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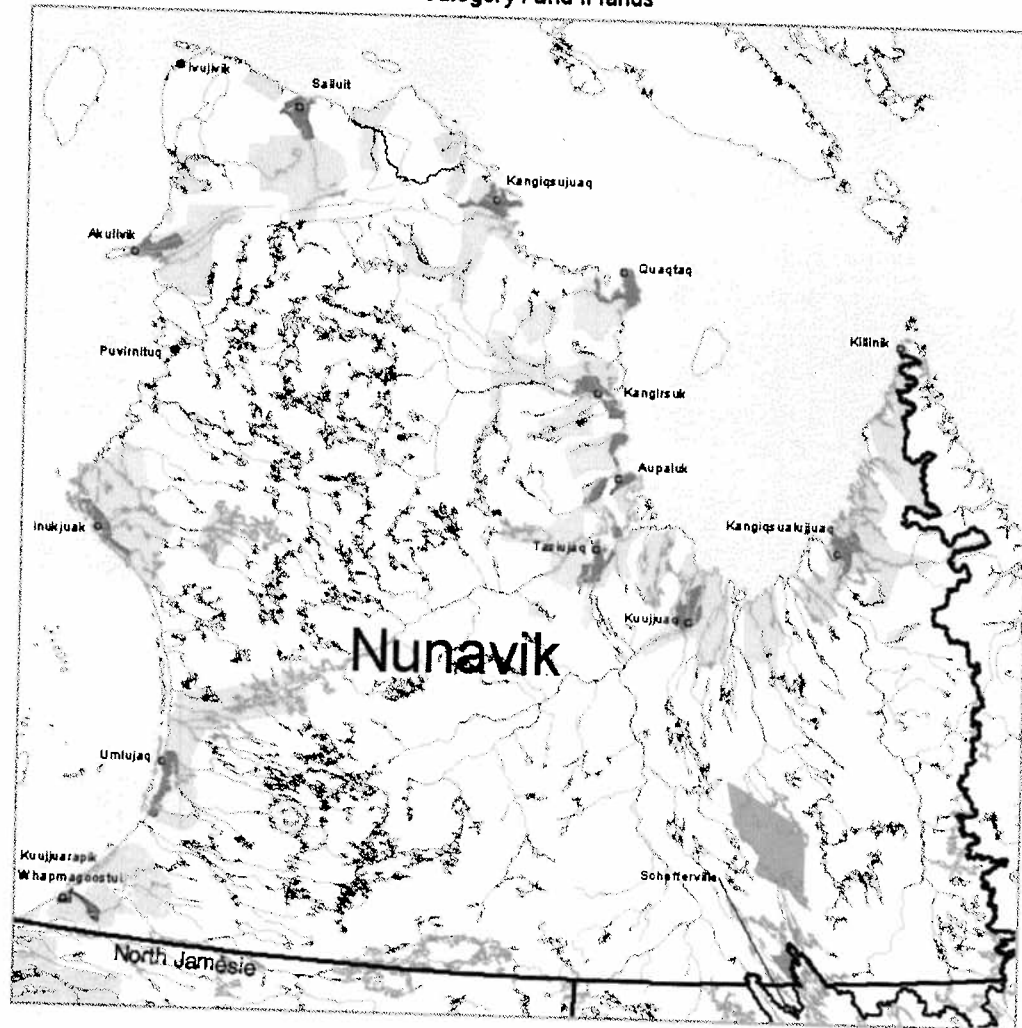
*Working together to protect wildlife and wildlife habitat, and to promote the sustainable use of wildlife resources in Nunavik*

**Five Year Protection Plan**

**2010 - 2015**

# MAP OF THE TERRITORY

## Nunavik Category I and II lands



Cree community

- Category I lands
- Category II lands

Inuit community

- Category I lands
- Category II lands

Naskapi community

- Category I lands
- Category II lands

## **Five-Year Protection Plan 2010 -2015**

### **Our Shared Goal**

*Working together to protect wildlife and wildlife habitat, and to promote the sustainable use of wildlife resources.*

For the purposes of this Plan, the Nunavik Region is defined as the Kativik Region under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA) and Nunavik Settlement Area under the Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement (NILCA). This is described on the attached map.

The 1975 JBNQA created a co-management regime where Inuit, along with Cree and Naskapi, work with government authorities to jointly formulate regulations and supervise the administration and management of harvesting, sport hunting and the management of wildlife.

