

REPORT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE

INUVIALUIT

FINAL AGREEMENT

2016-2017 and 2017-2018



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MESSAGE FROM IMPLEMENTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (ICC)

Message from Inuvialuit Final Agreement Implementation Coordinating Committee (ICC) Representative Duane Smith, Chair, Inuvialuit Regional Corporation (IRC)

Over the past two years the IRC has made significant progress in achieving the primary goals of the Inuvialuit under Section 1 of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement (IFA.) With the withdrawal of oil and gas development in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (ISR), the IRC has worked in partnership with the Inuvialuit Game Council (IGC) and with the Government of Canada (Canada) to initiate a regional strategic environmental assessment (RSEA). The assessment was funded by Canada and was intended to identify development and other activities that can be undertaken in the Beaufort Sea without any significant negative impact on wildlife, environment or biological productivity. In 2016/17, RSEA activities focused on the approval of the terms of reference and workplan for the project. 2017/18 focussed on collection of the necessary information and data to assess development activities on a regional scale, such as oil and gas exploration and production, marine transportation (cruise ships), state of the environment and climate change. It is the position of the IRC that the evidence gathered and the assessment undertaken will be used in future decisions with regard to development within the Beaufort Sea.

In February 9th, 2017 the Inuvialuit and the other 3 Inuit regions signed an Inuit-Crown Declaration with Canada, recognizing the “disproportionate socio-economic and cultural inequity facing Inuit compared to most other Canadians” and committing to working in partnership with the federal government to address those inequities.” A number of priorities on which the Inuit and Canada intend to work together were identified, including land claim implementation, Arctic Policy Framework, housing, Inuktitut revitalization, reconciliation measures, education, early learning, training, and health and wellness. To-date, two meetings have been held with the Prime Minister to review progress and set direction on these priority areas. Four additional meetings of the Inuit-Crown Partnership Committee (ICPC) consisting of the appropriate Ministers and Inuit leadership) were also held. Housing is a priority of the ICPC and funding has been provided to the IRC to build housing units to meet the demand of a growing population. In addition to funding to support housing, Canada also committed funding to improve Inuit health and wellness and improve the employability of Inuit over the next 5-year period.

The IRC continues to work on improving the skills of Inuvialuit and providing supports to communities by delivering training programs for staff and beneficiaries. Financial courses are being delivered to community staff and early childhood development and nurse practitioner courses are being delivered in partnership with Aurora College.

MESSAGE FROM IMPLEMENTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (ICC)

With financial support from CanNor and the GNWT, the Inuvialuit have undertaken a regional energy security feasibility study in order to determine how vast local energy resources can be used to address the critical energy needs of residents in the WAR. The development of these resources would lead to reduced greenhouse gas emissions, reduced household energy costs, improved reliability of energy supplies, economic development opportunities and meaningful local employment. The study was completed ahead of schedule in late spring 2018.

A major national and ISR infrastructure milestone was achieved with the completion of the Inuvik – Tuktoyaktuk Highway. The highway connects Canada from sea to sea to sea. This was a major achievement of the Inuvialuit and the GNWT, made possible with financial support provided by Canada.

This report provides details on the work of the IFA ICC and its implementing bodies over the 2016/17 and 2017/18 fiscal years. While much has been achieved during this period, it will be important that the parties to the IFA continue to work collaboratively to ensure that the promise of the IFA is realized in future years.

In recognition of the importance of preserving and revitalizing the Inuvialuktun language future annual reports of the IFA ICC will be translated into the Siglitun dialect. The parties to the IFA will continue to support the preservation, use and revitalization of the three dialects spoken throughout the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (ISR).

Duane Smith
Chair and CEO, Inuvialuit Regional Corporation
Inuvialuit Representative, IFA-ICC

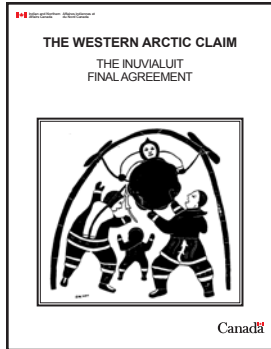
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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CIRNAC	Crown – Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada	IGC	Inuvialuit Game Council
COGOA	<i>Canadian Oil and Gas Operations Act</i>	ILA	Inuvialuit Land Administration
CLCA	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement	IRC	Inuvialuit Regional Corporation
CC	Community Corporation	IRS	Inuit Relations Secretariat
CWS	Canadian Wildlife Service	ISDP	Inuvialuit Social Development Program
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans	ISR	Inuvialuit Settlement Region
DND	Department of National Defence	INAC	Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada
EIA	Executive and Indigenous Affairs (GNWT)	NIHB	Non-Insured Health Benefits
EIRB	Environmental Impact Review Board	NWT	Northwest Territories
EISC	Environmental Impact Screening Committee	PC	Parks Canada
FJMC	Fisheries Joint Management Committee	WMAC (NWT)	Wildlife Monitoring Advisory Council – Northwest Territories
GNWT	Government of the Northwest Territories	WMAC (NS)	Wildlife Monitoring Advisory Council – North Slope
HTC	Hunters and Trappers Committee	YG	Yukon Government
ICC	Implementation Coordinating Committee		
IFA	Inuvialuit Final Agreement		

INUVIALUIT FINAL AGREEMENT AT A GLANCE



Inuvialuit Final Agreement: Implementing Bodies, Signatories, Participating Governments and Inuvialuit Organizations

Inuvialuit Organizations

Inuvialuit Regional Corporation

Hunters and Trappers Committees (HTCs)

- Aklavik HTC
- Holman HTC
(Now Ulukhaktok)
- Paulatuk HTC
- Tuktoyaktuk HTC
- Sachs Harbour HTC

Inuvialuit Game Council (IGC)

Co-management Groups

- Environmental Impact
Screening Committee
- Environmental Impact
Review Board
- Fisheries
Joint Management
Committee
- Wildlife Management
Advisory Council
(North Slope)
- Wildlife Management
Advisory Council
(Northwest Territories)

Government Agencies

- Canada (INAC)
Yukon Territorial Government
Government of the
Northwest Territories
- Canada (INAC)
Yukon Territorial Government
Government of the
Northwest Territories
- Canada (DFO)
- Canada (PC)
Yukon Territorial Government
- Canada (CWS)
Government of the
Northwest Territories

Each HTC appoints
members from their
Board of Directors
to form the IGC

IGC appoints
members to
Co-management
groups

Each co-management
groups involves an
equal number of
government
and Inuvialuit

Government agencies
appoint members to
Co-management groups

The Joint Secretariat provides administrative, technical, and logistical support to Inuvialuit Organizations and Co-management Groups.

INUVIALUIT FINAL AGREEMENT AT A GLANCE

SUMMARY OF INUVIALUIT FINAL AGREEMENT PROVISIONS

- **Land Ownership:** The IFA provides the Inuvialuit with fee simple title to approximately 91,000 square kilometres (approximately 35,135 square miles) of land in the Western Arctic Region of the Northwest Territories (NWT). This area includes about 13,000 square kilometres (approximately 5,000 square miles) on which the Inuvialuit have title to surface and subsurface rights. The Inuvialuit Settlement Region (ISR) includes the North Slope of Yukon (including Herschel Island), the eastern half of the Beaufort Sea and the associated mainland, part of the Arctic Ocean, Banks Island, much of the western part of Victoria Island, and some of the Parry Islands.
- **Eligibility and Enrolment:** An enrolment authority composed of one federal government and two Inuvialuit representatives was initially established to enrol those who were entitled to be registered as beneficiaries of the Agreement. Ongoing enrolment is now a responsibility of IRC.
- **Financial Compensation:** Under the provisions of the IFA, the Inuvialuit received a total of \$152 million over the first 14 years of the agreement. The IFA also provided for two additional payments, which were made in 1984: a one-time payment of \$7.5 million to the Inuvialuit Social Development Program (ISDP) Fund, and a one-time payment of \$10 million to the Economic Enhancement Fund.
- **Economic Measures:** Section 16 of the IFA addresses economic development in the ISR. Its broad objectives are to support Inuvialuit participation in the northern Canadian economy and their integration into Canadian society through the development of an adequate level of economic self-reliance and the establishment of a solid economic base. Since 1984, the Economic Enhancement Fund and compensation payments have helped the Inuvialuit become more actively involved in the local, regional, and national economy. This has involved long-term investments that are providing a solid base for future development.
- **Inuvialuit Corporations:** Established under subsection 6(1) of the IFA, IRC holds the overall responsibility for managing the affairs of its corporate subsidiaries and achieving the goals outlined in the Agreement. Its ongoing functions and formal obligations include:
 - implementing the land claim agreement;
 - fulfilling the role of institutional representative of the Inuvialuit; and
 - being the parent corporation to, and monitor of, the Inuvialuit Corporate Group.

The IRC is governed by six Community Corporations in the ISR through their elected chairpersons. The seven directors of each Community Corporation elect the Chairperson and Chief Executive Officer of the IRC, who, along with the chairpersons of the six community corporations, comprise the IRC Board.

The Inuvialuit Land Corporation owns the Inuvialuit lands received under the IFA. The IRC administers Inuvialuit lands through the Inuvialuit Land Administration (ILA), and holds responsibility for matters related to the management, supervision, and administration of such lands. The Inuvialuit Development Corporation, Inuvialuit Petroleum Corporation, and Inuvialuit Investment Corporation carry out business activities and invest settlement funds on behalf of the Inuvialuit.

INUVIALUIT FINAL AGREEMENT AT A GLANCE

- **Wildlife and Environmental Co-management:** The Inuvialuit have extensive wildlife harvesting rights in the ISR. They also have a mechanism for settling their claims with developers for harvesting losses and for compensation or remedial measures as required.

The IFA established structures to ensure Inuvialuit participation in wildlife management, conservation, and environmental protection in the ISR. These structures include the IGC, which represents the collective Inuvialuit rights in respect of wildlife, and six community-based Hunters and Trappers Committees (HTCs.)

