows, good signs of growth. • Seeing larger/older calves with cows – it seems like calves are staying with their mothers longer – change in diet? • Seeing mostly cows and calves for a longer period in the fall. <p>GRRB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few • “In the past, I used to always see calves and cows. None in the past two years.” | <p>Pregnancy rate of captured cows 2021: 24/33 (73%).</p> <p>Last recruitment survey was 2017 so no current information available.</p> | <p>Pregnancy based on serum progesterone.</p> <p>2017 recruitment survey estimated was 34 + 2.8 (SE) calves per 100 cows.</p> |

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| <p>Adult composition</p> | <p>GRRB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fewer males than normal <p>Paulatuk (WMAc-NWT) 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Billy Creek observation of 300 herd – 2/3 bulls. One hunter did not see more bulls than previous year Saw some groups of 10-11 bulls. Within treeline, thousands of bulls – until 1st week of October Didn't see huge movement from east to west of migrating cows – smaller groups, go farther to find them – sometimes you just don't see them, they're using different areas - other hunter said he saw them all over. One hunter observed a herd of 30-40 cow. Another hunter observed a herd of 20 cows Mostly ran into herds of cows, other hunters ran into 3-4 bulls in a bunch. Observed bulls coming for 2 days at Langton Bay – older ones then younger ones. <p>Paulatuk (WMAc-NWT) 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good mix, what sex is seen depends on time of year. Mostly harvest bulls now, don't do late fall cow harvest anymore – but bulls always come back at similar numbers every year | <p>There is only one bull to cow ratio for Bluenose-West (2009), so trend is unknown but the 2009 result is considered high.</p> <p>Estimated number of bulls per 100 cows in 2009: 70</p> | |
| <p>Body condition and health</p> | <p>GRRB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy, no disease, not skinny <p>Paulatuk (WMAc-NWT) 2020:</p> | <p>No new information available.</p> | |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other active hunters getting a lot of skinny bulls in September 2020. Some hunters got lucky and got some fat ones. • In the end of September early October (2020), some of the big bulls were literally skin and bones. Big bulls were skin and bones by then, not even rutting season yet. They shouldn't be that poor that time of year. Expect lots of fat then, but the fattest bull I got last year was 1 inch. 8/10 people who hunted with me, their bulls were like that. • Bigger horned bulls skinnier than smaller ones. (Mating earlier?? Reindeer mate a month earlier – were they reindeer?) • Some good shape bulls to the west in September. Year before last, in 2019, on average condition was better than other years, but last year was terrible. • Disease: A few with sandpaper legs – Besnoitia. Got one whole body had tiny dots in the meat, can feel it like sandpaper all over. Cut rump open find white balls, loaded right in the meat (tapeworm larvae). Caribou with inflated lungs stuck to the ribs. • One hunter was Happy with the meat that he got, but he usually keeps fat caribou over winter for quaq, but this year couldn't do it, too skinny. <p>Paulatuk (WMAC-NWT) 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some disease, infection and injury, but not more than usual. • Healthy caribou generally. Not as fat as last year | | |
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| | (last year they were particularly fat), some skinny ones, but quite healthy | | |
| Harvest levels | <p>GRRB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low. Hunters are generally hunting the Porcupine Herd. 7 tags were used. • “I’d really appreciate an increase in the number of tags. They’re all gone by Christmas. During years when Porcupine Caribou aren’t available, those tags really help people.” <p>Paulatuk (WMAc-NWT) 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in lifestyle. No one harvesting in the springtime anymore – used to be a big rush in May. Cumulative changes to culture. • Community harvest last fall – harvesting was spread out evenly, took 10 days to do the whole harvest, were ranging quite a ways away from the camp to fill the harvest. Successful. • Individual harvesters – caribou were there but health wasn’t so great. • Harvest study is paused, information missing – hard to answer. <p>Paulatuk (WMAc-NWT) 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone getting what they need • More hunters going out, learning skills, able to get their own caribou • Community harvest was smaller this year because more people could go out and get their own. | <p>Total harvest uncertain.</p> <p>Sex of harvest is not always reported. ENR believes the 80% bull target is not being met.</p> | <p>TAH tag returns in Inuvik Region 2020/2021</p> <p>Inuvialuit: 403 Quota, 254 harvested</p> <p>Gwich’in: 34 quota, 7 harvested</p> <p>There are no observations of changing harvest levels from previous years in Sahtu communities.</p> |
| Predator populations | GRRB: | Paulatuk submitted | Changes in wolf harvest |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Friends have been getting lots of wolves.” • “Lots of wolverines last winter. Most I’ve seen in a long time. Not many wolves.” <p>Paulatuk (WMAC-NWT) 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lots of wolves being spotted. So many bears, unreal. • Family of wolves always at Hornaday camp in summer • When wolves are observed on the land, caribou leave the area very quickly – large effect on their movements • One observation of a caribou with large injury from predator on its neck • Didn’t see any bear cubs– year before that there were lots. • In 2019, saw one sow with 4 cubs. • Not too many eagles this year. In 2019 there were a lot. <p>Paulatuk (WMAC-NWT) 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeing wolves, not too many – not seeing as many close to the community this year. • Didn’t notice any bear kills this year on the land – not scavenging either. | <p>1 wolf and Colville Lake submitted 0 wolves in the 20/21 season.</p> | <p>does not necessarily reflect changes in wolf abundance.</p> |
| <p>Range and movement patterns</p> | <p>GRRB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nothing to report. <p>Paulatuk (WMAC-NWT) 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This past year first in a long time coming close to the community. • Consistent areas at specific time of year • Some hunters wait later on in the month to go West and get good fat bulls. Preference – it’s come to | <p>In 2021, 11 BNW collared cows were still active from the 2018 deployment and all returned to BNW calving ground.</p> <p>Between 2010 and 2021, 99%</p> | |