The 2006 NILCA also created a co-management regime that recognizes the value of Inuit approaches to wildlife management and the importance of working with Inuit knowledge to manage wildlife and wildlife habitat.

This protection plan, therefore, has been developed in direct collaboration with Nunavik community authorities and community members. The importance of local information – the ‘eyes and ears on the ground’ is valued by the wildlife management partners. Wildlife regulations and effective enforcement depend greatly on observation and reporting. Inuit harvesters can provide an array of important practical and analytical information ranging from sightings of potential violations to knowledge about changes in animal behaviour and habitat.

### **Responsibilities and Authorities <sup>1</sup>**

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<sup>1</sup> Details of these responsibilities and authorities are provided in Annex B.

MNR (Quebec) is responsible for terrestrial wildlife and freshwater fish.

DFO (Canada) is responsible for marine mammals and marine fish.

Environment Canada is responsible for migratory birds and species at risk.

The Kivalliq Regional Government implements annual protection plans and provides programs related to wildlife and natural resources.

There are also international conventions and agreements which need to be taken into account. These are:

Convention on Biodiversity

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species

International Agreement on Humane Trapping Standards

International Agreement on Conservation of Polar Bears and their Habitat

The Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee established under the JBNQA and the Nunavut Marine Region Wildlife Board and the Nunavut Marine Region Planning Commission established under the NILCA also have an important role in decision-making regarding wildlife and wildlife habitat management and protection.

The Government of Nunavut will also have a role to play in the Nunavut Marine Region for species and activities under their jurisdiction.

This five-year protection plan is the product of an extensive consultation with Nunavut communities. Each community was visited in early 2010 by a team comprised of representatives from KRG, MNR, DFO and Environment Canada.

## **What We Heard in the Consultations <sup>2</sup>**

A common theme throughout the consultations was the challenge involved in monitoring and enforcing wildlife and habitat protection measures in such a vast and diverse region. This challenge can only be met through collaboration among partners, respect for all points of view and information and a commitment to a shared goal. The results of the consultations can be summarized as follows:

### **Enforcement:**

- Insufficient equipment and human resources to monitor the region.
- Efforts are required to further educate non-beneficiary residents and visitors about the rules and regulations pertaining to sport hunting and sport fishing, particularly on Category I and II lands.
- Increase efforts to monitor the activities of outfitters, private planes and ship crews.
- Education programs, involving elders, are required concerning over harvesting, wastage and cleanliness on the land.
- Monitoring of the annual Beluga hunt.

### **Wildlife Management:**

- Concerns were expressed that targeting bulls in the caribou sport hunt is having a detrimental impact on caribou populations.
- Climate change is causing species to extend their range further north.
- Water levels are decreasing in rivers with an impact on spawning fish.
- Consideration should be given to allowing Inuit to harvest Musk Ox. Musk Ox are competing with caribou for food.
- Polar bears are more numerous and posing danger in and around communities.
- The practice of capturing Beluga and attaching satellite transmitters should be stopped.

### **Habitat Protection:**

- Impacts on wildlife and habitat from mining exploration.
- Specific concerns were raised about the environmental impacts from waste water recycling and of road construction at the Raglan Mine and Deception Bay.

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<sup>2</sup> Details of the community consultations are provided in Annex A