The IFA also established five co-management bodies that have equal government and Inuvialuit representation:

- The Environmental Impact Screening Committee (EISC) determines whether proposed developments require detailed environmental impact assessments.
- The Environmental Impact Review Board (EIRB) carries out public reviews of development proposals deemed necessary by the EISC.
- The Fisheries Joint Management Committee (FJMC) advises the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans on matters relating to fisheries and marine mammals in the ISR.
- The Wildlife Management Advisory Council (Northwest Territories) (WMAC (NWT)) advises governments and other appropriate bodies on wildlife management and conservation matters in the NWT portion of the ISR.
- The Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope) (WMAC (NS)) advises governments and other appropriate bodies on wildlife management and conservation matters on the Yukon North Slope, including Herschel Island.
- **Arbitration Board:** Established under section 18 of the IFA, the Arbitration Board has the jurisdiction to arbitrate any difference as to the meaning, interpretation, application, or implementation of the IFA between the Inuvialuit and industry or the Canada.
- **Ongoing Implementation Funding:** Canada provides annual funding to support the implementation of IFA obligations by federal and territorial departments and agencies, and the ongoing work of other IFA implementing bodies.



Joe Creek, Ivvavik National Park (Photo: Parks Canada)

INUVIALUIT FINAL AGREEMENT AT A GLANCE

Inuvialuit Settlement Region



2016/2017 AND 2017/2018 AT A GLANCE

IMPLEMENTATION HIGHLIGHTS

- **Inuvik/Tuktoyaktuk Highway Land Exchange:** The IRC, GNWT and Canada worked collaboratively and within tight timelines to complete the exchange of lands required for the Inuvik to Tuktoyaktuk Highway. The exchange was completed in accordance with Chapter 7 of the IFA prior to the official opening of the highway on November 15th, 2017.
- **IFA 101 Training:** With project funding from Canada, the IRC developed a basic orientation/learning tool generally called the “IFA 101.” The IFA 101 course will be delivered and available to the Inuvialuit so they can learn about the purpose and content of the IFA and their rights under the agreement. This orientation course will also be beneficial to those government officials and representatives that participate in the implementation of the IFA.
- **Non-Insured Health Benefits (NIHB) Navigator:** With funding provided by Health Canada, the services of an NIHB Navigator are now available to Inuvialuit who may experience challenges in accessing the benefits available to them under the federal NIHB program.
- **Financial Software Training Course and Hardware Upgrade for HTC Administrators:** With supplemental funding provided by Canada, HTCs were able to upgrade their computer hardware and financial software to current standards, and train HTC Administrators in the use of the software.

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

- **Inuit Identification Cards:** The IRC continues to lobby Canada to develop an Inuit identification card that will improve Inuvialuit access to federal programs and services, such as NIHB.
- **Treaty Partner Funding:** The IRC continues to raise the issues of implementation of the IFA and core funding and has made a proposal to Canada to reduce the financial burden on the IRC of implementing the IFA. The IRC is hopeful that it can come to an agreement with Canada that will reduce its reliance on its own business income to implement the IFA.
- **Procurement and Infrastructure:** The IRC and government continue to discuss infrastructure needs in Inuvialuit communities and the use of local Inuvialuit-owned businesses and beneficiaries to ensure that the economic benefits of government expenditures and contracts remain within the region.



Siberian Phlox (Photo: Parks Canada)

REPORT FROM THE SIGNATORIES

INUVIALUIT REGIONAL CORPORATION (IRC)

The IRC was established with the overall responsibility of representing the Inuvialuit and their rights and benefits and managing the affairs of the settlement as outlined in the IFA. The IRC's mandate is to continually improve the economic, social and cultural well-being of the Inuvialuit through implementation of the IFA and by all other available means.

Through a democratic process, Inuvialuit beneficiaries directly control the IRC and its subsidiaries. Each Inuvialuit community has a community corporation (CC) with elected directors. The directors of the six community corporations elect the Chair/Chief Executive Officer of IRC. The Chairs of each CC, together with the Chair of IRC, form the IRC Board of Directors.

For further information about the IRC and CCs visit www.inuvialuit.com.

The IRC remains committed to fulfilling its ongoing responsibilities to implement the IFA. During the period April, 2016 to March 31, 2018, the IRC was represented on the ICC by Mr. Duane Smith (IRC Chairperson).

In 2016 the *IRC Strategic Plan 2016 – 2019* was developed from the results of past 42 Directors Meetings and Strategic Planning sessions. Based on the three core principles of the IFA, the following strategic goals were identified:

- Revitalize and celebrate Inuvialuit cultural identity and values
- Exercise stewardship over Inuvialuit lands by effectively managing Inuvialuit land use rights
- Improve and maintain the physical health of Inuvialuit and communities
- Assert Inuvialuit rights and benefits through implementation of the IFA
- Take an evidence-based, decision-making approach to policy development and advocacy
- Optimally manage the human, physical and financial resources of the Inuvialuit Corporate Group

Accomplishment Highlights

- Action plan to renew and replace the Land Application System (LUAS) to effectively manage Inuvialuit Lands
- Inuvik/Tuktoyaktuk Highway Land Exchange
- Development of a Mineral Development Strategy to encourage responsible mineral development in the ISR
- Hiring of a Non-Insured Health Benefits (NIHB) Navigator position to improve overall service delivery to Inuvialuit
- Early Childhood Intervention Pilot project
- Community Wellness Plans reviewed and submitted to GNWT for renewed funding
- Continued success of the Country Food Processing Training to improve healthy food security.
- Amalgamation of NorTerra into the IDC management team
- Continued assertion of Inuvialuit rights and benefits through the implementation of the IFA
- Advanced Inuvialuit self-government negotiations close to completion
- Signed the Inuit-Crown Relationship Declaration and held 4 meetings of the Inuit Crown Partnership Committee and 2 meetings with the Prime Minister and Cabinet members. The intent of the Declaration is to reduce disparities in social and economic conditions in areas such as health, education and income
- Working with the other 3 Inuit regions and government to develop the Arctic Policy Framework
- Devolution Agreement implementation, annual intergovernmental meetings with the Premier and reviewing and co-drafting of territorial legislation
- Development of research agenda and policies, specifically co-managing with Canada the Beaufort Sea Regional Strategic Environmental Assessment
- Establishment of Anguniaqvia Nigiqyuam Marine Protected Area (Paulatuk – Darnley Bay)

REPORT FROM THE SIGNATORIES

- Inuvialuit Environmental Monitor and Community Based Monitoring Training and implement Inuvialuit harvest survey
- Shoreline management planning for climate change in the Beaufort Sea Coastal Region.
- National and Regional: Climate Change/Energy Coordination
- Improve the understanding of the history and contents of the IFA: A IFA 101 e-Learning Project near completion. To access IFA 101, go to <https://learn.ifa101.com>.
- Introduction of new IRC website and increased use of social media to communicate with beneficiaries

INUVIALUIT GAME COUNCIL (IGC)

In accordance with the IFA, the IGC represents the collective Inuvialuit interest in wildlife and environmental matters. The Council derives its mandate from Section 14(74) of the IFA. The IGC is one of the major Inuvialuit organizations established to implement the IFA, and works in parallel with the IRC.

The IGC is responsible to uphold and administer Inuvialuit harvesting rights and also has the mandate to represent the collective Inuvialuit interest in all matters related to renewable resource management in the ISR. The IGC appoints Inuvialuit representatives to all of the joint wildlife and environmental co-management committees established under the IFA. In addition to its responsibilities under the IFA, the Game Council acts as the regional representative of Inuvialuit hunters, trappers and fishermen.

The IGC is comprised of two representatives from each of the six Inuvialuit Hunters and Trappers Committees (HTCs). Each HTC appoints from its Board an IGC Director – the voting member – and an IGC Alternate, who may or may not be an HTC Director.

The IGC Chair is elected by all 42 HTC Directors. The Chair can be any active HTC member that is 18 years of age or older. During the period April, 2016 to March, 2018, the IGC Chairperson was Mr. Patrick Gruben, who represented the IGC on the IFA ICC.

Information on the IGC can be found online at www.jointsecretariat.ca/igc.html

IGC Directors' meetings are attended by the appointed Directors (with the December IGC meetings attended by Directors and Alternates) from the HTCs. During the IGC meetings each HTC reports on issues and concerns from their respective community. Regular Members' meetings are open to the various co-management committees, government departments and others that wish to update the IGC on their activities within the ISR.

IGC members, representatives and staff attend a wide range of meetings, workshops and conferences at the local, territorial, national and international levels on matters related to the IGC's mandated responsibility for the wildlife rights of the Inuvialuit and wildlife habitat in the ISR. Through its participation in these fora, the IGC has been involved in addressing a broad range of important issues and initiatives over the reporting period.

Legislation

The IFA was signed over 30 years ago, but many older (and some newer) pieces of government legislation do not reflect the harvesting rights of the Inuvialuit. Although the IFA supersedes existing and future legislation to the extent of any inconsistency, the IGC feels that it is important to ensure that when legislation is being drafted or amended it is consistent with the IFA. The IGC provides ongoing input into various territorial and national acts and regulations. During the reporting period the IGC continued to be involved with the development of the new NWT Wildlife Act regulations. This involved meetings with other Indigenous governments in the NWT as well as the GNWT Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

REPORT FROM THE SIGNATORIES

In light of changes in the sea ice cover and climate change, the IGC has increased its participation in marine shipping issues. The IGC has registered its concern with the federal government about inconsistencies between the IFA and the *Canada Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA, 2012)* in light of the possibility it could be amended in the near future. In addition, the IGC participated in the federal legislative review of the *Fisheries Act* and the National Energy Board modernization review. The IGC continues its role as co-chair of the Beaufort Regional Strategic Environmental Assessment, alongside the IRC and CIRNAC.