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| | <p>the point when harvesters have a preference to go west, south or east to get caribou depending on where you want to go, because there are caribou in every direction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1994 was a really bad year, people going all the way up past Andersen River to get caribou. Since then, changed to gradual harvesting closer to the community. • Now we're actually taking pictures of caribou outside our house. Many hunters that went out are not at this meeting. Missing information. • Wolves were aware of the change of migration routes and were waiting for them near the community <p>Paulatuk (WMAbC-NWT) 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar to last year • Nice to see them migrating right behind us on the hills, young people got to see it for first time in many years - spring migration, nice to see the hills dance again, don't remember the last time that happened. • End of September they started coming from the west toward Paulatuk, to the end of Big Lake, through Langton • Lots of bulls gathering west and south of town. • Summer range: Parry peninsula, Langton Bay, Biname (wide range) • A few showed up couple weeks ago from East but not many yet – no one hunting on east side yet • Cows observed going up eastward rather than south | <p>of collared BNW cows (219 records) returned year after year to calving ground.</p> | |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Really depends on the weather (late freeze-up) | | |
| <p>Environment and habitat</p> | <p>GRRB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest fires, lots of erosion and slumping, alders are moving into the tundra, moose are moving further north. There wasn't much snow last winter which should have helped the caribou. <p>Paulatuk (WMAC-NWT) 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather seems to be the same more or less, snow came in almost the same time. Summer was cooler, we thought caribou were going to do really good, cooler than previous years. Bugs nonexistent most of the time last summer. Grass greener this summer, not brown – no cranberries this year, no akpiks. Vegetation was not up to par last summer. Hardly any blueberries. Not many mushrooms. Vegetation quality very closely linked with where caribou calve. Some rain in November 2020 but didn't impact caribou too much. Does slumping play a part in caribou food source? More slumping. Some places can actually see big chunks of land missing. There is concern about slumping and landscape change along the migration routes and in high value foraging areas. <p>Paulatuk (WMAC-NWT) 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very late freeze up and warm summer – caribou on | <p>There were very few fires in the 2021 season on the Bluenose-west range</p> | |

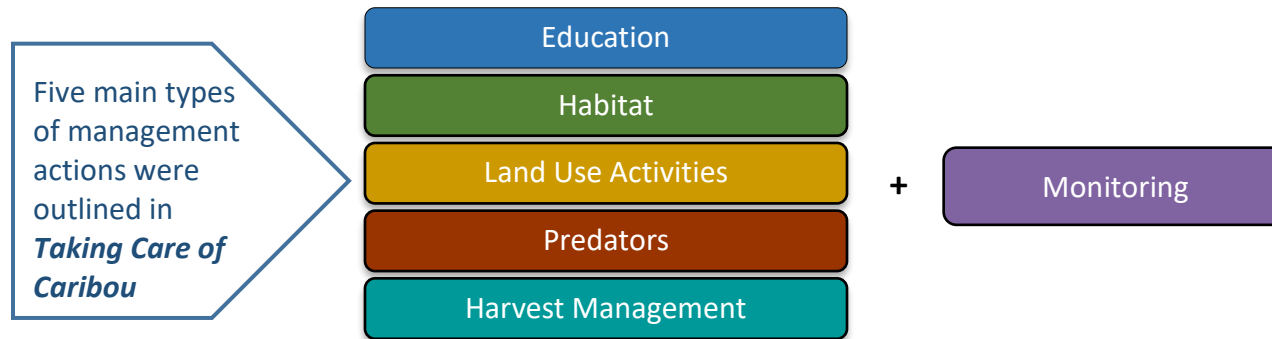
| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | <p>hills and in lakes in cooler areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Still using quads, normally this time of year hunters travel on skidoo. • Concerned about landslides and coastal erosion – lots this summer. Some areas with shallower slopes where it seems like large swaths of land slid slowly down and expose mud. | | |
| <p>Human disturbance</p> | <p>GRRB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nothing to report. <p>Paulatuk (WMAC-NWT) 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerns about impacts of research, collaring, and surveys on caribou. Especially collaring bulls. • No activity in the park • No research • Concerned about cruise ship landings (less this year) • Generally, very slow this year because of COVID • ENR were doing surveys on Parry Peninsula, didn't see caribou – boulders – saw caribou moving south from there later (survey missed caribou?) <p>Paulatuk (WMAC-NWT) 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More quad traffic, more hunters, new hunters going up with regular hunters – more traffic but caribou don't seem impacted, caribou quite tame and don't seem skittish around quads; they just carry-on eating. | <p>The Cumulative Effects project is ongoing, initial steps to map all current disturbance in the range show that there is a low human footprint on the range (less than .05% of the range)</p> | |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caribou right on trail where people travel. • Young hunters learning good skills from more experienced hunters • HTC monitors activities really well • Tag system going well, people comply • Keep advocating for finding better technologies for tracking caribou – collars can damage caribou | | |
| <p>Competitors</p> | <p>GRRB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nothing to report. <p>Paulatuk (WMAC-NWT):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saw lots of reindeer last fall, up in Billy Lake. Reindeer interbreeding? Skinny bulls might actually be reindeer rutting earlier? Lots of moose everywhere. Way more than usual. Could they affect the migration of the caribou? Family of moose, second year they come to Hornaday River. (Not sure when is the best time of year to harvest them) • Observed some muskox moving north on the peninsula right after freeze up • A few muskox up Hornaday River • bNot so many muskox in the past but other harvesters might have more information | <p>Muskox survey in March 2021 shows changes in muskox distribution from past surveys. Population in the ISR appears stable.</p> | |