1. Enforcement	Proposed Intervention	When	Who
1. Insufficient equipment and human resources for monitoring and patrols.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct an inventory of existing equipment and create a detailed plan for ensuring an adequate number of personnel and equipment to meet the needs of each community and the region as a whole.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct inventory in 2010.</li> <li>• Prepare budgets as required for fiscal year 2010-2011 and annually to 2015.</li> </ul>	KRG, DFO, MRNF and EC
2. Non-beneficiary residents and visitors are not always following the rules and regulations pertaining to sport hunting and sport fishing, particularly on Category I and II lands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update brochures and other written information, including posters.</li> <li>• Work with the Landholding Corporations to ensure efficient issuing of permits for access to Category I and II lands.</li> <li>• Landholding Corporations to consider standardizing their permits.</li> <li>• Increase patrols, especially during peak seasons.</li> <li>• Work with local LHCs and HTAs to identify areas and seasons for patrols.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work on these brochures should begin immediately.</li> <li>• Information should be distributed by June.</li> <li>• Strict application of all regulations.</li> <li>• Schedule increased patrols for 2010 around peak seasons for fishing and hunting.</li> <li>• Add the topic of standardized permits to the next general meeting of the LHCs.</li> </ul>	KRG & MRNF
3. Increase efforts to monitor activities of outfitters, private planes and ship crews.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase surveillance work during outfitting season.</li> <li>• Conduct spot check onboard vessels.</li> <li>• Provide outfitters, sealift, fuel delivery and cruise ship operators with rules and regulations.</li> <li>• Conduct inspections at outfitting facilities.</li> <li>• Create a hotline/satellite phone line where harvesters can report aircraft activity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Schedule site visits to key lakes identified in cooperation with the communities.</li> <li>• Schedule visits to each outfitting facility.</li> <li>• Strict application of all regulations.</li> <li>• Organize a hotline in 2010 and widely publicize it.</li> </ul>	MNRF, KRG
4. Over harvesting, wastage and cleanliness on the land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop an education and awareness program, involving elders and youth, to deliver information in a culturally appropriate manner.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add this topic to the next general meeting of the HTA to seek advice on how best to proceed.</li> </ul>	KRG, DFO, MRNF and EC, Elders.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a budget for fiscal year 2011-2012.</li> <li>• Strict application of all regulations.</li> <li>• Develop the materials and implement the program by the end of 2011.</li> <li>• Visit the Kovic River during the fishing season.</li> </ul>	
5. Monitoring of the annual Beluga hunt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use the local radio to keep Inuit informed before, during and after the season.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapid response to any report violations of the management plan.</li> <li>• Conduct patrols throughout the season with particular attention to activities of boats from neighbouring communities. Have KRG Warden or DFO agent accompany boats from neighbouring communities throughout the hunt.</li> <li>• Joint patrols KRG &amp; DFO</li> </ul>	DFO, KRG, local HTA representatives
6. Poaching of falcon eggs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify locations with assistance of communities.</li> <li>• Facilitate reporting by communities of potential illegal activity.</li> <li>• Monitor activities of small aircraft and helicopters.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respond to sightings and send enforcement personnel.</li> </ul>	MNRF, KRG

## 2. Wildlife Management

2. Wildlife Management	Proposed Interventions	When	Who
1. The sport hunt for bull caribou may be having a negative impact on the herds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bring to the attention of the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2010</li> </ul>	MNRF, KRG
2. Species are moving farther north possibly due to climate change, e.g., black bear, moose, various species of birds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A research program based on Inuit knowledge and science to better understand which species are involved and patterns of change.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long term</li> </ul>	MNRF, DFO, EC, KRG, HFTCC and NMRWB
3. Species are changing their migration and feeding habits, possibly due to climate change, e.g., red-throated loon, geese.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A research programs based on Inuit knowledge and science to better understand which species are involved and patterns of change.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long term</li> </ul>	MNRF, DFO, EC, KRG, HFTCC and NMRWB
4. Water levels are decreasing in rivers, with a noticeable impact on spawning fish. Fish die-offs have been observed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct site inspections at rivers identified by communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summer 2010</li> </ul>	MNRF, KRG
5. Consider lifting the ban on Inuit harvesting of Musk Ox. There are concerns that Musk Ox are competing with caribou for food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bring to the attention of the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2010</li> </ul>	MNRF, KRG
5. Stop the practice of capturing and attaching satellite transmitters on belugas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consult with DFO and the Nunavik Marine Region Wildlife Board.</li> <li>Need to discuss the negative aspects as seen and understood by Inuit and benefits of satellite transmitters and the information that they provide.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add the issue of satellite transmitters for discussion in the 2011 beluga management plan.</li> </ul>	NMRWB, NHFTA and DFO
6. Indications that not all polar bear kills are being reported.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remind community HTAs about the requirement to report polar bear kills.</li> <li>Discuss with NHTA to determine impact on current management directions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2010</li> </ul>	MNRF, KRG



### 3. Habitat Protection

	Proposed Interventions	When	Who
1. Impacts on wildlife and habitat from mining exploration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct site inspections.</li> <li>• Strict application of all regulations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During exploration operations</li> </ul>	MNRF, KRG
2. Environmental impacts from waste water recycling practices at Raglan Mine.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct site inspections.</li> <li>• Strict application of all regulations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summer 2010</li> </ul>	MNRF, EC, KRG
3. Impact on Arctic Char from road construction at Raglan Mine and Deception Bay.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct site inspections.</li> <li>• Strict application of all regulations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summer 2010</li> </ul>	MNRF, DFO, KRG
4. Clean up of fuel drums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct site inspections.</li> <li>• Transmit information to KRG office.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As reported.</li> </ul>	MNRF, EC, KRG

The following pages present the specific issues, by community, raised during consultations along with proposed interventions.

