



NWT CONFERENCE OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES

CONSENSUS AGREEMENT ON LISTING BARREN-GROUND CARIBOU (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus*)

The Conference of Management Authorities has reached a consensus (hereafter referred to as the "Consensus Agreement") on the following:

To add barren-ground caribou to the Northwest Territories List of Species at Risk as a Threatened species.

INTERPRETATION

For greater certainty, terms and processes in this Consensus Agreement are as defined and described in the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*.

For greater certainty, the Management Authorities for barren-ground caribou are: the Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT), the Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board, the Sahtú Renewable Resources Board, the Wek'èezhì Renewable Resources Board, the Tłıchǫ Government, and the Government of the Northwest Territories.

For greater certainty, for the purposes of this Consensus Agreement, 'barren-ground caribou' shall be interpreted to include the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula, Cape Bathurst, Bluenose-West, Bluenose-East, Bathurst, Beverly, Ahik, and Qamanirjuaq herds.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, having reached this consensus on this 20th day of February 2018, provide this Consensus Agreement to the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources, Government of the Northwest Territories and the undersigned Management Authorities.


Witness


Witness


Witness



Witness


Witness


Witness



Rob Gau, ~~Co-Chair~~ Vice-Chair
Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT)


Eugene Pascal, Chair
Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board


George Barnaby, A/Chair
Sahtú Renewable Resources Board


Grant Pryznyk, Chair
Wek'èezhli Renewable Resources Board


Grand Chief George Mackenzie
Tłıchǫ Government


Mr. Fred Mandeville, Assistant Deputy Minister
Operations
Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources
Government of the Northwest Territories

ANNEX A

REASONS FOR THE CONSENSUS AGREEMENT

On April 12, 2017, the Northwest Territories (NWT) Species at Risk Committee (SARC) provided the assessment and status report for barren-ground caribou (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus*) to the Conference of Management Authorities (CMA) and recommended that barren-ground caribou be added to the NWT List of Species at Risk as a Threatened species. The *Species at Risk (NWT) Act* provides a 12-month period for the CMA to develop a consensus agreement on listing.

This Consensus Agreement was informed by the completed species status report, SARC's assessment and reasons for assessment, public input (solicited by the Management Authorities), and the results of consultation. No information was provided to SARC by the CMA or the Management Authorities under paragraph 31(1)(c) of the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*. Actions taken by the Management Authorities with respect to the required approvals and their preparation for the development of the Consensus Agreement on listing are described in Annex B of this Consensus Agreement.

The reasons for the Consensus Agreement are the following:

SARC assessed the biological status of barren-ground caribou on April 5, 2017 as a Threatened species in the NWT. An assessment of Threatened means that SARC determined that barren-ground caribou is likely to become Endangered in the NWT if nothing is done to reverse the factors leading to its extirpation or extinction. SARC further determined that barren-ground caribou met criterion (a) for Threatened under SARC's Species Assessment Process: (a) there is evidence that the population is declining in such a way that it could disappear from the NWT in our children's lifetime.

The following reasons for assessment were noted by SARC:

- Although about 530,000 barren-ground caribou still reside either entirely or partially within the NWT, overall, the numbers have declined by more than 85% for all herds where we have trend information, except the Qamanirjuaq herd, during the past three caribou generations (about 25 years).
- Overall trend demonstrates a continued population decline even though two herds (Cape Bathurst and Bluenose-West) appear to have recently stabilized at very low numbers.
- The main threats are:
 - Climate change may act as a continuing threat to barren-ground caribou through a complex mechanism involving shifts in timing of green-up, changes in summer forage quality, rain-on-snow and icing events on the

winter range, longer fire seasons, melting permafrost and erosion, changes to freeze-up and thaw timing, and increasing shrub cover. Parasites and disease are a potential and complex threat under a warmer climate.

- Predation can affect survival and reproduction and therefore abundance, and there are reports of increasing predator populations in some areas.
- Industrial development is considered to be one of the most significant factors affecting barren-ground caribou. It can disturb caribou and affect their behaviour, the quality of habitat and forage, and ultimately, the survivability of the species. It can also facilitate access for both humans and predators.
- Forest fires represent the most viable factor driving habitat fragmentation and change, impacting forage availability and movement. This threat is particularly important in the winter range. Climate change may lead to even hotter and drier summers in the NWT, possibly increasing the frequency and intensity of fires.
- Additional factors:
 - Barren-ground caribou populations undergo large fluctuations over several decades. The causes of these fluctuations in abundance are complex and likely driven by climate interacting with forage availability, predation, and parasites. Harvest and predation play a stronger role when barren-ground caribou are at low numbers.
 - The threats mentioned above are acting in addition to these large fluctuations. The cumulative effects from multiple interacting threats are considered unprecedented.

After reviewing the assessment and the results of engagement, the Management Authorities determined that listing barren-ground caribou as a Threatened species is appropriate based on the population declines observed across the range and the cumulative threats it faces. After reviewing the results of consultation, the Government of the Northwest Territories' assessment is that the action of listing barren-ground caribou as a Threatened species will not infringe on Aboriginal or treaty rights. Based on this, the Management Authorities agree that barren-ground caribou should be added to the NWT List of Species at Risk as a Threatened species.

ANNEX B

ACTIONS THE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES HAVE UNDERTAKEN OR WILL UNDERTAKE WITH RESPECT TO LISTING

As provided for in section 36(3)(b) of the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*, the Management Authorities, having reached consensus on adding barren-ground caribou (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus*) to the NWT List of Species at Risk, are reporting the actions they have undertaken or agree to undertake with respect to the required approvals and their participation in listing the species:

Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT)

The Wildlife Management Advisory Council (WMAC) (NWT)'s position on the proposed listing of barren-ground caribou as Threatened was formed through review of the species status report, SARC's assessment, and its engagement meetings with Hunters and Trappers Committees (HTCs) and community members in the six Inuvialuit Settlement Region (ISR) communities.

WMAC (NWT) conducted community engagement meetings in all ISR communities in September and October 2017 to discuss the proposed listing of barren-ground caribou, among other topics. HTC Directors were invited and the meetings were open to the public. The meetings were advertised through letters to the HTCs and posters in each community. WMAC (NWT) representatives at these meetings included the Chair Larry Carpenter, member Marsha Branigan, and staff members Jodie Maring and Allison Thompson. During the meetings, the Council provided an overview of the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act* and SARC's assessment of barren-ground caribou. A series of questions were posed about the proposed listing of barren-ground caribou as Threatened: Should barren-ground caribou be added to the NWT List of Species at Risk? Would the listing have negative impacts? Do you think the status assessment is correct? Is there new or missing information that hasn't been considered? Meeting attendees provided feedback on these questions. Inuvik, Paulatuk, and Tuktoyaktuk are the communities that regularly harvest barren-ground caribou in the ISR, although all communities were asked to provide feedback on the proposed listing (recognizing that Porcupine caribou were assessed simultaneously).

WMAC (NWT) received questions about the barren-ground caribou status report and SARC's assessment, which the Council answered. There were questions about the impact of listing on the already existing management actions in place for barren-ground caribou, and it was explained that there would be no immediate changes to the management regime. Tuktoyaktuk community members stated that barren-ground

caribou should be assessed at least as Special Concern. Inuvik stated that they believe the assessment is correct and the community acknowledges the population decline. Paulatuk meeting attendees agreed that there has been a decline and they agree with the assessment of Threatened, but the community does not want barren-ground caribou listed due to worry over listing impacts. Aklavik indicated that they support Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk, and Paulatuk's positions, and Sachs Harbour indicated that they support WMAC (NWT)'s position on the proposed listing. WMAC (NWT) also took into consideration the Inuvialuit Game Council's written submission to the GNWT supporting the listing of barren-ground caribou as Threatened in the NWT.

WMAC (NWT) met from December 1-3, 2017, and at this meeting the Council discussed the proposed listing of barren-ground caribou as Threatened in the NWT, taking into consideration the status report, SARC's assessment, and the feedback heard at community engagement meetings and the Inuvialuit Game Council. The Council formed a position in support of the listing of barren-ground caribou as Threatened, with the following resolution:

Resolution 12/17 (#4): WMAC (NWT) supports the SARC assessment to list barren-ground caribou as Threatened. Moved by Marsha Branigan, seconded by Eric Reed. All in favour – carried.

Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board

The Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board (GRRB) followed its rules and procedures for consultation to prepare a position on the proposed listing for barren-ground caribou in the NWT. In summary, this process includes pre-consultation, consultation meetings, opportunity for feedback, and the presentation of the content to the Board, in order for the Board to make a decision.

Pre-consultation

As a general rule, the GRRB provides the Renewable Resources Councils (RRCs) with consultation material at least 30 days in advance of any meeting, to allow the council time to read and discuss the material. The RRCs and Gwich'in Tribal Council, Lands Department, were sent the final species status report for barren-ground caribou in the NWT for review on June 6, 2017.