Orange Status Management Actions for Bluenose West Caribou

Management actions described in *Taking Care of Caribou* fall into five main categories: *Education*, *Habitat*, *Land Use Activities*, *Predators* and *Harvest Management*.

We have included a sixth category here to capture the *Monitoring* actions that were also identified in the Management Plan. Monitoring is a key part of learning and assessing the success of management actions. For the most part, monitoring actions differ from management actions as they are not as dependent on herd status – they are ongoing in many cases, but their frequency or intensity may change with changing status.



To make it easier to find specific information for each of these action categories they have been colour-coded throughout this document.

Different actions are often required depending on whether a herd's status is determined to be green, yellow, orange or red. A table summarizing appropriate management actions for all status levels as agreed to in *Taking Care of Caribou* is included in **Appendix B**. As the status of the Bluenose-West herd is **orange (intermediate and decreasing)**, each of the bulleted actions outlined for red status in that table has now been developed into a series of specific tasks in the **Management Actions Table** of this Action Plan.

Because most activities under *Education* and *Habitat* require very long-term approaches to be effective, the suggested management actions remain the same no matter the status of the herd. For actions in the *Land Use Activities*, *Predators*, and *Harvest Management* categories to be responsive to different phases of the population cycle, different actions are required

depending on a herd’s status – for example, when setting a herd Total Allowable Harvest (see **Appendix G** for an explanation of how allocations and the Total Allowable Harvest for a herd are set).

Management Actions Table for Bluenose West Caribou: Orange Status

Following principles laid out in *Taking Care of Caribou*, all actions and tasks described in this table will draw upon both community-based knowledge (including traditional knowledge) and scientific information. The ACCWM recognizes that documenting and using traditional knowledge is a priority for all member boards. The ACCWM reviews the relevant data presented at the annual meeting and provides advice to member boards.

| A. Education ⁴ | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| A – 1. Develop education strategy | | | | | |
| <i>Objective – address community concerns regarding a lack of education (see various themes identified in <i>Taking Care of Caribou</i>) and clarify an approach</i> | | | | | |
| Task | Partners ⁵ | Performance Measure | Deliverable date | Priority level ⁶ | Status November 2021 – plans for 22/23 |
| A.1.1 Engage community organizations regarding types of materials and distribution | | Summary of input / guidance from communities and related revisions | Annually | Top | <p>WMAC (NWT) engages during annual community tour. In 2021, flyers were mailed to outer communities, and all communities were engaged in person except for Tuktoyaktuk (due to COVID-19). ACCWM swag was used for door prizes.</p> <p>SRRB: Engagement through community conservation planning, especially with Colville Lake and Délı̄ne.</p> |

⁴ Education specific to industrial land uses is dealt with in section C – Land Use Activities (C.3.1 and C.3.2).

⁵ Potential partners have been identified for individual tasks. Leads on tasks may vary and will be determined at a later date.

⁶ While the ACCWM member boards feel that most of the management actions included here have a high priority, only those tasks and actions that call for immediate attention have been given a priority and deliverable deadline to date. These actions/tasks are categorized as ‘Top’ priority in the table. Further prioritization work (i.e., assigning High Medium or Low priority and deliverable dates to the remaining actions/tasks) will be done at a later date.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|----------------------------|------------|--|
| <p>A.1.2 ACCWM reviews educational strategy annually based on community and member board priorities, based on ToR for Communication and Education Working Group</p> | <p>ACCWM</p> | <p>Advice provided to member boards</p> | <p>Annually</p> | <p>Top</p> | <p>ACCWM member boards review educational strategy annually, prior to Annual Status Meeting</p> <p>WMAC (NWT) identifies priorities during community tour.</p> <p>GRRB reviewed the educational strategy in December 2021.</p> <p>SRRB receives input on education needs through annual Public Listening Sessions (hearings) planned for 2020-2024.</p> <p>COVID-19 limited the ability of member boards to engage with communities for this task.</p> |
| <p>A.1.3 Implementation of educational strategy</p> | <p>Member boards, government partners and regional partners⁷</p> | <p>Summary report</p> | <p>2018/19 and onwards</p> | <p>Top</p> | <p>Working group holding regular teleconferences</p> <p>Materials placed in Dropbox for all Member boards to utilize.</p> <p>ACCWM website launched in 2020 and updated in 2021.</p> <p>Several materials have been developed by the Communications and Education Working Group. This includes thank you notes and posters, post cards, shooting targets, etc.</p> <p>ENR created an annual movement animation.</p> |