### Kuujuarapik/Whapmagoostui

Issue	Proposed Intervention
Decline in all seal populations	Establish a sampling program in collaboration with the Makivik Research Center and possibly DFO
New species of birds observed – considered an effect of global warming. Moose are also moving into the region.	Need more information about increase in moose. How do they interact with caribou?
Concerns about increased hunting and fishing by non-beneficiaries, use of aircraft and helicopters.	Develop brochures to inform non-beneficiary residents and visitors about sport hunting and fishing rules and regulations. Better information concerning authorizations required to sport hunt or sport fish in Category I and II lands.
Decline in all fish populations due to over fishing and interference with spawning habitat.	Education program to inform Cree and Inuit about the importance of protecting spawning areas.
Over harvesting and wasting meat.	Education program to inform Cree and Inuit. Target youth. Involve elders in program development.
Insufficient equipment and budget to adequately patrol the region, including Long Island.	
Impact on wildlife from mining exploration.	

## Umiujaq

Issue	Proposed Intervention
Protection of freshwater seals in the Nastapoka River Basin	Research is required on this species and protection measures need to be enforced. This should include a plan to control tourism activity when the Tursujuq park is created.
Prevent caribou drowning.	MNRF to discuss options for fencing dangerous crossing areas.
Lack of control of outfitters and difficulties in patrolling and monitoring activities of non-beneficiaries.	Brochures and other information campaigns to better inform non-beneficiaries. There is now a moratorium on the establishment of new outfitting camps. Inuit should report any potential violations to enforcement personnel.
Regulation and monitoring of mining exploration activities for potential impact on habitat.	
Insufficient equipment and budgets for patrols and monitoring.	Increase budgets and enforcement personnel.
Changes in availability and health of migratory birds, particularly red throated loon and geese.	
Create new habitat for arctic char through enhancement programs.	

## Inukjuak

Issue	Proposed Intervention
Use of aircraft for illegal hunting and fishing. People flying into the region without filing flight plans. Lack of ability to monitor.	A new regulation requiring caribou hunters to wait 12 hours after landing before hunting.
Better use of traditional knowledge in identifying species and areas that need attention and why. This is particularly important since climate change may be creating more rapid change in animal behaviour and habitat.	Coordinate with government agencies and research groups who are conducting research on the effects of climate change in the Arctic.
Lack of control of outfitters and difficulties in patrolling and monitoring their activities.	Brochures and other information campaigns to better inform non-beneficiaries. There is a moratorium on the establishment of new outfitting camps. Report all sightings of sport hunters being dropped off by plane to enforcement personnel.
Protection of freshwater seals in the Nastapoka River Basin	Research is required on this species and protection measures need to be enforced. This should include a plan to control tourism activity when the Tursujuq park is created.
A plan for an Inuit harvest of musk ox. Musk ox competing with caribou for habitat.	Work with Makivik Corporation and the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee.
Increase in abundance of polar bear. Posing danger in community.	
Cleanliness and habitat protection.	Education and awareness program to encourage cleanliness on the land.
Possible contaminants on Long Island.	Environment Canada to contact National Defence about clean up plans.
Impact on wildlife from mining exploration.	
Inuit are concerned about capturing beluga and attaching satellite transmitters.	Better communications between DFO and communities concerning research programs.

### Puvirnitug

Issue	Proposed Intervention
Need a Uumajuit warden in the community to control activities of non-beneficiaries.	The community to identify a potential candidate and inform the KRG Coordinator.
Over harvesting and wasting meat.	Education program to inform Inuit. Target youth. Involve elders in program development.

### Akulivik

Issue	Proposed Intervention
Decrease in availability of caribou.	
Current information needed on Arctic Char populations in the region, particularly at the Kovic River.	Makivik Research Center should conduct further research.
Over harvesting and wasting meat.	Education program to inform Inuit. Target youth. Involve elders in program development.