Over the reporting period the IGC and the HTC continued to spend time meeting with government agencies, researchers, industry representatives, and consultants regarding proposed projects to address the wildlife and environmental management obligations under the IFA.

Wildlife and Environment Initiatives and Issues

There has been increasing international focus on issues related to polar bears. The IGC has taken a proactive role to ensure that it continues to be involved and have a say in any management decisions for polar bears that would affect the ISR. Over the reporting period, the IGC continued to work closely with other Inuit groups in Canada and with the federal and territorial governments to ensure proper and robust adaptive management of this species on a regional, national and international level. Over the reporting period, IGC staff participated in a number of meetings focused on polar bear management, such as Polar Bear Technical Committee meetings and Polar Bear Administrative Committee meetings. The IGC also assisted in the drafting of the ISR Polar Bear Management Plan.

The IGC hosted the Inuvialuit-Inupiat Polar Bear Joint Commission meetings in Edmonton, AB. The IGC has been involved in the planning for the next round of polar bear population surveys in the Beaufort Sea.

The IGC hosted the Inuvialuit-Inupiat Beluga Whale Joint Commission meeting in Edmonton. In addition, IGC staff attended the Convention for Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) and participated as a member of the working group to develop a proposal for the formal inclusion of rural communities in the CITES process.

IGC staff also attended ArcticNet Science Meeting and Muskox Health and Ecology conference, along with IGC directors, to share the Inuvialuit perspective and to gain further knowledge on a range of arctic environmental and wildlife issues.

IGC staff participated in and assisted with various meetings related to the region including: Beaufort Sea Partnership meetings, Beluga Communication Summit, Porcupine Caribou Annual Harvest Meeting, Inuvik-Tuktoyaktuk Highway Corridor Working Group meetings, Advisory Committee for the Cooperation on Wildlife Management (ACCWM) Bluenose West, Bluenose East and Cape Bathurst Management Plan and Action Plans meetings and Annual Status Meeting.

IGC support was provided for the revision and update of the Community Conservation Plans. In addition, staff assisted with and participated in joint community tours to garner community support for the ISR-Community Based Monitoring Project and to gather community feedback for the Beaufort Regional Strategic Environmental Assessment (BRSEA) and wildlife research priorities. From this work, the Traditional Knowledge Inventory and Traditional Knowledge Framework for the BRSEA were prepared.

REPORT FROM THE SIGNATORIES

IGC Committee and Board Memberships

Over the years, a range of committees were established to address on-going issues (including national and international issues) related to the management of wildlife species that directly or indirectly affect the Inuvialuit of the Western Arctic. These committees are separate from and in addition to the co-management structures established under the IFA.

Following is a list of the additional committees and boards which the IGC has appointed members to:

- **Cumulative Impact Monitoring Program Steering Committee:**

Both the Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement and the Sahtu Dene and Métis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement require the development of a method to monitor the cumulative impacts of land and water use on the Mackenzie Valley environment. The Cumulative Impact Monitoring Program Steering Committee was established by CIRNAC to provide advice and guidance to government in meeting this commitment. With the devolution of land and resources to the GNWT in 2014, cumulative impact monitoring is now undertaken by the GNWT.
- **Inuvialuit – Inupiat Beluga Management Committee:**

The Beaufort Sea Beluga Whale Agreement was signed on March 3, 2000. As per the Agreement, the FJMC has been sending ISR beluga harvesting data to Alaska. The committee meets to exchange research and harvest data and to coordinate future initiatives.
- **Inuvialuit – Inupiat Polar Bear Joint Commission and Technical Committee:**

These two committees discuss the status, health and harvesting of the shared population of polar bears in the Southern Beaufort Sea region.
- **NWT Protected Areas Strategy (PAS) Implementation Advisory Committee:**

The PAS Strategy was approved in September 1999. This Committee guides the establishment of protected areas. Several regions outside of the ISR have established protected areas in the Northwest Territories under the PAS. This is ongoing. The Inuvialuit set aside 29% of land within the ISR with some form of protection. This 29% includes three national parks, five migratory bird sanctuaries, one territorial park, one marine protected area and numerous national historic sites. It also includes the Beluga Management Zones (being established as marine protected areas) and two Bird Sanctuaries.
- **Polar Bear Technical Committee:**

The Polar Bear Technical Committee reviews scientific research and Indigenous Traditional Knowledge in order to advise and support the Polar Bear Administrative Committee, a subcommittee of the Canadian Wildlife Director's Committee that serves as a forum for the cooperative management of polar bear populations.

The Polar Bear Technical Committee is comprised of Indigenous resource users and provincial and territorial scientists from Manitoba, Newfoundland and Labrador, the Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Ontario, Quebec and the Yukon. An annual meeting of the committee is held in February.
- **Porcupine Caribou Management Board:**

The Porcupine Caribou Herd is one of the largest migratory caribou herds in North America. The Porcupine Caribou Management Board was established to support the collaborative management of the herd, including protecting and maintaining its habitat.

The Board is comprised of federal, territorial and Indigenous government representatives who work collaboratively with users of the herd and scientists in an effort to ensure the long term sustainability of the herd.

REPORT FROM THE SIGNATORIES

- **Tuktut Nogait National Park Management Board:**

The Tuktut Nogait National Park Management Board was established by Canada and the Inuvialuit to advise Parks Canada on the planning, management and operation of Tuktut Nogait National Park. The Board, which includes IRC, IGC, GNWT and Heritage Canada representatives, was set up to share information and provide input on the management of Tuktut Nogait National Park.

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA (CANADA)

Crown – Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada

In August 2017, the Prime Minister announced that the Department of Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) would be split into two departments: Department of Indigenous Services Canada (DISC), and Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC). Minister Jane Philpott is the Minister for DISC, and Minister Carolyn Bennett is the Minister for CIRNAC. The Implementation Branch (including Treaty Management West, and the Modern Treaty Implementation Office) and Northern Affairs Organization now fall under Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs (CIRNAC).

Treaty Management West (TMW)

Implementation Branch of CIRNAC coordinates Canada's involvement at the ICC. Canada's representative at the IFA ICC is the Director of Treaty Management West within Implementation Branch. Kimberly Thompson represented Canada on the ICC until May of 2016. Canada's current representative, Dale Pegg has been Canada's representative from November 2016 to present.

During the reporting period TMW supported the ICC by coordinating logistics, and writing and reviewing meeting minutes on a rotating basis. Canada also chairs the meeting on a rotating basis with the other IFA ICC members. During the reporting period, Canada chaired the November 2017 meeting in Edmonton.

TMW also works to fulfill the action items that arise from ICC meetings. The work undertaken to fulfill action items during the reporting period included coordinating with relevant officials within CIRNAC, and throughout the public service to advance issues, collect information, or connect treaty partners with the appropriate federal contact person. TMW also conducted research into the IFA historic funding during the reporting period. The outcome of that research was shared with the IFA ICC table in November 2017.

TMW also worked with MacMillan law firm to clarify the editorial changes they had proposed to the consolidated IFA, which will ultimately result in amendments to the IFA. TMW also coordinated a number of meetings with the other parties to advance the amendment process. TMW was responsible for compiling, editing and reviewing the amendments to prepare for these meetings and to prepare for consideration of the proposed technical amendments to the IFA.

TMW also worked on appointments to IFA co-management boards within the reporting year, in collaboration with CIRNAC's NWT Regional Office and the Minister's office. In partnership with representatives from the IRC, a process was undertaken to select a candidate for appointment as co-chair to the Inuvialuit Arbitration Board. This candidate was appointed in December 2017. Further work is underway to identify a candidate for the vice-chair position.

TMW is responsible for administering funding arrangements for all implementing bodies, including co-management boards and treaty parties. During the reporting year, TMW completed a renewal of core funding for the IFA's co-management boards. This funding renewal included information gathering, the development of business cases, and the process of obtaining Cabinet and Treasury Board approval. The renewed funding was ultimately approved and became effective as of April 1, 2017.

REPORT FROM THE SIGNATORIES

In winter 2017, TMW began a review of all IFA implementation funding, including the implementation funding it provides to the IRC, the GNWT, and the YG. This work is ongoing and will continue into the next fiscal year. It includes soliciting and reviewing business cases and other documents about the financial needs of those charged with implementing the IFA.

Annual or periodic reports are a method used to monitor and report on the fulfillment of obligations and other treaty-related issues. The completion of periodic reports has historically been a responsibility of TMW on behalf of Canada. However, due to a number of factors, the production of reports fell behind. An agreement was reached with the GNWT, and the GNWT is now leading the production of the reports while Canada continues to cover the cost. An MOU has been put in place with the GNWT to reimburse the GNWT for the costs associated with producing reports, including translation, design and printing.

Modern Treaty Implementation Office (MTIO)

MTIO was created in the summer of 2016. Located within the Implementation Branch at CIRNAC, the Office provides on-going coordination and oversight of Canada's modern treaty obligations and supports the mandate of the Deputy Minister's Oversight Committee (DMOC). MTIO coordinates Canada's whole-of-government approach to modern treaty implementation by working with departments to establish ongoing oversight and accountability through:

- The development of a performance measurement framework,
- Development and administration of monitoring and reporting tools and the coordination of departmental input to these tools,
- Providing a secretariat function for interdepartmental committees that coordinate implementation issues management across departments, and
- The development of an annual report provided to the Minister of CIRNAC.

The DMOC provides executive oversight of the implementation of the Cabinet Directive and Canada's roles and responsibilities under modern treaties. Consistent with the whole-of-government approach, the DMOC is comprised of Deputy Ministers representing 19 key departments.

- CIRNAC (Chair)
- DISC
- Canadian Heritage
- Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
- Employment and Social Development Canada
- Environment and Climate Change Canada
- Finance Canada
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada
- Global Affairs
- Health Canada
- Justice Canada
- National Defense and the Canadian Armed Forces
- Natural Resources Canada
- Parks Canada
- Privy Council Office
- Public Safety Canada
- Public Services and Procurement Canada
- Transport Canada
- Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat.