⁷ Regional partners, which vary significantly by region, may include individual community members, community organizations, such as RRCs/HTCs/HTOs, and regional organizations.

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| | | | | | <p>The C/E working group is developing more communications items (shooting targets, banners for community tours) in order to spread the message to the communities.</p> <p>GRRB is providing RRCs with information on wildlife diseases and parasites to distribute to their members.</p> <p>GRRB is looking into potentially holding an educational summer camp for high school students in 2022.</p> <p>SRRB: In the Sahtú Region, community conservation planning processes and the Neḡ K’ə Dene Ts’ı̨ı - Living on the Land Forum are the primary vehicles for communication and education. The focus of educational activities is related to conservation “hot topics” of annual Public Listening Sessions (hearings); for 2021-2022, this is caribou relationships with other wildlife, and especially predators and competitors; for 2022-2023, the focus will be on caribou, wildfires, and climate change. Indigenous knowledge and science toolkits are prepared to support knowledge sharing.</p> |
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B. Habitat

B – 1. Identify and recommend protection for key habitat areas

Objective – address community concerns that key habitat areas are not protected sufficiently

| Task | Partners | Performance Measure | Deliverable date | Priority level | Status |
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| B.1.1 Engage with community organizations and other co-management partners to identify key habitat areas. Develop a sensitive habitat report. | ACCWM WG | Summary of input/guidance from communities Provide report to ACCWM, including draft maps of key areas | Ongoing | Top | Ongoing. Délįnę Plan identifies key habitat areas as does the land use plan for the Sahtú. Délįnę is working towards establishing the Great Bear Lake watershed as Indigenous Protected and Conserved Area in addition to the International Biosphere Reserve. This process will include identification of key habitat areas. Parks Canada is working on a BNW forage project in Tuktut Nogait National Park to predict and map summer forage quality and availability for BNW. This is expected to be able to act as a baseline to monitor changes in forage availability overtime. Once completed, it will be shared with ACCWM. |
| B – 2. Review results of monitoring, including cumulative effects, to ensure enough habitat is available and caribou are able to move between areas of good habitat <i>Objective – ensure research and monitoring programs are relevant and addressing current information needs for habitat management</i> | | | | | |
| Task | Partners | Performance Measure | Deliverable date | Priority level | Status |
| B.2.1 Map and track landscape disturbances. Identify and review recent relevant information and gaps. | Government partners | Compilation map | | | GNWT ‘Inventory of Landscape Change’ being updated. Annual tracking of wildfire footprint. Mackenzie Valley GIS submission standards in place. GNWT Cumulative Effects Assessment of Four Barren-ground Caribou Herds underway. SRRB is working with Carleton University’s Geographic and Cartographic Research Centre in development of a caribou atlas that will encompass both barren-ground and boreal caribou landscapes and will include landscape disturbance data. |

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| B.2.2 ACCWM reviews information and provides advice for research and monitoring based on information from B.2.1-4. Member boards make and communicate recommendations to appropriate authorities. | ACCWM; Member boards | Advice provided | | | |
| B – 3. Recommend important habitat as a ‘value at risk’ for forest fire management <i>Objective – ensure sufficient winter habitat for caribou</i> | | | | | |
| Task | Partners | Performance Measure | Deliverable date | Priority level | Status |
| B.3.1 Based B – 1 and B – 2, provide advice to member boards on values at risk. Member boards make and communicate recommendations for fire management | ACCWM; Member Boards | Key areas identified for fire management and advice provided | | | |

C. Land use activities

C – 1. Review results of cumulative effects monitoring programs

Objective – ensure cumulative effects monitoring programs are operational and relevant