## Ivujivik

Issue	Proposed Intervention
Beluga hunters from other communities leaving carcasses behind and wasting meat. Feedback from community stressed the fact that there was no supervision of hunters from other communities which caused many difficulties and that hunters from other communities are not willing to share information.	Education programs and increased patrols during the hunts. Apply regulations. Accompany boats from neighbouring communities to report catches. Increase DFO patrols in the area during the fall season.
Need a Uumajuit warden in the community, particularly during the beluga hunt.	KRG to follow up.
Coordinating the timing of helicopter patrols.	
Less water in the rivers having an negative impact on Arctic char.	
Wasting walrus meat. Cases where harvesters take only the tusks.	Education programs. Apply regulations.

## Salluit

Issue	Proposed Intervention
Impact on wildlife from mining exploration.	
Impact on caribou from the sport hunt selection for bulls.	Bring to the attention of the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee.
Over harvesting and wasting meat.	Education program to inform Inuit. Target youth. Involve elders in program development.
Control of sport fishing by non-beneficiary employees at Raglan Mine and coast guard vessel crews.	Increased patrols
More patrols are required in summer months to monitor the beluga hunt.	
Drugging polar bear should not be permitted. The meat is not safe to eat.	Environment Canada no longer drugs polar bears. Bring to the attention of the Nunavik Marine Region Wildlife Board for discussion.

## Kangiqsujuaq

Issue	Proposed Intervention
Fish die off in lakes near Raglan Mine need to be studied.	All such incidents or observations should be reported to a Uumajuit warden or the KRG Coordinator. Create a hotline for reporting incidents.
The man-made pools at Raglan Mine for waste water recycling should be checked for contaminants. Ducks and geese are landing there.	Verify if this is already part of a monitoring program for Raglan Mine.
Insufficient equipment and budgets for patrols and monitoring.	Increase budgets.
Impact on caribou from the sport hunt selection for bulls.	Bring to the attention of the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee.
Need a Uumajuit warden in the community to assist in monitoring the activities of non-beneficiaries.	Contact KRG.
Need site verification in June to determine if road construction for the Raglan Mine has impacted Arctic char migration.	Verify if this is already part of a monitoring program for Raglan Mine.

## Quaqtaq

Issue	Proposed Intervention
Drugging polar bear should not be permitted. The meat is not safe to eat.	Environment Canada no longer drugs polar bears. Bring to the attention of the Nunavik Marine Region Wildlife Board for discussion with the Government of Nunavut.
Less water in the rivers having an impact on Arctic char.	
Concerns about increased hunting and fishing by non-beneficiaries, use of aircraft and helicopters.	Develop brochures to inform non-beneficiary residents and visitors about sport hunting and fishing rules and regulations. Better information concerning authorizations required to sport hunt or sport fish in Category I and II lands.
Need a Uumajuit warden in the community to assist in monitoring the activities of non-beneficiaries.	Contact KRG – Communicate to community members what to do when faced with certain situations, e.g., non-beneficiaries hunting etc. Could develop a list of potential situations where the assistance/intervention of a KRG Warden is required or even DFO Fishery Officer or MRNF officer.

## Kangirsuk

Issue	Proposed Intervention
Small aircraft landing on lakes in the summer.	Create a data base on planes and helicopters operating in Nunavik.
Difficulties in communicating and report incidents.	Create a hotline.
Open an Inuit harvest of musk ox.	Work with Makivik Corporation and the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee.
Impact of northward migration of birds due to climate change.	



## Aupaluk

Issue	Proposed Intervention
Large fish die off	Get details from community and conduct a site inspection.
Impact on caribou from the sport hunt selection for bulls.	Bring to the attention of the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee.
Concerns about increased hunting and fishing by non-beneficiaries, use of aircraft and helicopters.	Develop brochures to inform non-beneficiary residents and visitors about sport hunting and fishing rules and regulations. Better information concerning authorizations required to sport hunt or sport fish in Category I and II lands.
Open an Inuit harvest of musk ox.	Work with Makivik Corporation and the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee.
Increase of otters in the rivers.	

## Tasiujaq

Issue	Proposed Intervention
Concerns about hunting and fishing by non-beneficiaries.	Meeting with Landholding Corporation to review requirements for access to Category I and II lands. Standardize the LHC permits across Nunavik.
Difficulties in communicating and report incidents.	Create a hotline.
Impact on caribou from the sport hunt selection for bulls.	Bring to the attention of the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee.
Black bears moving farther north.	
Clean up of oil drums for an exploration camp.	Locate the site and alert appropriate authorities.
Inuit are concerned about capturing beluga and attaching satellite transmitters.	Better communications between DFO and communities concerning research programs.

**Kuujuaq**

Issue	Proposed Intervention
Concerns about increased hunting and fishing by non-beneficiaries.	Develop brochures to inform non-beneficiary residents and visitors about sport hunting and fishing rules and regulations. Better information concerning authorizations required to sport hunt or sport fish in Category I and II lands. Report incidents to MNRF personnel.
Need a Uumajuit warden in the community to assist in monitoring the activities of non-beneficiaries.	Contact KRG.
Increase in abundance of polar bear. Posing danger in Nunavik	
Concern that musk ox are competing with caribou for food.	
Impact on caribou from the sport hunt selection for bulls.	Bring to the attention of the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee.
Outfitting camps should be prohibited near fish spawning areas.	

## Kangiqsualujuaq

Issue	Proposed Intervention
Too many agencies involved in wildlife management and enforcement. It is confusing.	New 5 year protection plan is a collaborative effort intended to reduce confusion, pool resources and maximize success.
Concerns about increased hunting and fishing by non-beneficiaries including use of aircraft and helicopters.	Develop brochures to inform non-beneficiary residents and visitors about sport hunting and fishing rules and regulations. Better information concerning authorizations required to sport hunt or sport fish in Category I and II lands. Report incidents to MNRF personnel.
Insufficient equipment and budget to adequately patrol the region. This will become more urgent when the Kuururjuaq National Park is opened.	Work with Nunavik Parks agency to coordinate activities.
Black bears and porcupine are moving north, beyond the tree line.	
Impact on caribou from the sport hunt selection for bulls.	Bring to the attention of the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee.
Increased numbers of polar bears in the area. Having an impact on eider ducks.	
Mining exploration camp north of the community conducted activities without community consultation. At the request of the community the Company is scheduled to return in 2010 to dismantle the camp.	DFO should inspect the site and document any potential damage to fish or habitat.
The peninsula should be managed as a whole, in cooperation with Nunatsiavut. Inuit traditional knowledge should have a key role.	Coordinate with Nunatsiavut Government and the Torngat Mountains National Park Cooperative Management Board.

### KRG AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Since 2004, the KRG is a partner with the Department, the Ministère des Ressources naturelles, de la Faune et des Parcs (natural resources, wildlife and parks), the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and Environment Canada to coordinate the implementation of a multi-disciplinary approach to wildlife management, enforcement and habitat protection. The multi-disciplinary approach combines, in Nunavik, marine mammal and migratory bird protection (federal government jurisdiction) and terrestrial and freshwater wildlife protection (provincial government jurisdiction). In concrete terms, renewable resource officer positions were created to combine the responsibilities of fisheries guardians and wildlife protection assistants. These activities include:

1. Carrying out regular surveillance patrols to monitor fishing and habitat activities along the coastline;
2. Carrying out surveillance patrols in collaboration with Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune (MRNF) and Environment Canada (EC) officers;
3. Collecting samples or support the collection of *marine mammals* species in accordance with established procedures and prepare the appropriate reports;
4. Collecting catch data (i.e. sighted, landed, loss and wounded) of marine mammals<sup>(1)</sup>;
5. Following an infraction of the *Fisheries Act*, gather any information necessary to the undertaking of a formal investigation by DFO, MRNF and EC officers;
6. Reporting activities or situations that endanger the habitat and on request, participate in the collection of habitat samples and provide these samples to DFO, MRNF and EC officers;
7. Calling upon Uumajuit Program Coordinator or DFO, MRNF and EC officers when circumstances require action beyond their powers;
8. Assist meetings / patrols to promote awareness, collaboration and act as interpret in interviews with witnesses and suspects;
9. The Uumajuit Program Coordinator will provide weekly reports containing work done and information related to activities observed on the field during the week to DFO or MRNF or EC officers;
10. Increasing hunters and fishers awareness of conservation principles to be respected in the accordance with the *Fisheries Act*, notice to hunters and Management plans and make sure the information posted in strategic areas;
11. On behalf of DFO, MRNF or EC directives, communicate information directly or via northern villages' FM radio stations (i.e. Notice to hunters, Management plan, Quota distribution) and ensure that this message is understood and respected;

12. Ensuring that community members, hunters and the general public comply with the current management plan;
13. The Uumajuit Program Coordinator will compile data on the collection of samples and statistics pertaining to *marine mammals*<sup>(1)</sup> and forward it to, DFO, MRNF and EC officers.

(1) *Marine Mammals*: Belugas, walrus, seals, narwhal, bowhead whales and killer whales.

## **MNRF AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

The mission of the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune is to promote knowledge acquisition and to ensure the development and optimal use of land, energy, forestry and mineral resources in Québec from a sustainable development perspective, for the benefit of the entire population.

*Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife (R.S.Q., c. 61.1) and Section 5 (1) of the Fisheries Act (R.S.C., c. F-14),*

## DFO AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

DFO Quebec Region's main activities are the management and protection of marine fisheries, marine science research, waterway management and shipping safety as well as fish habitat protection in inland waters and marine environments.

Marine mammal management in Northern Quebec is also an important part of the Aboriginal Fisheries Division's mandate. Partnership agreements with the Nunavik Inuit allow a collaborative approach to managing different species, in particular the beluga.

Other important DFO mandates include:

- a. Mentoring of the Inuit Multidisciplinary Officers (AMI) and Uumajuits Wardens and technicians
- b. Education and information sharing (school visits, presentation to hunters, meeting with HFTAs, elders and community representatives)
- c. Consultation with the communities

DFO also gets a wider mandate in the Nunavik region than elsewhere in the country since we join efforts with KRG, EC and MRNF to cover every aspect of wildlife protection during our patrols and interventions in the Nunavik territory.

The *Fisheries Act* (Chapter F-14) and the Marine Mammal Regulations

The *Species at Risk Act*

*Navigable Waters Protection Act*

*The Migratory Birds Convention Act (as a cross-designation) in support to Environment Canada*

## ENVIRONMENT CANADA-Wildlife enforcement division, AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Environment Canada's mandate is to:

- Enforce Migratory bird Convention Act
- Enforce Species at risk Act

Enforcement activities relate to areas including the use of toxic substances, import and export of harmful substances, migratory birds, endangered species, and the protection of waterfowl habitats (oil spill).

Other important EC mandates include:

- a. Mentoring of the Inuit Multidisciplinary Officers (AMI) and Uumajuits Wardens and technicians
- b. Education and information sharing (school visits, presentation to hunters, meeting with HFTAs, elders and community representatives)
- c. Consultation with the communities

EC also gets a wider mandate in the Nunavik region than elsewhere in the country since we join efforts with KRG, DFO and MRNF to cover every aspect of wildlife protection during our patrols and interventions in the Nunavik territory.

*Migratory Bird Convention Act and its Regulations*

*Species at Risk Act*

*The Fisheries Act (chapter F-14) (as a cross-designation) in support to Department of fisheries and Ocean*



## Human Resources and Equipment in Support of the 5-Year Protection Plan

Human Resources		Equipment	
1 Coordinator 1 Administrative Technician 13 Uumajuit Wardens or Technicians		Ground vehicles:	- ATVs - Snowmobiles
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Community:</b>	Boats:	- Freighter canoe - Boats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Uumajuit Technician</li> <li>- Uumajuit Warden</li> <li>- Uumajuit Warden</li> <li>- Uumajuit Warden</li> <li>- Uumajuit Technician</li> <li>- Uumajuit Warden</li> <li>- Uumajuit Warden</li> <li>- Uumajuit Technician</li> <li>- Uumajuit Warden</li> <li>- Uumajuit Warden</li> <li>- Uumajuit Warden</li> <li>- Uumajuit Warden</li> <li>- Uumajuit Warden</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kangiqsualujuaq</li> <li>- Tasiujaq</li> <li>- Aupaluk</li> <li>- Kangirsuk</li> <li>- Quaqtaq</li> <li>- Kangiqsujuaq</li> <li>- Salluit</li> <li>- Ivujivik</li> <li>- Akulivik</li> <li>- Puvirnituaq</li> <li>- Inukjuak</li> <li>- Umiujaq</li> <li>- Kuujjuaraapik</li> <li>- Kuujjuaq is serviced by HQ</li> </ul>	Communications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Computers</li> <li>- Fax</li> <li>- Internet</li> <li>- Phone</li> <li>- Satellite Phone</li> <li>- HF Radio</li> </ul>
		Other equipment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GPS</li> <li>- Safety equipment</li> </ul>

## **Responsibilities of the Uumajuit Wardens**

Acting under the supervision of the Coordinator duties include:

- Assist in the achievement of the objectives of the Agreement and the Protection Plan for marine mammals and non-anadromous and non-catadromous marine aquatic species; related to DFO's mandate;
- Patrol the marine region neighbouring the territory to ensure that the regulations and means of exploiting marine mammals and non-anadromous and non-catadromous marine aquatic species are respected;
- Participate in joint patrols with DFO Fishery Officers, MRNF Multidisciplinary Officers and Environment Canada (EC) representatives and facilitate communication among the participants;
- Collect sightings and data on marine mammal catches and properly complete the Statistical Report (c.f. Appendix 2, Section 3.e);
- Complete the report on activities and situations that endanger habitat and, on request, participate in the collection of samples related to these habitats (c.f. Appendix 2, Section 3.f);
- Send the Statistical Reports and Activities Reports weekly through the entire period in which there is activity related to fishing, hunting or habitats;
- Assist the Fishery Officers with checks on residents, temporary residents and visitors;
- Check the fisheries access rights on the territory;
- Assist the MRNF Multidisciplinary Officer or the Fishery Officer in cases where the habitat of fish and/or marine mammals and non-anadromous and non-catadromous marine aquatic species has been disturbed;
- Inform the population about the regulations applicable to marine mammals and non-anadromous and non-catadromous marine aquatic species;
- Participate with MRNF Multidisciplinary Officers in the education program for students;
- Ensure communication among residents, temporary residents and visitors for the protection of marine mammals and non-anadromous and non-catadromous marine aquatic species;
- Work with the Uumajuit Technicians to ensure that their tasks are completed, including collaboration with DFO Fishery Officers or representatives of Environment Canada;
- Participate in required training courses;
- Carry out related tasks as requested by the KRG.

## Responsibilities of the Uumajuit Technicians

Under the supervision of the Uumajuit Program Coordinator, the Technician's responsibilities will include:

- Assist in the achievement of the objectives of the Agreement and of the protection plan for marine mammals and non-anadromous and non-catadromous marine aquatic species, related to DFO's mandate;
- Carry out surveillance patrols of fishing and hunting activities and threatened habitats;
- Participate in joint patrols with DFO Fishery Officers, MRNF Multidisciplinary Officers and Environment Canada (EC) representatives and facilitate communications among the participants;
- Collect sightings and catch data on marine mammals and properly complete the Statistical Report (cf. Appendix 2, Section 3.e);
- Report activities and situations that endanger fish habitat and, on request, participate in the collection of samples related to these habitats (cf. Appendix 2, Section 3.f);
- Send statistical and activity reports on a weekly basis throughout the entire period where there is activity related to fishing, hunting or to its habitats ;
- Collect, following an infraction, the preliminary information needed for the responsible authorities to undertake an investigation and provide assistance during the investigation;
- Participate in meetings and provide information to raise awareness of conservation measures including those in *Fisheries Act*, the *Species at Risk Act* and the Protection Plan and post notices to hunters in strategic locations;
- Collect or encourage the collection of marine mammal samples in accordance with current procedures;
- Participate in the required training courses;
- Carry out tasks as requested by the KRG.

## **Example of a Daily Report of the Uumajuit Wardens and Technicians**

All interventions, including the methods used, should be included in this report. The information recorded is qualitative and quantitative and allows for a follow-up of the operations, as well as statistical data for the interventions.

**Date:** Date of intervention.

**Time:** Hour of the beginning of each intervention for each of the sectors (00:00 in 24:00).

**Territory:** identify the concerned territory.

**Sector:** Identify on the Protection Plan Map, the location of the activities undertaken during the day.

**Identification:** name of the warden and/or technicians who participated.

**Equipment:** vehicle registration number used in the intervention and description of any other equipment used.

**Number.:** the corresponding number that appears in the " ANNUAL PLAN " chart. This number refers to an annual issue already identified.

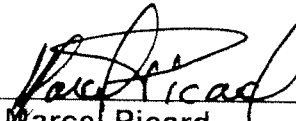
Leave blank if no information appears in the annual plan.


**Report:** Provide details, in chronological order, rounded to the ½ hour, of all activities undertaken during the day.


**Signature:** Signature of the reporting official

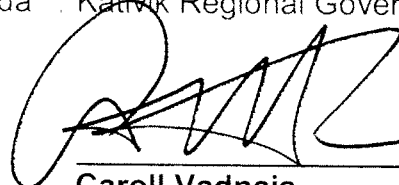


Approved By:

  
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