The DMOC met four times in 2016, five times in 2017, and once prior to the end of March 2018.

Pursuant to the Cabinet Directive, federal departments and agencies are responsible for ensuring that all federal business is designed and conducted in a way that respects modern treaties and the rights of modern treaty holders. To this end, an Assessment of Modern Treaty Implications (AMTI) is required on all proposals to Cabinet. The AMTI process ensures that departments not only identify and consider modern treaty provisions

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(for example, provisions in the IFA) when conducting their business, but also promotes the shared objectives of treaties while meeting Canada's legal obligations. To date, the MTIO has provided guidance on the completion of 93 AMTI in 2016-17 and 69 AMTI in 2017-2018.

The Performance Measurement Framework is a key tool for strengthening awareness, accountability and oversight of modern treaty implementation across Canada. In July 2016, the MTIO with the participation of 19 federal departments and agencies and representatives from modern treaty partners began work on the Framework. The Framework is expected to monitor the implementation status of Canada's modern treaty and self-government agreement obligations, as well as measure the socio-economic outcomes and impacts of modern treaty and self-government agreements. The MTIO will continue to work on the development of the framework with treaty partners over 2018-2019.

Northern Affairs Office

CIRNAC's NWT regional office in Yellowknife supports Implementation Branch in fulfilling Canada's obligations under the IFA. Specifically, the regional office provides support and expertise in the areas of board appointments and contaminated sites.

Board Relations Secretariat

The Board Relations Secretariat in the NWT regional office coordinates Canada's appointments to the Environmental Impact Review Board and the Environmental Impact Screening Committee. Canada is responsible for appointing three people to each of these boards, as well as the Chair, who is appointed by Canada with the consent of the IRC. The Secretariat is also responsible for submitting Canada's nominee to the Inuvialuit Water Board.

The Board Relations Secretariat also coordinates a Board Forum each year by working with host organizations, and provides other support such as

website maintenance and funding for Board Training. In the 2016-17 fiscal years, the Forum was co-hosted by the NEB and OROGO and held in Norman Wells, and in the 2017-18 fiscal year, it was co-hosted by the IWB and GLWB in Inuvik with a special trip to Tuktoyaktuk on the new highway.

Contaminated Sites and Remediation Division (CARD)

CARD, which is part of the NWT Regional Office, manages abandoned federal contaminated sites which have health, safety and/or environmental concerns. The objectives of CARD program are:

- To reduce risks to human health, safety, and the environment
- To prioritize and remediate contaminated sites
- To promote the social and economic benefits to aboriginal people, Inuit and northerners
- To develop innovative strategies
- To meet the spirit and intent of land claim agreements
- To implement a consistent, cost-effective and accountable program

There are 12 sites within the ISR, which CIRNAC has remediated or contributed to the remediation of. All federal sites in the ISR have been remediated, subject to the Inuvialuit Land Administration's (ILA) clearance for BAR-C.

In 2017, Imperial Oil Limited (IOL) finished remediation operations of the BAR-C site. BAR-C was first a DEW Line site and subsequently a long-term staging area for Imperial Oil's operations in the area, located on Inuvialuit private lands, on lease from the ILA. There was a reclamation agreement signed in 2013 between IOL and INAC, in which INAC provided some funding for the remediation of hydrocarbon contaminated soils in the former DEW line areas. This work has been completed and awaiting final clearance from the ILA.

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The Waste Sites Management Committee (WSMC) is also a venue for the signatories to the Devolution Agreement to provide advice to CARD and influence priorities and discuss issues and concerns. The IRC is represented at this committee, which meets at least twice a year.

CARD also provides a secretariat function for the Northern Contaminants Program (NCP) which funds long-range contaminants research projects across the North. Representatives of the IRC sit on the NWT Regional Contaminants Committee (NWT RCC) and participate in proposal reviews, advise on communicating contaminants information in the ISR, and provide advice to the management committee. There are bi-annual results workshops held by the program to ensure research results are shared with those most affected by it. The latest NCP results workshop was held in Yellowknife in September 2017.

Parks Canada

Parks Canada is responsible for the protection of natural and cultural resources, including the wildlife populations and habitats of the three national parks in the ISR: Ivvavik National Park (INP) in the western portion of the Yukon North Slope, Aulavik National Park on Banks Island, and Tuktoyaktuk Nogait National Park (TNNP) west of Paulatuk to the Nunavut border (TNNP includes a proposed expansion area extending into the Deline district of the Sahtú Dene and Metis claim area). Also included in the ISR is the Pingo Canadian Landmark administered by Parks Canada in Inuvik.

Some highlights of Parks Canada's activities from the reporting period include:

- Tourism workshops took place in Sachs Harbour, Paulatuk, Aklavik and Tuktoyaktuk in 2017. Funding from Parks Canada's national Indigenous Tourism Opportunities program provided Western Arctic Field Unit (WAFU) with an opportunity to collaborate with the Inuvialuit Community Economic Development Office (ICEDO). ICEDO worked with Capilano College

to deliver a heritage interpretation program which will help hone the skills of beneficiaries who would like to share cultural stories and traditions with visitors to National Parks as well as other places in the region. This initiative will allow participants to take better advantage of economic opportunities in the tourism industry.

Aulavik National Park (ANP)

- The rate and scale of permafrost slumping on Banks Island is among the highest in northern Canada. Slumping, which is accelerated by climate change, is altering landscape morphology and discharging vast quantities of sediment into river systems such as the Thomsen River. Parks Canada, the community of Sachs Harbour, the IGC and scientific partners are all interested in understanding the relationship between climate change and permafrost slumping in ANP as well as the impacts of this phenomenon on water quality and char habitat. Two years of data have been gathered on this project (2016 and 2017). The first year focused on the impacts of sediment discharge on water quality and fish food in the Thomsen River valley. The second year has focused on gathering data to establish reference points and baselines for determining the rate and volume of slumping in the Thomsen River Valley as well as to visually represent the scale of the phenomenon to community members and the public.

Ivvavik National Park (INP)

- In partnership with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) and the Aklavik HTC, a mark and re-capture population study of Dolly Varden Char in the Firth River was conducted. Based on the first two years of data of Dolly Varden in the Firth River, the population is estimated to be 52,395. Parks Canada plans a fourth and final year of the study this upcoming field season and will be refining these results.

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- In collaboration with Environment Yukon, a Dall sheep survey took place during the same year as the Brooks Range of Alaska census unifying the population and distribution surveys into a single mountain range census. The Dall sheep population within INP appears to be healthy. A total of 221 Dall sheep were counted within INP. Their age and sex composition was distributed in a healthy manner.
- Ivavik base camp received upgrades throughout the reporting period, with the addition of two moveable out buildings, expanded fuel containment capacity and the installation of a new satellite based radio communications system. One of the new structures is being used to house visitor safety equipment and the other is being used to store and display mining artifacts found on the site over the years.

Tuktuk Nogait Nation Park (TNNP)

- Fifteen youth from Paulatuk participated in an on-the-land cultural camp in TNNP in 2017. Together with two elders they fished, hiked, and explored the many cultural sites in the park including “many caches” – a special spot for sharing stories about ancestors who travelled and hunted through this area. In addition to participating in cultural activities, youth had the opportunity to contribute to ecological monitoring activities with Parks Canada staff.
- This past summer, Parks Canada continued mapping the vegetation within the Bluenose-West calving grounds. Photo mosaics were captured using a drone outfitted with a Sequoia multispectral camera and RGB camera. Sixteen sites were mapped. This data will be used to develop a forage habitat map of the entire park, which will include information on vegetation characteristics and caribou foraging behaviour. Additionally, it may help identify what motivates the Bluenose-West Caribou Herd to consistently return to the same area within the Melville Hills for calving. The long-term objective is to develop a protocol on reporting caribou habitat conditions to our partners.

Environment and Climate Change Canada

An important part of Environment and Climate Change Canada’s (ECCC) mandate is to help ensure that Canada’s natural environment is conserved and protected for present and future generations. The Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) of ECCC provides national leadership in the conservation of wildlife and wildlife habitat, with a particular focus on migratory birds and species at risk. ECCC, through CWS, is represented on the wildlife management advisory councils (Wildlife Management and Advisory Council – Northwest Territories and Wildlife Management and Advisory Council – North Slope) and works with Inuvialuit to co-manage migratory birds, species at risk, and their habitats. In cooperation with the Inuvialuit, CWS also manages five migratory bird sanctuaries in the ISR.

ECCC conducts studies of migratory birds and species at risk in the ISR. These studies help guarantee that populations are not over-harvested and that the habitat on which wildlife depends receives adequate protection. Studies conducted by CWS with community involvement include monitoring geese and ducks, which are important sources of food for Inuvialuit. Recent studies have focused on Snow Geese population monitoring (2015-present) and snow geese habitat (2017-present), because of concerns related to potential habitat damage from this overabundant species. Treaty implementation funding has been provided to CWS on a yearly basis to augment these wildlife study programs.

ECCC also consults with Inuvialuit on proposed listings of species under the federal *Species at Risk Act*. ECCC has worked with the Inuvialuit and other northern partners to develop recovery documents for Peary Caribou and Barren-ground Caribou (Dolphin and Union population). During the 2016-17 and 2017-18 reporting period, this work included community consultations and two rounds of jurisdictional review of the recovery documents for both types of caribou.

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ECCC's environmental assessment program supports various boards by reviewing submitted projects and providing technical comments on projects that fall within ECCC's mandate. The regulatory boards and bodies that ECCC supports in the ISR are the Environmental Impact Screening Committee, the Environmental Impact Review Board, and the Inuvialuit Land Administration for land use permits and the Inuvialuit Water Board for water licenses. During the 2016-17 and 2017-18 reporting period, ECCC reviewed 56 projects from these boards and provided technical comments for four.