| Task | Partners | Performance Measure | Deliverable date | Priority level | Status |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|---|
| C.1.1 Identify and/or review any gaps in cumulative effects data or previous gaps assessments. | ACCWM WG and government partners | Summary report | | | GNWT Cumulative Effects Assessment of Four Barren-ground Caribou Herds underway. SRRB has obtained funding to support enhanced Délı̄nę and Colville Lake community involvement in working with ALCES to consider cumulative effects with respect to Bluenose-West Ɂadə and Bluenose-East Ɂekwé within the Sahtú region. |
| C – 2. Provide advice on mitigation of industrial ⁸ impacts to proponents and regulators <i>Objective – minimize industrial impacts to caribou and their habitat</i> | | | | | |
| Task | Partners | Performance Measure | Deliverable date | Priority level | Status |
| C.2.1 Review Appendix G ⁹ of the Management Plan according to modern best practices. | ACCWM WG; Member boards | | | | SRRB: Preliminary preparations are underway for a Public Listening Session (hearing) on caribou and the Sahtú mixed economy in 2024. |
| C.2.2 Apply Appendix G: member boards make and communicate recommendations to proponents (including air carriers and other | Member boards | | | | WMAC (NWT) and other ISR partners review proposals going through EISC. The GRRB reviews research, regulatory, and land access permit applications and provides advice to proponents on best practices for reducing their impacts on caribou and other wildlife. SRRB reviews permit and license applications and provides advice on wise practices with respect to wildlife and |

⁸ In this context, the term “Industrial” includes major development projects such as roads.

⁹ Appendix G of Taking Care of Caribou: https://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/sites/enr/files/rev_bluenose_caribou_herds_draft_management_plan_v10_final_signed_-_nov_4_2014_0.pdf#page=81

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| subcontractors) and regulators. | | | | | landscapes; where possible, proposals are discussed with the Nę K'ə Dene Ts'ı̄ı - Living on the Land Forum and/or ʔehdzo Got'ı̄neę (Renewable Resources Councils) to support input from community leadership organisations. |
| C.2.3 Develop and/or adapt communication and education programs with/for industrial proponents | Communication and Education working group | | | | |
| C.2.4 Identify and review regulations and current inspection/enforcement strategies involving land use in caribou habitat. Recommend increased enforcement of regulations when appropriate. Work with other relevant agencies (GNWT Lands, regional Land and Water Boards) | Member boards | | | | SRRB: Public Listening Session (hearing), scheduled for 2024, will discuss caribou and the mixed economy in the Sahtú. Early preparations are underway in 2021 for this process. |

D. Predators

D – 1. Review results of research programs that monitor predator abundance and predation rates

Objective – determine which predators impact caribou and the relative intensity of their impacts

| Task | Partners | Performance Measure | Deliverable date | Priority level | Status |
|---|----------------------------------|--|------------------|----------------|---|
| D.1.1 Gather, compile, review and present predator research and monitoring results to ACCWM (including community and scientific monitoring results) | ACCWM WG and government partners | Summary report | Ongoing | Top | <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Wolf Feasibility Assessment Technical Working Group, which includes ENR and some ACCWM member boards, completed wolf feasibility assessment (Nov 2017)¹⁰</p> <p>KHTO & GN DOE wolf sampling program pilot program are ongoing. GN will be doing TK and SK studies on grizzly bears in 2021.</p> <p>Dropbox folder created for people to add materials.</p> <p>PC is developing the raptor monitoring program.</p> <p>SRRB: Indigenous knowledge and science “toolkits” (literature reviews) were compiled on predator-caribou relationships in preparation for the Public Listening Session (hearing) on <i>Tjch’ádii hé Gots’edí (Living with Wildlife): Caribou Predators and Competitors</i>.</p> |
| D.1.2 Engage community organizations to identify and prioritize research needs by region | ACCWM WG | Summary of input / guidance from communities | Ongoing | Top | <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Research prioritization (GRRB & WMAC-NWT)</p> <p>The GRRB continually gathers and records research interests that are brought forward by community members. We also perform a review of our research and management priorities every five years, which includes consultations with each RRC. The next review will take place this fall (2022).</p> |

¹⁰ <https://www.wrrb.ca/sites/default/files/FINAL%20Wolf%20Feasibility%20Assessment%20-%202010nov17.pdf>

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| | | | | | SRRB: Déljne 2021 Public Listening Session (hearing) addresses knowledge regarding predators including wolves. It is expected that this will give rise to research priorities in the region for predators. |
| D.1.3 ACCWM reviews and provides advice to member boards. boards recommend research priorities to appropriate authorities | ACCWM; member boards | Advice provided to member boards | Ongoing | Top | SRRB will be delivering a Reasons for Decision report in 2022, with a focus on predators. |
| D – 2. Consider recommending options for predator management <i>Objective – review information from all partners to determine whether predator management is a viable option</i> | | | | | |
| Task | Partners | Performance Measure | Deliverable date | Priority level | Status |
| D.2.1 Engage with other jurisdictions that have predator control experience | | Information for summary report | | Top | The SRRB has encouraged other jurisdictions and the GNWT to present submissions to the 2021 public listening session on the topic of predators. |
| D.2.2 Identify jurisdictional / regional rules and regulations around predator management | | List of existing regulations and rules | | Top | SRRB: The Public Listening Session (hearing) on <i>Tłch'áđi hé Gots'edi (Living with Wildlife): Caribou Predators and Competitors</i> will address the central question, “What should people’s role be in maintaining healthy relationships between caribou and other wildlife?” |
| D.2.3 Engage community organizations regarding potential options for predator management | | Summary of input / guidance from communities | | Top | WMAC (NWT) is updating the ISR Grizzly Bear Management Plan. Two rounds of community input have been completed, and the final draft is being reviewed internally. GRRB and communities are updating the Grizzly Bear management plan for the Gwich'in Settlement Area. This |