Consultation meetings

As a general rule, when requesting input on board decision items, the GRRB prefers to hold public meetings, but if there are limitations to funding then solely RRC meetings will be attended. Public meetings were held in Aklavik (September 5, 2017), Tsiigehtchic

(September 6, 2017), Inuvik (September 7, 2017), and Fort McPherson (September 28, 2017). The Gwich'in Tribal Council, Lands Department, attended the meeting in Inuvik.

Opportunity for feedback

The general rule is for the GRRB to allow the RRCs at least 30 days after a consultation meeting to provide additional written comment. All the comments received at these meetings were summarized by GRRB staff. After the consultation meetings, each RRC was requested to submit a written position on the proposed listing for barren-ground caribou in the NWT. All RRCs provided written responses; three supported the proposed listing, while one did not.

Community comments

Community comments included the recognition that herds have declined; concerns with over-harvesting, poaching; lack of compliance with quotas and regulations; increased harvesting due to better accessibility to certain herds due to the opening of the Inuvik-to-Tuktoyaktuk highway; climate change; forest fires; industry; negative interactions with other species; and the need for better participation in harvest reporting. Three RRCs supported the proposed listing, while one RRC felt that barren-ground caribou populations were still healthy in the Gwich'in Settlement Area and did not support the proposed listing.

Board decision

During the February 6-8, 2018 Board meeting in Inuvik, staff provided an overview of the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act* process, a summary of the reasons why barren-ground caribou had been assessed as Threatened in the NWT, a summary of community consultation results and main concerns, and provided staff recommendations. The GRRB made a motion (GRRB 18-12) to approve the listing of barren-ground caribou in the NWT as Threatened.

Sahtú Renewable Resources Board

The ʔehdzo Got'Inę Gots'ę Nákedı (Sahtú Renewable Resources Board – SRRB) reached its decision on the listing of ʔekwé¹/ʔedə² (barren-ground caribou) through review of the species status report, the Species At Risk Committee (SARC) assessment, and engagement with community ʔehdzo Got'Inę (Renewable Resources Councils) and other parties during and following the Bluenose East Hearing in March 2016.

¹ Délıne dialect.

² K'áhsho Got'Inę and Dela Got'Inę (Fort Good Hope and Colville Lake) dialects.

Engagement specifically regarding the listing took place in conjunction with engagement for the status assessment of Bluenose West and Bluenose East herds by the ACCWM (Advisory Committee for Cooperation on Wildlife Management). As agreed to by the five Sahtú communities, the main focus of engagement was the communities of Délı̨nę and Colville Lake, since they are considered primary stewards of the two barren-ground caribou populations that travel through the Sahtú Region.

Community input

In Délı̨nę and Colville Lake, the main vehicle for considering conservation instruments for ʔekwé/ʔedə is community conservation planning. ʔehdzo Got'ı̨nę and all local and regional leadership organisations in the Sahtú Region – including Colville Lake, Fort Good Hope, Norman Wells, and Tulı́t'a – were provided with a briefing note about the proposed listing as łlak'oonq xae kúhye wı́le ade gha sóqı̨³ or líla horéno xai egúhyé behúle rágudı̨⁴ - could be gone from the NWT in our children's lifetime (Threatened), and their input was requested.

Culturally, it is considered inappropriate to speak to knowledge about wildlife that there is no direct experience of, so the community input received focused on their knowledge of populations that travel through their traditional territory.

Délı̨nę has completed a conservation plan, *Belarewı́le Gots'é ʔekwé – Caribou for All Time*, for ʔehdaı̨la Goʔekwé (the Bluenose East herd) in hunting zone S/BC/03 of the Délı̨nę District on the east side of Sahtú (Great Bear Lake). The Délı̨nę ʔekwé (Caribou) Working Group, a sub-committee of the Délı̨nę ʔehdzo Got'ı̨nę, conducted extensive review and engagement on community knowledge about caribou, habitat and harvesting in September and October 2017, including a public open house and door-to-door interview campaign. The results of this engagement and the Working Group's review are summarized in a report delivered to the ACCWM at its status meeting, November 21-23. At that time, Délı̨nę supported an “Orange” (intermediate and declining) status for ʔehdaı̨la Goʔekwé, and provisionally agreed that this was consistent with they could be gone from the NWT in our children's lifetime (Threatened) status.

Colville Lake has a draft Caribou Harvest Law and Harvest Management Code that was presented by Chief Wilbert Kochon at the ACCWM status meeting on November 21-23. On behalf of his community, Chief Kochon stated that Colville Lake has knowledge of Bluenose West and Bluenose East ʔedə (caribou), and believes that both populations are plentiful and healthy; notwithstanding this, the community has undertaken a traditional harvest management system based on a “take what we need” policy and

³ Tulı́t'a and Délı̨nę dialects.

⁴ K'áhsho Got'ı̨nę and Dela Got'ı̨nę (Fort Good Hope and Colville Lake) dialects.

taking only dry cows and young males. They did note that movement patterns and timing have changed, linking this to climate change factors. They also observed that since petroleum companies left, caribou have returned to their traditional territory. Colville Lake does not support they could be gone from the NWT in our children's lifetime (Threatened) status.

The Tulít'a and Norman Wells ʔehdzo Got'ínę noted for the record that they have no comment on the proposed listing. Public engagement sessions in Fort Good Hope, Norman Wells and Tulít'a in conjunction with federal listing were planned in March, but had to be cancelled due to unforeseen circumstances. The engagement is now being rescheduled for spring 2018; at this time, it is expected that SRRB and GNWT representatives will present the NWT listing decision, next steps for community conservation planning to address territorial recovery planning responsibilities, and the proposed federal listing.

Board decision

The proposed listing was presented to the SRRB at a teleconference on October 11. The listing was also discussed by the Board at its December 8 teleconference in relation to community engagement activities during September-November. The Board recognizes that Colville Lake presents a dissenting perspective on the status of barren-ground caribou, but made a decision to support the consensus agreement for listing based on the overall balance of traditional knowledge and scientific evidence provided during and since the 2016 Bluenose East Hearing.

The Board's final decision was taken at a February 15 teleconference, as follows: "The SRRB supports the listing of ʔekwé/ʔedə (barren-ground caribou) as łélak'óonq xae kúhye wíle ade gha sǫnǫ or líla horéno xai egúhyé behúle rágudı - they could be gone from the NWT in our children's lifetime (Threatened)."

Wek'èezhìi Renewable Resources Board

As per clause 12.5.1 of the Tłıchq Agreement, the Wek'èezhìi Renewable Resources Board (WRRB) carried out joint consultations with the Tłıchq Government on the proposed listing in October and November 2017 in all four Tłıchq communities, and then passed a motion to support the listing of barren-ground caribou as Threatened at its February 2018 meeting.

Joint consultation

In October and November 2017, community consultations were advertised through the Tłıchq Government and WRRB social media pages, along with posters provided to Community Directors for posting.

Community consultations were held, during evening sessions, in Wekweètì on October 26, 2017, in Gamètì on November 1, 2017, in Behchokò on November 7, 2017, and in Whatì on November 8, 2017. Approximately 93 participants in total attended the four consultations.

The WRRB and Tłıchq Government staff cooperated in joint consultations, and provided information on the proposed listing of barren-ground caribou as Threatened, as prepared by the Species at Risk Secretariat. Staff described and explained the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*, the Species at Risk Committee, and the assessment process. Staff provided information about the current estimates of barren-ground caribou by herd in the NWT and the rationale for assessing barren-ground caribou as Threatened, particularly the continued population decline despite management intervention. As well, staff provided information about recovery documents, which is the next step in the process.

Concerns about barren-ground caribou (*hozìl ekwò*) were pervasive. Key points raised by community members at the consultations were that caribou are vital to Tłıchq culture, language and way of life, and communities are deeply concerned about the loss of traditions and future generations' relationship with caribou; concerns about climate change, particularly the impacts of wildfires, and the speed with which changes are occurring, such as loss of caribou forage, and the impacts of invasive species and melting permafrost; concerns about human activities, particularly mines and roads, related to caribou abundance, and the impacts of dust and noise on caribou migration; concerns about predators' impacts on caribou, primarily wolves, and the desire to have 'something done' about wolves; and concerns about harvest restrictions, including frustrations about caribou not recovering despite restrictions, impacts of harvest, and the role of outfitted hunts.

The WRRB met on February 7, 2018 to discuss the proposed listing of barren-ground caribou as Threatened as required under the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*.

Board decision

Based on available traditional knowledge and scientific information used during the assessment process, and public input during joint community consultations held by the Tłıchq Government and WRRB staff in Wekweètì, Gamètì, Behchokò, and Whatì on

October 26, 2017, November 1, 2017, November 7, 2017, and November 8, 2017, respectively, the WRRB passed Motion #570-07-02-2018, supporting the listing of barren-ground caribou as Threatened in the NWT.

Tłıchq Government

The Tłıchq Government carried out joint consultations with the Wek'èezhì Renewable Resources Board (WRRB) and Environment & Climate Change Canada (ECCC) on the proposed listing in October and November 2017 in all four Tłıchq communities, and then passed a motion to support the listing of barren-ground caribou as Threatened at its December 2017 meeting.

Joint consultation

The Tłıchq Government, WRRB and ECCC held joint consultations in all four Tłıchq communities to ask what Tłıchq citizens think about the assessment. The community tour included public meetings in each community to consult on hozì ʔekwò (barren ground caribou).

- Oct 26 in Wekweètì (14 participants)
- Nov 1 in Gamètì (24 participants)
- Nov 7 in Behchokò (23 participants)
- Nov 8 in Whatì (32 participants)

Summary of the community consultations:

Climate change – changing season, warming temperatures, habitat and vegetation changes, whole ecosystem, melting permafrost.

Wildfires – not putting out enough wildfires, no capacity in the communities to fight wildfires ourselves, caribou forage isn't considered a 'Value at Risk'.

Cycles - Calving grounds shifting, times past when caribou didn't arrive and then rebounded, but this is different, not following natural predator/prey cycles.

Predators – dıga (wolf), no strategy for predator management (Wolf Feasibility Assessment recently completed) if Special Concern listing is named for sahcho (grizzly bear), what is going to happen to caribou?

Balance of protecting wildlife and protecting way of life - teaching younger generation a respectful way to harvest, need more education, a forum for dialogue about caribou decline.

Mining/industrial development – mines and communities create dust/air pollution, noise, barriers or 'dams' and caribou avoid travelling near these activities; important further studies on atmospheric particles affecting lichen (caribou forage).

Working together – co-management, do not yet have a Tłıchq Hunters and Trappers association or a committee for Tłıchq citizens to participate and have a voice on.

Health of people & caribou – less availability of country foods is leading to illness, diabetes, store-bought food costs, decline in quality of the meat and hides.

Chiefs Executive Council decision

Based on available traditional knowledge and scientific information used during the assessment process, and public input during joint community consultations held by the Tłıchq Government, WRRB and ECCC staff in Wekweètì, Gamètì, Behchokò, and Whatì on October 26, 2017, November 1, 2017, November 7, 2017, and November 8, 2017, respectively, the Tłıchq Government passed Motion # 2017-62: *Motion to recognize that hozìi ?ekwò (barren-ground caribou) should be recognized as a Threatened species*. Moved by Chief Alfonz Nitsiza, seconded by Chief Charlie Football - carried unanimously.

Government of the Northwest Territories

The Government of the Northwest Territories' (GNWT) position on listing was formed through review of the species status report and assessment, public engagement, and Aboriginal and treaty rights consultation. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) also worked with other GNWT departments through the Inter-departmental Species at Risk Committee.

Public engagement

The GNWT provided an opportunity for members of the public and interested organizations to comment on the assessment and potential listing of barren-ground caribou. The comment period was June 1-July 29, 2018. The GNWT invited comments using print ads, posters, the NWT Species at Risk website, and an email distribution list.

The GNWT received 28 comments on the listing of barren-ground caribou through this process. Twenty-two of the comments were in support of listing, three were not in favour of listing, and three provided no clear position. The comments were considered in forming the GNWT's position on listing.

Aboriginal and Treaty Rights consultation

The GNWT was responsible for consulting with Indigenous governments and organizations in respect of potential infringement of established or asserted Aboriginal and/or treaty rights. Consultation was done through letters and, when requested, community meetings, insofar as the listing schedule permitted. Consultation was triggered with organizations that hold asserted or established Aboriginal and/or treaty rights in or near the NWT range of barren-ground caribou.

The GNWT explained the consequences of listing and explained that listing would not result in any automatic prohibitions or protections for species or habitat, and that listing would not change any harvest quotas or regulations already in place. The GNWT requested input on how the proposed listing may have the potential to adversely affect established or asserted Aboriginal and/or treaty rights.

Four groups clearly expressed support for listing barren-ground caribou as Threatened. Another four groups did not support the proposed listing because of concerns with potential harvest restrictions; the impact the listing might have on other interests and rights, including land rights; and concerns about future recovery planning. Some concerns about the accuracy of the trend information were also expressed; however, these concerns seemed specific to the Porcupine herd, which was not part of the assessment or proposed listing. The GNWT responded to all these concerns by letter, indicating that there are not automatic prohibitions or protections that come in to place upon listing, and that the recovery strategy will be developed cooperatively by all Management Authorities and include engagement and consultation.

Six groups provided submissions indicating a need for additional information provided through community visits, or with no clear position. For those groups that requested community visits, these were accommodated as possible, recognizing the legal time limits within which the listing decision must be made. The GNWT is committed to keeping these groups involved and informed as recovery planning progresses.

These comments were recorded and considered in forming the GNWT's position on listing.

After reviewing the results of consultation, the GNWT's assessment is that the action of listing barren-ground caribou as a Threatened species will not adversely affect asserted or established Aboriginal and/or treaty rights. The action of listing barren-ground caribou under the Act will not change harvest quotas, regulations or land management already in place. The only direct consequence of listing the species is the requirement that a recovery strategy be developed within two years of listing. The recovery strategy will recommend objectives and approaches to recover and conserve barren-ground caribou in the NWT. If actions for the management of barren-ground caribou that have the potential to adversely affect Aboriginal and/or treaty rights are contemplated in the future, the GNWT would consult on those actions before implementing them..

The Indigenous governments and organizations consulted are listed below. Because consultation was undertaken for three other species at the same time (northern myotis, little brown myotis, and grizzly bear), this list is longer than it would be had consultation been undertaken for barren-ground caribou alone. Full records of consultation are on file at Wildlife Division, ENR, Yellowknife.

- Acho Dene Koe First Nation
- Akaitcho Territory Government
- Akaitcho Treaty 8 Tribal Corporation
- Aklavik Community Corporation
- Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation
- Athabasca Denesuline Nene Land Corporation
- Ayoni Keh Land Corporation
- Begaa Deh Shuh Tah Got'ie
- Behdzi Ada' First Nation Band Council
- Black Lake Denesuline First Nation
- Community Government of Behchokò
- Community Government of Gamètì
- Community Government of Wekweètì
- Community Government of Whatì
- Deh Gáh Got'ie First Nation
- Dehcho First Nations
- Délıne Got'ıne Government
- Dene Tha' First Nation
- Deninu Kue First Nation
- Ehdıitat Gwich'in Council
- Fond du Lac Denesuline First Nation
- Fort Chipewyan Métis Local 126
- Fort Good Hope Métis Local #54
- Fort Liard Métis Local #67
- Fort Norman Métis Land Corporation
- Fort Providence Métis Council
- Fort Resolution Métis Council
- Fort Simpson Métis Local #52
- Fort Smith Métis Council
- Ghotlenene K'odtineh Dene
- Gwich'in Tribal Council
- Gwichya Gwich'in Council
- Hatchet Lake Denesuline First Nation
- Hay River Métis Government Council
- Inuvialuit Game Council
- Inuvialuit Regional Corporation
- Inuvik Community Corporation

- Jean Marie River First Nation
- Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation
- K'asho Got'Inę Community Council
- Kát'odeeche First Nation
- Łíídlıı Kúę First Nation
- Łutsel K'e Dene First Nation
- Mikisew Cree First Nation
- Mountain Island Métis
- Na-cho Nyäk Dun First Nation
- Nahanni Butte Dene Band
- Nihtat Gwich'in Council
- Norman Wells Land Corporation
- Northlands First Nation
- North Slave Métis Alliance
- Northwest Territory Métis Nation
- Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
- Paulatuk Community Corporation
- Pehdzeh Ki First Nation
- Prince Albert Grand Council
- Sachs Harbour Community Corporation
- Sahtú Dene Council
- Sahtú Secretariat Inc.
- Salt River First Nation #195
- Sambaa K'e First Nation
- Saskatchewan Athabasca Denesuline
- Sayisi Dene First Nation
- Smith's Landing First Nation
- Tetlit Gwich'in Council
- Tłıchq Government
- Tuktoyaktuk Community Corporation
- Tulít'a Dene Band
- Tulít'a Land Corporation
- Ulukhaktok Community Corporation
- Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation
- West Point First Nation
- Yamoga Lands Corporation
- Yellowknives Dene First Nation (Dettah)
- Yellowknives Dene First Nation (N'Dilo)