



KUGLUKTUK ANGINIATIT ASSOCIATION

Deadline for responses October 15, 2021

Information Request (IR) 2.1: *Tıch'ádıı he Gots'edı – Caribou, Predators and Competitors*

2.1.1 The Conservation Picture: Caribou, People, Planning, and the Public Listening Session

Fort Good Hope and Tulıt'a IRs to all Parties

- ENR and other Parties presenting scientific information at the Délıne 2021 PLS are requested to prepare a glossary of terms with plain language definitions.

- Does the concept of conservation and modern western conservation institutions conflict with our Indigenous knowledge systems and practices, and infringe upon our collective rights as Indigenous peoples? If it does conflict, how does it conflict?

When people were present on the land; on their seasonal camps; traditional camps; we were stewards on the land. We harvested what we needed to survive; we hunted predators (wolves, grizzly bears, wolverines); we observed the land, water, changes, etc. The modern way of doing this takes us away from that. The Indigenous Peoples were their own wildlife managers. We never wasted food; we never showed disrespect. We shared what was caught. The modern way of management takes us away from that. There is less presence on the land for those long periods of time. People live in communities and use the land on mainly seasonal terms.

- Do you think community conservation plans or the *Wildlife Act* affect our rights as Indigenous peoples?

Community conservation plans do not affect our rights as Indigenous people. These plans come from us. They bring us back to our roots of traditional practices and laws. The *Wildlife Act* (government of NWT and Nunavut) takes that away from us.

5. Please share your knowledge about any caribou plans that have been developed outside the Sahtú region.

The Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association has a working document of a caribou management plan for the Bluenose East caribou.

SRRB IRs to all parties

7. As of the deadline for Round 2 IRs, it will have been eight months since Parties made submissions on the conservation picture (through Round 1 IR responses). Please provide updates on the status of caribou, people and planning.

We continue to follow our caribou management plan, our traditional practices and the government legislations. We continue to collect harvest and observations of caribou, other animals, plants, insects, weather, etc.

2.1.3 Competitors

Tulít'a IRs to all Parties

4. Do you know if ʔəjire crossed Dəgho (Mackenzie River) or Sahtú Də (Bear River)?

N/A to us

5. How might ʔəjire impact shúhta goʔepé (mountain caribou) and doe (sheep) if they go into the mountains?

N/A to us

SRRB IR to Inuvialuit Game Council and Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association

9. In order to learn more about muskoxen and caribou interactions outside the Sahtu, please share:
i) Stories or knowledge about muskoxen; ii) Harvest measures that target species such as muskox to reduce harvest pressure on caribou; iii) Any other concerns that you have about other competitors and their impacts on caribou.

- i) Muskoxen have always been in our area. There was a period when they were scarce and it was illegal to hunt them, but in order to survive, some people did. They hunted muskox to prevent starvation when caribou was scarce. People say that caribou don't like to stay in areas where there are muskoxen.
- ii) Even though caribou is preferred, there has been a shift to alternative species, such as muskox, to help the caribou population recover. There is a total allowable harvest for muskox, so there is no worry of overharvest.

Information Request 2.2: Harvest Regulation

As described in the SRRB's July 7, 2021, Resumption Notice, the following questions arise from the Colville 2020 Public Listening session on *Sahtú Ragóza (Hunting Law) and Approaches to Wildlife Harvesting*.

2.2.1 Harvest Regulation Planning Toolkit

Note: the SRRB provided a draft Hydó Gogha Sénégots'izá (Community Conservation Plan – CCP) Guide for review by Parties and the public on September 14, 2021. The deadline for comment on the CCP Guide is November 15, 2021.

SRRB IRs to all Parties

1. The SRRB provided a Harvest Regulation Planning Toolkit on January 15, 2021. What is missing from the toolkit?

I don't think there is anything missing.

2. Do you think any parts of the Toolkit should be changed?

I don't think anything needs to be changed.

3. Are there additional components that would be relevant for conservation planning for predators and competitors?

2.2.2 Stewardship Roles

SRRB IRs to all Parties

1. How is the stewardship role of a community that is a primary harvester of a certain caribou population different from the role of a community that might not have the same access to that caribou population?

Community members, especially land-users and harvesters are the stewards of the land. They are the eyes and ears of what is happening on the land. They bring in valuable information and knowledge.

The only difference that I can see is that we are all on the same earth, and though regions may be far apart, what is happening in one area can affect what happens in another area. The people with the access to a certain caribou herd will be more invested in protecting that herd.

SRRB IRs to Colville Lake, Délı̄ne and neighbouring Indigenous Parties (Inuvialuit Game Council, Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association, and Tłı̄chǫ Government)

2. Describe efforts to establish agreements or otherwise coordinate conservation measures with neighbouring barren-ground caribou harvester groups, either within or alongside ACCWM (Advisory Committee for Cooperation on Wildlife Management) efforts. Please share, from your perspective, what works and what does not work as well in coordinating conservation with neighbouring groups.

Different governments, land claims make it very difficult for all parties to remain consistent in use and conservation. Respect of the different cultures and land claims is the only way that it seems to be working. Continuing to listen to each other, support each other is how we must move forward.

2.2.3 ǂehdzo Got'ı̄ne (Renewable Resources Council) Powers

SRRB IRs to all Parties

1. Describe the role of the local ǂehdzo Got'ı̄ne (RRC) in your experience.

We have our regional wildlife board, Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board (KRWB). It is made up of all chairs of the local hunters and trappers organizations, and an elected Chairperson. This board oversees all regional allocations for species.

2. How does the local ǂehdzo Got'ı̄ne (RRC) manage harvesting?

Other than the allocation for species, it leaves the management up to the communities.

3. How is the local ǂehdzo Got'ı̄ne (RRC) accountable, and to whom it is accountable?

All members of the KRWB are elected. They are accountable to each of their communities and the region as a whole.

2.2.4 Hunter Education

SRRB IRs to all parties

2. Are there harvesters that come from other places to your community's harvesting area? What are the different kinds of harvesters? Describe any protocols for harvesters visiting your area. How do they learn about these protocols?

Not really.

3. Do harvesters from your community go outside your community's harvesting area to harvest? Describe any protocols for visiting other areas. How do people learn about these protocols?

Not really.