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| | | | | | work began in 2020 and we hope to complete it in early 2022. SRRB: Public Listening Session (hearing) focused on predators will occur in 2022. |
| D.2.4 ACCWM provides advice to member boards regarding options for predator management. If justified, member boards recommend predator management tools to appropriate authorities | ACCWM | Advice provided to member boards | | Top | WRRB and SRRB have provided information to the member boards. |

E. Harvest Management

E – 1. Resident, outfitter or commercial harvest remain closed¹¹

Objective – limit licensed harvest to assist in herd recovery

| Task | Partners | Performance Measure | Deliverable date | Priority level | Status |
|--|---------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|--------|
| E.1.1 Based on results of discussions concerning a Total Allowable Harvest | Member boards | Recommendations provided | | | Done |

¹¹ The process differs in Nunavut, where the Land Claim Agreement (1993) specifies that an Inuk “shall have the right to dispose freely to any person any wildlife lawfully harvested. This includes the right to sell, barter, exchange and give either inside or outside the Nunavut Settlement Area” (5.7.30).

| (TAH) and harvest ratios, member boards make and communicate recommendations to appropriate authorities | | | | | |
|---|---|--|------------------|----------------|---|
| E – 2. Review of mandatory limit for subsistence harvest for further reduction ¹² <i>Objective – limit subsistence harvest to assist in herd recovery</i> | | | | | |
| Task | Partners | Performance Measure | Deliverable date | Priority level | Status |
| E.2.A.1 Compile historical and current harvest information by region | Member boards and government partners | Summary documents | | | Done |
| E.2.A.2 Review information from preceding step with community organizations and advise regarding regional processes (e.g., public hearings) | Member boards and regional partners | Summary of input / guidance from communities | | | SRRB: The Sahtú Harvest Study was validated by the five ʔehdzo Got'ıneę (Renewable Resources Councils); community reports on the data and validation results were prepared; the final report on the SHS was presented at the 2020 Public Listening Session (hearing) on <i>Sahtú Ragóʔa (Hunting Law) and Approaches to Wildlife Harvesting</i> . |
| E.2.A.3 Meetings to discuss and propose regional | Member boards and other traditional users | Provide percentages for inclusion in Action Plan | | | |

¹² As strict conservation measures are needed areas with land claim agreements establish a Total Allowable Harvest (TAH). As circumstances require each ACCWM member (with the exception of the TNNPMB) will set the TAH for their region. When a herd is shared over land claim areas and/or areas without settled land claim agreements proportional allocations are set as to determine how the user groups will share the TAH.

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| proportional allocations ¹³ | | | | | |
| E.2.B.1 Based on information presented at annual status meeting, ACCWM proposes a herd TAH and sex ratio to member boards. | ACCWM | Proposed TAH and definition of majority bull harvest | Every year, following annual status meeting | | |
| E.2.B.2 ACCWM advises member boards regarding the proposed herd TAH, based on E.2.B.1 | ACCWM | Proposed TAH provided to member boards | | | Ongoing. In the ISR, every change to harvest bylaws follows the Memorandum of Understanding for consultation with communities, HTC's, and the Inuvialuit Game Council. |
| E.2.B.3 Each member board consults with communities on regional TAH as required by their respective land claim agreements (including public hearings as required by respective land claim agreements) | Member boards | Summary of input / guidance from communities and related revisions | | | SRRB: Decisions resulting from the 2020 Public Listening Session on <i>Sahtú Ragóga (Hunting Law) and Approaches to Wildlife Harvesting</i> are under judicial review. Colville Lake's <i>Dehlá Got'Inę ʔadā Plan</i> and <i>Ts'jduweh ʔadā ʔeʔá (Ancient Hunting Law)</i> have been approved by the Behdzi Ahda First Nation., and highlights the community's harvest regulation system. |

¹³ The processes for determining Total Allowable Harvests and regional allocations are described in Appendix F.

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| E.2.B.4 Boards recommend TAH to Minister | | Recommendations provided | | | 4% TAH based on most recent population estimate was recommended by the WMAC(NWT) and GRRB. SRRB recommended the removal of 4% TAH once community conservation plan is approved. GNWT set aside and replaced this recommendation. In addition to community conservation plan, the TAH will remain in place; general working of the community conservation plan and TAH is under judicial review. |
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E – 3. Prioritize the collection of harvest information (see F – 1. Develop harvest monitoring program)
Objective – record accurate harvest information

| Task | Partners | Performance Measure | Deliverable date | Priority level | Status |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|--|
| E.3.1 Assess status of harvest reporting programs (see F – Monitoring) and identify any roadblocks / challenges to success | ACCWM WG and regional partners | Review reports from existing programs | | Top | Part of annual community tour (WMAC (NWT)) SRRB: Pending approval of community conservation plans, which include harvest monitoring components. |
| E.3.2 Adjust educational programming or communication plan if required (see A - Education) | Communication and Education WG | Revised materials, as needed | | Top | |