During the 2016-17 and 2017-18 reporting period, ECCC had seven competitive contracts and seven non-competitive contracts that related to activities within the ISR. Most of these contracts were to support weather observation requirements. Of the 14 total contracts, 13 were with suppliers located in the ISR.



Pingo Landmark (Photo: Parks Canada)

Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO)

DFO is responsible for the management, conservation and protection of fish and fish habitat, aquatic species at risk, in the ISR in accordance with the IFA and relevant legislation including the *Fisheries Act* (Canada) and its regulations, the *Oceans Act* (Canada), and the *Species at Risk Act* (Canada.) Fish and marine mammals within the ISR are co-managed by DFO, the Fisheries Joint Management Committee (FJMC), IGC, HTC's, and communities. DFO is responsible for making policy and regulatory changes to accommodate Inuvialuit rights concerning the harvest, trade, transport and co-management of fish and marine mammal resources in the ISR. The FJMC assists the Minister of DFO in the management of fisheries and provides recommendations to the Minister on matters relating to the ISR.

DFO works closely with the FJMC, IGC, HTC's, harvesters, and community members in the delivery of fisheries and oceans management, monitoring, and research programs in the ISR. DFO provides technical, operational and financial support for these programs through IFA implementation funds and core funding. DFO and its partners conduct a variety of studies to collect scientific and traditional knowledge on fish and marine mammals and their habitats in the ISR which include, but are not limited to, long-term harvest monitoring, stock assessments, ecosystem interactions and change, and baseline inventories.

DFO supports the co-management of the Tarium Niryutait and Anguniaqvia Niqiqyuam Marine Protected Areas with the FJMC and Inuvialuit communities; which includes financial support for management, monitoring and research activities. In addition, DFO supports integrated oceans management activities in the ISR, including enhanced traditional and local knowledge coordination and use of a geospatial platform to support decision making.

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GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES (GNWT)

On April 1, 2017, the GNWT Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Intergovernmental Relations and the Department of the Executive were amalgamated to form the Department of Executive and Indigenous Affairs (EIA). The Minister of both former departments, the Honourable Robert R. McLeod, continues on as the Minister of the newly formed department.

EIA's Implementation Division is responsible for representing the GNWT on the IFA ICC. During the period April, 2016 to March, 2018, the GNWT was represented on the ICC by Ms. Susan Bowie (Director of Implementation).

More information on the GNWT can be found online at www.gov.nt.ca

Indigenous and Intergovernmental Affairs Branch

The Indigenous and Intergovernmental Affairs Branch of EIA is responsible for many of the matters that the former Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Intergovernmental Relations was responsible for, including land, resource and self-government agreement negotiations and implementation, intergovernmental program and service delivery arrangements, intergovernmental relations, consultation, the Intergovernmental Council and matters relating to Indigenous rights.

Implementation Division

EIA's Implementation Division is responsible for coordinating the GNWT's implementation activities under four NWT land claim agreements and one stand-alone self-government agreement. The division is also responsible for developing or negotiating many of the ancillary documents that accompany land, resources and self-government agreements, including pre-effective date plans, implementation plans, financing agreements and memoranda of agreement respecting intergovernmental program and service delivery arrangements.

The Implementation Division is responsible for the administration of land claim implementation funding received from Canada and disperses implementation funding to departments responsible for GNWT obligations under land claims. The division consolidates funding submissions received from departments when funding renewals are due, and represents GNWT departmental interests in securing adequate implementation funding to fulfill GNWT land claim obligations.

As a participating government in the IFA and a member of the IFA ICC, the GNWT has responsibility, along with the other members of the committee, for preparing and/or reviewing minutes, chairing meetings, preparing and/or reviewing agendas and participating in the completion, follow-up or further discussion related to action items discussed during IFA ICC meetings.

A GNWT Implementation Advisor position is tasked with providing support to the GNWT's IFA ICC member and undertaking other activities relating to the implementation of the IFA. The Implementation Advisor attends IFA ICC meetings along with the IFA ICC member and other members of the Implementation Division team as required. The Implementation Division provides support to GNWT departments on the GNWT's responsibilities under the IFA as well as historical information on the implementation of the IFA and advice on how it may impact departmental activities.

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Inuvik to Tuktoyaktuk Highway Land Exchange

Over the course of the 2016/17 to 2017/18 reporting period, the GNWT ICC member, Implementation Advisor, as well as other intra and interdepartmental resources were dedicated to GNWT tasks associated with the Inuvik to Tuktoyaktuk Highway land exchange.

In order to construct the Inuvik to Tuktoyaktuk Highway, the GNWT required ownership of portions of Inuvialuit settlement lands. In exchange for these lands, the Inuvialuit received a gravel source commonly known as “312”. Following the construction of the highway, and prior to the highway opening, the parties undertook a complex and detailed process to transfer, through federal Order-in-Council, Territorial lands to the Inuvialuit and Inuvialuit lands to the GNWT. The requirement to have Canada undertake the land exchanges arises as many of the obligations of Canada with respect to acquisition of Inuvialuit lands were not transferred to the GNWT as part of the Devolution Agreement.

Sand and Gravel Royalties

In completing infrastructure projects in the ISR over the reporting period, the GNWT used implementation funding to pay sand and gravel royalties to the Inuvialuit.

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR)

Wildlife Management Studies and Programs

Under the IFA, the GNWT has responsibilities relating to wildlife management including responsibility for establishing subsistence quotas pursuant to section 14 of the IFA. Work over the reporting period has addressed:

- **Beaver Management:**

Concerns have been raised about increases in the number and distribution of beavers in the ISR. In spring 2017, management actions were implemented including harvest monitoring with carcass/sample submissions, and purchasing and tanning hides for local use. Additional discussions are needed with JFMC and DFO to move this initiative forward.

- **Caribou – Harvest Data (HTCs and Renewable Resource Councils):**

Peary, Barren-ground and Porcupine caribou are very important game species in the ISR. Collection of harvest data, including sex, is important information for management purposes. Due to commitments under the Harvest Management Plan for the Porcupine Caribou Herd in Canada it is imperative that collection of Porcupine caribou harvest data be rigorous and verifiable.

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- **Barren-Ground Caribou Monitoring:**

Periodic surveys of barren-ground caribou herds are required to monitor population trend and ensure that the harvest is sustainable. Since 1986, the size of the Cape Bathurst, Bluenose-West, and Bluenose-East herds has been estimated using aerial post-calving photo surveys. These surveys are conducted during late June to mid-July when the caribou form large aggregations for insect relief. The groups are located by tracking radio-collared caribou, which are then photographed. Caribou are then counted on the photographs and herd size is estimated. Population estimates obtained for the Cape Bathurst and Bluenose-West suggest that these herds declined between 2000 and 2006 and stabilized between 2006 and 2015. Estimates have also been obtained for the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula herd since 2006.

- **Barren-Ground Caribou Management Planning and Implementation:**

The Advisory Committee for Cooperation on Wildlife Management (ACCWM) recommended the management plan for the Cape Bathurst, Bluenose-West and Bluenose-East caribou herds to the Parties. The final action plans were recommended in March 2017 and new revised versions are expected based on the fall Status meeting. ENR has tasks under these plans, participates on working groups and attends the annual status meeting.

- **Porcupine Caribou Herd (PCH) – PCH Harvest Management Strategy:**

The Implementation Plan for the Harvest Management Plan outlines the actions that each Party will undertake to meet the commitments under the Plan. The Implementation Plan was finalized in 2010 and revised in 2015. Each Party has actions they are expected to complete annually. ENR commitments include: communicating about the Harvest Management Plan, providing input into and review the annual technical report, working with the Inuvialuit and Gwich'in to collect harvest and other data, developing a PCH hunter education package, patrolling the Dempster Highway jointly with the Gwich'in, Inuvialuit and Yukon Government, providing regular updates to committees, etc. A complete list of the commitments of the GNWT and the other parties to the PCH Harvest Management Plan is included as Appendix A to the Management Plan. ENR continues to work to meet the GNWT's commitments under the plan.

- **Caribou – PCH Collars:**

Alaskan, Yukon and NWT biologists collaborate on the monitoring that happens on the Porcupine Caribou Herd through the Porcupine Caribou Technical Committee (PCTC). Many of the monitoring activities rely on the collared caribou e.g. cow survival, calf survival, and bull: cow ratios. The purchase of collars annually assists the PCTC in meeting its objective of maintaining 100 collars on the herd.

- **Caribou – Peary – Genetics:**

ENR has been working with partners on a landscape genetics project looking at Peary Caribou. This can help us better understand movements between islands and interbreeding with other caribou such as the Dolphin-Union herd. ENR has asked for people traveling in Peary Caribou range to submit feces samples. Nunavut has collected multiple samples from their portion of the range from community members and by helicopter or hiking surveys. Preliminary results indicated more samples are needed, particularly on Victoria Island.

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- **Dall's Sheep Management Plan and Monitoring:**

The continued wellbeing of this population and the maintenance of their habitat requires coordinated and collaborative management, goodwill, and cooperation between the two territories and two/three land claim areas. It is also recognized that, as well as the value of the Dall's sheep to Canadians generally, a special relationship exists between the Indigenous users and this population. A draft management plan has not yet been approved by the Parties.

The draft Management Plan calls for specific monitoring of the Dall's sheep population. This includes aerial surveys and community monitoring programs. An aerial survey was conducted in June 2014 and ENR worked with Yukon Government and the Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board to conduct a follow-up survey in June 2017. The results of the survey indicate 647 sheep.

- **Grizzly Bear – Harvest Monitoring:**

Grizzly bears are listed by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) under the "Special Concern" category and are a very high profile species.