E – 4. Recommend harvest of alternate species and meat replacement programs, and encourage increased sharing, trade and barter of traditional foods
Objective – explore other species to harvest to reduce pressure on caribou

| Task | Partners | Performance Measure | Deliverable date | Priority level | Status |
|------|----------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|--------|
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| <p>E.4.1 Develop list of regionally appropriate alternate species for harvest and options for meat replacement programs, based on best available information.</p> | <p>Member boards</p> | <p>List of alternate species and meat replacement options</p> | | | <p>Ongoing work as part of community-based planning programs.</p> <p>Alternate harvests are being promoted regionally. In Nunavut there is a program to subsidize harvesting in Muskox, in the Sahtú alternate species are promoted for harvesting the GRRB is discussing options for commercial harvests.</p> <p>SRRB: the Sahtú Harvest Study includes 84 species, and was used as the basis for developing a Sahtú harvest calendar. Community conservation plans include alternative harvest as a component.</p> |
| <p>E.4.2 Collaborate with partners to recommend the development and funding of harvest or sharing programs (may include trade and barter, community hunts or freezers, etc.)</p> | <p>Member boards</p> | <p>Recommendations provided</p> | | | <p>SRRB: Funding has been secured for a multi-year Dene Béré (Country Foods) Campaign that will support development of country food security plans.</p> |
| <p>E.4.3 Adapt existing Communication Plan and educational materials to better promote use of alternate species and meat replacement</p> | <p>Education and Communication Working Group</p> | <p>Draft communication plan and education materials</p> | | | |

| programs (see A – Education and Appendix C) | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| E – 5. Recommend increased enforcement including community monitors (see footnote clarifying monitoring and enforcement responsibilities at C – 4). | | | | | |
| <i>Objective – maximize approaches and tools to ensure compliance of regulations</i> | | | | | |
| Task | Partners | Performance Measure | Deliverable date | Priority level | Status |
| E.5.1 Engage community organizations and enforcement officers regarding enforcement/monitoring approaches and whether they are adequate. | Member boards | Summary of input / guidance | Ongoing | Top | Ongoing. Community tour. SRRB: Enforcement is a feature of community plans. |
| E.5.2 Member boards provide recommendations to government based on ACCWM advice | Member boards | Recommendations provided | Ongoing | Top | |
| E.5.3 Engage partners to assist in training and implementing community monitoring programs | ACCWM | Funding plan, training program | Ongoing | Top | Various community monitoring programs active in the regions (JS-CBMP, Imaryuk, Munaqsiyit) |

F. Monitoring

F – 1. Develop a comprehensive harvest reporting program

Objective – develop or adapt existing harvest reporting programs to collect and provide standardized harvest data from all regions

| Task | Partners | Performance Measure | Deliverable date | Priority level | Status |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|---|
| F.1.1 Compile and review information on existing harvest reporting programs and develop minimum standards | ACCWM WG | Summary report | 2017/18 2018/19 | Top | Ongoing. |
| F.1.2 Engage community organizations regarding appropriate programs for harvest data collection | | Summary report | 2018/19 | Top | Ongoing. |
| F.1.3. Adapt harvest reporting programs based on information from F.1.1 and F.1.2. to standardize harvest data | | Finalized harvest reporting program | 2018/19 | Top | |
| F.1.4 Implement harvest data collection program | Member boards and | Collections initiated | 2018/19 | Top | ISR/GSA harvest reported through tag program; SSA harvest reporting plan being developed. |

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| F.1.5 Establish annual data reporting template | government partners | Template | 2018/19 | Top | |
| F.1.6 Adapt and / or develop database and protocols | | Pilot database program developed | 2018/19 | Top | |
| F.1.7 Gather, compile and present total herd harvest data to ACCWM | ACCWM WG | Annual summary table | 2018/19 | Top | Ongoing. Presented at ASM. |
| F – 2. Develop and initiate community-based monitoring (CBM) programs (including observational and experiential data) <i>Objective – develop or adapt existing community-based monitoring programs to collect data in a format that can be used for decision-making</i> | | | | | |
| Task | Partners | Performance Measure | Deliverable date | Priority level | Status |
| F.2.1 Compile and review information on existing community-based monitoring programs | ACCWM WG | Summary report | | | |
| F.2.2 Compile existing traditional knowledge documentation and identify any new documentation / work required as basis for a community-based monitoring program | ACCWM WG with regional partners | Draft 'state of traditional knowledge' report(s) | | | |