Each year a tag/sample kit (tag, bags, map, and information on samples required) is prepared and distributed with each tag issued. The harvest information is reviewed annually to ensure that the grizzly bear harvest/kill is sustainable within the region. Each year, ENR produces a report, "Summary of Harvest for Species under Quota", for all species harvested under quota. The report is submitted to the Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT), and the Wildlife Management Advisory Council (Yukon North Slope). These co-management boards review the harvest information annually. The communities are provided with a copy of the report and a poster that summarizes harvest information for the last five years. For several years now bone, fat and skin/hair samples have also been requested for diet analysis.

- **Grizzly Bear – Population Study:**

Local knowledge indicates the number of grizzly bears has increased since quotas were implemented in the late 80s early 90s and quotas were adjusted based on this information with the understanding that additional scientific data would be collected. Initial DNA darting work determined the study area was too large to effectively capture a large enough sample size to determine an overall population estimate.

ENR recognizes the ongoing need to get an updated population estimate for grizzly bears. Evaluating the results from the work on the Yukon North Slope and the process used to extrapolate to the broader grizzly bear management areas will provide insight into the design process. ENR would like to hold meetings with key members of the HTC's to determine the smaller study areas for DNA studies however currently grizzly bear populations are seen to be healthy and these estimates are not a priority for funding.

- **Moose – Population Densities:**

To ensure that moose populations are managed in a sustainable way, it is critical that we know the current population status and trend in terms of density, composition, and recruitment rate. This survey will provide density estimates of moose in the Gwich'in Settlement Area and Inuvialuit Settlement Region survey blocks. This information is essential to long-term monitoring of the species and to make sound moose management decisions in the region. ENR conducted a similar survey in March 2017.

- **Muskox – Health Monitoring:**

Erysipelothrix, a bacterium not previously reported in the Arctic, has recently emerged as an important disease-causing agent in muskoxen in Canada and Alaska. From 2010-2013, summer die-offs associated with this bacteria occurred on Banks and Victoria islands. ENR is collaborating with Susan Kutz, a researcher from University of Calgary and a number of her students to look at Erysipelothrix and other diseases (such as lungworms) in Muskox. They are

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investigating the prevalence of Erysipelothrix and trying to determine its point of introduction and impact on the population. Collections of samples are being coordinated with the HTC's. Additional work is being conducted to look at lungworm prevalence and overall health of muskox.

- **Polar Bear – Management Plan:**

Polar bears have been listed under both the federal *Species at Risk Act* (Canada) and the *Species at Risk Act* (NWT) Act as a Special Concern. ENR worked with WMAC (NWT) WMAC (NS), IGC, YG and PC to develop a Management Plan for the ISR that was recommended to the Ministers. The implementation plan was also recommended to the Ministers. Implementations of the actions are required with an annual review of status of actions under the plan.

- **Polar Bear – Beaufort Sea Assessment:**

Based on the recommendation from the Inuvialuit-Inupiat to conduct a new assessment for the Southern Beaufort Sea, the technical advisors conducted a double observer visual strip transect survey using helicopter in spring 2017 in collaboration with Alaskan partners. The data is being looked at by a contractor but there were not many bears seen with this effort. The instrument based survey that was being planned for spring 2019 has recently been put on hold as NOAA attempts to work through technical aspects of polar bear detection in the Chukchi Sea survey.

- **Polar Bear – Harvest Monitoring:**

Under the HTC by-laws, polar bear harvesters are required to report their harvest and provide biological specimens to ENR. ENR Inuvik region summarizes the harvest data and reviews the sex ratios of the harvest annually, for the previous 3 years, and the previous 5 years to ensure that the harvest is sustainable. The results of this review are provided to WMAC (NWT), WMAC (NS) and IGC each year. This data is also provided each year to the commissioners of the Inuvialuit-Inupiat agreement and Inuvialuit-Inuit of the Kitikmeot agreement.

For the past several years, bone, fat and skin/hair samples have also been requested for diet analysis. Harvesters were compensated for their time at \$10 per sample. Girth and length have been removed from the kits but maps are still trying to collect hunter's observations in a more timely fashion. ENR also sent additional maps to the communities to collect information from unsuccessful hunters. A poster was developed and distributed that describes what the samples are for.

A collaborative study was initiated to look at fatty acids in fat samples to shed light on the diet of ISR polar bears over the past 10 years. Recently hundreds of fat samples were sent to York University where Katie Florko, an MSc student in Greg Thiemann's lab presented preliminary results in June 2016. Collaborators are needed to conduct additional stable isotope analysis on the bone and hair/skin samples.

- **Polar Bear – Viscount Melville:**

Population estimate fieldwork for the VM was completed in 2014/2015. This was the third field season using a traditional mark-recapture. In spring summer 2015, fuel caches used during the mark-recapture program were cleaned up and additional gear was removed from the field. Collars deployed in 2014 were programmed to drop in 2016. Data analysis is underway and once completed meetings will be held in Ulukhaktok and Cambridge Bay for results presentation.

- **Polar Bear – Traditional Knowledge:**

The joint WMAC (NWT) and WMAC (NS) project on polar bear TK in the ISR is complete. The report presents TK gathered from individuals interviewed in each of six Inuvialuit communities, thus representing a regional perspective on the ecology and status of the polar bear sub-populations in the ISR. All the information has been consolidated in a report and used to inform management decisions that pertain to polar bears.

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- **Wolf – Harvest Monitoring:**

Arctic wolves are a high profile species. Inuvialuit have exclusive right to harvest wolves in the ISR. Peary caribou numbers on Banks and Victoria islands have decreased since 1972. Caribou numbers in the Cape Bathurst and Bluenose-West caribou herds have declined since 1992. In order to get an idea the impact of wolves on the caribou populations, ENR initiated a wolf harvest monitoring program that collected skulls and stomachs from wolves harvested by members of the Sachs Harbour and Olokhatomiut HTCs. This program was expanded to the mainland in 2006/07. Commencing in 2015/2016 carcasses were no longer accepted, however ENR Inuvik has continued the sample collections for skulls, and some other key samples that can be used for diet analysis.

- **Wolverine – Harvest Monitoring:**

The wolverine (*Gulo gulo*) is a scavenger and opportunistic predator that has experienced considerable population reduction and range retraction across North America. This species has low resilience to negative population pressures and is susceptible to harvesting pressure. Across much of the north an unknown number of wolverine pelts are being used for parka trim and remain in the communities for domestic use so fur auction records do not accurately reflect the harvest. As a result, the GNWT's ability to reliably document wolverine harvest levels is compromised. This work would form part of an NWT-wide initiative following the COSEWIC assessment of the western population of wolverine is being listed as a *Special Concern*.

In the ISR, the IGC implemented limitation on hunting of wolverine by non-resident and non-resident alien hunters. In order to help determine if the overall harvest is sustainable, information was needed

on the numbers, distribution, and composition of wolverine taken in the ISR. Annual harvest data will form a better foundation from which to assess whether this level is sustainable, and to address other management issues. This long-term study will provide comprehensive data on regional harvest levels, as well as insight into patterns of wolverine harvest, feeding habits, age and sex composition, body condition and reproductive data.

Harvest data is a fundamental piece of information required by wildlife managers. Other data analysis being coordinated includes tricinella, and parasites in the intestines. Commencing in 15/16, ENR limited the program to skulls only collections to monitor sex and age of the harvest and work on data analysis.

Co-management Board Participation

In addition to supporting work and coordinating activities undertaken by the GNWT, implementation funding provided by Canada also supports the GNWT's participation in co-management board activities, including:

- A permanent member on the Environmental Impact Screening Committee designated by the GNWT and appointed by Canada;
- A permanent member on the Environmental Impact Review Board, designated by the GNWT and appointed by Canada; and
- The Chairperson of the Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT) and members appointed by the GNWT.

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GOVERNMENT OF YUKON (YG)

The Yukon Secretariat in the Policy, Planning, and Aboriginal Relations Branch of Department of Environment is responsible for coordinating the YG's implementation activities under the IFA, managing the allocation of implementation funds received from the Canada, and representing YG on the ICC. During the period April, 2016 to March, 2018, the YG was represented on the ICC by Ms. Jennifer Meurer (Director, Policy, Planning and Aboriginal Relations), and alternate members, Ms. Cassandra Kelly and Ms. Gritt Hoffmann (Managers, Corporate Planning and IFA Secretariat). Ms. Stephanie Muckenheim, IFA Implementation and Projects Coordinator, also attended on behalf of YG.

The YG can be found online at: <https://yukon.ca/>

Yukon Secretariat

Other administrative tasks provided by the Yukon Secretariat include: providing updates to the IRC, IGC, and the Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope) [WMAC (NS)], and annual reporting to Canada. The Yukon Secretariat is also responsible for ensuring Yukon memberships on IFA Co-management Boards and Committees are filled, and provides support for the member's participation in meetings and associated board business.

YG provided triannual implementation updates to the IRC and IGC during this reporting period. YG staff also provided annual IFA implementation presentations to the IGC at their September meetings in Whitehorse. YG participated in four IFA-ICC meetings in Inuvik and Edmonton; as well as several IFA-ICC teleconferences. YG was involved in on-going discussions with Canada regarding the renewal of core funding levels for IFA Implementation. In December 2017, YG advanced an IFA Funding Renewal Submission to Canada, identifying projected implementation funding needs for a ten-year period from 2018 to 2028. Given that there has not been an increase in core funding since 2004, YG has requested supplementary funding to augment core funding since 2013. In the 2016/17 and 2017/18 fiscal

years, YG received a total of \$477,000 in supplementary funding to augment annual implementation funding allocated to Herschel Island - Qikiqtaruk Territorial Park, Wildlife Programs, Heritage Resources, Yukon Secretariat, and Yukon participation on the Environmental Impact Screening Committee.

Wildlife Programs and Wildlife Research Projects

YG, with the support of WMAC (NS) and the IGC, undertook various wildlife and habitat-related research projects between 2016 and 2018, to support the special conservation regime on Yukon's North Slope. IFA implementation funding is allocated annually to partially recover salary dollars for the North Yukon Regional Biologist's work on wildlife research and planning on the Yukon North Slope. Travel expenses for YG members on WMAC (NS) are provided to participate in meetings and Council business. Some of the wildlife research projects undertaken between April 1, 2016 and March 31, 2018 include:

- Porcupine Caribou Herd Management Projects, including: annual satellite GPS collaring of caribou on the Yukon North Slope; Porcupine Caribou habitat use of the Yukon North Slope; and a Porcupine Caribou rut count.
- Yukon North Slope Muskox Management Projects, including: satellite GPS collaring of muskox on the Yukon North Slope; a muskox diet and ground-based harvest survey; a muskox population survey on the Yukon North Slope; a muskox composition survey; and development of a muskox management framework, which included several workshops in Aklavik.



Muskox on Herschel Island (Photo: Stephen Underhay)

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- Wildlife Camera Project to document wildlife use of Avadlek Spit on Herschel Island.
- An Ecological Landscape Classification to identify ecosystems of conservation concern on the Yukon North Slope.
- South Beaufort Sea Polar Bear Population Survey in collaboration with the GNWT.
- North Richardson Mountain Sheep Survey.

Final project reports are submitted to the WMAC (NS) upon conclusion of the project, and results are reported at WMAC (NS), Aklavik HTC, and IGC meetings.

Herschel Island-Qikiqtaruk Territorial Park

IFA implementation funding is received for the operation and maintenance of Herschel Island-Qikiqtaruk Territorial Park (Qikiqtaruk, the Park), including personnel costs and annual costs associated with the operation of the Park office in Inuvik. Funds are used for the protection of the natural and historic resources in the Park and to provide support for visitors.

Qikiqtaruk typically opens the first week of April and closes the first week of September, depending on weather conditions and cruise ship schedules. There are four seasonal Park Rangers on staff from April to September, with one additional Ranger on call. The Park Rangers are all Inuvialuit, hired from the communities of Aklavik and Inuvik. The fulltime Senior Park Ranger is situated in Inuvik to manage year-round operations, and visits Qikiqtaruk three to four times during the summer months.



2016 Summer Season:

- In 2016, the Park opened on April 7 and closed on September 6.
- Crew changes throughout the year were done every two weeks via twin otter aircraft, which landed on an ice landing strip in the spring and a beach landing strip in the summer and fall. A helicopter was used for crew changes when the landing strips were flooded during storm surges. Several float planes with tourists also landed in Pauline Cove throughout the summer.
- Storms and ocean surges in late fall 2015 and summer 2016 caused significant flooding in Pauline Cove. The high water levels deposited significant amounts of debris on the beach landing strip. The storms in 2016 also caused damage to many of the historic structures in Pauline Cove. This was the highest water seen in many years. A total of 395 visitors travelled to Qikiqtaruk in 2016, including: permafrost researchers, staff from YG, Parks Canada, and the Canadian Coast Guard, tourists from sailboats and float planes, and Inuvialuit and Inupiat visitors. There were also 230 cruise ship passengers.
- There were 432 wildlife sightings recorded, including: caribou, muskox, grizzly bears, polar bears, whales, raptors, and various other waterfowl.
- Rare sightings included a walrus in Pauline Cove, a McGillivray Warbler, and a Wester Tanager. These two species had never been observed before on Qikiqtaruk.



REPORT FROM PARTICIPATING GOVERNMENTS

2017 Summer Season:

- In 2017, the Park opened on April 8 and closed on September 15. The season was extended to accommodate a late season visit from the C-3 Ship in celebration of Canada's 150th Birthday.
- Upon arrival in spring 2017, Park Rangers observed that several of the historic structures had been damaged during the winter months and were in need of repair.
- In 2017, Qikiqtaruk became an *Occasional Use Marine Facility* (OUMF). The purpose of this designation is to assist Transport Canada with keeping track of the marine vessels entering and leaving Canada. Park Rangers were required to meet the vessels and record the type of vessel, time of arrival and departure, number of passengers onboard, and obtain a passenger list from the captain. This information was forwarded to Transport Canada.
- Yukon Parks Branch and the Aklavik HTC collaborated to host an Elder and Youth Program in August 2017. This program was well received and the participants enjoyed two weeks on Qikiqtaruk harvesting Arctic Char and caribou.
- In 2017, the Tarsiut Caisson, an old drilling platform in Thetis Bay off the Coast of Herschel Island, was finally removed.
- On September 11, YG staff and Inuvialuit welcomed the C-3 Ship, which was sailing through Canada's Northwest Passage.
<https://canadac3.ca/en/homepage/>
- A total of 525 visitors travelled to Qikiqtaruk in 2017, including 151 cruise ship passengers and passengers on the C-3 Ship. Other notable visitors were the YG Premier and Minister of Tourism and Culture.
- There were 240 wildlife sightings recorded including: caribou, muskox, grizzly bears, polar bears, raptors, and various other birds and waterfowl.

In 2016, a ten-year review of the *Herschel Island-Qikiqtaruk Territorial Park Management Plan* was initiated by the Yukon Parks Branch, in collaboration with WMAC (NS). The purpose of the review is to identify any changes that are needed to ensure appropriate strategic direction over the next ten year period. The review, which is still in progress, is being carried out by a joint YG, WMAC (NS), and Inuvialuit Committee, which will be responsible for developing and submitting the new Park Management Plan to YG Department of Environment and to WMAC (NS) for review and approval. In 2017, the *Herschel Island-Qikiqtaruk Territorial Park Management Plan* review continued with community meetings in Aklavik and Inuvik to garner feedback on the new draft vision and goals of the plan. These were also posted online, where YG departments, the public, and stakeholders had an opportunity to provide feedback. A draft revised management plan has been completed, and will be distributed for review and public consultation in early 2018. As per the provisions in the IFA, WMAC (NS) will then formally recommend the plan to the YG Minister of Environment. Completion of a final recommended plan is expected by the end of 2018.



C-3 Ship Herschel Island (Photo: Stephanie Muckenheim)

REPORT FROM PARTICIPATING GOVERNMENTS

Herschel Island – Qikiqtaruk Territorial Park Heritage Resources/Historic Site Management

Staff from YG Historic Sites Unit visit Qikiqtaruk annually to monitor and inspect historic structures and undertake repairs where required. Adjustments to the work plan are often made after arrival to repair unanticipated damage and wear on the buildings from the previous fall and winter. Storms and ocean surges in late fall 2015 and summer 2016 damaged a number of the structures. The following is a listing of the work undertaken on some of the structures during the summers of 2016 and 2017:

2016 Summer Season:

- Work focused on repairing the cribbing below buildings 1 (Northern Whaling and Trading Co. Store & Warehouse) and 2 (NW&TCo. Shed), where damage had occurred from the 2015 storm.
- The Hunters and Traveler's Cabin was raised and insulation in the floor was examined, due to concerns that the August 2015 storm and flooding may have caused damage to the floor framing.
- Work was done on the Icehouse to stabilize the entry, and doors were also adjusted so that they closed more tightly in order to reduce the infiltration of warm air during the summer season.
- Repairs were done on many of the historic buildings, and doors and hinges were replaced.
- Additions and improvements were made to the interpretive displays in Building 4, the Pacific Steam Whaling Co. Community House.



Ice House on Herschel Island (Photo: Stephanie Muckenheim)

2017 Summer Season:

- Work focused on raising Building 11, one of the smaller dwellings, to replace several beams and upgrade floor framing. New beams and flooring were installed to replace extensively decayed material. Interior finishes were documented and stripped back to the interior wall sheathing. Several interesting features were found including the previous locations of built-in furnishings and several small sketches were found on interior finishes. The building is now securely resting at a height which will allow it to completely dry out prior to continuing work on the structure.
- Flooring repairs were completed in Building 3 (Customs Warehouse), broken windows in Building 3 (Customs Warehouse) were replaced, and damaged areas of wall shingles were repaired on three other historic buildings.

Staff from the Yukon Archaeology and Paleontology programs also travelled to the Park in 2016 and 2017 to conduct inspections and document the fossils and artifacts that have washed up on the Island and collected by visitors. The Historic Sites Unit worked with Yukon Parks Branch on the review of the *Herschel Island-Qikiqtaruk Territorial Park Management Plan* and providing recommendations for future resources management of the historic and heritage on the Island.

Co-management Board Participation

In addition to supporting work and coordinating activities undertaken by YG, implementation funding provided by Canada also supports YG's participation in co-management board activities, including:

- A permanent member on the Environmental Impact Screening Committee designated by YG and appointed by Canada;
- A permanent member on the Environmental Impact Review Board, designated by YG and appointed by Canada; and
- A permanent member on the Arbitration Board designated by YG, and appointed by Canada.

IFA IMPLEMENTING BODIES

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL (WMAC) NWT

WMAC (NWT) was created under the IFA, to give effect to the principles of co-management of wildlife by Inuvialuit and governments, as specified in the Agreement. The Council began its first full year of activities in 1987/88.

The Council's mandate is to advise appropriate ministers on all matters relating to wildlife policy, and the management, regulation, research, enforcement and administration of wildlife, habitat and harvesting for the Western Arctic Region (WAR.) The Council also provides advice on wildlife issues to wildlife management boards, land use commissions, the Environmental Impact Screening Committee, the Environmental Impact Review Board, and any other appropriate bodies. It is the responsibility of the Council to prepare conservation and management plans and to determine and recommend harvestable quotas. The Council also reviews and advises the appropriate governments on existing or proposed wildlife legislation and any proposed Canadian position for international purposes that affect wildlife in the WAR. The Council's geographic area of jurisdiction is that part of the ISR within the Northwest Territories. The Council's membership consists of three members appointed by the IGC, two members appointed by the GNWT, one member appointed by the Canada, and a Chair. The Chair is appointed by the GNWT, with the consent of the Inuvialuit and Canada. The Council focuses on the conservation of terrestrial wildlife species (and polar bears), and birds. For that reason, the GNWT appoints representatives from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR), and Canada appoints a representative from the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS). The Council provides

a forum for resource users and regulators to discuss all wildlife matters pertaining to the WAR. The Council works closely with the IGC (IGC), the six Inuvialuit HTCs, the government agencies responsible for wildlife management in the ISR, and the other co-management bodies established by the IFA.

Over the course of the reporting period, WMAC (NWT) held regular meetings four times per year, participated in teleconferences and held several community tours.

WMAC (NWT) has representation on a number of other committees and in addition to its own internal meetings it participates in meetings of the Advisory Committee for Cooperation on Wildlife Management, Conference of Management Authorities, and the Wildlife Act Working Group to name a few.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL (WMAC) NORTH SLOPE (NS)

The Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope) [WMAC (NS)] is responsible for the area of the ISR that falls within the Yukon North Slope, including Herschel Island. WMAC (NS) provides advice to the appropriate federal and territorial government ministers on matters relating to wildlife policy and the management, regulation, and administration of wildlife, habitat and harvesting; as well as, advice pertaining to park management for Ivvavik National Park and Herschel Island - Qikiqtaruk Territorial Park. WMAC (NS) is the counterpart to the WMAC (NWT). The Council consists of four members and a Chair, with the two members representing the Inuvialuit and one member each representing the governments of Canada and the Yukon. The Chair is appointed by YG with consent from the Inuvialuit and Canada.

IFA IMPLEMENTING BODIES

Over the course of the reporting period, WMAC (NS) held regular meetings four times per year and participated in many wildlife co-management meetings. One of the Council's roles is to provide a Wildlife Conservation and Management Plan for the Yukon North Slope. Over the course of the reporting period, WMAC (NS) has been working on an updated plan, which is scheduled for completion in early 2019.

For more information on WMAC (NS) activities, please visit their website at: <https://wmacns.ca/>.

Contact information for WMAC (NS):

Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope)
P.O. Box 31539
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 6K8
Phone: 867-633-5476
Email: wmacns@wmacns.ca

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT SCREENING COMMITTEE (EISC)

The EISC conducts primary environmental screening of developments proposed for both the offshore and onshore areas of the ISR. Developments considered include:

- Oil and gas,
- Mineral exploration and extraction,
- Industrial site clean-up and restoration,
- Granting of water rights,
- Commercial tourism ventures; and
- Land use associated with government sponsored or funded research.

The EISC was established pursuant to section 11(5) of the IFA. The Committee is comprised of 7 permanent members, including 3 members appointed by the Inuvialuit, 3 appointed by Canada and a Chairperson appointed by Canada, with the consent of the Inuvialuit. Of the 3 members appointed by Canada, 1 is designated by the YG and 1 by the GNWT.

The EISC has developed Operating Guidelines and Procedures to provide information and guidance to developers, government authorities, the Inuvialuit community and other organizations regarding the structure, procedures and information requirements of the EISC.

For projects on the Yukon North Slope, both the environmental screening and review process established by the IFA and the Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment Act both apply.

EISC members and staff held regular board meetings and teleconferences during the reporting period, and participated in other activities related to the Board's responsibilities and expertise in environmental matters.

Contact information to obtain EISC Annual Activity Reports or Operating Guidelines and Procedures:

P.O. Box 2120, Inuvik NT XOE OT0
Phone: (867) 777-2828
Fax: (867) 777-2610
E-mail: eisc@jointsec.nt.ca
Web: www.screeningcommittee.ca

IFA IMPLEMENTING BODIES

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REVIEW BOARD (EIRB)

The EIRB conducts reviews, through a public hearing process, of projects referred to it by the EISC and recommends what development projects should move forward, and any terms and conditions for those projects. Proposed developments in the ISR that have the potential for significant adverse environmental effects are referred to the EIRB. In making recommendations, the EIRB considers the need for wildlife compensation, mitigation measures and remedial measures.

The EIRB was established under section 11(22) of the IFA and consists of seven (7) permanent members, three (3) appointed by Canada, three (3) appointed by the Inuvialuit and a Chairman appointed by Canada, with the consent of the Inuvialuit. Of the three (3) appointed by Canada, each of the Governments of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon shall designate one (1). Each member is appointed for a three-year term and is eligible for re-appointment.

EIRB members and staff held regular board meetings and teleconferences during the reporting period, and participated in other activities including meetings with the IGC and JS. EIRB also participated in an Offshore Technology Conference, Arctic Energy and Emerging Technology Conference and Husky Lakes Tour. These activities are part of ongoing board training and development.

Contact information to obtain EIRB Annual Report:

P.O. Box 2120, Inuvik NT XOE OTO
Phone: (867) 777-2828
Fax: (867) 777-2610
E-mail: eirb@jointsec.nt.ca
Web: www.eirb.ca

FISHERIES JOINT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (FJMC)

The FJMC advises the Minister of DFO on ISR fish and marine mammal management matters and assists the Minister in administering Canada's rights and obligations under the IFA with respect to the management of fisheries. The Committee works with government and renewable resource user groups in Canada and Alaska to oversee common migratory stocks.

The FJMC is established pursuant to section 14(61) of the IFA and includes 2 (two) IGC-appointed members, two DFO-appointed members and a chairperson appointed by the 4 (four) members. The Committee meets on a quarterly basis.

Contact information to obtain FJMC Annual Report:

P.O. Box 2120, Inuvik NT XOE OTO
Phone: (867) 777-2828
Fax: (867) 777-2610
E-mail: fjmc-rp@jointsec.nt.ca or fjmc-rb@jointsec.nt.ca
Web: www.fjmc.ca

IFA IMPLEMENTING BODIES

HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS COMMITTEES (HTCS)

In accordance with the IFA, each Inuvialuit Community has an HTC that is responsible for certain harvesting rights and management functions that are set out in 14.(75) of the IFA. These include:

- Advising the IGC on local matters that are within the HTCs area of responsibility and the creation of community hunting and trapping areas;
- Advising the IGC on requirements of subsistence users in regard to fish and animals;
- Sub-allocation of quotas;
- Creating of by-laws respecting the exercise of Inuvialuit harvesting rights
- Encouraging and promoting Inuvialuit involvement in conservation, research, management, enforcement and utilization in relation to ISR wildlife resources;
- Assist in the provision of harvesting data to WMAC (NWT and NS) and FJMC; and
- Assist WMAC (NWT and NS) in carrying out their functions.

The terms of by-laws made by an HTC under paragraph 14(76)(f) of the IFA and set out in regulations specific to each HTC are, pursuant to subsection 14(77) of the IFA, enforceable under the *Wildlife Act* (NWT). Current by-laws address the hunting of polar bears, grizzly bears, lynx, wolves, and barren-ground caribou.

HTCs are also involved in the ISR Community-Based Monitoring Program and are responsible for the completion and updating of Community Conservation Plans.

Each HTC sends two representatives to represent its community on the IGC.

JOINT SECRETARIAT (JS)

The JS was established in 1986 to provide technical and administrative support to the IGC, EISC, EIRB, FJMC and WMAC (NWT), including maintaining a collective website. The WMAC (NWT) portion of this website contains information about the Council's activities and mandate, and downloadable versions of many of the Council's documents (e.g. Inuvialuit Community Conservation Plans, and annual reports). The JS records and makes available all materials associated with the business of these groups.

The JS office is located in Inuvik, NT. A Secretariat Office for the WMAC(NS) is located in Whitehorse, YT.

IFA IMPLEMENTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE

The establishment of an IFA Implementation Coordinating Committee (ICC) has been a key component of all comprehensive land claims agreements (CLCAs). When the IFA was signed in 1984, implementation plans and implementation committees were not required components of the plan. In 1994, however, the IRC and Canada agreed that it would be beneficial to form an ICC to address ongoing issues and concerns related to the implementation of the IFA. Following considerable internal review, an IFA ICC was established on May 11, 1999.

The IFA ICC is comprised of senior representatives from the IRC, IGC, GNWT, YG, and Canada. The committee monitors the ongoing obligations of the parties pursuant to the IFA and supports the resolution of issues arising with respect to the implementation of the claim. The IFA ICC also serves as a forum in which issues can be raised and discussed regarding the implementation of the IFA. The committee has agreed that decisions will be reached unanimously among the appropriate or affected parties.

Over the course of the reporting period, the IFA ICC met bi-annually, to consider issues and initiatives identified by one or more parties as appropriate for the IFA ICC forum. Key implementation matters in front of the committee are set out in the Implementation Highlights and Challenges chapter of this report. Actions and activities of each signatory and participating government are set out in the relevant chapters of this report.

APPENDIX

FUNDING PROVIDED BY CANADA FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IFA		
IMPLEMENTING BODY	2016-17	2017-18
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation:		
Core	40,000	46,000
Ikhil Invoice Payment	109,547	149,507
Beaufort Sea	484,169	847,550
Total	\$633,716	\$1,043,057
Joint Secretariat:		
Core Funding (Direct from Canada)	1,938,573	3,184,396
Increase		184,620
Supplemental Funding 2016/2017:		
WMAC/NWT	231,750	
Tarium Niryutait Protected Area	231,750	
Organizational Review and Implementation	338,708	
Supplemental Funding 2017/18:		
IFA 101 Guide		70,000
Flow-through via GNWT	2,388,515	2,388,515
Total	\$5,217,546	\$6,256,934
Government of the Northwest Territories:		
Flow Through to Joint Secretariat	(see above)	(see above)
Inuvialuit Hunters & Trappers	692,268	1,020,000
GNWT Departments (Environment & Natural Resources, Executive & Indigenous Affairs, Lands)	1,130,941	1,324,499
Total	\$1,823,209	\$2,344,499
Yukon Government:		
Core (including WMAC (NS))	1,090,319	1,454,070
Supplemental: Herschel Island Qikiqtaruk Territorial Park	416,000	257,000
Total	\$1,506,319	\$1,710,070
Inuvialuit Arbitration Board		
	Funding not requested	Funding not requested