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| F.2.3 Engage community organizations regarding appropriate programs for community-based monitoring to collect herd status information (see Table 1 in <i>Taking Care of Caribou</i>) | ACCWM WG | Summary of input / guidance from communities | | | |
| F.2.4 Adapt and / or develop CBM program(s) based on information from F.2.1-3 | | Finalized CBM program | | | Inuvialuit CBMP is running with Imaryuk and Munaqsiyit monitors. |
| F.2.5 Recommend appropriate CBM programs including traditional knowledge studies | Member boards | Recommendations provided | | | |
| F.2.6 Establish data-sharing arrangements and / or information-sharing protocols | Member boards and regional partners | Signed data-sharing agreements | | | |
| F.2.7 Adapt and / or develop database | ACCWM WG | Database program developed | | | |
| F.2.8 Gather, compile and present results to ACCWM | Regional partners | Summary report | Annual ACCWM meeting | | |

| F – 3. Conduct scientific monitoring to assess herd status | | | | | |
|---|--|--|------------------|----------------|---|
| <i>Objective – develop or adapt existing scientific monitoring programs to collect data in a format that can be used for decision-making</i> | | | | | |
| Task | Partners | Performance Measure | Deliverable date | Priority level | Status |
| F.3.1 Compile and review information on existing scientific monitoring programs | ACCWM WG | Summary report | | Top | |
| F.3.2 Engage community organizations regarding appropriate programs for scientific monitoring to collect herd status information (see also F.2.3) and appropriate ways to collaborate | ACCWM WG | Summary of input / guidance from communities | | Top | Priorities collected on annual community tour |
| F.3.3 Research and develop mechanism for collaboration between regions, compiling information and reporting on research programs | ACCWM to determine responsible parties | Decide on mechanism for collaboration | | Top | |

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|---|---------------------|---|-----------------------|-----|--|
| F.3.4 Construct scientific monitoring schedule based on engagement and Table 1 in <i>Taking Care of Caribou</i> | ACCWM WG | Annual report / work plan | Annual status meeting | Top | |
| F.3.5 Support appropriate scientific monitoring studies | Member boards | Approval by member boards | Annual status meeting | Top | ACCWM developed a discussion paper on alternatives to collaring caribou. |
| F.3.6 Establish information sharing protocols | Government partners | Information shared according to protocol | | Top | Completed - The ACCWM corresponded with GNWT about sharing of preliminary population numbers in 2019. Commitment made by GNWT to provide survey results as soon as possible. |
| F.3.7 Gather, compile, and present results to ACCWM | Government partners | Status of all monitoring criteria communicated to the ACCWM | Annual status meeting | Top | Government partners presented information gathered at 2021 ASM. |

Acronyms used in this Plan

| | |
|------------|---|
| ACCWM (WG) | Advisory Committee for Cooperation on Wildlife Management (Working Group) |
| CBMP | Community Based Monitoring Program |
| CI | Confidence Interval |
| DoE | Department of Environment, Government of Nunavut |
| ENR | Department of Environment and Natural Resources, GNWT |
| GN | Government of Nunavut |
| GNWT | Government of the Northwest Territories |
| GRRB | Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board |
| HTC | Hunters and Trappers Committee |
| HTO | Hunters and Trappers Organization |
| ISR | Inuvialuit Settlement Region |
| NWMB | Nunavut Wildlife Management Board |
| NWT | Northwest Territories |
| PCA | Parks Canada Agency |
| RRC | Renewable Resources Council |
| SE | Standard Error |
| TAH | Total Allowable Harvest |
| TG | Tłıchǫ Government |
| TNNPMB | Tuktut Nogait National Park Management Board |
| TOR | Terms of Reference |
| WEMP | Wildlife Effects Monitoring Plan |
| WMAC (NWT) | Wildlife Management Advisory Council (Northwest Territories) |
| WWHPP | Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Protection Plans |

Appendix A: List of ACCWM Working Group members

The ACCWM formed a working group to draft the Action Plans that accompany the *Taking Care of Caribou* Management Plan. The Working Group included representatives of the following organizations:

- ʔehdzo Got'ıne Gots'ę Nákedı (Sahtú Renewable Resources Board)
- Dehcho First Nations¹⁴
- Department of the Environment, Government of Nunavut
- Environment and Natural Resources (ENR), GNWT
- Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board
- Inuvialuit Game Council
- Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board
- Kugluktuk Hunters and Trappers Organization (Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association)
- Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
- Parks Canada Agency
- Tıjchq Government
- Tuktut Nogait National Park Management Board
- Wek'èezhıı Renewable Resources Board
- Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT).

¹⁴ The Dehcho First Nations organization is part of the Working Group, but has had very limited involvement. There is an outstanding invitation for them to join the ACCWM.

Appendix B: Summary table of management actions presented in *Taking Care of Caribou*

| 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 |
| Education | Recommend education programs for all status levels. Ideas for educational themes include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | | | |
| Habitat | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | | | |
| Land use activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review results of cumulative effects monitoring programs; • Provide advice on mitigation of industrial impacts to proponents and regulators. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review results of cumulative effects monitoring programs; • Provide advice on mitigation of the impacts of exploration and development activities to proponents and regulators. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. |

| 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue research programs to monitor predator condition (e.g., carcass collection and community monitoring programs). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue research programs to monitor predator condition (e.g., carcass collection and community monitoring programs). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review results of research programs that monitor predator abundance and predation rates; Consider recommending options for predator management. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review results of research programs that monitor predator abundance and predation rates; Consider recommending options for predator management. |
| Harvest | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommend easing limits on subsistence and then resident harvests ; Consider recommending outfitter and commercial harvests at discretion of the ACCWM. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |