

## **Traditional Knowledge of Caribou and Caribou People**

### **APPENDIX D:**

#### **Traditional Knowledge Workshop Report (2017)**

# Respect Caribou, Manage People: Report on the 2017 Bathurst Caribou Range Plan Traditional Knowledge Workshop



## Acknowledgements

The Bathurst Caribou Range Plan Working Group is grateful to community members who participated in the TK Workshop for their generous contributions of knowledge, insight, guidance, and encouragement. You are commended for your courage in participating and commitment to speaking your truths. Your feedback is invaluable to the Bathurst Caribou Range Plan.

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Finally, many thanks are sent to Philip Liske and Joseph Judas for providing the opening and closing prayers for the TK Workshop, respectively. Thanks also to the Honourable ENR Assistant Deputy Minister Fred Mandeville for giving the opening address to the TK Workshop and for providing words of encouragement and gravity to the workshop and its participants.

## Disclaimer

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Your culture is a little different from ours. But if you actually listen we are all saying the same thing just in different ways. (Arthur Beck, June 6, 2017)

We keep saying let's work together but we need to go to each group and actually do it. There are lots of good hunting grounds but we need to be sure the caribou are looked after, and keep them plentiful for the next generation. I hope other First Nations will do it as well and talk to their groups. The calving grounds are important, it's not a good thing to let mines go into the calving grounds even for exploration: they have to stop that. I know it's a lot of money but tell them that the caribou are important to them. We need to send a strong message to the government. We need to work it out. . . The caribou are a really important issue for all of us. Sometimes it is hard to put it into words . . . Our livelihood, diet: caribou are everything and it is so important to keep the caribou from dying out. (Philip Liske, June 6, 2017)

Monitoring is scientific word. I like the word watching, our ancestors are watching with us. I am so happy to be here and listen to everything. We are all teaching each other so let's keep this going. When we use traditional knowledge it's about our ancestors. When we go home we should sit with our elders and our leaders and talk to them. (Georgina Chocolate, June 6, 2017)

The migration of caribou changes, if they go in the same area all the time they will have no food, so they change their migration routes so that they always have food. Caribou have life cycles, it goes up and down, and right now we are in a down cycle. (Jayko Palongayak, June 5, 2017)

There are 11 main things to affect the caribou, water, food. Lichen takes 50 years to grow so the caribou can digest it. This time is different, I don't think the cycle will come back like it used to because of the other things going on. When I first started [hunting] there were 430,000 caribou and it was going down, then one year we lost 200,000 they said that they died. (Arthur Beck, June 5, 2017)

Our youth are also not taught the law of the land. I live by the Aboriginal law, then I live by the federal law. They are forgetting the first law. (Arthur Beck, June 5, 2017)

## Report Summary

Developing the Bathurst Caribou Range Plan (BCRP) requires a high-level of community input through traditional knowledge, sound science, and the development of innovative ways of bringing multiple ways of knowing together when decisions are made. A workshop focusing on traditional knowledge (TK) of the Bathurst caribou was convened as one way in which communities could engage in the BCRP. This workshop (the second TK workshop, as the first was held in 2016) focused on soliciting input related to the proposed goal, objectives, tools/approaches as outlined in the *BCRP Interim Discussion Paper* (BCRP 2016b) and *BCRP Interim Range Assessment Technical Report* (BCRP 2017).

The workshop took place in Yellowknife, NWT on June 5-6, and included representatives from the following Aboriginal organizations: Athabasca Denesuline, Burnside Hunters and Trappers Organization, Ekaluktutiak Hunters and Trappers Organization, Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board, Kugluktuk Hunters and Trappers Association, Łutsel K'e Dene First Nation (LKDFN), North Slave Métis Association (NSMA), NWT Métis Nation (NWTMN) and Tłı̨chǫ Government (TG) and the Wek'èezhì Renewable Resources Board (WRRB).

Workshop participants made the following suggestions regarding the *BCRP Interim Discussion Paper* (BCRP 2016b) and *BCRP Interim Range Assessment Technical Report* (BCRP 2017):

- reword the BCRP “framework” (goal, objectives, principles, and tools/approaches) to be more specific to TK and community issues
- better highlight where TK informs the BCRP (drawing from the technical document)
- divide the BCRP technical report into a TK report and science report; and
- respect existing land use plans and other processes.

In addition, the following recommendations were made that are specific to the framework proposed in these two documents:

- revisit goal
- add monitoring as a tool
- strengthen compliance and enforcement
- teach youth the traditional laws
- revisit protected areas: crossings
- revisit protected areas: calving grounds
- consider protected areas: caribou fences
- focus on youth in guardianship programs
- support traditional law; and
- revisit cumulative disturbance frameworks.

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## 1. Background

The Bathurst Caribou Range Plan (BCRP) is being prepared through the collaboration of a working group composed of government and non-government agencies and organizations from the Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Saskatchewan. The Plan will recommend approaches for managing and reducing the impact of cumulative disturbance on Bathurst caribou and their habitat. The Plan is considering other values supported by land use, including traditional practices and the traditional economy as well as industrial development, and is focusing on range and population-scale effects and solutions. The Plan will provide tools and approaches to reduce impacts on caribou and improve land use decision-making across the Bathurst caribou herd's range based on both western science and traditional knowledge (TK).

The BCRP started in 2014 with a large group and we talked about what we wanted to do in terms of a range plan and what did we mean when we said range plan. We meant a plan to manage caribou habitat. When we say caribou habitat we mean the activities that are taking place on the land and these could be communities, they could be roads, they could be things like forestry, mining, and other kinds of industrial development. But how can we manage, how can we think about, how can we undertake some of these activities in a way that is not going to harm caribou, or in a way that will allow caribou to come back to be more plentiful in the future. (Karin Clark, BCRP TK Workshop, March 2016)

TK must be utilized in the BCRP in a meaningful, consistent, and respectful way from the outset through to the outcomes. Although challenging in that it can be a new and often 'foreign' approach, the *strategic decision-making process* that guides the BCRP is grounded in TK understandings where key concepts such as the importance of respect for caribou are at its core. However, a key challenge for the BCRP working group and project team is to illuminate how and where TK has directed the approach and outcomes undertaken in the development of the BCRP.

In keeping with a commitment to recognize and honour TK, the BCRP Working Group convened two workshops of TK holders from across the range of the Bathurst herd. The first workshop was held in 2016 and provided key observations, comments and understandings that were incorporated into *BCRP Interim Discussion Paper* (herein, *Discussion Paper*)<sup>1</sup> and *BCRP Interim Range Assessment and Technical Report* (herein, *Technical Report*).<sup>2</sup> The second workshop was to gather feedback on these documents.

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<sup>1</sup> Bathurst Caribou Range Plan. Interim Discussion Document. December 2016b.

<sup>2</sup> Bathurst Caribou Range Plan. Interim Range Assessment and Technical Report. March 2017.

## 2. Workshop Overview

The purpose of the TK Workshop was to bring together working group members representing Indigenous organizations as well as knowledge holders from across the range of the Bathurst herd to discuss the Discussion Paper and Technical Report, as per the proposed agenda (Appendix A).

Documenting and incorporating feedback and outcomes from this workshop are just one step towards informing the BCRP and process.

The TK Workshop was held on Chief Drygeese Territory of the YKDFN, at the Scotia Centre in Yellowknife, NT, from June 5-6, 2017. The session was co-facilitated by Joanne Barnaby (Barnaby Consulting) and Natasha Thorpe (Trailmark Systems) from 8:30 to 4:30 daily. Janet Murray provided *in situ* and post production transcription of recordings. A key element of facilitation was to record key points, themes and quotes on large 'sticky-notes' that were posted on the wall. As the workshop progressed, key themes emerged under which each post-it sticky-note was then organized. This approach reminded participants of what had been said and how thoughts, concerns or suggestions were emerging. The emergent themes became the 'bones' of the TK Workshop to be shared with the Working Group and eventually into the BCRP.

Participants, all of whom provided authorization to use of his/her name in reporting, included:

- Athabasca Denesuline: Lawrence Adam, Tina Giroux, Napoleon Pacquette
- Burnside Hunters and Trappers Organization (BHTO): Sam Kapolak
- Ekaluktutiak Hunters and Trappers Organization (EHTO): Clarence Kaiyogina
- Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board (KRWB): Ema Qaqqutaq (June 5 only)
- Kugluktuk Hunters and Trappers Association (KTHA): Bobby Anavilok, Jayko Palongayak
- Łutsel K'e Dene First Nation (LKDFN): Archie Catholique (June 5 only), Antoine Michel, Sunrise Lockhart
- North Slave Métis Association (NSMA): Adrian D'hont
- NWT Métis Nation (NWTMN): Arthur Beck, Tim Heron
- Tłıchq Government (TG): Joseph Judas, Georgina Chocolate, Petter Jacobsen
- Yellowknives Dene First Nation (YKDFN): Edward Doctor, Philip Liske, Fred Sangris (June 5 only)
- Wek'èezhìi Renewable Resources Board (WRRB): Allice Legat, Sarah Taylor

At the outset of the workshop, the facilitators gave an overview presentation of some of the TK understandings and broader issues informing the BCRP. How to heal the relationship between people and caribou was a key understanding shared at the last BCRP TK Workshop in March 2016 (BCRP 2016a), and one still at the forefront of the hearts and minds of northerners. Accordingly, this became our starting point from which followed a quick overview of the conditions and events grounded in some of the other collective understandings held by Caribou People:

- People have been talking about the problems related to the disappearance of the caribou for a long time.



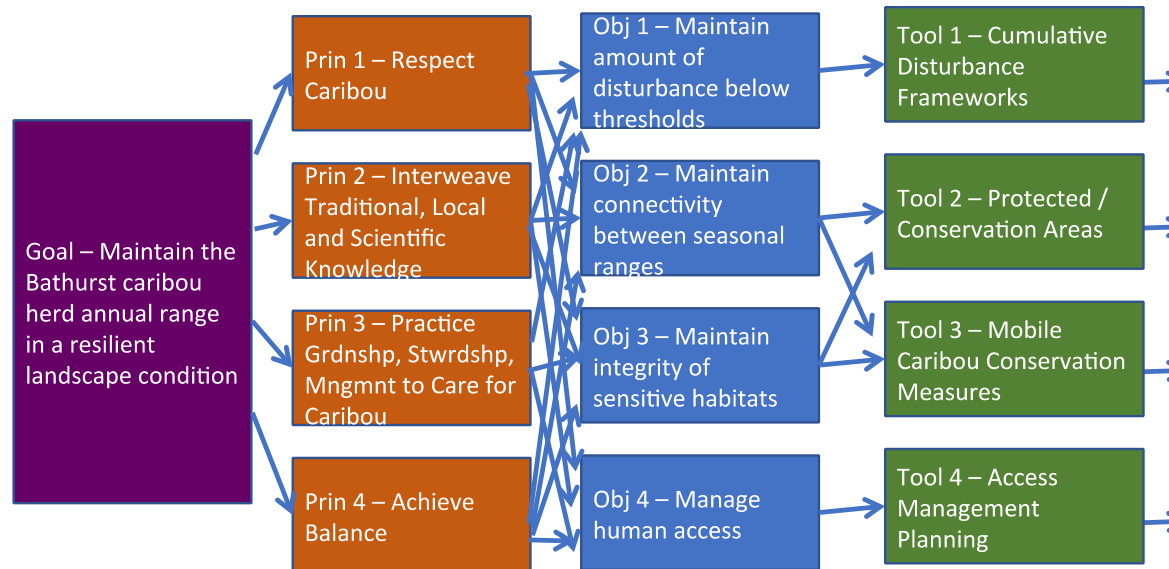
- Elders have been talking about the relationship between human beings and caribou and our responsibilities.
- Back when the world was new, there were agreements made between people and animals; there is concern that we have broken those agreements.
- The traditional laws that have been in place for hundreds of years have been broken and this is why the caribou have left us.
- Some elders have been saying that we need to go back and talk to the caribou and see what they need from us as human beings to allow them to come back.
- Need to go and make amends, apologize to the caribou so we can clear the way so caribou can speak to us again and tell us what they need.
- Elders have been trying to help by sharing their TK.
- TK shared by the different aboriginal groups is really valuable.
- Some Elders say what we are doing is not enough; that what we are doing and what government is doing to prevent herds from disappearing is not enough and not working.
- Elders have been frustrated for a long time about not having a place for the spiritual connection with caribou to be understood and relevant to decisions related to caribou management and caribou habitat. (BCRP 2016a: 3)
- Elders have been expressing concerns that mining development would lead to the disappearance of the caribou ever since diamonds were discovered.

Discussions throughout the TK Workshop centred around a framework for the BCRP as outlined in the *Discussion Paper* and *Technical Report* (Figure 1).

Simultaneous transcription was a key factor in the workshop. Verbatim transcripts help to “get the words right,” which is important given a legacy of Aboriginal peoples feeling that their words have been misconstrued or appropriated. Notes from the first day were circulated on the morning of the second day so that participants could make any edits and facilitators could make necessary revisions. In late June, digital copies of notes from both days were circulated to participating groups. Participants were given two weeks to return comments and edits before the notes were considered final (Appendix B).

In an effort to continuously improve the BCRP process, an evaluation form was circulated at the close of the workshop. Results from completed forms combined with comments shared during the closing circle suggested that this initiative was a success according to participants (Appendix C).

Why? → What? → How ? → How exactly?



Goal → Principle → Objective → Tool

**Figure 1 Proposed goal, principle, objectives and tools guiding the workshop discussion**

### 3. Proceedings: Key Framework Issues

Discussions at the two-day workshop were rich and insightful. There seemed to be a genuine interest in understanding one another’s perspectives, particularly around the complex challenges of balancing caribou, economics, socio-cultural elements, “the land”<sup>3</sup> and more. The participants proposed several suggestions aimed at improving the incorporation of TK into the Draft Range Plan through comments on the Discussion Paper and Technical Report, as outlined below.

#### 3.1. Reword the BCRP “Framework” (Goal, Objectives, Principles, and Tools/Approaches) to be more Specific to TK and Community Issues

Most workshop participants either found it challenging or did not have the opportunity to review the Discussion Document and Technical Report. The original intention of the TK Workshop was to have TK

<sup>3</sup> The term “the land” here is understood to mean everything in the environment – the land, water, air, animals, plants, people and more. This term is commonly used by northerners to have this broad and holistic understanding.

knowledge holders plus Aboriginal members of the Working Group familiar with the reports participate so that those most familiar with the BCRP could update those being brought into the process. When these challenges were more fully understood, the facilitators responded by revising the agenda such that participants were given a high level overview of the BCRP Discussion Document with a focus on the underlying goal, principles, objectives, and tools to check-in with workshop participants that the “framework” of the BCRP was on track.

Table 1 outlines the original and proposed revisions to the wording of the framework. Since the group was not able to make it through all headings due to time limitations, the facilitators were advised to put forth revisions to the Working Group that would be more reflective of TK in general and community issues in particular. There was a recognized need to seek more plain language in order for the framework to be more relevant to communities.

**Table 1 Proposed and suggested revisions to goal, principles, objectives and tools**

Proposed	Suggested Revisions
Goal 1 - Maintain the Bathurst caribou herd annual range in a resilient landscape condition.	Maintain the ability of the Bathurst caribou herd annual range in a sustainable and resilient condition to support caribou.  Enhance caribou habitat to ensure the ability of the caribou to recover to over 400,000.
<b>Principles</b>	
Prin 1 - Respect Caribou	Respect caribou, land, water and air
Prin 2 - Interweave traditional, local and scientific knowledge	Traditional knowledge and scientific knowledge shall inform all decisions jointly and equally and shall be explained fully
Prin 3 - Practice guardianship, stewardship and management to care of caribou	Practice guardianship and stewardship of caribou  Practice more TK to youth  Engage youth actively in guardianship activities and establish learning opportunities with elders
Prin 4 - Achieve balance: Consider ecological, cultural and economic values	Achieve Balance: Respect ecological, cultural and economic values while recognizing the full value of the traditional economy  The land is bedding, our freezer and our bank.
<b>Objectives</b>	
Obj 1 - Maintain amount of disturbance below thresholds	Reduce disturbance below limits  Reduce disturbance below limits recognizing that mines and exploration activities act as barriers to caribou  Cut down noise, dust  Fight forest fires in range

Obj 2 - Maintain connectivity between seasonal ranges	<p>Connect caribou lands throughout the year</p> <p>Halt mining or exploration during migration and calving season.</p>
Obj 3 - Maintain integrity of sensitive habitats	<p>Improve all the connections within sensitive habitats</p> <p>No mining or hunting of caribou until population shows real strength.</p> <p>Allow hunting of predators on calving grounds.</p>
Obj 4 – Manage human access	<p>Control human access, monitor winter roads</p> <p>Control hunters</p>
<b>Tools</b>	
Tool 1 – Cumulative Disturbance Frameworks	<p>Think about All Effects at Once, Together</p> <p>Quantify all activity and disturbance before</p> <p>Noise and dust control</p> <p>Limit the number of mines operating to two in the range once current mines close.</p> <p>Limit the location and extent of exploration.</p>
Tool 2 –Protected / Conservations Areas	<p>Caribou Respect Areas?? Caribou Guardianship Areas??? Caribou Healing Areas???</p> <p>Protection, conservation actions and area designations for most sensitive or important caribou areas</p> <p>Calving ground</p>
Tool 3 –Mobile Protection Measures	<p>Moving Caribou Respect Areas??</p> <p>Moving Caribou Guardianship Areas???</p> <p>Moving Caribou Healing Areas???</p> <p>Mobile Protection Measures with Spatial and Temporal flexibility</p> <p>Monitor hunters</p>
Tool 4 - Access Management Planning	<p>Access Controls for People</p> <p>Access Management Control</p> <p>Not just harvester access: commercial and recreational access too.</p> <p>Practice(?) custom, TK</p>
Tool 5 – Guardianship, Monitoring and Education	<p>Actively engage TK holders and youth in monitoring and education</p>

### **3.2. Better Highlight where TK Informs the BCRP**

Participants who reviewed both documents found that TK needed to be highlighted better in the Draft Range Plan than presently in the Discussion Document. The suggestion is to have TK highlighted in the Draft Range Plan more like the way it was distinguished in the Technical Report.

When we reviewed the Discussion Document, we had a hard time figuring out where all the traditional knowledge was put in, it was a lot of science. But yesterday I was given the Technical Document which does have the traditional knowledge in it. Making us feel like our voices weren't being heard. It is heavy on the science/modeling. The TK is in the technical document. I'm hoping when the Range plan is written that the TK is better reflected. (Tina Giroux, June 6, 2017)

### **3.3. Divide the BCRP Technical Report into a TK Report and Science Report**

The intention of the BCRP from the start has been to bring together multiple ways of knowing as much as possible. However, the challenge in this approach can be that TK is lost within a more prescribed context. Participants in the TK Workshop thus recommended that the BCRP Technical Report be divided into two separate reports: a TK Report and Science Report. Participants felt that the 'interweaving of TK and western science' must take place at the decision making level and how each knowledge system was drawn from to inform decisions.

### **3.4. Respect Existing Land Use Plans and Other Processes**

Aboriginal groups across NWT and NU have either developed or are drafting land use plans (e.g. Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, Tłıchq Land Use Plan). The intention has always been that the BCRP must defer to these community-driven processes and this was reiterated during the workshop. Indeed, protected or conservation areas already drafted in existing plans have been mapped and identified in drafting the BCRP.

I feel like I am saying a lot but the elders I worked with in the 90's pulled together a monitoring program. They talked constantly about the young people. It is something that Jimmy Martin and Romie Wetrade directed me to keep saying until someone listened. . . in 2010 the WRRB recommended TG put in place a Monitoring program based on their traditional model. The reason that it was important to the elders was because 3 generations worked together to watch the land, and of course people keep saying it's too expensive but this is what they wanted and it worked. The harvesters were the ones watching the land, they would be compensated and this especially works when you can't hunt caribou. The ladies would also be on the land because they know what is on the land and then also work on the meat. Young people who are in school in the summer or the winter would travel with the harvesters and learn how to monitor two ways, from school and also from the elders. It was also a way to reclaim the language and Georgina was one of the people who worked with them. . . I just want to put it out there as a way to monitor, it is a more complete way to monitor, it includes the air, the fish, the water. It is written down and available. (Alicia Legat, June 6, 2017)

At the new mine [Sabina], they are going to have good cameras set up around the mine and try and see where the caribou are and try and not to bother them. (Bobby Anavilok, June 5, 2017)

There are many threats to caribou and caribou habitat such as human development, but climate and environmental change is also a significant issue particularly with respect to increased fires:

We are talking about change and we see climate change all around us. I remember the elders used to say a long time ago that they didn't have caribou for many years, they were all gone to the inner land, to the island, and they were stuck there for many years. Now all the burned area east there are no trees, nothing. (Napoleon Pacquette, June 5, 2017)

## **4. Proceedings: Key Content Issues**

The following feedback provided by workshop participants relates more specifically to the tools and approaches proposed in the Discussion Paper and Technical Report.

### **4.1. Revisit Goal**

Many participants felt that it was not enough to 'maintain' caribou habitat and that we should focus on actions that will result in returning the populations back to pre-development conditions (e.g., populations of over 400,000 caribou).

### **4.2. Add Monitoring as a Tool**

A significant recommendation coming from the TK workshop was to make monitoring a fifth tool in addition to cumulative disturbance frameworks; protection / conservation areas; mobile caribou conservation areas; and access management planning. Rather than monitoring falling within access management, it was thought that having it highlighted separately would emphasize its importance. Further, it would support better compliance and enforcement.

### **4.3. Strengthen Compliance and Enforcement**

Several workshop participants noted that compliance must be better enforced with respect to road access, hunting practices, operational procedures and mines.

Animals go right by the mines all the mines that we have here the migration is coming through them and they should stop their work for that time so the animals can go by. Because there are lots of questions about whether or not machines are stopping when animals are passing like they are supposed to. We should try to tell them to stop until the animals pass but it is true, who is going to enforce that? (Joseph Judas, June 5, 2017)

It was clear to participants that it is not enough to observe and report on activities harming the caribou: action to stop these activities must be taken.

Further, questions about what is happening at exploration camps were raised as there are fewer caribou related policies, procedures and regulations in place to govern exploration versus development activities. This needs to be considered in the BCRP.

#### **4.4. Teach Youth the Traditional Laws**

Concepts such as monitoring, compliance and enforcement are embedded within traditional laws although they may be understood by other names. Traditional laws have long governed how Aboriginal groups engage with their territory, overlapping territories and territories of neighbouring Aboriginal groups. In particular, these laws dictated that if an individual were going to harvest on a neighbouring territory, a request would be made to the Chief. Many workshop participants called for a return to this practice and that youth must be reminded and taught this and other traditional laws such as not wasting meat, harvesting only what you need, and paying respect to the spirit of the caribou etc.

Now young people are trigger happy, shooting, we have to teach them not to waste meat. If you hit a caribou you have to down it and bring it back home. I think some bylaws need to come into place whether we like it or not. The trucks that come down full [of meat], my grandfather told me only take what you need. I still to this day only take what I need. There are things you need to watch for. Traditionally, I still teach the kids what to do. I remember when I used to use the dog sled, even one drop of blood on our clothes, they used to get mad. . . The caribou liked when we hunted with dog sled, now they hear a snow machine and they take off. . . On our side, on the east side we watch, it's pretty far to hunt, pretty soon we will be up by Coppermine. (Antoine Michel, June 5, 2017)

#### **4.5. Revisit Protected Areas: Crossings**

All workshop participants agreed on the importance of caribou crossings. The Tłıchǫ gave a presentation of their research on caribou crossings based on their current efforts (e.g. Dedats'eetsaa 2016, 2017), while other groups spoke to their efforts to document these within their own territories. It was agreed that, at a minimum, key crossing areas would be presented to the Working Group and that Aboriginal Groups would continue to provide understandings on these to the Project Team where possible.

I wanted to say a few words on the protected areas. All the crossings they are really important to these animals, what I am trying to say is that all the areas that we have pointed out are important and we want these animals to be protected. Maybe someday we should try to take the cameras and get pictures and see where the animals go. Maybe someday we should try to work with Nunavut Those calving grounds are like a hospital for them, it should be protected. What I am trying to say is that area where all the babies are born should be protected. They know that animals come out and then go back, they knew that. There used to be wolves around and bears. October and November the bears and wolves are gone. They know the caribou are gone so they go too. Then two years ago hardly any animals came down to Wekweeti and the tree line because it wasn't that cold and the fires had burned everything. They are just like humans and tell each other. (Joseph Judas, June 5, 2017)

We Inuit know that water crossings change from time to time, they are not all the same all year. We always try and educate our younger hunters not to hunt in these areas, and we tell the public and they listen most of the time because it is not only coming from us the HTO but also the elders. (Jayko Palongayak, June 5, 2017)

#### **4.6. Revisit Protected Areas: Calving Grounds**

The group discussed at length the differences between mobile protection measures, protected areas, and conservation areas.

All participants agreed with the idea of protecting calving grounds, but there were differences in recommendations in how to realize this protection.

Some people thought that calving grounds and potential calving ground habitats should be completely protected from human disturbance. Others felt that mobile protection measures would be enough to keep the caribou safe given the frequency in which calving grounds shift.

There have been a lot of interesting comments and we have lots of information to move forward with. I was at that meeting last week [Sabina hearings] and there was lots of stuff for protection of caribou and if the calving grounds shift over time to the project area then it would be shut down. I agree with everyone about protecting the calving grounds if we want to have a chance of bringing the numbers back up. (Sam Kapolak, June 6, 2017)

I love this animal. We need to protect the birthing ground. It is sacred where the caribou give birth. When [they are at the calving grounds] we have to watch it. (Georgina Chocolate, June 5, 2017)

In terms of activity yes but what if there is a footprint left there will it be a barrier and cause a disturbance for the caribou. Just food for thought. The calving ground will shift again, but where will it go, and will we be limiting where they can go? (Adrian D'Hont, June 6, 2017)

Balancing lack of employment in Nunavut with the need to protect caribou calving grounds is highly complex. Delegates from Nunavut appealed to the rest of the group to consider the high rates of suicide and welfare threatening all Aboriginal communities today.

We are working with the mines and we don't see that as a problem. Us Inuit people need work. If you put a number on how many people are on welfare, out of 32,000, 5,000 people are on welfare depending on our government and you are telling me that we don't need work. . . We also have a lot of unemployed people in our region and we understand how to work with industries because we have been working with them since the 90's with Ekati and the 80's with Lupin. 65 years. From the industry side of things there is always some destruction to our land but we know that it will go back to what it was before. . . Government is letting us live on welfare. We want to be independent. The federal government and the Nunavut government is not helping us. Industry is the only one coming in to provide us with some help even though it's only for 15 years. . . We are going to continue on to help our young people with employment



and getting them off welfare. We have the highest suicide rate in all of Canada. . . It's been an education here as to how to protect the caribou herd. Thank you for looking after our caribou. They are born and raised in Nunavut and in winter we adopt them to you. I hope each measure and request goes to you HTOs. (Jayko Palongayak, June 5, 2017)

Participants recognized the need for employment and suggested that the current mines in the area should be challenged to meet their promises for northern and Aboriginal employment first before any further exploration or development is approved. If these promises were kept, the need for jobs would be satisfied.

I hear you about the suicide its happening with our communities as well, all First Nations people and we have to work together and learn from each other and be close together with the land and animals because the caribou are really important. It is true, I believe you. You talk about suicide. Our heart is hurt sometimes. It is happening with us all over the place. In our communities, all FN people. In that way we have to be working together close. Give advice to each other and learn from each other. (Napoleon Pacquette, June 6, 2017)

We are working with the mines and we don't see that as a problem. Us Inuit people need work. If you put a number on how many people are on welfare, out of 32,000, 5,000 people are on welfare depending on our government and you are telling me that we don't need work. The GN is not giving us any work. We try to find work through industrial development where our people can get trades. Worried that you have concluded industrial development will ruin the land. (Jayko Palongayak, June 5, 2017)

I understand you are looking at jobs but look at the mines. The reason we say this is because we have a lot of experience with industry since the 1930's. You haven't had any industry up there. I know you are looking for work for your people but once you take all the minerals, oil and such what is going to be left, nothing for our people. (Arthur Beck, June 5, 2017)

I understand that, I have nothing against caribou; I think we can work together and we can't blame the industry for the caribou decline. Where we come from we see predators and an open winter road for harvesting and easy access to the animals. We don't have easy access to the animals. (Jayko Palongayak, June 5, 2017)

There are people waiting for the road to be developed so they can go hunting out there easier. If you are trying to revive the herd, then we need to really stop hunting, and we can do that but I think trucks and roads are really hard on the herds. I think if you go by dog sled and snow machine it's not as hard on the herds. I understand what they are trying to do to bring back the herds. I think the roads make it too easy [to hunt]. (Archie Catholique, June 5, 2017)

Although it is recognized that predatory control is being discussed and addressed in other processes in both the NT and NU, another way to protect calving grounds is not to hunt caribou on calving grounds:

Kugluktuk Hunters and Trapper association have worked together on the caribou and I am one of the board members for the group. We had made a suggestion to the GN about how we should handle where the caribou keep their young ones and the HTO we had a motion that passed that there were no hunting in the calving grounds until the young were out of the calving so June, July, August and September. (Jayko Palongayak, June 5, 2017)

Further, harvesting predators on the calving grounds would help with calf survival.

Calving grounds, we want to protect them, we know it's not too long in the season. You know when you go on a hill and look for animals (predators). We can camp near the calving grounds, give the calves the best chance to survive by taking out bears and other predators. Government probably has money for gas and camping and good way to take young people out. Shoot more fur animals. We can't do that at the calving grounds because it can scare them off. It's good to take young people out camping and showing them. (Bobby Anavilok, June 6, 2017)

We can look after us, the hunters, but we can't tell the wolves not to take any caribou, we can shoot many wolves and bears. They are having problems with many grizzly bears around cabins. The big bears they know what is going on and stay away from people. We can't control the land, where they graze if they all stay in one place and eat everything but it is the predators as well, we can regulate the hunters with tags but we can't regulate the predators. (Bobby Anavilok, June 5, 2017)

Aboriginal peoples have long recognized the importance of hunting predators to encourage calf survival, and this has sometimes been in contrast with current wildlife rules or regulations:

We were watching calving grounds, a grizzly came down and shook a calf and killed it but didn't eat it. Then it went to another one and killed it but also didn't eat it. So I was going to go and shoot the grizzly but the biologist that was with me said that was illegal and I said if I don't do it who will? You are a biologist and you are seeing this and not doing anything about it. (Fred Sangris, June 5, 2017)

#### **4.7. Consider Protected Areas: Caribou Fences**

Incorporating caribou fences as areas requiring protection (and as indicators of important areas for caribou) was also proposed:

We actually documented caribou fences and I think they are important, and they are important because they are also by old camps. Do you want that kind of activity? Where they used to funnel the caribou through places. Caribou fences were made illegal in 1976? Those areas were often near places that were natural crossings (on lakes) but associated with places that were good camps. Think about protecting those areas. How fast do you want that kind of information? I can work with Georgina and Petter on this. Can't forget about the winter habitat.

Important to protect birthing grounds and summer travel routes. Can't just protect one or two areas. Need enough of the range that they can actually survive. (Alice Legat, June 5, 2017)

#### **4.8. Focus on Youth in Guardianship Programs**

Workshop participants advised that youth must be involved in all of the proposed tools, but particularly in monitoring and guardianship programs.

When I cut caribou meat I do it the way my elders taught me. So that is how I teach them. A lot of the kids stay home and use the computer and technology. Then they're working for the mines and have money and buy machines and guns and they see caribou and shoot them all then just take the bit of the caribou they want and leave the rest. That's not the way to treat a caribou. . . If there was some money for on the land programs we could do some of this but the big problem is they don't understand our language. (Joseph Judas, June 6, 2017)

The youth should be on the land when there are no caribou so they can learn about their land so that they know what to do when the caribou come back. (Alice Legat, June 6, 2017)

#### **4.9. Support Traditional Law**

Youth engagement will also facilitate the sharing and learning of traditional laws. However, workshop participants advised that more focused efforts were needed to make sure that these traditional laws were taught, shared, understood, and renewed. Incorporating these traditional laws into current caribou harvesting protocols was also understood to be critical, and was recently incorporated into a harvesting protocol by the Athabasca and Manitoba Denesuline (Appendix D):

The winter before the caribou didn't come to our community so they went a far distance to Manitoba to get caribou and there was a lot of clashing so we met and formed a protocol about notification of leadership, there are 10 different protocols, increasing education, mutual respect, maybe that can serve as a model. (Tina Giroux, June 5, 2017)

I was going to say a few things on caribou; we are here for a few days about saving the caribou and increasing it. To me when I listen to people talking I am confused by the industry. I was focusing mostly on caribou because that is our livelihood, and that is combined with the land and we are supposed to take care of the land that our ancestors used. What if they put some sort of a sign up about the Dene Law and Hunting Law and when they go out there is always a boss who tells them about the laws, don't over harvest, how to treat them? Then the young people could learn from that. (Georgina Chocolate, June 5, 2017)

#### **4.10. Revisit Cumulative Disturbance Frameworks**

Workshop participants considered the cumulative disturbance frameworks and discussed the proposed thresholds. There was some suggestion that the number of operating mines at any one point should be limited to one/two per range planning area, while still maintaining a focus on increasing Aboriginal employment and contracting or until the herd returned to higher levels, for example, 100 – 150,000.

Within 50 yrs I am not going to be here. The young people will look at it differently and maybe looking at doing things differently. Need to make it better on each side. Someday our kids are going to be working. That is how I look at it. That is what is really important. People need to live with it. Help each other so the caribou will go up again. When is development going to be enough? What number are we talking about? 400,000 caribou is enough, right now we are at 20,000. 400,000 is pretty high. . . The number should be 100-150,000 that we aim for. Everyone should be included. (Joseph Judas, June 6, 2017)

Although In general, the participants suggested that more discussion was needed to confirm that the thresholds were appropriate in each region, there was general consensus that the cluster of mines in the Area 2 (including Lac de Gras), were acting as a barrier to caribou and that no further mines should be approved in this area until the caribou populations return.

There are many pressures on caribou and caribou habitat within each range planning area although they differ in type and scale.

I don't think this range plan is anti-development, the caribou are at the lowest, if we were blaming industry we would have red zones and cut offs now [in our area]. The zone we use is already a yellow because of fire not because of development. If we were blaming industry we would be cutting off industry right now and all areas in red. Our zone is already in the yellow. No development but so much fire and it is destroying the land. Industry sits at the table – not anti-development. (Tina Giroux, June 5, 2017)

Less mine activity at one time. This is our home, where we live. In my community we have two people working at the mine, the impact of the mines is great but the benefit for us is low. Right now if you look at the world market they are trying to hold the market so the price goes up. I have never seen anyone eat a diamond, or drink oil. But I can eat caribou and drink water, but we aren't looking after those. Less mine activity happening at the same time – how many do you need? The NWT is our homeland. In Fort Resolution we have two people working at the mines. Impact is great but we don't benefit. Why do we need so many mines? Employing mostly people from other provinces and people from NWT are suffering. (Arthur Beck, June 5, 2017)

When our elders had a meeting before the mines, [they questioned] what are we going to do when the caribou are gone? Well its today, and the caribou are gone. The caribou used to move to the north in the springtime. In the last 5 years the caribou are all moving to the east because they are all getting away from the mines. (Antoine Michel, June 5, 2017)

## 5. Next Steps

As discussed, the next step is for this report to be shared with the Working Group of the BCRP for their consideration. Results will then be communicated back to participating Aboriginal groups through their Working Group member.

## 6. References

Dedats'eetsaa: Tłıchq Research & Training Institute. 2016. Ekwò zò gha dzô nats'êdè: "We Live Here For Caribou" Cumulative Impacts Study on the Bathurst Caribou. Tłıchq Traditional Knowledge and Land Use Study. Tłıchq Government.

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Bathurst Caribou Range Plan. 2016a. Report on the Bathurst Caribou Range Plan Traditional Knowledge Workshop. Yellowknife, NT. March 30-31, 2016. Prepared by Natasha Thorpe and Joanne Barnaby.

-----, 2016b. Interim Discussion Document. December 2016.

-----, 2017. Interim Range Assessment and Technical Report. March 2017.

## **Appendix A: Workshop Agenda**

## BATHURST CARIBOU RANGE PLAN – Focus on Discussion Document Comments *Traditional Knowledge Workshop*

**Date:**

**June 5-6, 2017**

**Place:**

Scotia Building, 5102 - 50th Avenue. Yellowknife – Basement Boardroom

### **DAY 1 – June 5, 2017**

Agenda Item	Start Time	End Time
<b><i>Arrival and Coffee</i></b>	<b>08:00</b>	<b>08:30</b>
Opening prayer, introductions, workshop objectives	08:30	09:00
Presentation: Overview of TK in the Bathurst Caribou Range Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCRP Process</li> <li>• BCRP Discussion Paper and BCRP Technical Report</li> <li>• Principles, Goals, Objectives, Tools and Approaches</li> </ul> Review of Key Comments and Direction provided on BCRP Discussion Paper from each Aboriginal Government and/or Organization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Athabasca Denesuline</li> <li>• Łutsel K'e Dene First Nation</li> <li>• North Slave Métis Alliance</li> <li>• NWT Métis Nation</li> <li>• Tłıcho Government</li> <li>• Yellowknives Dene First Nation</li> <li>• Kitikmeot Inuit Association</li> </ul>	09:00	12:00
<b><i>Lunch Break – Catered</i></b>	12.00	13.00
Talking Circle: Principles, Goals, Objectives, Tools and Approaches Cont'd <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Range Assessment Boundaries, Land Use Planning and Self-Government</li> <li>• Challenges of the BCRP in an Unsettled Landscape: Finding a Path Forward for the Caribou</li> </ul>	13:00	16:00

**DAY 2 – June 6, 2017**

Agenda Item	Start Time	End Time
<b><i>Arrival and Coffee</i></b>	<b>08:00</b>	<b>08:30</b>
Recap and highlights of Day 1	08:30	09:00
Presentation: Tlicho Government Work on Water Crossings, Land Bridges and Other Areas Important to Caribou <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Important Caribou Habitat highlighted in the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan</li></ul> Talking Circle: Focus on Tools and Approaches <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Providing Guidance to the BCRP on Special Areas for Caribou (Water Crossings, Land Bridges, etc.)</li></ul>	09:00	12.00
<b><i>Lunch Break – Catered</i></b>	12.00	13.00
Talking Circle: Focus on Tools and Approaches <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Watching Caribou: Community-Based Monitoring / Guardianship Recommendations</li></ul> Review of Suggestions and Recommendations related to Monitoring and Special Places Next Steps	13.00	15:30
Closing thoughts and prayer	15:30	16:00

*\* Health breaks will take place throughout the day \*\*In case of logistics questions / concerns, please contact Karin Clark at 867.445.9165 or Joanne Barnaby at 867.876.1119*



## Appendix B: Workshop Notes

1 Bathurst Caribou Range Plan  
2 TK Workshop  
3 Day One: June 5, 2017  
4 Yellowknife, NT  
5 Scotia Centre

6 **List of Participants :**

7 Napoleon Pacquette – Athabasca Denesuline  
8 Lawrence Adam – Athabasca Denesuline  
9 Tina Giroux – Athabasca Denesuline  
10 Antoine Michel - YKDFN  
11 Arthur Beck – NWT MN  
12 Tim Heron – NWT MN  
13 Philip Liske - YKDFN  
14 Fred Sangris – YKDFN (Day 1)  
15 Adrian D’hont - NSMA  
16 Ed Doctor - YKDFN  
17 Sarah Taylor - WRRB  
18 Allice Legat - WRRB  
19 Joseph Judas - TG  
20 Georgina Chocolate - TG  
21 Sam Kapolak – Burnside HTO  
22 Bobby Anavilok – Kug HTO  
23 Jayko Palongayak – Kug HTO  
24 Clarence Kaiyogina – Cam Bay HTO  
25 Sunrise Lockhart – LKDFN  
26 Archie Catholique – LKDFN (Day 1)  
27 Ema Qaqqutaq – KRWB

28  
29 Phil Liske: Opening prayer.

30 Karin Clark: Introductions

31 Karin Clark: We have 2 full days talking about the work done over the last 3 years. We are working  
32 towards a plan to manage human and industry. We are planning for the Bathurst Herd; we do  
33 understand there are other herds that use the same land. This working group has been helping guide  
34 the plan. There are 21 groups working on this plan so there is a lot of diverse ideas, it mean we all have  
35 to work together and try to find common ground and where can we agree that we need to take action.  
36 There are 3 governments departments also working on this, we are keeping them informed so that  
37 when the plan is ready they will also agree to the plan.

1 Right now there is no plan there is no draft plan, we have a discussion document for how we think we  
2 will use this document. We traveled over the north to discuss and try to bring the various opinions we  
3 hope to develop a draft plan by next fall and by next march

4 Natasha Thorpe: Housekeeping info. Powerpoint presentation.

5 First of all I want to apologize because everyone was sent a very thick document to try to get through  
6 prior to coming here. We have quite a few brand new people here with us this time and we will do our  
7 best to move from that starting place.

8 As Karin mentioned that big document is really a discussion document, about how all these groups  
9 might move forward to prepare a range plan for the Bathurst caribou. It describes a bit of a skeleton for  
10 the plan and we can make comments, suggestions about it. Please don't be shy. We are going to start  
11 with an overview; this is the third and final year of this project.

12 Our challenge has been to bring all your knowledge along with the science together and to make sure  
13 that it is all valued.

14 First step was to recognize that people have been saying the same thing for years. We hear that people  
15 and animals can speak the same language. This is where it can get a bit frustrating: since the early 90's  
16 and before people have been saying where the special places for caribou are. The elders forecasted that  
17 there would be changes and now they are feeling that maybe their words weren't listened to.

18 Slide Caribou are...

19 Slide Community Voices...

20 Slide Respect is at the Core...

21 Slide Traditional knowledge of Caribou...

22 Slide Starting Place...

23 Slide Community Meetings...

24 Slide Submitted Comments...

25 Slide Submitted Recommendations...

26 Arthur Beck: I don't agree that we don't interfere with any other group. I think this group should be  
27 used as knowledge for the other groups.

28 Natasha Thorpe: This whole range plan is not going to become law, it is going to be a best practices  
29 recommendation for all users across the range and the hope is that it will be honored and used by all  
30 groups. The point is that it will be listened to but it will be up to each group what they

1 Arthur Beck: Land use plan should be brought there because it connects all land use plans together. The  
2 caribou are important to all and should be considered for all land use plans.

3 Alice: Important information and knowledge is in here and I am wondering how is this going to be  
4 documented so it is not lost and confused.

5 Natasha Thorpe: Janet is transcribing and everybody will have an opportunity to review the notes.

6 Phil Liske: Like you said, caribou meetings have been going on for years. First of all, welcome to  
7 Chief Drygeese Territory. Yellowknives as you know as the First Nations here are most impacted,  
8 predators, hunters, the hunters. Yellowknives are trying to work out how to control the hunters, they  
9 are the worst predators. With the ice roads, they have a good time drinking and hunting but that is not  
10 traditional. We have to control the hunters so we are working on this here. We have to do something  
11 and have an action plan on how to control the hunters.

12 We just opened the area for the hunters and the word got out and they all went and started shooting  
13 caribou and over hunted the caribou. They take more than what they need and lots of overharvesting.  
14 We are going to do something about it this winter because we don't want to see that again. I hope this  
15 will give us a good idea and feedback on monitoring.

16 We keep saying let's work together but we need to go to each group and actually do it. There is lots of  
17 good hunting grounds but we need to be sure the caribou are looked after, and keep them plentiful for  
18 the next generation. I hope other First Nations will do it as well and talk to their groups. The calving  
19 grounds are important, it's not a good thing to let mines go into the calving grounds even for  
20 exploration: they have to stop that. I know it's a lot of money but tell them that the caribou are  
21 important to them. We need to send a strong message to the government. We need to work it out.

22 Bobby: In Kugluktuk for the Bluenose herd we have no more tags for this season, and it is only so much  
23 for a hunter but I think we are going to have as well. When I was young, I grew up around Contwoyto  
24 Lake. There were lots of big herds of caribou and there were lots of predators, and they helped with the  
25 decline of the caribou, they take the sick but they also would take healthy ones.

26 We can look after us, the hunters, but we can't tell the wolves not to take any caribou, we can shoot  
27 many wolves and bears. They are having problems with many grizzly bears around cabins. The big bears  
28 they know what is going on and stay away from people. We can't control the land, where they graze if  
29 they all stay in one place and eat everything but it is the predators as well, we can regulate the hunters  
30 with tags but we can't regulate the predators. If the price of fur goes up then maybe more hunters will  
31 get wolves.

32 At the new mine [Sabina], they are going to have good cameras set up around the mine and try and see  
33 where the caribou are and try and not to bother them.

34 Adrian: That's one of the things we talked about in the working group, that is nice to hear that they are  
35 using it, the proposed shut down times for when the caribou really need the area.

1 Natasha Thorpe: Predators and harvesting are two things that we are not talking about because those  
2 things are being addressed by other processes and groups. This process has tried to focus on how much  
3 is enough, how much activity on the land is enough. What are the thresholds?

4 Mainly the industrial and human activity and how it affects the caribou.

5 Bobby: A few winters I have see caribou frozen in the ocean trying to cross and climate change is  
6 something we can't change. We can't make fences for them because that is stressful. But for the mines  
7 we can say try this. The cameras can see a mile away and then try and shut everything down to let the  
8 caribou pass by.

9 I know some mines just want to get the minerals and nevermind anything else. Humans are supposed to  
10 be smart so they need to figure out how to get the minerals without affecting the caribou.

11 Napoleon: We are talking about change and we see climate change all around us. I remember the elders  
12 used to say a long time ago that they didn't have caribou for many years, they were all gone to the inner  
13 land, to the island, and they were stuck there for many years. Now all the burned area east there are no  
14 trees nothing.

15 Climate change, we have the mines, the pollution,

16 In the 60's they fight the fires, we went to jail if we didn't fight the fires. Now they just leave the fire.  
17 Caribou is ours, our meal, it is our dessert. Now its climate change, no environment. Us First Nations  
18 people we never done nothing but now they are blaming us, we didn't do anything. Over priced fur is no  
19 good now, we have to teach our younger generations to go back to our traditional way of life then the  
20 caribou will come back again.

21 A year ago in Saskatchewan we had no caribou; I remember a long time ago we had the same thing. We  
22 had to go to Manitoba to get caribou. They told us to go there. Three communities got together and  
23 talked about it. It's our livelihood; it's our food.

24 Jayko: I just want to comment on some of the concerns about the predators, the caribou decline is a big  
25 concern to us and we know that the predators are the main reason. The wolves have 7 or 8 pups a year,  
26 caribou have 1, the grizzly bears now have more than 1 cub and the wolverines have 2. We also have  
27 another predator the bald eagle and they go after anything small, like a calf, we now consider them a  
28 predator of the caribou.

29 I worked 22 years in mining. 7 years a Echo Bay, 15 years at Dominion Diamond Mine, I have seen  
30 caribou by the mines and the mining industry don't kill the caribou, the mining industry has good wildlife  
31 people that keep the caribou away from the danger zones.

32 The migration of caribou changes, if they go in the same area all the time they will have no food, so they  
33 change they migration routes so that they always have food. Caribou have life cycles, it goes up and  
34 down, and right now we are in a down cycle. We have stopped sport hunting in our area, we have  
35 increased the monitoring of caribou, for 15 years at Ekati Diamond Mine, I have seen pictures and they

1 have showed me some of their hunting practices and it breaks my heart, they are not going by what the  
2 elders are asking them to do and are over hunting. HTO along with wildlife department in Kugluktuk are  
3 working to educate the hunters. We have set up a no hunting zone. Our elders all the time we have to  
4 start like they say we have to rebuild the trust in how we hunt and handle caribou. As an elder from  
5 Kugluktuk I just wanted to acknowledge my skill and knowledge.

6 Bobby: I carve for a living at home and used to work in the gold mine along the Beaufort Sea, learned  
7 how the mines worked. I joined HTO because of the caribou. I have suggestions for the company and the  
8 boss, the ones who actually make the decisions. I hope it works.

9 Joseph: 60's or 70's in those days there used to be lots of caribou but when I heard today compared to  
10 what Phil said, we have been saying every year how we are going to help the caribou, we use lots of  
11 history, and it doesn't really go up much, they want to be living there and use the animals but today it is  
12 pretty hard for them. I know the reason why, in those days the caribou are really happy to see people in  
13 those times, they used the canoes and boats, the caribou would go near them. From that time and also  
14 the dog team in the winter time, Wekweeti, in the barren lands. But caribou weren't scared, but then  
15 the skidoos came and they move really fast so they started to be scared, then the trucks came. So it's  
16 easier for the people to go hunting now, whenever they want, then come home the next day with a  
17 truck load of caribou.

18 I wanted to raise this because, we had a bit of a problem before but now we have a big problem. In  
19 those days with the Lupin Mines there weren't a lot of mines, the caribou came into the Gameti area,  
20 Wekweeti area. There is also the burn area around there so there is no food.

21 The caribou were in the Wekweeti area but we couldn't do anything and a couple of years ago they  
22 were there but then they left because of the burn area there was no food.

23 This is what we are talking about. We meet and talk about climate change, we can have a bigger group  
24 and maybe we can explain it to the bigger group what is happening, and let them know we can't hunt  
25 until the numbers go up and right now the numbers are not going up because of the bears and wolves.

26 When can I shoot caribou to make dry meat for my family? We tried to have a lot to make the numbers  
27 go up. One time you see 1000 in one time. Today we talk about caribou and around the Tlicho area and  
28 we are hoping for the bigger numbers so we can go hunt but it hasn't happened yet.

29 The younger people are saying it's my treaty right to go hunt. And yes it is but if we don't listen to the  
30 caribou then we aren't going to have any caribou left. Maybe if we have a big meeting then maybe they  
31 will understand and wait to hunt. They don't follow anything they just go and hunt. Even though we tell  
32 them, they say well we didn't know.

33 We have people back home who do monitoring but people are still trying, they put meat in the sled then  
34 they put wood on top of it. They are trying hard to feed their families because they can't buy meat. Now  
35 buying meat from the store is causing sickness. When we didn't buy meat there was no sickness.

1 In those times it was like that. The skidoos came around, the truck came around, these are the problems  
2 but we don't know how to deal with it. If it's just a small group we don't have the numbers to help. We  
3 need a bigger group they might have more ideas on how to help. Every year I have been here, hearing  
4 the numbers go down, when am I going to be able to hunt again.

5

6 Break

7

8 Sam: I don't think there is enough being done about the predators, why the numbers have been  
9 dropping, the number of grizzly bears have been increasing dramatically, we see the number of sows  
10 with more than 1 cub go up.

11 We see caribou partially eaten because a grizzly bear has got it. The Bathurst herd used to calve  
12 northeast of us [of Bathurst Inlet]. Every May we would look over the hills looking and one year they  
13 didn't come and then one year we heard they were calving southeast of us. Then I got curious about  
14 why they moved their calving ground. This is where they calved before they went to the northeast of us.  
15 They calve here for many years they eat everything, then they move to another area. They have a cycle.  
16 The numbers are going down and then some day the number will go back up we just don't know when.

17 When the caribou used to come there were tracks all over, last October south of \_\_\_\_\_ Lake we saw  
18 caribou tracks all over. But we haven't been able to figure out what herd that was.

19 Lawrence: My concern is about people that go hunting on the land for caribou, most of the younger  
20 generation take alcohol and they start drinking and they shoot caribou and leave the caribou there. We  
21 should have a law about that because people can hurt each other. For our country in the Athabasca  
22 area people are hunting in Meadow Lake we never used to see people hunting up there until we got  
23 that road up there. People say they've got the right, they have a treaty number. Who can control those  
24 people? Also the wolves we used to hunt wolves and now we don't do that, once we were charged so  
25 now we don't do that anymore.

26 Fred: \_\_\_\_\_ used to poison the wolves and kill 500 wolves a year. A friend and we used to go hunt  
27 wolves because they were killing lots of caribou in the migration. What is the number now after 15  
28 years. What is the number of the wolves now with 5-8 pups a year; in 15 years of us not hunting the  
29 wolves, that's like 25,000 wolves they might over populate the caribou now.

30 Archie: I used to sit on this board that they called the Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board  
31 (BQCMB), different organizations, other provincial organizations. We sat around the table like this, and  
32 talked about and raised awareness of how to look after the caribou. We try to have awareness on the  
33 caribou. They had a program for funding so we could help a couple communities, to help the schools  
34 with their on the land programs, so they go out and talk about caribou and how they can look after the  
35 caribou. The elders would take them out, then we would get together and do the reporting and they

1 would help the students with the harvesting. Those are the kind of awareness that we talked about. I  
2 think it helps manage and helps the caribou.

3 When the settlers arrived in southern Canada. There used to be lots of buffalo now there isn't. It can  
4 happen with the caribou and it can happen with the muskox. We tried to revive the muskox and it  
5 worked you can now hear about the muskox up the road here. But for caribou I think that's how you  
6 need to move forward, we need to work together, everyone has their own jurisdiction but it worked out  
7 good and it brought people together. It was more of an advisory community, management board. We  
8 had to make recommendations to the governments when a uranium mine wanted to come into the  
9 calving grounds.

10 The biggest problem is the roads.

11 We had to go pretty far up near the Gahcho Kue Mine. I went twice, I got 1 then 2. But that's all I  
12 needed. I know someone who went 6 times but why? Who needs to go that many times?

13 We need to educate people; we need to be aware we are trying to save the caribou. When you are  
14 promoting awareness. Most of the elders around the table, that is how we are going to pass on the  
15 knowledge more awareness in the communities.

16 Jakob: Just looking at some of the notes being posted up there "Hunters are their worst enemy"  
17 There are always a couple of bad apples.

18 Kugluktuk HTO made a motion this winter if we find that bad apple hunter we would talk to the hunter  
19 and educate them further in our traditional way of life and hunting. We have people who have these  
20 new machines and fast machines.

21 Alice: Before I start I would say it was 1998 when the elders from Kugluktuk told stories about Bobby  
22 from Kugluktuk. It was one of the first meetings to talk about caribou. I think what I heard then is pretty  
23 much that I am hearing now except I have a bit of a concern with the goal. Goal 1 is pretty hard to  
24 understand. I think they were saying is that they really had to watch the land to find out where the  
25 caribou were, they moved to where the food was. They would think about where the caribou were  
26 coming from by watching the food.

27 When we were documenting these things like the water crossing I am happy to see that info is there,  
28 but something that is not there is where the caribou fences were put that is also on the Tlicho maps but  
29 is not documented here. That is something that relates to the resilient landscape. Not just the water  
30 crossings, the plants are important as well, how our elders moved the caribou with the fences.

31 The older elders wanted monitoring of people, how people were using the land, how people were  
32 respecting the land and I think knowing where those fences are could help.

33 I was just at a meeting and people were talking about adapting and one women was very strong in  
34 saying that "Why is it that we have to keep adapting to the mistakes white people are making?" This is  
35 also how we can look at the mines "Why do we have to keep adapting to the mines being there?"



1 When we were in Finland in 1999 about caribou, the Sami from Finland said that there was a ski club  
2 was built in the caribou path, and the caribou wouldn't come within 15 kms of that ski club.

3 It seems to me the goal should read more about the habitat of the caribou because it includes the  
4 people, the plants as well.

5 Joanne Barnaby: We are going to be reviewing the goal statements in the draft, and building blocks that  
6 had been identified so we will have the opportunity to look at that.

7 Antoine: Thank you for all the good words spoken, the traditional knowledge and also the youth. We  
8 need to show them about the bush life and about the barren lands, I think it is very important that they  
9 learn that. Also the GPS, the young kids now need this because the elders haven't taught them their  
10 ways because they were in school.

11 ENR can't put zones down without telling you. That's when you get in trouble. Around MacKay Lake  
12 there are a lot of zones. We had a hard time because they put a zone no hunting area. Us Dene people  
13 we live off of caribou, we go hunting zone or not. For 2 years we never had caribou. For 2 years when  
14 ENR came into our community and told us there we would be a zone there and we told them no. This  
15 year we had to go up towards the mines to get caribou. We don't waste, we take it home because that's  
16 a long way to travel for caribou. That's a long haul to Mackay Lake to Yellowknife to Lutselkè. We  
17 always bring everything back.

18 Now young people are trigger happy, shooting, we have to teach them not to waste meat. If you hit a  
19 caribou you have to down it and bring it back home. I think some bylaws need to come into place  
20 whether we like it or not. The trucks that come down full.

21 My grandfather told me only take what you need. I still to this day only take what I need. There are  
22 things you need to watch for. Traditionally, I still teach the kids what to do. I remember when I used to  
23 use the dog sled, even one drop of blood on our clothes, they used to get mad.

24 The caribou liked when we hunted with dog sled, now they hear a snow machine and they take off.

25 On our side on the east side we watch, it's pretty far to hunt, pretty soon we will be up by Coppermine.  
26 When our elders had a meeting before the mine, what are we going to do when the caribou are gone?  
27 Well its today, the caribou are gone. The caribou used to move to the north in the spring time. In the  
28 last 5 years the caribou are all moving to the east because they are all getting away from the mines.

29 People in the old days used to travel far for caribou. Caribou used to come down, we would play hand  
30 games and dance and drum and haul the caribou across the lake. It's something to tell the young people  
31 at school to they can learn. The trail is still there never been cut.

32 In the last few years the Northwest Territories has been burned. They elders used to say the caribou  
33 would go up and down, now it's down. That's that stories we have, when the elders tell a story they are  
34 right.

1 Bobby: Regulating, people having elections, creating jobs, create a job for regulating, the hunters could  
2 do that job and make money. Hunters could get rewards for relating information about the animals;  
3 Bobby Algona had an outpost camp. I am a carver. Elders talking about the decline and rising of herds,  
4 it is natural. In the spring time we used to have many black flies now we don't see as much.

5 Phil: I just want to touch on what Antoine was saying, the zones it started about 5 years ago. The  
6 government made a presentation about the buffer zone that they can move around, if the caribou go  
7 one way they can move the zone that way. They made a presentation at the time, they didn't ask us if it  
8 was going to be good for the hunters, they just went and did it, we didn't approve it. That is one thing  
9 they should do, they didn't get any feedback, they made the presentation and just did it. Consultation is  
10 very important.

11 Anyone on our land, for the outfitters they did the same thing they didn't consult us then either. They  
12 went though the biologists, if you take 5,000 caribou away from 200,000 it won't hurt. It started with 1  
13 or 2 outfitters then got out of control, and then the sport hunters came as well. They didn't combine the  
14 sport hunters with outfitters so the numbers were not right.

15 There needs to be proper consultation, each First Nation needs to work together to do the action plan.

16 Arthur: It's good to see some old faces and new ones. I've been in a lot of caribou committees since the  
17 90's. We sat around, there were a lot of elders around. We still have the same problem. It was exactly  
18 what we said was going to happen.

19 There are 11 main things to effect the caribou, water, food, lichen takes 50 years to grow so the caribou  
20 can digest it. This time is different, I don't think the cycle will come back like it used to because of the  
21 other things going on. When I first started there were 430,000 caribou and it was going down, then one  
22 year we lost 200,000 they said that they died. That was not the problem, either they vanish into thin air,  
23 or the mines covered them up when they died which is impossible, or they moved which is most likely,  
24 we can only minimize what happened on the land. When the Industry moved in on the caribou range, it  
25 affected water, food, air, wolves, grizzly bears, mosquitoes.

26 Our youth are also not taught the law of the land. I live by the Aboriginal law then I live by the federal  
27 law. They are forgetting the first law.

28 We manage the caribou, that is a bunch of crap, the only thing we can manage is the human beings and  
29 we aren't doing a very good job of that. I am known for speaking my mind but I always tell the truth.  
30 The truth you don't forget. Our youth are changed, I speak our language very well. We are part of this  
31 animal kingdom on the land. We are blaming ourselves, our young people, most of our young people  
32 aren't taught like we were. A lot of our people who went to residential schools, they were never taught  
33 the law of the land. My grandfather at his cabin, there was a no hunt zone 2 miles around the cabin; he  
34 protected that land for hard times, for when the ice was too soft to fish.

35 The animals knew that, it's like they would run for the line.

1 What we have to do now is sit down and explain to industry, that's why I didn't like when it was said it is  
 2 for us but know, it's for all. If you are the only one working on the problem you won't get anywhere. If  
 3 everyone is working on it then we will get somewhere.

4 Industry can take their rules and throw them in the corner.

5 Why are people being charged for cutting wood? I feel bad for the people that are in the zone but their  
 6 leaders didn't fight for them.

7 Tim: Does anyone in this room know Canada's northern agenda? GNWT Land use plan? Those two parts  
 8 are missing for this land use plan. We don't know. We haven't got a contractor leading us through this.  
 9 We need the government to sit at this table with us so they can tell us what their plan is. Industry is  
 10 hiding behind the governments. The government is hiding the industry pretty well.

11 I have no problem with you guys supporting the mine; you need some economics to help with the hard  
 12 times in Nunavut. We have to work together and we have to talk together.

13

14 Lunch

15 Natasha Thorpe: I want to introduce Sunrise, and Ema. I want to say thank you for this morning.

16 We are going to roll up our sleeves and dive into the goal, principle, objectives. (Presentation)

17 Why? → What? → How? → How exactly?

18 This is the skeleton, the framework the BCMP Working Group have been working on for the last few  
 19 years.

20 Overall goal → Maintain the Bathurst Caribou herd annual range in a resilient landscape condition.

21 Principle 1, 2, 3, 4

22 Objective 1, 2, 3, 4

23 Tool 1, 2, 3, 4

24 How much is enough? How much can the land sustain?

25 Bringing back some of those traditional values. Talk to the chief prior to going on the land.

26 What is proposed from a scientific perspective? Enough talking about it. How exactly are we going to do  
 27 this?

28 Phil: Traditional knowledge meetings are really important if you really want to bring it back, we have a  
 29 custom. If I want to go hunting in your area, it is a custom that I talk to you first. That needs to be  
 30 brought back and everyone needs to be told. We need to talk to the other First Nations.

1 Arthur: Our community went out this winter and got 60 caribou: that is 1 caribou for every 10 people.  
2 Our community got 60 bulls only for 600 people in the community – NWT MN (Fort Res). When the  
3 Bathurst first go in trouble the NWT MN were the first to stop hunting. Most of the time I train the  
4 hunters and youth. Been out on the barrens at least 20 times. E of Lutselk'e but this year came this  
5 year. When they issued tags this year they didn't give us any. We haven't hunted caribou in almost 5  
6 years. I take the youth with me, we usually hunt east of Lutselk'e but this year we came this way. The  
7 reason is because we were the first group to say we won't hunt. But when they started offering tags we  
8 weren't offered any. That was not fair, so we got some and this is where we had to hunt.

9 Archie: Since the Bathurst Caribou declined, I used to drive a dog team like everyone else. It's true what  
10 people say when there are caribou and you are using your dog team. Sometimes they come to you.  
11 Using your skidoo they run away. I still think the roads shouldn't be allowed [to hunt]. Use your snow  
12 machine.

13 There are people waiting for the road to be developed so they can go hunting out there easier. If you are  
14 trying to revive the herd, then we need to really stop hunting, and we can do that but I think trucks and  
15 roads are really hard on the herds. I think if you go by dog sled and snow machine it's not as hard on the  
16 herds. I understand what they are trying to do to bring back the herds. I think the roads make it too  
17 easy [to hunt].

18 Joanne Barnaby: You said a key word to me what the goal should be: you said revive. To me there is a  
19 big difference between revive and maintain. Are we okay with just maintaining where we are now, or do  
20 we want to revive and make sure the caribou herd grows again? If you feel okay with the current  
21 situation and the way we are going on the range and land then maintaining is fine. But if you are  
22 concerned with the decline of the population then we need to really look at that.

23 Arthur: It comes down to sitting down, listening. To us, we blame ourselves; it sounds like we are the  
24 ones that have impacted it. But we aren't, industry is the biggest problem. We are even starting to  
25 dance around the issue. Totally wrong but we are trying to take responsibility. The hunters are not the  
26 primary things affecting the caribou. Need to look at what the mines are doing. The fossil fuel smog,  
27 winds are ENE and evaporates in the air blows it and cools off and comes down on the plants. Food is  
28 changing for our caribou. Haven't seen fat caribou in 15 years before industry was in place. The smog  
29 from the burning of the fossil fuels, it blows around the land and it changes the food. I used to travel  
30 and grew up at Roche River half a day with dogs 20 miles for caribou. Now from community Fort  
31 Resolution it takes 8 or 9 days to find caribou.

32 Part of this is because of the fires. They are protecting cabins but not the trap lines. What are they going  
33 to do with a cabin that is burnt all around it? Save the trap lines! I can build another cabin.

34 Wastage, I don't say anything about wastage, you take everything to eat, you leave the guts, that is not  
35 wastage because other animals eat that and what is not eaten goes back into the land. We have to  
36 teach our children at home, we can't rely on the government; it is hard for some to teach at home  
37 because they don't know the traditions. So we need to get into the schools and teach them, they don't  
38 know our language, but they are starting to learn in school.

1 In English a name is just a word, in our language the name describes the animal, plant or bug.

2 We can minimize the impact we make. We need to get to the truth, nothing else will fix it.

3 Minimize impacts → revive caribou

4 • Tim: We need the government to tell us what cumulative impact means to them. . We have  
 5 been saying for years what it means to us. It's not cumulative impact to legislative.  
 6 Government has to tell development sorry there is too much and you can't get a license.

7 Because they need to understand it like we do.

8 Arthur: If you take the water away and then the food then you lose the heart.

9 Natasha Thorpe: This is the overall goal that has been put forward. Are there any changes this group  
 10 would like to put forward?

11 Allice: I like what you said because it's about truth. If you say human activity people assume harvesting,  
 12 but what you mean is industry and development. Minimize mining; people are talking about roads and  
 13 development but that all relates to mining.

14 Bobby: You were talking about the air and the mining companies they regulate it. If they cut down on  
 15 the industry, it will cut down on the air pollution. If the government will cut down on the signing for  
 16 exploration, it will. The elders always check out the ice. All the ice traps industry emissions. All mine  
 17 companies issue regulations. If they could cut down on those things – exploration, development, air  
 18 emissions. Sky used to be nice and blue and not so anymore.

19 Adrian: I think we want to maintain the ability of the range to support caribou. I don't think that we can  
 20 say it is specifically one thing, this way it is left open and kept broad. We want to maintain the ability of  
 21 the range to support caribou in its broadest terms. Don't have the ability to assign a specific cause for  
 22 the decline. Promote the multi-factor nature of decline in the absence of having a specific reason why  
 23 we need to be fairly wide open on the goal.

24 Allice: That is right but then we go back to what can we control. We should go back to what we can  
 25 control – harvest and mining

26 Phil: The mines have several boards about helping downsize the workload, they were told the caribou  
 27 migration is here for this year at this time, they have been told that and no one took it seriously, they  
 28 were told no blasting, no dusting. They aren't school kids, why are they not listening? We have made all  
 29 kinds of good recommendations. The government has all kinds of money.

30 Natasha Thorpe: The GNWT in this case is the facilitator of all those groups in this process and the hope  
 31 is that all of those working group members will work together. The hope is that they do listen and pull  
 32 together all the valuable insights and pieces of advice into the Range Plan.

1 Archie: When we are talking about when you have the government running the show, they need to find  
2 way to have money so they are going to be supporting the mines so they have money so we need to find  
3 the balance. That is the thing with government, if we are talking about management say BQCMB –  
4 makes recommendations to government. That kind of a setting might work. If you have a government  
5 that is running the whole show they need ways to generate money. They support mines because  
6 otherwise they don't have any money to operate.

7 Joanne Barnaby: What does balance look like? 5 operating mines and 20,000 caribou? We need to  
8 figure out what balance means to us.

9 Archie: We really need to look at balance, like in the calving grounds.

10 Arthur: Less mine activity at one time. This is our home, where we live. In my community we have 2  
11 people working at the mine, the impact of the mines is great but the benefit for us is low. Right now if  
12 you look at the world market they are trying to hold the market so the price goes up. I have never seen  
13 anyone eat a diamond, or drink oil. But I can eat caribou and drink water, but we aren't looking after  
14 those. Less mine activity happening at the same time – how many do you need? The NWT is our  
15 homeland. In Fort Resolution we have two people working at the mines. Impact is great but we don't  
16 benefit. Why do we need so many mines? Employing mostly people from other provinces and people  
17 from NWT are suffering.

18 Regulate mining, less mining. The NWT was not put here to look after the rest of the Canada.

19 Natasha Thorpe: Where is the balancing point? Does the goal reflect what people want to achieve? Are  
20 we okay with the way things are right now?

21 Arthur: It's not balanced right now, too much industry, too many roads, too quick too fast. But they are  
22 blaming the bears, wolves and Aboriginals but it's the mines and we need to change their diets, you  
23 have to put filters on the chimneys.

24 Joanne Barnaby: Is it possible for the caribou habitat to recover with the current level of mining?

25 Natasha Thorpe: Are we at a level where it is resiliency?

26 Arthur: 10 years ago we were at that level, now we have pushed it.

27 Natasha Thorpe: Should this goal be rephrased?

28 Archie: Is there any opportunity for compensation for caribou that are injured onsite? Can it be written  
29 into regulation?

30 When my father was around, he was one of those people that lived off the land. In the 80's he was  
31 invited to go to one of the mines when they were talking about reclamation and he saw a caribou in the  
32 mud and it was hard for him to stand up and it didn't look really healthy. When he was talking he had  
33 tears in his eyes when he was talking about that caribou. For me yes I go get the caribou I need but for

1 them it comes from their heart, how they look at caribou and how they look after caribou. Is there  
2 legislation out there that when they get their license it should be written in there?

3 Adrian: Our stories are a mental model, just like science.

4 Alice: I liked what Adrian said is because the story is a model, because it tells people about the land.  
5 Sam mentioned about the birthing grounds moving. We are talking about creating a safe birthing ground  
6 but they move. If you only save the babies but don't feed them in the winter then it doesn't help.

7 Maintain the ability of range to support the caribou. We are going to create laws and ranges but I don't  
8 know that what we are saying will fit with what actually happens.

9 Birthing grounds are moving but we are talking about protecting them. Caribou change their migration  
10 routes and you never really know. Remember one elder saying if you only save the babies and don't  
11 feed them in the winter they will not be around. Interesting that conversation is about protecting small  
12 areas. Maybe reword goal: "maintain the ability of the range to support caribou"

13 Joseph: In order to listen to everybody. Once Tlicho people started to hunt where we don't want to  
14 map out because then people just go straight to that. The collar that we are talking about won't help  
15 because right now there are 20 caribou with collars but then people just go there to hunt. They want  
16 more collars but we don't because they it just makes it easier for people to find the caribou.

17 We on the Tlicho side talk about this a lot, maybe the caribou might go somewhere else, Wekweeti is  
18 the closest to the barrens but we don't see much of anything because of the mines. When I went to  
19 Cambridge Bay hearing they all talked about eagles, if we are not watching the areas how are the  
20 caribou going to grow up? The first day they were saying the caribou declined first they said is 3  
21 months, then they said three years but the numbers just kept going down.

22 Industry and all that, at the same time, when the caribou all disappear where are all the people going to  
23 go?

24 Make sure they stop when the caribou go through, there are only a few hunters now.

25 Roads to the communities, mine sites. If I go to MacKay Lake I am not going for work, I am going to  
26 shoot caribou.

27 The monitoring should be on top of all things. People are bringing back food and groceries on the roads.  
28 They were talking about mining.

29 Once we give them a block of land they think they can take as much as they want. They have their own  
30 monitoring people there. There is not much crossover from the mines letting us know how many  
31 caribou are coming around. Once we talk like this we know by what we said to each other and hopefully  
32 we can go and make the mines go slow.

33 Joanne Barnaby: No question it is complicated, it is not easy.

1 Lawrence: Another thing about the caribou that is moving towards the east, we have to look at the  
2 hydro line too. There was a mine, Uranium City Mine, there was no hydro line then, in 83 or 84 when  
3 the mines shut down, and then there were 3 mines there and they started putting in the hydro line 85-  
4 87. Before that the caribou would always come down, since the hydro line, we had 1 pass through. Every  
5 year caribou come about 40 miles from that line then go east. Have only had one caribou migrate past  
6 Fond du Lac in 30 yrs. They come down to the line and then start moving east. I noticed that since 85,  
7 since the hydro line was being put in that's when they started moving east. I think the power lines also  
8 affect the caribou's migration.

9 Arthur: Especially when it's cold, the lines give off a humming sound and the caribou can hear that.

10 Tim: For your goal in your statement. The government has to start forcing industry to make things  
11 sustainable. We have 4 diamond mines. Did we really need 4? No we could have left it at 3 and then  
12 when 1 shuts down, the next one starts. When you make it sustainable you are letting the land heal.  
13 That could be part of your goal.

14 Government has to make it sustainable → GNWT, federal

15 Phil: How about each region can have one mine, and then it's a cycle. Any more than that it will hurt the  
16 caribou and the water.

17 Adrian: Just thinking in terms of resilient, in terms of a bad fire year, in terms of a drought it can burn  
18 more severely. The winter range might be sensitive due to burns.

19 Allice: The Aboriginal governments are doing things, no hunting for 5 years etc... but the government  
20 needs to do something as well. Sad thing is governments are not equal. Up to the ministers who make  
21 the final decisions. Biggest challenge is s.35 and constitutional right

22 Break

## 23 **Goals**

### 24 *Rewording Goal 1*

25 Arthur: I think we need a little bit of control over the calving grounds, regarding predators so that calves  
26 can live longer. There are 11 main cumulative impacts; we know what we needs to do its just not being  
27 done.

28 Joanne Barnaby: We can make recommendations regarding predators however it is not our primary  
29 purpose.

30 Arthur: The calving ground is the highest priority.

31 Fred Sangris: Trapping in the 70's our main source of food was caribou. We always had caribou. When  
32 we were trapping we weren't the only ones, other people were trapping as well. We were there  
33 trapping many animals at that time. We maintained the balance of the caribou and predators and there



1 were more young calves. Since 1990 the fur auction crashed. My fur that was worth \$40,000 now was  
2 worth \$2000. In those days your skidoo was worth \$3000 now they are worth the same as a vehicle. So  
3 now we don't have the equipment we need to go get our furs. Over time the wildlife came back because  
4 no one was keeping the balance any more.

5 We were watching calving grounds, a grizzly came down and shook a calve and killed it but didn't eat it,  
6 then it went to another one and killed it but also didn't eat it. So I was going to go and shoot the caribou  
7 but the biologist that was with me said that was illegal and I said if I don't do it who will? You are a  
8 biologist and you are seeing this and not doing anything about it.

9 No one is trapping in the barren lands anymore so the wolf population is going up. The grizzly bears are  
10 now protected and they are continuing to kill the calves.

11 This was 8 years ago and still nothing has been done to protect those calving grounds, and the herds.  
12 Arthur said they were first ones not to hunt we were there as well, we still want to protect the herds but  
13 what do we do.

14 The outfitters was the worst idea, in 1985 the government allowed them to kill 500 caribou however the  
15 caribou all went rotten in a freezer in Vancouver but no one heard about it.

16 If the government doesn't help us do anything about it and if they don't we are moving towards  
17 extinction.

18 I truly believe calving grounds should be given the ultimate protection. All calving grounds should be  
19 given the greatest protection. If you touch a bird nest it will be abandoned.

20 Bobby: The government goes by what is on paper, the mines send representatives to the communities  
21 and the mines make it look good on paper. I think that is one thing to watch, things could be changed  
22 from the discussions. Government goes by what is on paper. Mine representatives come to community  
23 and come to the people with information. Mine can make it look good on paper. Paper is powerful and  
24 a cheating tool. One thing to watch. Things could get changed.

25 Joanne Barnaby: Yes that is why we want to reach consensus on what is on paper.

26 Bobby: Make sure the boss sees it.

27 Arthur: We just talked about [protecting] calving grounds for 15 minutes but I don't see it up there and  
28 it is one of the most important habitats. Want the calving ground to stick out right up front

29 Phil: I agree.

30 Natasha Thorpe: I don't know that we would have consensus on that.

31 Allice: Bobby talked about the importance of on paper, and I think the calving ground is very important  
32 but I also think that the winter grounds are important as well.

33 Fred: The calving ground is where they nurse, learn to walk and run.

1     Natasha Thorpe: The tools are going to be the most closely monitored so if you say this is the most  
2     important.

3     Tina: It seems there is a disconnect in trying to compartmentalize what is important. So maybe we  
4     need to make the box for calving grounds. The calving grounds is where you nurse the child, once they  
5     leave they run with the herd and can be protected. Important for the government to see that the whole  
6     range, all of the habitat, is important for caribou. A big picture is the goal.

7     Joanne Barnaby: I would like to hear from the Inuit.

8     Bobby: Good grazing, good minerals, good calving grounds here 40-50 miles and they are trying to start  
9     a mine up on the hill which will then bring all the contaminants down to the calving grounds. Lately we  
10    put fish nets out every fall and the fish are down and sickness is there.

11    Joanne Barnaby: Can you explain to us what steps are being taken and is there a land use plan to take  
12    the calving grounds into consideration?

13    Bobby: It is ongoing. We can't solve everything at one time.

14    Natasha Thorpe: The Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan [see presentation] plan has some protected land.

15    Clarence: Grizzly bears are now on the island 50-70 miles north of Cambridge and that is where the  
16    calving grounds are. In Cambridge Bay we have the Dolphin-Union caribou. 5-10 yrs ago never had  
17    grizzly bear on Victoria Island. They are headed to the calving grounds along with the wolves. If you  
18    don't protect that area...

19    Bobby: A friend of mine is a helicopter pilot and he sees the different trails from the animals.

20    Joanne Barnaby: Would you feel comfortable in making recommendations for calving grounds and  
21    predators?

22    Bobby: Yes, here we meet we all won't make the decision or sign anything we will just point it out, if the  
23    higher up people were here then they could see.

24    Arthur: If you look at the porcupine caribou, nothing happens around their calving grounds. If it works  
25    in the Yukon why wouldn't it work here?

26    Jayko: The hunters and trappers (KHTO) we've made recommendations that in the calving grounds  
27    there will be no exploration during calving season. That is our statement to the GN. They have made  
28    rules and regulations to mining companies that area is off limits during calving ground. Calving ground is  
29    280 kms from the mine site. We only have 10 tags for the Bathurst Herd we mainly get the Island  
30    Caribou and Bluenose East herd. We are also on the tag system for those herds as well.

31    Arthur: What about the predators? Are you looking at that? The Yukon neutered some of their wolves  
32    instead of killing them.

1 Jayko: Yes we are looking at that. The wolves and grizzly bears, people say they have seen 40 or 50  
2 wolves in one pack, the population of the wolves is way up. We Inuit know more about the land that  
3 we live in then the people that come up to do the studies.

4 Like the Bathurst caribou herd, we don't believe those numbers because we have seen them, they only  
5 count the calving grounds so where are the bulls, they aren't counted, because they aren't in the calving  
6 grounds. We do have protection in place for the Bathurst Herd and the other herds around us. We as  
7 HTO try to educate the community to only shoot the bulls. If you have 2 adults in the house you get 8  
8 tags for the year.

9 Inuit know more about the land that we live in than the people that come up to do studies on the land.  
10 We always have IQ person to do studies with them. Like Bathurst caribou herd – I don't believe that  
11 number. We have seen more. Just because they do a study on the so-called calving ground. What  
12 about the bulls. Where are they? They are not with the females anymore. We try to educate people to  
13 shoot bulls only when they hunt. BNE can only shoot the bulls. 4 tags per adult in the house.

14 Natasha Thorpe: Presentation

## 15 ***Principles***

16 Principle 1: Respect Caribou

17 Phil: Add Respect land, water, air.

18 Natasha Thorpe: I can't change it as it is a direct quote. In each of these principles they came from the  
19 group.

20 Tina: I think they had a really good point that instead of just saying caribou, add Respect Caribou,  
21 Land, Water and Air, because it is a range plan.

22 Arthur: We have to think like a caribou, it's spiritual when we are hunting. As a hunter, when I hunt, I  
23 think like a caribou and I am a caribou in my mind. Put yourself in caribou hooves. Can't say it in  
24 English. Spiritual connection. ADD "as caribou people

25 Use the second one because if it says the caribou people that is just us. The other one is everyone. This  
26 is a range plan for everybody and this principle should not only be geared to this group. It should be  
27 geared to all groups that are users of the plan

28 Natasha Thorpe:

29 Principle 2: Interweave traditional, local and scientific knowledge

30 Jayko: I just want to make it clear the Inuit tradition is very different from most everyone around the  
31 table; we always have marine animals that our region gives us. We think a bit different then you when it  
32 comes to protecting our animals; we have other animals to fall back on. We think differently when  
33 industry comes around, or predators. Our traditional way of living is a lot different. We are starting to

1 get lots of moose coming out. We are still trying to get along with industry and support you people too.  
2 With the help of our scientists and IQ people we are trying to do a good job for our future generations.  
3 Thank you for letting me speak my mind. My own personal opinion not the HTOs.

4 Arthur: You are right you are 30 years behind us, everything came up from the US and it is still working  
5 its way towards you.

6 Jayko: We are still new and we are still trying to get along with industry and support people too. I think  
7 through the help of our scientists and our people to work together.

8 Joanne Barnaby: Are people okay with this principle?

9 Arthur: The traditional knowledge goes back so far but the scientific knowledge only goes back so far.  
10 The traditional knowledge looks at everything surrounding it. Science only looks at the only thing.  
11 Traditional knowledge tells you there is something wrong, and science tells you exactly that the problem  
12 is. Can't take TK from one place and apply it to another. It evolves. Science and TK has to be married  
13 and work together as a unit. Scientists they learn about a fish, in their 4 years they looked at 12 fish, I  
14 looked at 12 fish by lunchtime. I know what is different, I know there is a problem and what caused the  
15 problem but I may not know what the problem is.

16 Joanne Barnaby: Is there anything we can say that would make you more comfortable.

17 Arthur: Traditional and science needs to work together.

18 Allice: I don't like the English word, Interweave, if there are scientists there I find the scientists ask so  
19 many questions that what is documented is 95% science and 5% traditional knowledge I know that it is  
20 said and there but it's just not documented. I think you lose the traditional knowledge in this. The  
21 principle needs to take care of the caribou range. When you do the decision-making you need good TK  
22 and good science. Perhaps more TK because it is sophisticated and scholarly. You need to do both well.  
23 Two documents to back up the middle one. "consider both knowledge systems fully" remove the word  
24 "interweave."

25 Tim: If a scientist goes to the elder's house, they sit there as friends not as two scientists, and that's  
26 how they worked it out. Before the scientists would zoom in and out, now they sit and actually talk.

27 Adrian: Take out "consider" and put in Traditional, local and scientific knowledge shall inform all  
28 decisions. What about "TK, scientific and local knowledge shall inform all decisions" "equally"

29 Fred: Traditional knowledge is not equal to science, science doesn't know anything compared to  
30 indigenous knowledge. Traditional doesn't go far. Could suggest "all decisions must show how TK and  
31 science have been used" – better as an action.

32 TK comes from our elders, our ancestors our history. Nawo – knowledge that our ancestors have made  
33 with the animal spirits. Works together TK comes from the land, culture people and identify should go  
34 first.

1     Natasha Thorpe: Let's take a minute to recognize that what we are doing is really hard work and to  
2     honour the work of the working group. It is not an easy thing to do. Are there any examples of  
3     traditional knowledge and science working together? Maybe they shouldn't be interwoven maybe we  
4     need to say that they are stronger separate.

5     Jayko: I am pretty comfortable with the wording here. When they came up north they said the IQ  
6     knowledge is important.

7     Georgina: Traditional knowledge comes from our elders with spirituality, first of all I would like to see  
8     traditional knowledge and then come second scientific knowledge.

9     Allice: I would like to know what local means. I see it and I don't understand.

10    Joanne Barnaby: Do we have consensus on this principle?

11    Adrien: I would like to know that

12    Arthur: You don't have to be indigenous to have traditional knowledge.

13    Jayko: When they work together they don't do a report without the other.

14    Natasha Thorpe:           Jointly and equally.

15    Joanne Barnaby:           Have we got an agreement on this one

16    Yes.

17    END

Bathurst Caribou Range Plan  
TK Workshop  
Day Two: June 6, 2017  
Yellowknife, NT  
Scotia Centre

**List of Participants:**

Napoleon Pacquette – Athabasca Denesuline  
Lawrence Adam – Athabasca Denesuline  
Tina Giroux – Athabasca Denesuline  
Antoine Michel - YKDFN  
Arthur Beck – NWT MN  
Tim Heron – NWT MN  
Philip Liske - YKDFN  
Fred Sangris – YKDFN (Day 1)  
Adrian D’hont - NSMA  
Ed Doctor - YKDFN  
Sarah Taylor - WRRB  
Allice Legat - WRRB  
Joseph Judas - TG  
Georgina Chocolate - TG  
Sam Kapolak – Burnside HTO  
Bobby Anavilok – Kug HTO  
Jayko Palongayak – Kug HTO  
Clarence Kaiyogina – Cam Bay HTO  
Sunrise Lo – LKDFN  
Archie Catholique – LKDFN (Day 1)  
Ema Q – KRWB

1 Fred Mandeville: Assistant Deputy minister ENR. Working with NWT for 30 years live on the land, have  
2 been involved with the Bathurst caribou in 2009. Progress has not been smooth but happening.  
3 Traditional knowledge holders provide GNWT ENR is committed to develop a cooperative range plan  
4 involves this group as the leader of the RP. It is in dire circumstances right now, compared to the  
5 caribou being at the end of the Ingraham Trail.

6 Community meeting and these meetings are a part of this. The work being done for a range plan will  
7 provide land managers a plan of what to do. The effectiveness of this plan depends on this plan. I know  
8 there have been a lot of comments on development and mines, and Aboriginal people

9 The mines allow easy access to the herds, and hopefully this group can come up with something to  
10 action on.

11 Joanne Barnaby: Any questions for Fred? Thank you for coming.

12 I am going to try to recap the major points from yesterday. We have draft notes from yesterday. So as  
13 you went around the room yesterday there was quite a bit of discussion on calving grounds and I think  
14 the consensus was on trying to protect calving grounds. I think the hard part is the interest in Nunavut  
15 to create jobs and the interest in and around the calving grounds for exploration. What areas should be  
16 opened up for exploration?

17 NWT side wanted to find ways to protect the calving grounds. It was mentioned that calving grounds  
18 shift, and that if there was mining near the calving grounds that might have them shift as well.

19 What does the goal of the plan need to be? We did some work to address the specific wording of the  
20 actual goal. We had a good discussion to make the principles clearer and stronger. Mobile protective  
21 measures. People are interested in taking action and we can do that with the tools. We thought we  
22 might jump to the tools, then go back to the principles and objectives if we have time.

### 23 ***Tools and Approaches***

24 Natasha Thorpe: Presentation

25 Tool 1: Cumulative Disturbance Frameworks.

26 It looks at existing disturbances, fire, mines

27 If we were to look at the current range and break up that large area into 5 manageable smaller areas  
28 and then we look at what disturbances are there and what caribou are still there.

29 Areas are broken up based on how caribou use the land, on the tree line and other environmental  
30 factors.

31 Area 1 is in Nunavut

32 Area 3 fire but not as many communities

1 Area 2, 4 most mines, fire and most communities

2 Area 5 most fire but no exploration, mines

3 Poster Cumulative Disturbance Levels 2016 – 2030 the model is to help understand where we could end  
4 up based on different options. (Declining development, continuing development, increasing  
5 development)

6 Area 2, 4, 5 are in the Yellow – in the cautionary level

7 Area 1, 3 are in the Green - more open to exploration

8 What is being proposed here is a starting point.

9 Jayko: To me I am hearing that you've already made the conclusion that mineral development is the  
10 main problem.

11 Natasha Thorpe: This plan is specifically looking at industry; it is not looking at harvesting.

12 Jayko: That is putting fear into people who don't understand, I am seeing that you are concluding that  
13 industry is the number 1 cause but it's not.

14 Arthur: Experience in 4 says that industry is the number 1 cause.

15 Jayko: We are working with the mines and we don't see that as a problem. Us Inuit people need work. If  
16 you put a number on how many people are on welfare, out of 32,000, 5,000 people are on welfare  
17 depending on our government and you are telling me that we don't need work. The GN is not giving us  
18 any work. We try to find work through industrial development where our people can get trades.  
19 Worried that you have concluded industrial development will ruin the land

20 Arthur: I agree that you need work.

21 Jayko: So we are looking at finding ways for our children to get work after they are done school. There  
22 are trades in the mines.

23 Arthur: I understand you are looking at jobs but look at the mines. The reason we say this is because we  
24 have a lot of experience with industry since the 1930's. You haven't had any industry up there. I know  
25 you are looking for work for your people but once you take all the minerals, oil and such what is going to  
26 be left, nothing for our people.

27 Jayko: I understand that, I have nothing against caribou; I think we can work together and we can't  
28 blame the industry for the caribou decline. Where we come from we see predators and an open winter  
29 road for harvesting and easy access to the animals. We don't have easy access to the animals.

30 You people are lucky to have the easy access. I have friends who have come back to the mine and  
31 showed us truckloads of caribou, that's not okay either. We need to educate our young people how to  
32 hunt, we are doing that and are in the process of that.



1     Natasha Thorpe:           I want to acknowledge and thank you for your perspectives, Jayko and Arthur.  
2     These are the realities for you as caribou people. We have to think about this and what happens when  
3     fire disturbs the land. We have to think about what it would look like if we were to take away that land  
4     because of mines or roads.

5     I should clarify that the team worked with the chamber of mines and the industry experts to predict  
6     what this would look like in the 2030's. I think we are really getting to that point of what is balance?  
7     Jobs, caribou

8     Adrian: This is basically just an illustration of how the plan might work, we are not including fire in there  
9     because we can't, you don't know what areas will burn, you don't know what the regeneration will look  
10    like.

11    Natasha Thorpe: Likewise with predators we can't see the future, we haven't included that. It was trying  
12    to focus on what there is good information on.

13    Tina: I don't think this range plan is anti-development, the caribou are at the lowest, if we were blaming  
14    industry we would have red zones and cut offs now. The zone we use is already a yellow because of fire  
15    not because of development. If we were blaming industry we would be cutting off industry right now  
16    and all areas in red. Our zone is already in the yellow. No development but so much fire and it is  
17    destroying the land. Industry sits at the table – not anti-development

18    Tim: As part of the tool, mining has taken the bigger part of this exercise. ITI where are they as far as  
19    Tourism? I would like to see them go out to Don Morin's there, look how many people are employed  
20    there year round. To me mining is a boom bust. Get it and get out, they are not reclaiming the land  
21    properly. There are few things that I see here, mining is a big player because of the money. Mining is a  
22    big player because of the money they make for GNWT and Canada. But if we are going to go forward  
23    with this RP then we need to really be serious about tourism.

24    Natasha Thorpe; I mentioned in Nov this draft document came out to your communities, and comments  
25    came back. One group was saying we don't really agree with this because we don't want any more  
26    anything on the land; they were saying they were red everywhere we have met that threshold already  
27    we can't handle any more.

28    Would you suggest we are in the red? Green? Yellow?

29    Phil: If we were going to put everything into red, no more mining for anything until the caribou came  
30    back up, just concentrate on tourism. The Japanese people will continue coming all the time. The mines  
31    are disturbing the land, air and water for the animals.

32    Joanne Barnaby: One of the problems I personally had when reviewing the paper was all of the  
33    assumptions of the benefits of mining to the communities. We don't have over 50% northern Aboriginal  
34    employment.

1 I mean that really worries me that there is an assumption that is so wrong, there is no way we have 50%  
2 also where are the jobs that we do have, in the kitchen and housekeeping, but not in the trades where it  
3 could really help.

4 The stats, I have seen numbers that are so far apart and we really have a responsibility to get them right.

5 Jayko: I understand but you are working with them.

6 You are the facilitator . To me as an Inuit I see what you just said that mining is always a major problem  
7 but us Inuit don't see that, we try work in the mines but we have a lot of people work in the mines but  
8 didn't like it because there was not much help for our people. I am glad the Tlicho government is there  
9 to help their people work in the mines. We had no help from any one and they got let go because they  
10 didn't have any help. The company didn't want o hire from our community because too many people  
11 were missing planes because of alcohol and family problems. I am glad the Tlicho has help. I there are 3  
12 or 4 graduates from welding, carpentry, electricians. There are people getting jobs higher up because of  
13 the Tlicho's work.

14 There was a spill around the tailings pond, I missed the first week of work because I missed the plane,  
15 but when I came in I saw a big black spot and I reported it when we landed then they went to look right  
16 away and they closed the plant right away while they cleaned up.

17 Climate change we the Inuit people know that world shifted about 15 years ago, that is why there are  
18 changes in the weather pattern, the world shifts a little bit then back. 15 yrs ago or so the world tilted a  
19 little bit. That is one of the reasons we are having early summer sometimes or early break up or late ice.  
20 Early breakup and late freezeup. Right now we don't get ice sometimes until December now. The  
21 caribou migrating through the DU straight we see a whole herd drowned because of their migration tells  
22 them they need to get across and don't know how to detect the ice whether it's safe. Can see hundreds  
23 of caribou – heads frozen on top of the ice. Not climate change but the earth has tilted.

24 The caribou are migrating straight down the Coronation Gulf. We have watched caribou drown because  
25 they think they have to get over there but they don't know the ice isn't thick enough. It's not called  
26 climate change it's just that the earth has tilted.

27 Napoleon: I believe him the way he said that, I remember the elders my great grandmother she used to  
28 say that, the elders are fortune tellers because they know. They used to say this would happen at certain  
29 time of year and you will see it . Cluff Lake mine started in 60s and 70s. For the mine site Athabasca all  
30 the mines around us and some of them are decommissioned and we still have 4 mines around us and  
31 they are good for jobs, but our way of life is good too. We have to look both ways, we can't argue it  
32 won't help us. We have to look at all the different ways to go. We have a lot of professional's people  
33 and now when our people are done grade 12 they have a hard time. We have lost our language and  
34 culture. The only way we can look at it is to focus on what can we do now, we can't shut down  
35 everything right now we don't know we have nothing. Today if there is a mine coming out and all the  
36 people work together to negotiate together then we might get something out of it. They give a little bit  
37 for the communities for right now but not for the future. We need to protect the caribou; we need

1 good people resource people. We have to teach our family the traditional knowledge; we have to take  
2 them back to the land. For example if everything was to stop now they wouldn't know what to do, they  
3 wouldn't know how to make a fire, they would get lost. We can't stop caribou, that is nature, just like a  
4 human being. The wolves, eagles, there is a place for them. Who is going to protect us? What if  
5 everything stops at same time what are they going to do? They don't know how to live on the land.  
6 They don't know the country. We have to look at each other for examples on how to do things. Can't  
7 stop caribou, it is the nature of mother. God's gift to us to live on it. Caribou are still up there. Just like  
8 a human being. Everything burned down 30-40 yrs ago and it's not grown up yet. Let's do something  
9 together and see what happens

10 Joseph: I heard what you said the tools that we are going to be working on, yesterday we talked about  
11 principles, we talked about jointly and equally. Today I know when I look back, this footprint with 5  
12 areas, which way is better for our Tlicho generations? We negotiated our land claims we did that for a  
13 reason. W We negotiated our land claims. Lots of reasons why. We are a government ourselves. Same  
14 with Nunavut. They have their own government. All different bodies that we have. We know that the  
15 caribou is very important, we know that our generation will be looking for work. When we did the land  
16 use plan what heard from my elders was that we got a lump sum of money but we aren't going to get  
17 any more unless we work with them (industry). What I think they need to do over on their side is they  
18 do their side (implement ) and we do our side. We need to share (with other communities). A lot of  
19 areas are burnt and it's hard to go back, in another 30-40 years it might come back. What I think for  
20 them, what my elder was working on the land use plan for 7 years, where they think the trails will be,  
21 where they think the best fishing will be and put it in. Where development should and shouldn't  
22 happen. On top of that I can't say everything should be stopped because they are the ones that did  
23 that. Inside our land use plan and the land that we have we as a Tlicho they are the ones Inside out  
24 land use plans we as Tlicho need to say it in there and so do they.

25 Within 50 yrs I am not going to be there. The young people will look at it differently and maybe looking  
26 at doing things differently. Need to make it better on each side. Someday our kids are going to be  
27 working. That is how I look at it. That is what is really important. People need to live with it. Help each  
28 other so the caribou will go up again. When is development going to be enough? What number are we  
29 talking about? 400,000 is enough, right now we are at 20,000. 400,000 is pretty high. The last 5-6 yrs  
30 ago in BNE the numbers went up and then down to 40,000-50,000. It is low. It goes like that, up and  
31 down. The number should be 100-150,000 that we aim for. Everyone should be included.

32 Natasha Thorpe: One of the principles is to respect current land use plans and to work forward as other  
33 groups get their land use plans. And not to put you on the spot for all your people...The point here is to  
34 really have a discussion about what is being proposed.

35 Phil: The other regions that have land claims settled I am sure they have their own ideas for their region.  
36 Because they have already claimed their territory. Lutsulk'e they are working on their own and  
37 Yellowknives are working on their own. The areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 I don't understand. The regions with  
38 settled land claim they have their own ideas for their area because they have already claimed their area.  
39 My region is Chief Drygeese area. It is where all the action is. It is like a wall the caribou are not coming

1 down like how they used to migrate, the mines are blocking the way. Lutselk'e and Yellowknives are  
2 working on their own areas. Your area 1 and area 2 you have lost me there. If caribou come down to  
3 Chief Drygeese territory we want to manage that. The access to the mine; hunters are taking advantage  
4 of it.

5 Natasha Thorpe: Presentation/Slide: The colors are conservation areas in each land use plan.

6 Joanne Barnaby: Not showing where

7 Natasha Thorpe: I want to respond to Phil's question about the areas, there is so much discussion about  
8 overlapping territory. We would get it wrong if we tried to figure out where each groups land is. So we  
9 are focusing on the caribou not who has what territory.

10 Phil: I am focusing on who has access to the caribou by the roads and we have to control our own  
11 area but let's focus on how we can manage the area, the range is big.

12 Break

13

14 Joanne Barnaby: Remind people about the single sheet you received this morning; please add any  
15 changes you would like to see. We may not get to all of it so if we don't we would like to see your  
16 individual input.

17 As mentioned earlier we want to zone in on the tools, the things we can take action on.

18 Tool 4 – Access management planning

19 Sarah: I am still confused as to what we are looking at in the modeling. I didn't see the methodology in  
20 there. So when I looked at it I saw changes but I didn't know what those changes were for. Just reading  
21 it in the technical report it was hard to understand.

22 Allice: I feel like I am saying a lot but the elders I worked with in the 90's pulled together a monitoring  
23 program. They talked constantly about the young people. It is something that Jimmy Martin, Romie  
24 Wetrade directed me to keep saying until someone listened.

25 The WRRB recommended TG put in place a Monitoring model in 2010. The reason that it was important  
26 to the elders because 3 generations worked together to watch the land, and of course people keep  
27 saying it's too expensive but this is what they wanted and it worked. The harvesters were the ones  
28 watching the land, they would be compensated and this especially works when you can't hunt caribou.  
29 The ladies would also be on the land because they know what is on the land and then also work on the  
30 meat. Young people who are in school in the summer or the winter would travel with the harvesters  
31 and learn how to monitor two ways, from school and also from the elders. It was also a way to reclaim  
32 the language and Georgina was one of the people who worked with them.

1 I just want to put it out there as a way to monitor, it is a more complete way to monitor, it includes the  
2 air, the fish, the water. It is written down and available.

3 Joanne Barnaby: What you just outlined Allice fits in this tool. Is the way it is described okay or is there a  
4 better way to describe it? Is there a way to accommodate access management for those who may not  
5 be following protocols?

6 Antoine: I think we are still negotiating our land claims and some of the things that I hear, to me it is  
7 managing what it is going to look like at the end, we need to teach our young people how to do it  
8 because they are the ones going to be living on it. It is going to be overlap on lands between Yellowknife  
9 Fort Res and Lutsulk'e it is going to be the Territories and it is not finalized yet. We are still working on  
10 it, the Territories, Chief Drygeese Territory, is using it but it isn't decided yet. . Also Thai Dene Nene is  
11 not finalized yet. All that needs to come into place in the end. I just want to make it clear that it's not  
12 finalized yet.

13 Joanne Barnaby: I think the people involved in this process recognize that this is not finalized and that  
14 there was no attempt to put lines on a map to reflect things that have not yet been decided. I don't  
15 think anybody was trying to settle any of the overlap questions here.

16 Jayko: Kugluktuk Hunters and Trapper association have worked together on the caribou and I am one of  
17 the board members for the group. We had made a suggestion to the GN about how we should handle  
18 where the caribou keep their young ones and the HTO we had a motion that passed that there were no  
19 hunting in the calving grounds until the young were out of the calving so June, July, August and  
20 September.

21 Joanne Barnaby: Hunting restrictions. This is a range plan, there is a group that is being set up to look at  
22 those issues so we can make sure those suggestions are sent to the group looking at predators.

23 Tim: I think our partners the public government need to put some money forward to have on the land  
24 camps to get our young out on the land and get back our culture. When I was growing up I went to Fort  
25 Res and asked about harvesting and they told us where to go so we didn't interfere with the trapping  
26 lines.

27 Joanne Barnaby: This was a key topic discussed during the last TK Workshop.

28 Tim: If you get the elders and the youth on the land you can get the elders to talk to them, then they  
29 learn that you go and ask to harvest in another's area.

30 Natasha Thorpe: One of the most consistent comments that has come from the communities is the  
31 importance of multigenerational initiatives and making sure that communities have their own  
32 guardianship program. We had quite a big discussion regarding that.

33 Nunavut has had a program going for the last 5 years. Going out and monitoring even if they aren't  
34 harvesting, seeing how the caribou look, are they healthy?

1 Today is an opportunity to further those recommendations so the working group knows how important  
2 this part is.

3 Joanne Barnaby: I think from the discussion yesterday and today there is a lot of support for this.

4 Arthur: Anything more to add? We talked about everything yesterday and it comes down to a few  
5 important things and it comes down to access. We know that mine road is owned by the mine so they  
6 can stop people from using the mine. To protect the animals we stop using the road as a haul road for  
7 caribou. It is too easy. I would like to see that trucks on the haul road stopped for a meat check. The  
8 road was put there for the mines (not easy hunting). Comes down to certain important things. Listening  
9 to everyone - most important is access. The mine road is a major problem. The road is owned by the  
10 mines and you could stop people going out, even with s. 35. To protect caribou we need to stop using  
11 the hauling road. Aboriginal people have to agree to that. I personally would stop hunting caribou with  
12 a truck. I would like to see the haul road stop being used for meat.

13 Alice: I think you need two different tools there one for monitoring and one for access. I think it will be  
14 clearer. I think you need two different tools: one for monitoring and one for management –  
15 guardianship and monitoring would be clear if it were separated from access. One specifically for TK  
16 and science monitoring and one for access

17 Arthur: Easy access is causing problems today and we can do something to stop it.

18 Phil: It easy to ask the other Aboriginal groups to call the chief and ask to go get some meat from their  
19 territory and we need to practice that.

20 Joanne Barnaby: We've talked quite a bit about this, how do we enforce that?

21 Phil: It's not to enforce, it's a custom.

22 Joanne Barnaby: Okay but what do we do with those that are not following it?

23 Phil: You have to work together and solve this problem because if you get other people involved you  
24 would be going to court steady.

25 Joanne Barnaby: What about something like an agreement between the Aboriginal governments about  
26 asking, re-establishing those traditional customs. How do we go beyond monitoring and educating?

27 Tina: The winter before the caribou didn't come to our community so they went a far distance to  
28 Manitoba to get caribou and there was a lot of clashing so we met and formed a protocol about  
29 notification of leadership, there are 10 different protocols, increasing education, mutual respect, maybe  
30 that can serve as a model.

31 Arthur: The problem we are 100% overlap so that is the problem.

32 Adrian: It would be good to have some control as well as management. It should apply to harvesting as  
33 well as other areas such as water crossings.

1 Georgina: I was going to say a few things on caribou; we are here for a few days about saving the  
2 caribou and increasing it. To me when I listen to people talking I am confused by the industry. I was  
3 focusing mostly on caribou because that is our livelihood, and that is combined with the land and we are  
4 suppose to take care of the land that our ancestors used. What if they put some sort of a sign up about  
5 the Dene Law and Hunting Law and when they go out there is always a boss who tells them about the  
6 laws, don't over harvest, how to treat them? Then the young people could learn from that.

7 Alice: I like what everybody says it makes me excited but you asked what happens when they don't  
8 listen? In 1988 when all the people went back to a place that was very important to them there was  
9 these young hunters there, they were walking and bragging about how many caribou they shot but they  
10 couldn't carry them so the elders had to go out and get the caribou. Then the elders and the young  
11 people all sat around in the tent and talked about what happens when the Dene Law is not followed. It  
12 was done in a very respectful way and it worked.

13 Lawrence: Access what if we have a workshop like this for the younger generation to teach them how  
14 we harvest, and the laws.

15 Napoleon: Guardianship is fine. YK is big city with people coming in from all regions. Our site is  
16 different we are far out and have winter road. For the people come in to hunt we know right away. We  
17 know each other. At same time people from Black Lake and Wollaston we know each other and easy for  
18 us to make sure we give advice on where to go for safety reasons. Have 10 traditional laws that we  
19 follow. We teach it to the young generation.

20 Guardianship, this country is different, we only have one road so we know everyone that is coming in so  
21 it is easy for us to monitor this and have people that know where they are going to go with them and  
22 give them advice and work with them and teach them the laws. Rifles, safety, alcohol. This end is  
23 different because it bigger and harder.

24 Phil: I know a lot of First Nations have little bit of resources and we can't do much but there are other  
25 resources RCMP, they are there to assist the First Nations for safety and control, they can teach all that.  
26 They can talk to us about the laws, they are there to assist. If the First Nations use the resources they  
27 have to practice our traditional knowledge because they are there because I don't think there is many  
28 people there who use them. This way maybe there would be more understanding and ideas about the  
29 land use for our youth. Because the land is precious to us and we don't want the land to go to waste  
30 and keep it clean. If we don't have a lot of money use what it there.

31 Joanne Barnaby: We could recommend that there be discussions between the RCMP, ENR and the  
32 guardianship with problems.

33 Phil: Not for problems, they are there to assist with teaching. They are there to assist in managing  
34 problem we are facing, not necessarily enforcement.

35 Joseph: Money, program dollars, on the land programs, today we have problems with loss of language, I  
36 want to take my kids and grandkids but they don't understand my language. They spend all this time

1 with technology, the bush is too boring. That is the way our children are growing up. I enjoy the week or  
2 more in the bush they don't. For safety reasons they really need to be taught.

3 I took the kids of Wekweeti out on the land and I told them to make fire and they just looked at me so I  
4 made the fire. There were 5 boats that went out with kids in them, they all went different ways and I  
5 told them don't tell them anything just tell them to make a fire. If they don't know how to do that they  
6 will freeze.

7 When I cut caribou meat I do it the way my elders taught me. So that is how I teach them. A lot of the  
8 kids stay home and use the computer and technology. Then they're working for the mines and have  
9 money and buy machines and guns and they see caribou and shoot them all then just take the bit of the  
10 caribou they want and leave the rest. That's not the way to treat a caribou.

11 If there was some money for on the land programs we could do some of this but the big problem is they  
12 don't understand our language.

13 In the smaller communities we don't have RCMP, or ENR we only have a nurse, but we do what we can  
14 about teaching them how to use an axe, how to live on the land, we do what we can but nowadays they  
15 don't want to do much.

16 Not only that in my community whoever is taking the kids on the land need to have a license so if  
17 anything happens on the land. If I want to take my kids out on the land I need to have a boat license and  
18 a gun license, it is getting to hard to take them out. I want to teach my kids and my grandkids. That is  
19 the law we are facing now. It is kind of hard now a lot of things are in the way now at the same time  
20 money needs to be involved.

21 Some communities are okay and have RCMP but not all communities. If something happens we have to  
22 call in and then it takes a while for them to come out.

23 Same thing if we are sick we have to call in then we have to go through all these people before we can  
24 get help.

25 My community started having TVs in the 80's with a generator, then the phone came around so we  
26 didn't see anyone anymore, people just called and didn't visit anymore. Pretty soon we will be sitting in  
27 the same room and texting each other.

28 Archie: I was just thinking about, a few years ago a lot of caribou came down to our community, there  
29 were a lot of people coming to hunt and harvest, and there were a lot of skidoos that came in. I haven't  
30 had a drink in a few years now. Last winter I went out with my son and this guy offered me a drink to  
31 get him a caribou.

32 We need to start with the young and teach them about that stuff. We have traditional laws and we can  
33 teach them but there are still other things going on. How do we try to fix it? I know people are saying we  
34 need to respect other communities and ask to go hunting. But nowadays we don't see that as much.  
35 They say I have a treaty card so I can do what I want. In a few years what good is my treaty card and



1 harvesting rights going to be worth (with no caribou left)? We have to make this work so caribou will be  
2 here for a long time. Transboundary – caribou migrate and have young ones. On this side of territory  
3 we don't have a say on what happens over there. How does government work with those jurisdictions?  
4 The guardianship and monitoring we have that in our community. It's new and working on it. Some  
5 people say it works good. Some of our monitors are being given alcohol and pass out on skidoos. It is  
6 something that needs to be aware of in each community. Monitoring helps people. Lot of open water  
7 where I come from and good to help out people that come in.

8 On this side of the territory we have no say what's going to happen on the other side. How are the  
9 governments going to work with the other jurisdictions?

10 Natasha Thorpe: It is really exciting to hear about the different monitoring programs in the different  
11 communities. What I think that I am hearing is that there are lots of lessons to be learned from those  
12 that are already running.

13 There was a suggestion that the access management should be separated into two → guardianship,  
14 monitoring and → traditional laws and access?

15 Separate or keep together?

16 Group: Separate.

17 Joseph: Whatever we do here should be sent to the offices so that all can see what is being done.

18 Adrian: Guardianship and monitoring can be a sub of cumulative disturbance frameworks as well.

19 Petter: I totally agree with that, there should be a line to access management as well.

20 Natasha Thorpe: Should guardianship and monitoring be its own tool?

21 Arthur: All we do is monitor but we never fix anything. We studied so much but we haven't done  
22 anything about it. We complain about access but never do anything about it.

23 Natasha Thorpe: Yes exactly why we started talking about enforcement, RCMP, ENR, schools???

24 Arthur: The problem with that is traditional law is there, but then there is federal law and that stops us  
25 from doing our traditional laws. Stop hauling on the roads it will stop most people from hunting.

26 Tim: I agree with the haul road, if it is owned by the mines why can't ENR and RCMP stop them, maybe  
27 they should be here and explain to us the difficulties they face trying to stop this. How come we don't  
28 have the RCMP and wildlife officers sitting here to explain the challenges they are facing we don't know  
29 what they can enforce and what they can't. We can recommend those discussions take place together  
30 with mining companies and enforcement people and tackle that together.

31 Back home in Fort Smith, the Chief wanted the RCMP to go and enforce the land and they said no that's  
32 not for us.

1 Joanne Barnaby: Maybe that's why we need the mines there as well to see what is enforceable and  
2 what is not.

3 Natasha Thorpe: During the recent meeting in Cambridge Bay, Connie Kapolak brought up the really  
4 good point if you are a community member and you have to police your own family and community  
5 members, it puts you in a really tough situation.

6 Have we agreed to add tool 5? Yes? Okay so monitoring and action plan for tool 5.

7 Archie: I am always concerned about my community and make sure we monitor those coming in, we are  
8 still developing our monitoring plan. How do you have enforcement? Do you work with ENR because  
9 they do have the laws as well. When you do something like that you need to work with ENR. If you are  
10 making a trip they should also be there. They have the laws.

11 Natasha Thorpe: Maybe the boots on the ground that the Tlicho are doing could help

12 Allice: I know there are problems with language and such but the reason the elders suggested it because  
13 they knew things were going to change. I am involved in something right now but the youth are not  
14 involved at all and I don't feel good about this. . In Quebec they lost caribou for 100yrs and they passed  
15 on their stories and knew what to do when caribou came back. Kids need to go out on the land, even if  
16 they can't start a fire or speak their language. They are using their language on facebook. The youth  
17 should be on the land when there are no caribou so they can learn about their land so that they know  
18 what to do when the caribou come back. Even if they don't know the language, even if they don't know  
19 how to make a fire but they can watch and learn, if I can learn some things on the land so can they.

20 Bobby: The caribou don't have any borders. We have borders but if we want to help the caribou let's  
21 forget about the borders and work together. We need to start seeing and listening to each other.

22 Joanne Barnaby: I think we have some pretty clear direction now.

23 Lunch

24 Natasha Thorpe: Next tool is Protected/Conservations Areas

25 Some of the 7 groups here have shared their traditional knowledge on the maps on the wall so please  
26 have a look.

27 This is not the collared caribou. We do have a map that overlays the collared caribou along with the  
28 traditional knowledge.

29 Main areas to be protected that every group has mentioned are calving grounds, water crossings,  
30 bridges, fences, other?

31 Note: TK map mislabeled (TG summer areas should be labeled as fall hunting areas). PAs from TLUP one  
32 is mislabeled)

1 Joseph: There is one person videoed themselves following the caribou and taking pictures. Maybe we  
2 should do that, go out there and take pictures of them in the calving grounds. In the Yukon. Filmed the  
3 babies being born (Being Caribou). At that time, I was surprised. I was thinking about our kind of stuff.  
4 We should do that. Take pictures. Grizzlies and wolves, wolverine and foxes so we know the whole  
5 story about what's happening on the calving ground in June, July. Tlicho language has names for  
6 different ages of caribou.

7 Petter/Joseph— Presentation / Slide show

8 Petter Jacobson- Researcher for the Tlicho government, documenting cultural area, caribou. We  
9 mapped where caribou and also trails that people used to see the overlap and to see what areas are  
10 most used. Places where caribou trails and people trails intersect are areas of high use/importance

11 Where are caribou in the fall and where the caribou are in the winter? The orange is the fall, the blue is  
12 the winter. The black is the trails

13 Joseph: These are the areas that were used most. The darker trails are the most used trails. There used  
14 to be trail on the left down by Spirit Lake. That's where there used to be two trails connecting. The  
15 yellow is the caribou going back and forth. Caribou just crossed the lake all the time. That's where all  
16 the meat was brought back from.

17 There were no radios back then but everyone always knew when we were going to be back. Then the  
18 other group back that night. The meat that we had doesn't last two weeks because we shared with the  
19 people that didn't go out.

20 In those days when the caribou came from the north, through Mackay lake then winter lake, Wekweeti.  
21 They know that knowledge of how the animal travel and that's how they would know where to find the  
22 caribou because the caribou always followed the same trails, they would go one way so far then they  
23 would go back the other way, so they people know where to find them by which way they had seen  
24 them traveling.

25 Tina: The far north how come it doesn't over lap?

26 Petter: This is just a few elders because this is only just a few years and it depends where the caribou  
27 were that year. This is still a work in progress.

28 This is the fall range, the important places on the map.

29 Joseph: The green lines are where the caribou crossed the lake. Especially near Wekweeti. That is where  
30 the animals crossed the lake. October the caribou are still swimming across the lake.

31 They travel fast because of the black flies. The go up to the highest hill and don't move because of the  
32 flies. Down in the muskeg the flies are even worse. That's why they travel so fast, not because anything  
33 is chasing them but because they are trying to get away from the flies.

1 Petter: It shows how they come down from Contwoyto Lake then they move back and forth across the  
2 land before they go back north.

3 We followed the canoe trails from Behchoko and to Wekweeti, Point Lake, we mapped grave sites and  
4 where the caribou also go across. This is what we wanted to present to the BCRP because there is so  
5 much history in these areas, for people and animals.

6 Joseph: The lines are the ones he animals used a lot before the mines. But now they don't use some of  
7 the trails because there are buildings there now.

8 They kind of split the ways the way they were going, because of the buildings, misery pit, tundra mine.  
9 After the mine they have a different road.

10 When there were 400,000 they traveled where ever because they weren't scared, now because there  
11 aren't very many they seem to avoid the noisy places (mines).

12 Petter: In the summer we have been traveling different trails. The Mowfi Trail we just did last summer.  
13 We also focused on flying hunting camps and we focused on White Wolf Lake, Jolly Lake. These are the  
14 really important trails where the caribou and people intercept. But we also want to fly into the other  
15 areas and continue to

16 Jayko: What about when you do the fall harvest? Do you fly in and harvest? Do you wait the 24hrs?

17 Joseph: Before the Tlicho would fly in to hunt, then they would call you on the radio to say they were  
18 ready, and then another group would go in.

19 We are the first to use the beaver to drop off on some lakes then close to Lac de Gras, they would stay  
20 there for about a week but we don't do that anymore.

21 Petter: That's why we have been going out on the trails to try to maintain the trails even though no one  
22 is hunting but this way the stories are still being told and we are still using the land.

23 Alice: I am really glad you used the trails from the 70's. The traditional land use trails.

24 Arthur: All those trails were caribou trails first, in our country our trails were all buffalo trails first.

25 Alice: We could probably go back to the paper maps, you can actually do the same thing that you have  
26 done for the fall, you can do that for the winter as well. You could probably see all the caribou fences as  
27 well.

28 Petter: So when we finished that the elders said what about all the other areas. In the fall we will be  
29 starting to work on the other areas.

30 Mapping the migration routes and water crossings.

31 In between Lac de Gras and MacKay lake is all done.

1 Joseph: Northwest of Turner Lake that's why the road is like that \_\_\_\_ Point Lake where he marked in  
2 the bay.

3 Petter: Boots on the ground (1<sup>st</sup> year) on Contwoyto Lake. Part of the program was to identify the  
4 conditions of the land.

5 Joseph: Spring time is a good time for food for any animal, and a good time to take pictures. I was  
6 thinking this is the one I would want to be at. This is a beautiful time out there. In the fall it starts to be  
7 dry after all the animals have used it. Springtime, coming back to the north these animals travel all year  
8 round, they travel a long way in a day. They put their head down and they head to the north looking for  
9 food. They have traveled a lot in the winter looking for food. All these animals on the tree line move  
10 once the snow starts to melt, and then they move to the next place while it melts. They can't just go  
11 straight to the calving grounds because it's still all snow. So they take their time going up there. The  
12 bulls don't go all the way up to the calving grounds, they meet them after the calves are born and are  
13 bigger and they meet them on the way down again.

14 Petter: Everything is a work in progress; we are just trying to identify the important water crossing and  
15 tataa's

16 Natasha Thorpe: GNWT provided some funding last year and provided some more funding this year for  
17 traditional knowledge. All groups are at different stages of documenting and sharing their expertise.  
18 Some groups used these funds to record water crossings.

19 Some have expressed concern for water crossings. What kinds of areas would people like to see  
20 focused on in the plan?

21 Arthur: The calving grounds are the most important.

22 Jayko: The calving grounds have switched over from the east to the west side now.

23 Arthur: There was a guy from Coppermine that said that there was a new calving ground around there.

24 Jayko: The muskox have taken over the old calving grounds eating all the food. Muskox are along the  
25 coast now. Cows are to the west of the inlet the bulls are around Contwoyto lake. In the fall time the  
26 bulls and the herd are below Contwoyto lake area. Back River development would block migration to  
27 eastern calving ground.

28 Arthur: Where are the geese?

29 Jayko: Farther east.

30 Joanne Barnaby: Do the elders think they will move back to the old calving grounds?

31 Jayko: The caribou know where to go.

32 Arthur: Where is the proposed new all weather road?

1 Jayko: Gray's Bay.

2 Arthur: So it will come down through the calving grounds?

3 Jayko: The proposed route is just outside of the calving grounds.

4 Natasha Thorpe: I will pull up that map with the proposed protected areas.

5 Jayko: The all season range for the Bathurst Herd they don't go to the NWT border anymore.

6 Arthur: A lot of the moose in our area, have moved north because of the smog from Fort McMurray  
7 the moose are moving north now.

8 Joanne Barnaby: We want to try and see if we can reach an agreement on this part of the plan. Are  
9 there other tools that need to be identified yet? Are there other protected areas that need to be  
10 mentioned?

11 Arthur: We have to look after the access from the road and the calving ground protection. Also the all  
12 season road from up north.

13 Allice: We actually documented caribou fences and I think they are important, and they are important  
14 because they are also by old camps. Do you want that kind of activity? Where they used to funnel the  
15 caribou through places. Caribou fences were made illegal in 1976? Those areas were often near places  
16 that were natural crossings (on lakes) but associated with places that were good camps. Think about  
17 protecting those areas. How fast do you want that kind of information? I can work with Georgina and  
18 Petter on this. Can't forget about the winter habitat. Important to protect birthing grounds and summer  
19 travel routes. Can't just protect one or two areas. Need enough of the range that they can actually  
20 survive.

21 Joanne Barnaby: You are suggesting traditional caribou fences be protected?

22 Allice: Yes because they will need a place to go back to in the winter, when the area re-grows. You  
23 can't just protect one or two areas you have to protect the range so they have somewhere to go.

24 Jayko: HTO has made some recommendations regarding our calving grounds; there will be no hunting,  
25 exploration during June, July, and August. That is how we are protecting the calving grounds.

26 The elders have spoken to me at our mtgs and they know that the Bathurst caribou are depleting  
27 because they are born and raised in Nunavut. We have to start helping our cousins and relatives to stay  
28 away from caribou on winter roads. We have them put a motion forward to not hunt on the off the  
29 winter roads.

30 On our board to when we have an inexperienced hunter going out and getting caribou without tags or  
31 hunting a female instead of a mal. We have to talk to them and explain to them about what to look for  
32 and what to do.

1 If you have an HTO board in your regions then put a motion to your people about not hunting on these  
2 winter roads. Need strong community boards. And tell them that we Inuit people are protecting our  
3 calving grounds. Inexperienced hunters getting caribou without tags (all hunt, all caribou are on tags)  
4 getting females instead of males. We would tell him how to recognize a male from a female. This way  
5 the caribou herd will start increasing again. We are looking after our end of the calving ground.

6 Tim: I just want to let people know the difference in a protected area and a conservation area. A  
7 protected area can still have industry. The conservation area can't have any industry.

8 Adrian: I am just thinking about protecting sensitive areas, maybe during a year when the fires aren't  
9 bad doing a back burn to try and protect the areas. One important sensitive area would be pockets of  
10 high value winter area. In those years that are not terrible fire years do some backburns or preventative  
11 measures.

12 Arthur: Yeah but they are only monitoring fires now.

13 Jayko: 65 yrs ago when we were part of NWT went through a review board process. Lupin went  
14 through the same thing; the Inuit people were a little hesitant about a gold mine. I believe it included us  
15 and the Tlicho and we didn't get any support from you guys because you wanted that mine open and  
16 also Ekati Diamond mine, the water board came up to Kugluktuk and we were hesitant and you wanted  
17 the mine. The MVEIRB came to Kugluktuk, we were hesitant for the mine to be open. Where the mine  
18 is, is the head water of the Coppermine river. We were hesitant about that but you guys needed it for  
19 the economy and your young people. So our leaders went ahead and agreed with the mine for our area,  
20 so you know why we are opening up land so we can get some people off of welfare. Government is  
21 letting us live on welfare. We want to be independent. The federal government and the Nunavut  
22 government is not helping us. Industry is the only one coming in to provide us with some help even  
23 though it's only for 15 years.

24 Joseph: just wanted to say a few words on the protected areas. All the crossings they are really  
25 important to these animals, what I am trying to say is that all the areas that we have pointed out are  
26 important and we want these animals to be protected. Maybe someday we should try to take the  
27 cameras and get pictures and see where the animals go. Maybe someday we should try to work with  
28 Nunavut Those calving grounds are like a hospital for them, it should be protected. What I am trying to  
29 say is that area where all the babies are born should be protected. They know that animals come out  
30 and then go back, they knew that. There used to be wolves around and bears. October and November  
31 the bears and wolves are gone. They know the caribou are gone so they go too. Then two years ago  
32 hardly any animals came down to Wekweeti and the tree line because it wasn't that cold and the fires  
33 had burned everything. They are just like humans and tell each other. Two years ago hardly any animals  
34 came down to the tree line. Climate change. Talking about all the animals in Courageous Lake and Lac  
35 de Gras – not that cold all year long and they know the fire has burned a lot of the land. This year they  
36 went to Wekweeti and down to Germaine Lake and Ghost Lake, Indin Lake area. Not a wide trail, just a  
37 few animals. Some year it is good for caribou and other years it is not good. Because of climate change.

1 After Christmas about 1000 animals turned back to Contwoyto Lake. Why? It was winter time and they  
2 should have come this way and not to the barrens

3 A friend of ours says that 1000 animals turned back. But they should be coming this way because its  
4 cold, we need to figure out why this is happening. We should be talking to the mining people to. If any  
5 migration comes through then they should have to stop any work at that time as well.

6 Joanne Barnaby: I think everybody is clear that there are a number of pieces that can be addressed with  
7 the plan but there are other things that also need to be done outside the plan, like predators. Is  
8 seasonal protecting at the calving grounds is that okay? What about that proposed road? The ideas  
9 have started to come together and some of them should be directly addressed in the plan while some  
10 should be going to other areas.

11 Tim: We went through this exercise already where there were go and no-go zones. ENR put this on  
12 with federal government. There is information there. (Tim Heron) – talk to Mike Burn. If you want to go  
13 near any important feature (water crossing etc. ) need to consult FN. They may be using tools to protect  
14 them in the meantime and into the future. I remember a few years ago when they were given “no go  
15 “areas. Where is that information?

16

17 Break

18

19 Natasha Thorpe: Last tool

20 Joanne Barnaby: We could say at least there is some perimeters there and if they want to do something  
21 there, they know that there is a desire to protect those areas.

22 Phil: We need to watch when we use protection because they can still do anything then. We need to  
23 use conservation area instead then they can't.

24 Natasha Thorpe: If people want to do anything on the land they need to follow the laws. Somebody  
25 wanting to do something on the land has to check whether there is an archaeological site or caribou  
26 crossing.

27 It is very clear in environmental assessment for development but not for exploration.

28 Joanne Barnaby: We want to find a way to flag these areas and say these are critical areas; if you want  
29 to go there you need to consult with Aboriginal groups, and those groups may be using tools to protect  
30 those areas now and in the future.

31 Joseph: I know the map that we did there are lots of gravesites and those areas should really be  
32 protected.

33 Arthur: What tool can we use to protect an area?



1 Karin: We are looking at our legislations and the species at risk act to identify conservation areas so  
2 that you can set rules for certain areas.

3 Arthur: We are trying to figure out which tools we can used to protect certain areas.

4 Jayko: We Inuit know that water crossings change from time to time, they are not all the same all year.  
5 We always try and educate our younger hunters not to hunt in these areas, and we tell the public and  
6 they listen most of the time because it is not only coming from us the HTO but also the elders. That's  
7 how we protect our calving ground and water crossings. Not sure about land bridges – we don't have  
8 those. Our tool is TK to remind every hunter. We are given mandate through Nunavut Land Claim  
9 through NWMB. Each community had own bylaws on how we can protect our animals. Kugluktuk is the  
10 most proactive HTO in our region. Let your people know. We try to have one voice so we have  
11 meetings before we go to Bathurst caribou mtgs

12 Bobby: Calving grounds, we want to protect them, we know it's not too long in the season. You know  
13 when you go on a hill and look for animals (predators). We can camp near the calving grounds, give the  
14 calves the best chance to survive by taking out bears and other predators. Government probably has  
15 money for gas and camping and good way to take young people out. Shoot more fur animals. We can't  
16 do that at the calving grounds because it can scare them off. It's good to take young people out  
17 camping and showing them.

18 Natasha Thorpe: That could be part of the guardian program.

19 Joanne Barnaby: He is also saying to harvest the predators. Are you worried about Green Peace?

20 Bobby: No they will always be there.

21 Joanne Barnaby: Tool 3 – this is another tool and goes with what Bobby and Jayko are saying. Is this  
22 acceptable to people? What happens if there is a footprint in there and make an area unavailable for  
23 future. – road or hydro line for example. Are you limiting ability for shifts if you are developing around?

24 Adrian: In terms of activity yes but what if there is a footprint left there will it be a barrier and cause a  
25 disturbance for the caribou. Just food for thought. The calving ground will shift again, but where will it  
26 go, and will we be limiting where they can go?

27 Joanne Barnaby: People have mentioned that direction has been given in the past about stopping  
28 during certain times but that it hasn't been listened to. Do we want to say something further on that?

29 Phil: When we make recommendations here where does it go?

30 Natasha Thorpe: Your work and recommendations will go back to the working group of 22  
31 representatives, and then they will give direction on how the plan goes forward.

32 Phil: Is it working so far? We are making recommendations to the working group but the last 10 years  
33 we have been making recommendations but where have they gone?

1 Tina: When we reviewed the Discussion Document, we had a hard time figuring out where all the  
2 traditional knowledge was put in, it was a lot of science. But yesterday I was given the Technical  
3 Document which does have the traditional knowledge in it. Making us feel like our voices weren't being  
4 heard. It is heavy on the science/modeling. The TK is in the technical document. I'm hoping when the  
5 Range plan is written that the TK is better reflected.

6 Phil: Where is the work from the recommendations we have made for the last 10 years?

7 Natasha Thorpe: Are the tools we are putting forward the right ones? I hope so. I think we have made  
8 great progress.

9 Joanne Barnaby: This working group has only been around for 2 years.

10 Phil: You have kind of lost me on this one. I don't understand where everything went.

11 Natasha Thorpe: The working group is new. It started 2 years ago.

12 To clarify, the development of the plan hasn't started yet. The next stage is to draft a plan based on all  
13 of that direction.

14 The working group with all the organizations has a technical team. This is the one that has produced  
15 these documents and the technical team.

16 Tim: Which would help you as facilitators is to have a flow chart. Industry agreed to it when they were  
17 in their migration. Who is actually enforcing this? The migration might take a week or two so there  
18 should be no trucks on the road. The biggest part we are missing is the enforcement.

19 Joseph: Animals go right by the mines all the mines that we have here the migration is coming through  
20 them and they should stop their work for that time so the animals can go by. Because there are lots of  
21 questions about whether or not machines are stopping when animals are passing like they are supposed  
22 to.

23 We should try to tell them to stop until the animals pass but it's true who is going to enforce that?

24 Natasha Thorpe: I hear the issues are enforcement and protection. One of the challenges is that it does  
25 require community based monitoring that is continuing and ongoing - but it has to happen. The other  
26 thing it says here is that mobile monitoring can be used to temporarily halt work. But it doesn't say  
27 about specific times there shouldn't be any work like the calving season.

28 Jayko: I worked in Ekati diamond mine for 15 years and the protection that they have there is that when  
29 the migration is going through they shut down that road until they go through, but the rest of the mine  
30 continues working. The other property is Misery and the migration goes between the two but the rest  
31 of the plan is still operating. How do we close down a mine even though the roads closed and the  
32 migration route is only 5kms away? There are watch dogs, the environmental people are there.

1 Tim: What we are talking about is the winter road to the mines and that is the road that we are talking  
2 about.

3 ***Closing Remarks***

4 Joseph: I know what she is talking about winter road. The mine site the blasting and the trucks, the  
5 migration goes right by. When it is happening they should stop blasting on the site as well as the trucks.  
6 When the winter road is being built and when driving the road it should be stopped as well during the  
7 migration. When they see anything close by on the winter road they should stop. The caribou are afraid  
8 of noises.

9 Clarence: Our HTO just started a business for monitoring we are going to start monitoring those roads  
10 and we are going to be in those areas, to regularly monitor the roads as part of our business.

11 Petter: If you need any more information let us know and we will give you the maps and provide.

12 Sam: There have been a lot of interesting comments and we have lots of information to move forward  
13 with. I was at that meeting last week [Sabina hearings] and there was lots of stuff for protection of  
14 caribou and if the calving grounds shift over time to the project area then it would be shut down. I agree  
15 with everyone about protecting the calving grounds if we want to have a chance of bringing the  
16 numbers back up. Calving grounds shift and they are required to shut whole mine down. We should be  
17 talking about hits and agree with everybody around the table on protection of calving grounds because  
18 that the only the numbers will come back up. Need to deal with predators and everything. Not sure  
19 what can be done or if government can do it.

20 Bobby: Thank you for talking from your hearts. everyone I started with HTO because of the caribou and  
21 I am glad I came here because it is really important This is pretty important for Inuit to Dene. I thought  
22 we were rushing through some things I think it should have been 3 or 4 days. All in all we did pretty  
23 good for short time.

24 Jayko: Thank you all for inviting us. I have listened to your concerns and I will bring it back to our elders  
25 for more information for them and hopefully we can bring our concerns to HTO. I just want to thank you  
26 guys for understanding that we do have respect for nature, animals, fish and we just take what we need.  
27 If we take too much it will come and we will run out of food. We always have respect for the animals  
28 and nature. We don't abuse it. Take what we need. If you take too much it will come back to us and we  
29 will run out of food for us. We also have a lot of unemployed people in our region and we understand  
30 how to work with industries because we have been working with them since the 90's with Ekati and the  
31 80's with Lupin. 65 years. From the industry side of things there is always some destruction to our land  
32 but we know that it will go back to what it was before. We know that it is going to go back to what it  
33 was before. Right now there is a working group from our community doing some clean up in Jericho and  
34 Lupin and they are doing 10 years of clean up. We are going to continue on to help our young people  
35 with employment and getting them off welfare. We have the highest suicide rate in all of Canada.  
36 Government is not listening to young people we have one of highest suicide rate in all of Canada. They  
37 have nothing to do. They say why am I living? Me as an elder in my heart I have to help them. Industry

1 is there to help us to get young people back on the road. We all recognize that the mine can go ahead.  
2 It's not up to us but up to Ottawa. If Ottawa wants to keep young people in welfare they will say no. if  
3 the listen to us elders that we want to help young people they will say yes. It's been an education here  
4 as to how to protect the caribou herd. Thank you for looking after our caribou. They are born and  
5 raised in Nunavut and in winter we adopt them to you. I hope each measure and request goes to you  
6 HTOs.

7 Tina: The one key message that I get from my elders is the protection of the calving grounds so that is  
8 something we are going to be fighting for.

9 Napoleon: I really appreciate everyone around the table and respect everyone's work. We all have TK  
10 and a traditional way of life. I want to say thank you to you for trying to protect the calving grounds. It is  
11 our blood and livelihood. Even the land breathes. We really respect it. It is our burial grounds. Our  
12 way respected on the land, we need to protect the burial grounds, hopefully we can work together and  
13 work something out. Yes I hear you about the suicide its happening with our communities as well, all  
14 First Nations people and we have to work together and learn from each other and be close together  
15 with the land and animals because the caribou are really important. It is true, I believe you. You talk  
16 about suicide. Our heart is hurt sometimes. It is happening with us all over the place. In our  
17 communities. All FN people. In that way we have to be working together close. Give advice to each  
18 other and learn from each other.

19 Last year we didn't have caribou, for our young we have lost our language, we lost many elders last year  
20 and we lost the caribou. I listen lots and learn lots from others. This year we traveled a long way to have  
21 caribou and our people were wondering are we ever going to have caribou again. A few they know  
22 where we are and what we need. . I am always careful and respectful in how I talk. I listen alot and learn  
23 lots from you. Last year we travelled a long ways to get caribou. The young people were surprised. We  
24 taught them to listen this year they are here again. They feel us and they understand. They don't talk  
25 and we talk but they listen to us. They know where we are and what we need. That is god's gift.

26 Lawrence: Mahsi to all, also we have to work together in order to protect our caribou which is our meal.  
27 We need to respect the animals and each other. Working together will help this. Respect one another  
28 personally.

29 Arthur: This is a hard one, I really enjoy coming to these workshops, your culture is a little different from  
30 ours. But if you actually listen we are all saying the same thing just in different ways. I was raised on the  
31 trap lines, Went to school two months a year. I didn't have toys, my toys were the bugs and trees, the  
32 yard was the whole land, my store, my life. I got involved in the committees 28 years ago because it was  
33 starting to affect my way of life. When I was young I learned by language. When other kids would play  
34 outside, I was stuck sitting listening to my grandfather but now I see what he was doing. I listened to my  
35 grandpa. 28 yrs ago the rules were made in Ottawa. Now I sit on almost every board. Every meeting I  
36 go to I learn a lot from different people. The only bad thing is that it is not on paper. When I go, it will  
37 go with me. The most important thing is the calving ground. Thank you for how you are protecting it  
38 and I appreciate it. We have another problem. The haul road. If I were the boss I would not allow meat

1 on that road. I hunted this year on the road but will never do it again. Will skidoo many hours.  
2 Somehow need to stop easy access. I sit on Wildlife Act WG, and Great Slave Lake advisory council -  
3 catch and release sport fishing – took me 7 years before it became legislation. Protected the fish  
4 spawning area. South shore lead closed from March to June 30 for spawning of coney. Coney are  
5 coming back. The Yellowknife river actual name is for coney (aboriginal term). The dam on Talston and  
6 other dams affected water levels. I would rather be out fishing or waiting for a duck. When I turn 65 I  
7 will go back in the bush. Thank you for your knowledge. We are all trying to protect caribou together.  
8 We just need federal government and industry to work with us.

9 To answer your question from before about flying in and hunting, no we didn't hunt right away we wait  
10 12 hrs.

11 Tim: Our politician talked, I'm the technician. What I heard around the table, is they helped develop it  
12 but where is it now. There is a lot of material out there. I heard around the table that people have  
13 helped develop material. Where is it today to help put plan together. Thelon game sanctuary data – we  
14 put all our crossings down from Saskatchewan to Thelon. Put some traction to this. Let's take action .  
15 government has to show us. We talked about it – winter road. If they were serious – they have to show  
16 us. The easiest way it to do that is to stop the trucks on the winter road when the caribou are crossing.

17 Edward: This is my first time coming and I really enjoyed it, I would like to get more people, elders and  
18 younger. First time learning. Hope there is a bigger meeting. Younger people and elders and more  
19 people. Thank you for this I learned quite a bit.

20 Joanne Barnaby: Thank you for you open and honest comments. Don't quit, it is going to be an ongoing  
21 plan. Thank you.

22 Adrian: Thank you for your patience and participation and support. It is important to come together  
23 with something we can all support to ensure caribou for many years to come

24 Phil: The caribou are a really important issue for all of us. Sometimes its hard to put it into words,  
25 livelihood, diet, caribou are everything and so important to keep the caribou from dying out. Somehow  
26 we have to work it out and get the caribou to increase and use other resources to help us; we have to  
27 talk more about it because they have the resources and the money. Some First Nations have a little bit  
28 of money but not a lot. The caribou on the winter road, we can make all kinds of recommendations and  
29 we have to do something, Arthur keeps saying and I keep saying if we go out there and keep hunting  
30 that way it's too easy. There used to be a custom and we have to bring it back. So you know if we are  
31 going to do all that we need funding, so we know that it's hard, you can't do much on the very small  
32 amount of funding. The equipment itself is very expensive. We need funding. It's hard. We often get  
33 just a wee bit and we can't work on that. Everything costs so much. Equipment, cell phones, trucks  
34 skidoos, plane. It all costs money. A lot of people say just introduce the Dene Law but we need to  
35 practice it, it was introduced a long time ago. Practice our treaty. Now we practice our TK to ensure  
36 how kids and grandkids understand what really matters. I recommend we get funding from the  
37 government to do the work.

1 Georgina: Thank you all for being here and the good words. Caribou is very important and we need to  
2 protect them. I love traditional knowledge I live out on Franks Channel no power and I love that life, my  
3 husband is a fisherman. . I enjoy that life. It is peaceful. I love this animal. We need to protect the  
4 birthing ground. It is sacred where the caribou give birth. When we have to watch it. Monitoring is  
5 scientific word. I like the word watching, our ancestors are watching with us. I am so happy to be here  
6 and listen to everything. We are all teaching each other so let's keep this going. When we use  
7 traditional knowledge it's about our ancestors. When we go home we should sit with our elders and our  
8 leaders and talk to them. So good to be here. We are all teaching and sharing with each other with is  
9 very important. Let's keep this TK work more strong in place. When we use our TK it means our  
10 ancestors words. We should go home and do our own research with our own elders. We have our own  
11 government. Land Use Plan in place. It is not our place to make a decision. We need to go home and  
12 talk with elders, leaders and youth. And give back report on research.

13 Sarah: Thank you for everyone, this is my first time at anything not school related. I learned a lot and  
14 have read a lot of the reports but it is completely different to hear everything.

15 Allice: Thank you, it was wonderful to listen to the sharing and seeing the respect. I loved the questions  
16 that were asked. And Georgina I loved that you said watching.

17 Karin: Thank you to everyone, I am so pleased and excited about the learning here

18 Natasha Thorpe: I think everything that I wanted to say has been said. It has been an honour to work  
19 with you.

20 Arthur: I would really like to thank you, and Karin, thank you. She used to work with us, I'm not glad she  
21 is not working with us anymore but I am glad she is still working with us to help the caribou.

22 Joseph : Closing prayer

## **Appendix C: Workshop Presentation**

# Respect Caribou, Manage People

Bathurst Caribou Range Plan  
TK Workshop

June 5 – 6, 2017



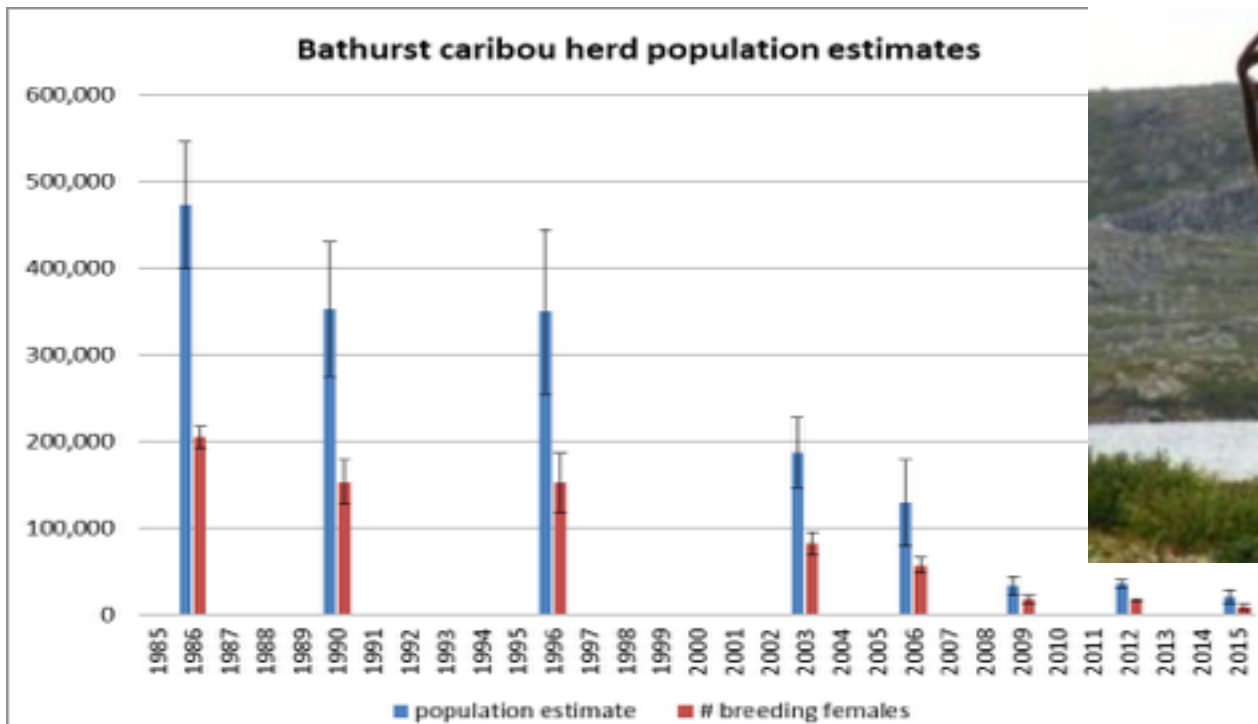


# What is the Bathurst Caribou Range Plan?



# Why a Range Plan?

- Population decline of 96% over 30 years
- cumulative effects concerns in recent EAs
- take action in areas other than harvest restrictions



# Working Group



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>1 Tłıchq Government</b>                            | <b>12 Kitikmeot Inuit Association</b>          |
| <b>2 Łutsel K'e Dene First Nation</b>                 | <b>13 Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board</b>    |
| <b>3 Athabasca Denesuline</b>                         | <b>14 Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.</b>               |
| <b>4 North Slave Métis Alliance</b>                   | <b>15 GNWT – Lands</b>                         |
| <b>5 NWT Métis Nation</b>                             | <b>16 GNWT – ITI</b>                           |
| <b>6 Yellowknives Dene First Nation</b>               | <b>17 GNWT – ENR</b>                           |
| <b>7 Government of Nunavut (GN) Environment</b>       | <b>18 Wek'èezhìi Renewable Resources Board</b> |
| <b>8 GN - Economic Development and Transportation</b> | <b>19 Barrenground Outfitters Association</b>  |
| <b>9 Chamber of Mines – Mineral Development</b>       | <b>20 CPAWS</b>                                |
| <b>10 Chamber of Mines – Mineral Exploration</b>      | <b>21 NWT Wildlife Federation</b>              |
| <b>11 Kugluktuk HTO</b>                               | <b>22 AANDC (Nunavut)</b>                      |

# Examples of What We Have Heard



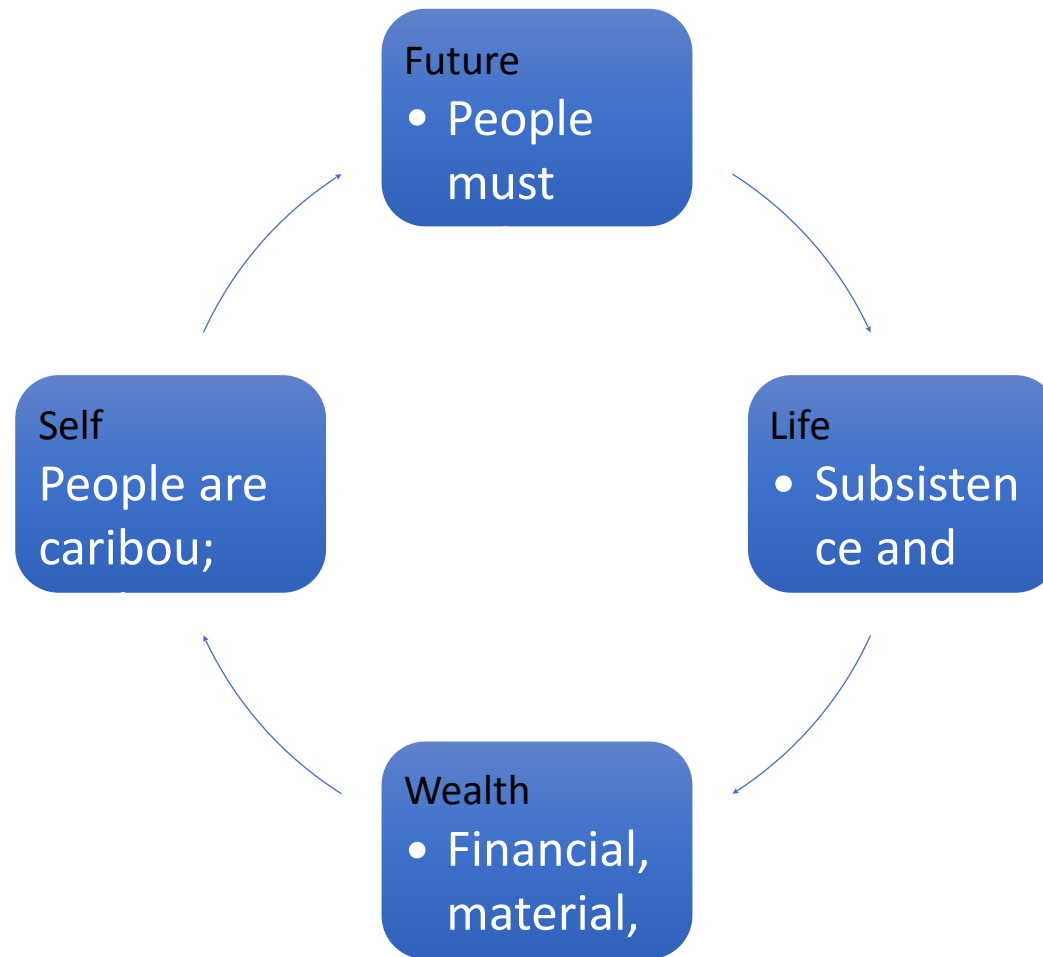
# We hear that . . .

- People and animals could speak the same language
- Caribou are a sacred animal that we all depend on
- Every human has a bit of *vadzaih* heart

# Since the 1990s ...

- Caribou people from both NU and NWT say the same things . . . and they are the same over time
- Caribou people have always known the places important to caribou (crossings, calving grounds, land bridges)
- Caribou people forecasted changes in caribou and feel partially responsible for these changes
- Caribou people feel like their relationship with caribou has changed and needs to be repaired

# Caribou are . . .



# Community Voices





# Respect is at the Core

## Disrespect

Migration shifts

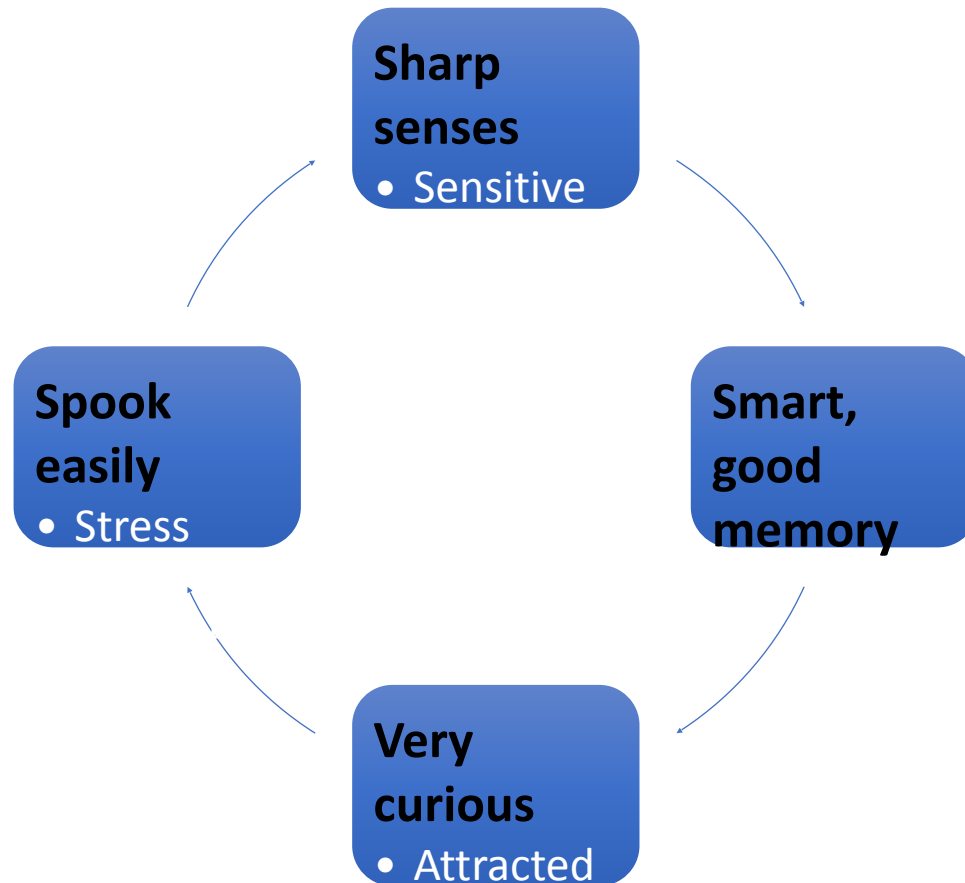
Mixed herds

Decline in overall  
health and  
population

Calving ground  
shift and cycle

# Traditional Knowledge of Caribou .

• •



# Starting Place ...



In our history caribou was a person....  
[name] He taught us to look after caribou  
and everything about caribou. He came  
back to be a person and caribou went back  
to being caribou. We walk side by side.  
Not only an animal, he was a person at one  
time according to our legend. (YKDFN  
2017)

All we are being dealt with is numbers.  
(YKDFN 2017)

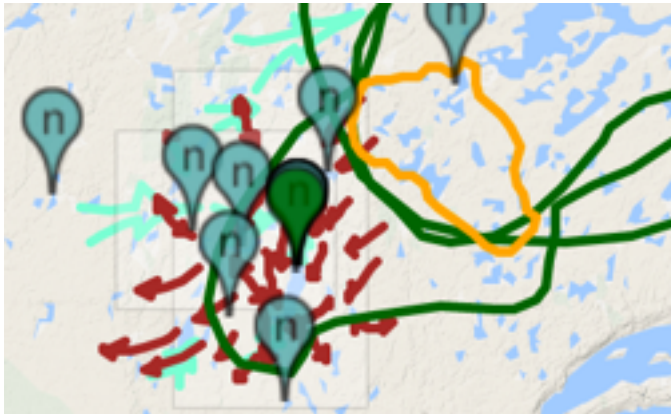
We live off caribou – we are not farmers  
(AD 2017)

# Community Meetings



- Importance of Caribou: health, subsistence, sustenance, identity...
- Build on existing and emerging sources: Dene Nation Resolutions plus ongoing processes (NLUP, Tłıchǫ LUP, Akaitcho)
- Protect Calving Grounds: No mining on calving grounds
- Range Assessment Areas: Draw according to traditional use boundaries
- Different Buffers: Community versus mining developments

# Submitted Comments



- RAA boundaries should be grounded in TEK as well as scientific data.
- Range boundary should be “identified by TK” rather than “historic” as it is the hope and belief that the caribou will return to this area once numbers are restored.
- Maintaining connectivity between seasonal ranges is important for caribou, but is also an important factor for the Caribou People. Migration routes overlap with travel routes / lifeways.
- TK should also be used to inform assessments of disturbance levels, land use activity and caribou population health (not just computer modeling)

# Submitted Recommendations



- Need Guardians of the Land programs
- Caribou crossings could be identified by use and archaeological sites on both sides – used over and over the centuries. Other sites would have less value, less crossings.



# Submitted Recommendations (cont'd)



- Aboriginal groups need to say something about final product; to say it is okay.
- Stipulate how the plan is reviewed and revised so no one agency can change it
- In no way does the BCRP dictate land use planning for partner organizations

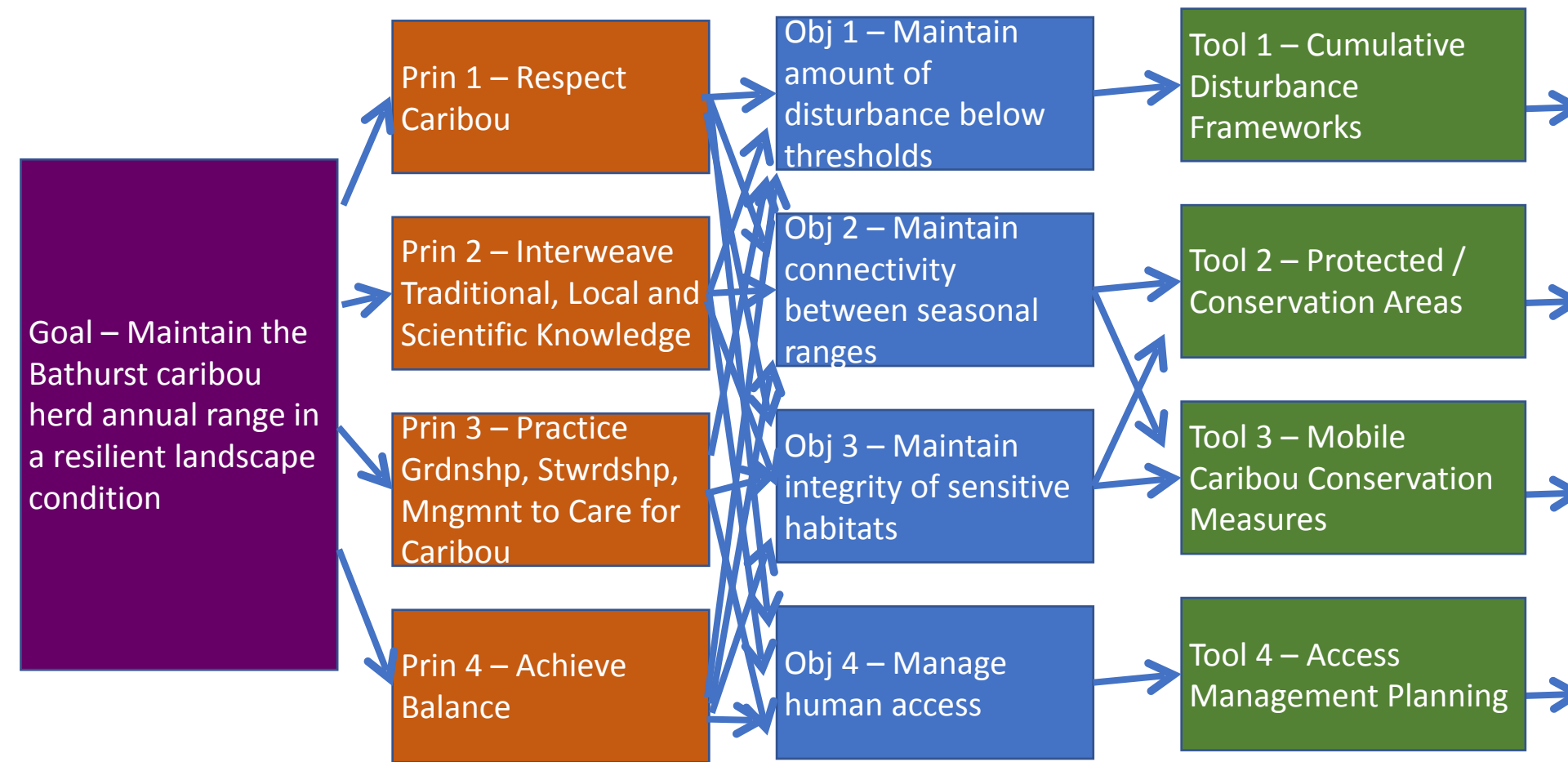


# Let's Talk About it: TK in the BCRP Framework





Why? → What? → How ? → How  
exactly?



Goal → Principle →

Objective →

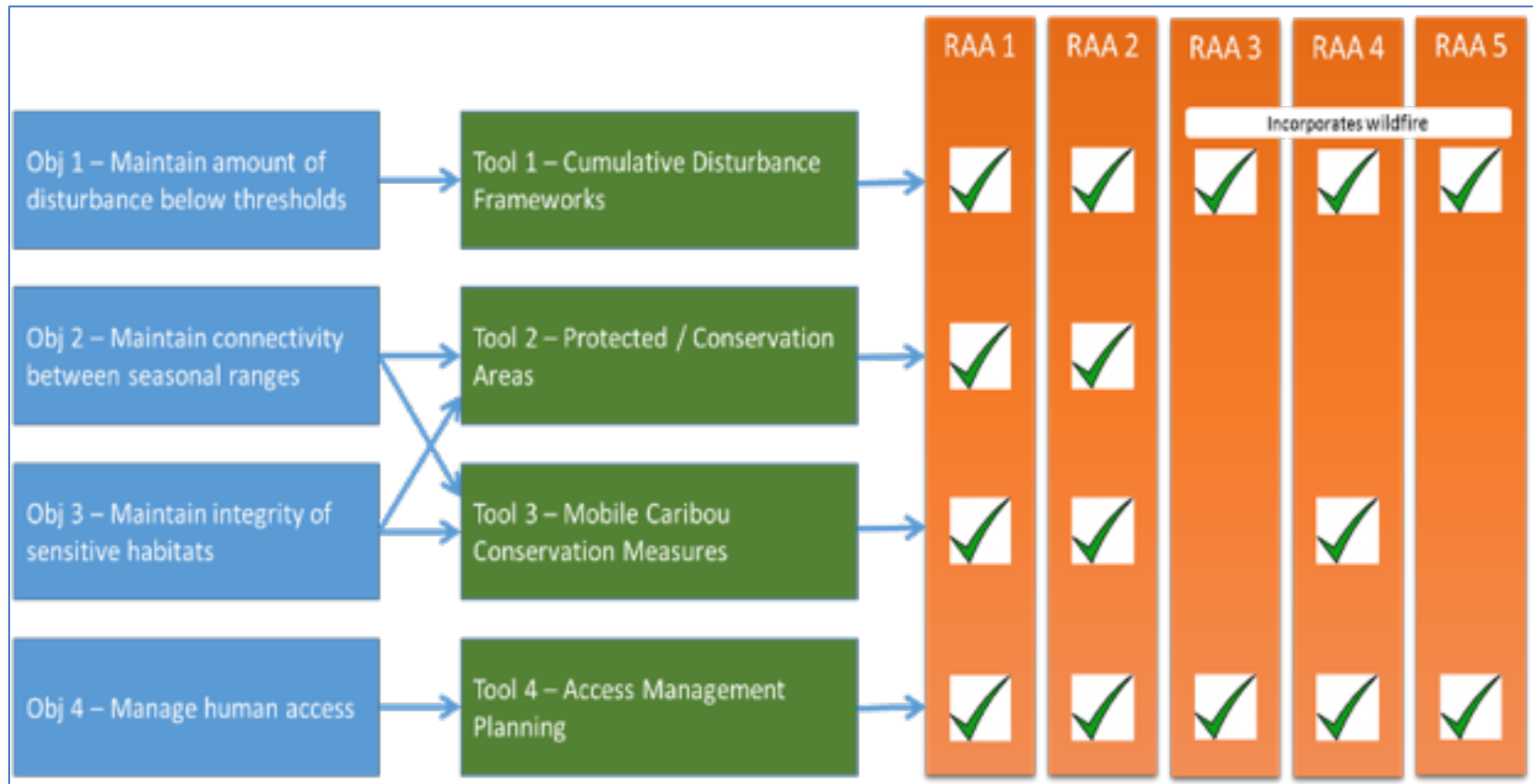
Tool

# How ? → How Exactly? → Where ?

## Objectives

## Tools

## Areas



# Goal

**Goal 1 - Maintain the Bathurst caribou herd annual range in a resilient landscape condition.**

**Maintain the ability of the Bathurst caribou herd annual range in a sustainable and resilient condition to support caribou.**

**Enhance caribou habitat to ensure the ability of the caribou to recover over 400,000.**

# Principles

## Prin 1 - Respect Caribou

### Respect Caribou, Land, Water and Air

Recognize and acknowledge the intrinsic value and important of caribou . . .  
Acknowledge respect as the basis for a sustainable relationship that connects people and caribou in the past, present and future.

"The way I was taught, the traditional way, respect the animals and respect the land and they will respect us back." - BCRP TK Workshop

# Principles

**Prin 2 - Interweave traditional, local and scientific knowledge**

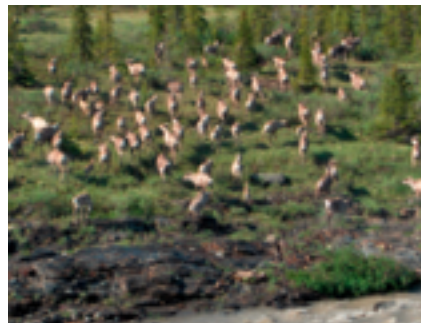
**Traditional knowledge and scientific knowledge shall inform all decisions jointly and equally**

# Principles

## **Prin 3 - Practice guardianship, stewardship and management to care of caribou**

"The caribou is really important. The caribou doesn't talk for itself and we have to talk for him. How can we help in any way? " - BCRP TK Workshop

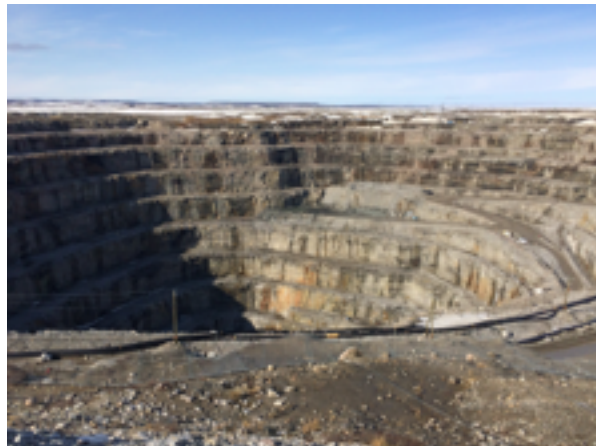
"Community-based monitoring is essential to any long-term caribou management plan. Stable long-term funding must be available." - YKDFN 2017



# Principles

## **Prin 4 - Achieve balance: Consider ecological, cultural and economic values**

“They could have smaller mines for a longer time. Why take all the resources at once? There is a certain wage economy that is needed but also to continue their way of life, at one time and it’s slowly going to take over every community if we are not careful. 50 years from now there won’t be anything left for anyone.” - BCRP TK Workshop



# Objectives

## **Obj 1 - Maintain amount of disturbance below thresholds**

How much is enough?



# Objectives

## **Obj 2 - Maintain connectivity between seasonal ranges**

“Industry itself is on the migration route. It is splitting the route in half. Industry and whatever is happening out on the land. ...Once they see it they will always look at it for the rest of their lives... I’m not speaking 100% Inuinnaqtun anymore. ..The disruption from my culture. I cannot speak 100% Inuinnaqtun all day because I am not with my elders anymore. I look at the migration routes in the same way. We are leaving something out in between. A void in between the migration route. There is a void in me.” - BCRP Workshop

# Objectives

## Obj 2 contd

"The migration goes far north [of us], to the tree line right now. For me, for the elders who tell the story. Everything [the mines] are blocking, they are making a dam so hardly any caribou go across. So that's why they call it eʔe`gehtsɫ. They extended a dam so the caribou can't go over it. The caribou don't go come to us." – Dedats'eetsa 2016: 32

"There's roads and mines and all activities where all the caribou pass, I mean, that block the caribou . . . " – Harvester in Parlee and Furgal 2012: 37

# Objectives

## **Obj 3 - Maintain integrity of sensitive habitats**

Caribou need special habitats during sensitive times (e.g. calving, over-wintering)

“There will be no caribou if there is nothing for them to eat. Moss takes about 30 to 40 years to grow back [from fires] and the trees will grow back in about 25 years but they don’t eat the trees the grass will grow back but their main source of food is moss.” - AD 2016

# Objectives

## **Obj 4 – Manage human access**

The migration goes far north [of us], to the tree line right now. For me, for the elders who tell the story. Everything [the mines] are blocking, they are making a "dam" so hardly any caribou go across. So that's why they call it eʔe`gehtsɫ. They extended a "dam" so the caribou can't go over it. The caribou don't go come to us. – Dedats'eetsa 2016: 32

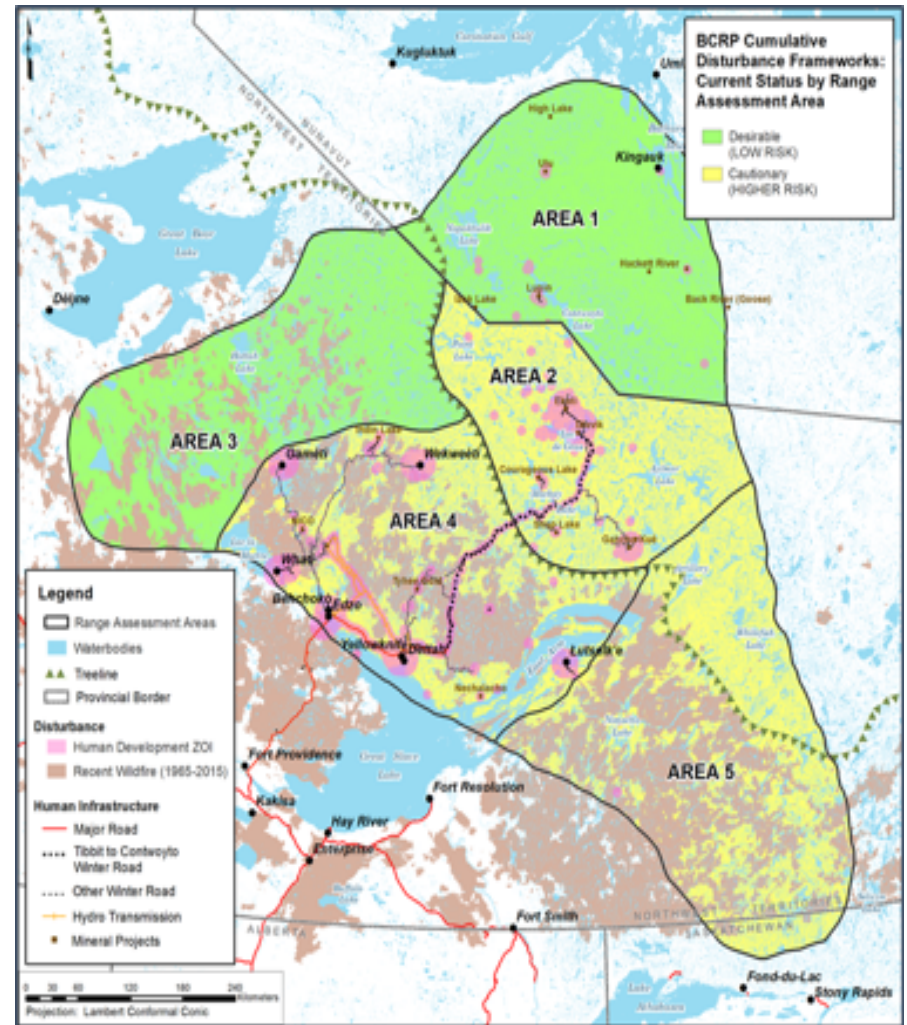
"[We] would like to see a concerted effort to re-establish the practice of seeking consent from leadership, or delegated authority such as a land and environment office prior to harvesting in the traditional territory of another indigenous group." – YKDFN 2017

Being caribou guardians requires that people listen to caribou, manage themselves, accept sacrifices, and breathe life into traditional laws: the true challenge is to "manage" people and the way they use the land and treat animals." – BCRP 2016

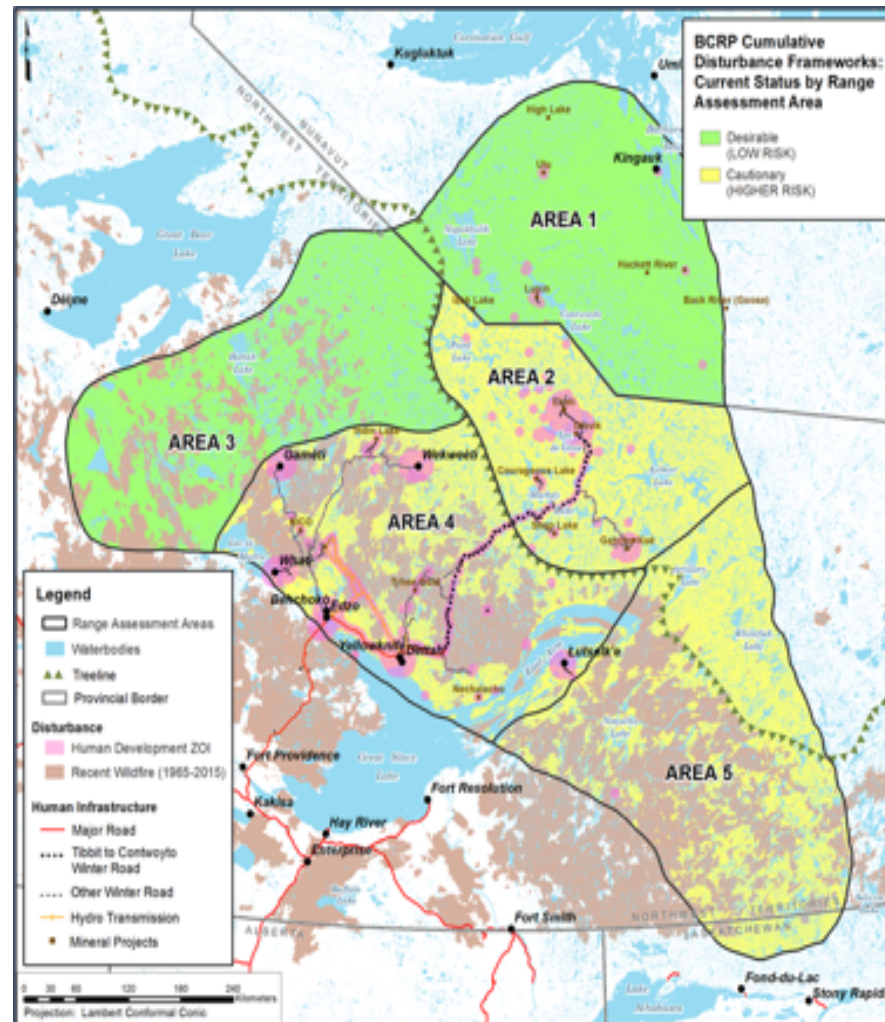
# Tools & Approaches

## Tool 1 – Cumulative Disturbance Frameworks

"When we think about the Bathurst herd, you have to look at the whole ecosystem that is suffering. All the pressures that are part of the world like climate change, jet stream carrying dust from all over the world . . . " – BCRP TK Workshop 2016: 66



# Tools & Approaches



# Tiered Disturbance Thresholds

Risk to Caribou &/or Habitat	Assessed Level	Disturbance Footprint (D) Criteria	Management Responses
High	Critical	$D > 100 \text{ km}^2$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No new footprint disturbance</li> </ul>
Moderate	Cautionary	$50 \text{ km}^2 < D < 100 \text{ km}^2$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensatory mitigation</li> <li>• Enhanced cumulative effects assessment(CEA)</li> </ul>
Low	Desirable	$D < 50 \text{ km}^2$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site-specific Best Management Practices</li> <li>• Protect/maintain key habitats</li> <li>• Minimize sensory disturbance of caribou</li> <li>• Implement community-based monitoring programs</li> </ul>



# Tools & Approaches

## Tool 2 –Protected / Conservations Areas

“The Elders say you should never impact [calving grounds] in one form or another because they are really sacred. They care for these calving grounds, particular spots on the land where its' just like a large swamp, or swampy areas where the ground becomes yellow from the calves after they calve.” (KIA 2014: 41)

“Caribou crossings could be identified by use and archaeological sites on both sides – used over and over the centuries. Other sites would have less value, less crossings.” – AD 2017





## Land Administration

### Land Claims

- Interim Land Withdrawals (NWT)
- Inuit Owned Lands
- Wek'èezhì Management Area

### Approved Land Use Plans

- Tìchq Land Use Plan
- Sahtu Land Use Plan

### Conservation Areas

- Established
- Proposed
- Thaidene Nene (East Arm)
- Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan (2016)

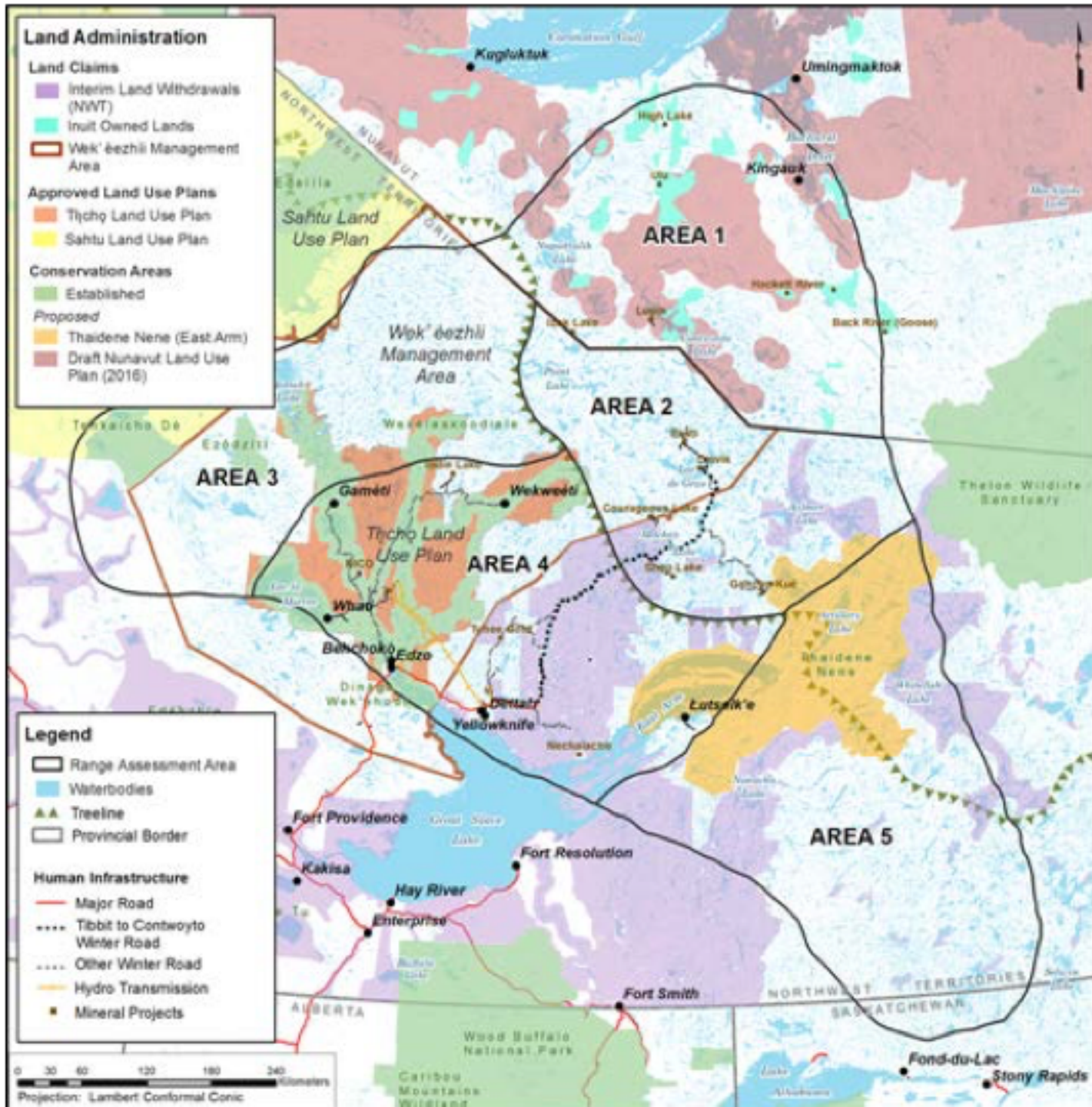
## Legend

- Range Assessment Area
- Waterbodies
- Treeline
- Provincial Border

### Human Infrastructure

- Major Road
- Tibbit to Contwoyo Winter Road
- Other Winter Road
- Hydro Transmission
- Mineral Projects

0 30 60 120 180 240 Kilometers  
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic



# Tools & Approaches

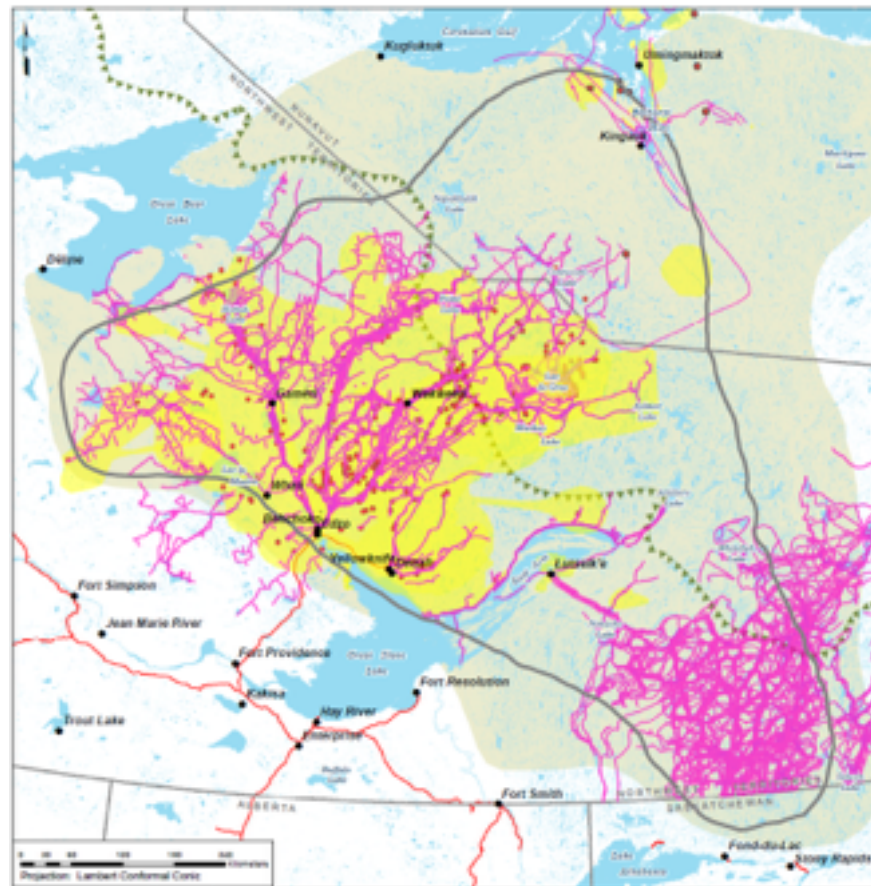
**What about: Calving grounds? Water crossings? Land bridges? Fences? Other?**



## Some “Key” Crossings

- Aylmer Lake
- Artillery Lake
- Bathurst Inlet
- Beechey Lake
- Beniah Lake
- Camsell Lake
- Contwoyto Lake
- Drybones Lake
- Lockhart Lake
- Lac de Gras
- Lac du Sauvage
- Matthews Lake
- MacKay Lake
- Peel River  
Winter Lake
- Yamba
- ???

# Traditional Knowledge – Important Places

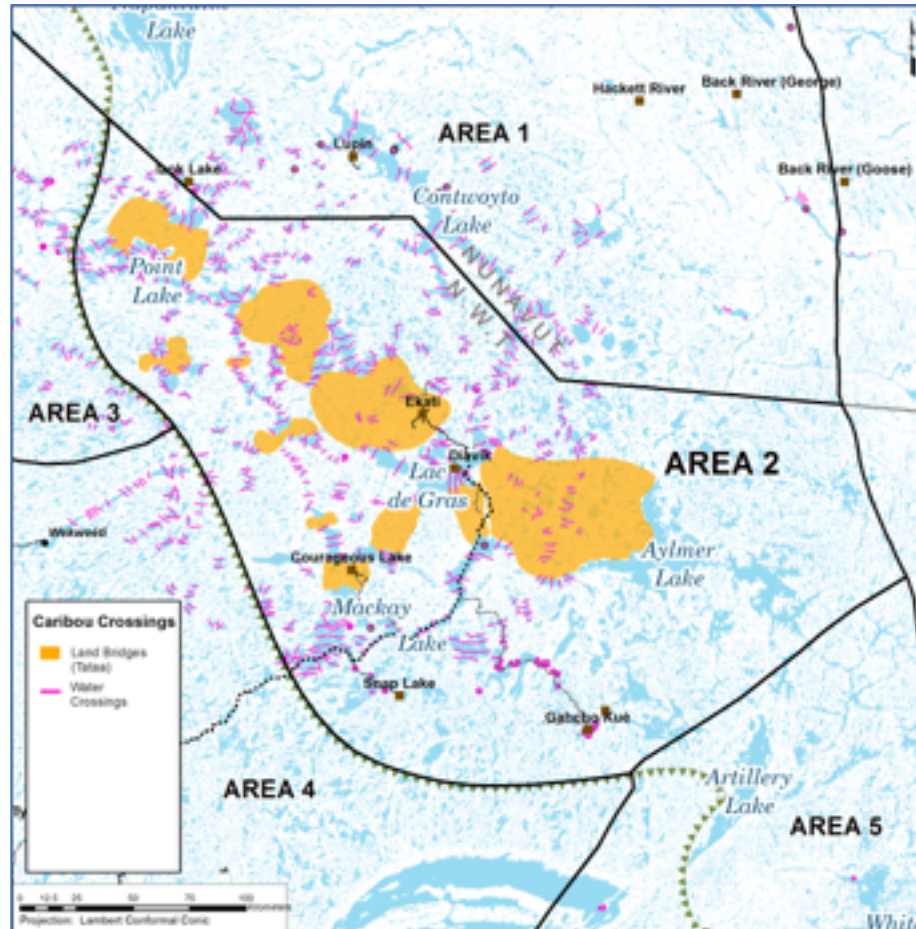




# Traditional Knowledge – Important Places



# Traditional Knowledge – Important Places



Caribou water crossings and land bridges in the central part of the Bathurst range identified from TK

# Tools & Approaches

## **Tool 3 –Mobile Protection Measures**

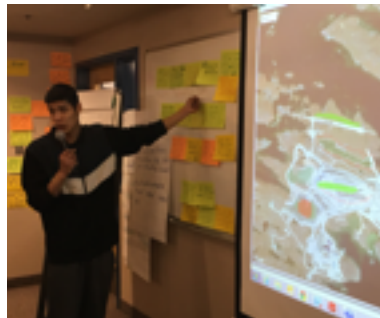
"Wherever there is human activity, the caribou are aware of their surroundings. Some do become skittish while some become used to human development and it doesn't bother them." – KHTO et al. 2011

# Tools & Approaches

## Tool 4 - Access Management Planning

Guardianship? "The caribou is really important. The caribou doesn't talk for itself and we have to talk for him. How can we help in any way? " - BCRP TK Workshop

"... would like to see a concerted effort to re-establish the practice of seeking consent from leadership, or delegated authority such as a land and environment office prior to harvesting in the traditional territory of another indigenous group." - YKDFN 2017





# Recommendations on Monitoring



- Community based monitoring should be implemented during all management levels. Community input could inform the management responses.- AD
- Monitoring impact of climate change of caribou and people – AD
- Community-based monitoring is essential to any long-term caribou management plan. Stable long-term funding must be available. - YKDFN

# Unsettled Claims, Indigenous Land Use Plans



“[We] believe that identifying areas for long-term/permanent protection from development is an important tool in caribou management. However, it must be stressed that protecting an area from development is distinct from restricting traditional harvesting in an area. . . . the only way the YKDFN will support the establishment of fixed protected zones is through indigenous land use planning.” – YKDFN 2017

## **Appendix D: Workshop Evaluation Form and Results**

# Bathurst Caribou Range Plan: TK Workshop Evaluation (June 5-6, 2017)

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Thank you for participating in the Traditional Knowledge Workshop for the Bathurst Caribou Range Plan on June 5-6, 2007 in Yellowknife, NT. We hope you enjoyed this gathering. We appreciate your honest and constructive feedback on your experience. Your responses will help us improve future workshops. Mársı ! Kinanāskomitin ! Thank you ! Merci ! Haj' ! Quana ! □□□□□ ! Quyanainni ! Máhsı ! Máhsı ! Mahsı !

1. How would you rate the meeting for **working together and respect among participants?**
  - ☐ Very good
  - ☐ Good
  - ☐ Neither good nor poor
  - ☐ Poor
  - ☐ Very Poor
  
2. How would you rate the opportunities for you to **communications between participants?**
  - ☐ Too many opportunities
  - ☐ Enough opportunities
  - ☐ Too few opportunities
  
3. How would you rate the workshop for considering **range management, access management and monitoring / guardianship approaches?**
  - ☐ Very good
  - ☐ Good
  - ☐ Neither good nor poor
  - ☐ Poor
  - ☐ Very Poor
  
4. How would you rate the workshop for **considering water crossings and other special areas?**
  - ☐ Very good
  - ☐ Good
  - ☐ Neither good nor poor
  - ☐ Poor
  - ☐ Very Poor
  
5. Now that you have participated in this workshop, how is your understanding of **the Bathurst Caribou Range Plan?**
  - ☐ Very good
  - ☐ Good
  - ☐ Neither good nor poor
  - ☐ Poor
  - ☐ Very Poor

6. Now that you have participated in this workshop, how is your understanding of how **Traditional Knowledge has been considered into the Bathurst Caribou Range Plan and /or Discussion Document?**

- ☐ Very good
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Neither good nor poor
- ☐ Poor
- ☐ Very Poor

7. How would you rate the **length, venue and food of the workshop?**

- ☐ Very good
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Neither good nor poor
- ☐ Poor
- ☐ Very Poor

8. How would you rate **the facilitation** of the workshop?

- ☐ Very good
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Neither good nor poor
- ☐ Poor
- ☐ Very Poor

9. What were the strengths of the workshop? What did you enjoy about the workshop?

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10. How could the workshop be improved?

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*Please include your name and email/phone number if you want us to follow-up with you directly about your comments.*

BCRP June 5-6, 2017 TK Workshop Yellowknife, NWT

Question	Very Good	Good	Neither Good nor Poor	Poor	Very Poor	Total Responses	Comments
How would you rate the session for working together and respect among participants?	4	11				15	
How would you rate the session for considering range management, access management and monitoring/guardianship approaches??	2	10	3			15	Very good but need more time
How would you rate the session for considering water crossings and other special areas?	4	6	5			15	
Now that you have participated in this workshop, how is your understanding of the Bathurst Caribou Range Plan?	5	9	1			15	Good but could be better. Very much better but stil trying to comprehend how it will turn out for Aboriginal people.
Now that you have participated in this workshop, how is your understanding of how Traditional Knowledge has been considered into the Bathurst Caribou Range Plan and/or Discussion Document?	5	5	4			14	Will wait and see. I think it will be good. (1 left blank)
How would you rate the length, venue and food for the session?	1	9	4			14	- Length: too short, venue: very good, food: very good. - Could have been longer workshop - too few days to cover points carefully.' (1 left blank)
How would you rate the facilitation for the session?	8	4	3			15	

Question	Too long/ many	Enough	Too short/few	Total Responses	Comments
How would you rate the session for communications between participants?		15		15	

**What were the strengths of the session? What did you enjoy most about the session?**

There was a lot of knowledge in this workshop and I think some of the most important points were highlighted in protecting caribou and range. A lot of good discussion was started and I think there is the want to be seen by a larger group of people with all stakeholders present. - To understand more about how to protect animals and land. - Very good. Everything. Learn a lot by going to this workshop. - Good diversity of representation. - Tell truth. Everybody talk on the same issue. - Planning. - Most Aboriginal groups present which is important. Respect between groups even if opposite views. - Strengths will be working together harder as example traditional knowledge protect your land, teaching young people. - New information from the Inuit. - The strengths were personal knowledge. I enjoyed meeting new people and learning from different cultures. - The length of one subject. - Enjoy all the interesting comments and information. - Great for participants to come together to discuss important issues.

**How could the session be improved?**

- Longer - 4 days. - The TK Workshop could have been longer than 2 days considering the amount of information that was expected to get through. I also saw a top down approach to gathering information and I think a bottom up approach would have been easier for discussion. From this workshop, I am still not 100% sure what the range plan is going to entail in the end. Especially regarding TK and IQ and what management approaches are going to be used. - More presentations from other organizations! Speak more stronger and put some (?) researcher into place. - Get more people to meeting, young and old. -- Need someone that understand Deen issue (land, water, air, caribou). Need more time. - Better control of discussions, participation by all delegates should have been promoted, not just dominate speakers. - Put words together and understand eachother and listen. - More time, one more day. - Would suggest maybe one more day of workshop so we are not rushed

## **Appendix E: Harvesting Protocol between the Athabasca and Manitoba Denesuline**



**Hatchet Lake  
First Nation**



**Fond du Lac  
First Nation**



**Black Lake  
First Nation**



**Northlands Dene  
First Nation**



**Sayisi Dene  
First Nation**

## **HARVESTING PROTOCOL BETWEEN THE ATHABASCA AND MANITOBA DENESULINE**

**WHEREAS** the Athabasca Denesuline of Fond du Lac, Black Lake and Hatchet Lake and Manitoba Denesuline comprised of the Northlands and Sayisi Dene (the Denesuline) are caribou people who depend on caribou for sustenance, health and culture; **AND**

**WHEREAS** the Denesuline have been exercising their traditional hunting and harvesting practices within their traditional harvesting areas for millennia as an Inherent Right; **AND**

**WHEREAS** barrenground caribou populations migrate through Denesuline territory; a territory which the Denesuline have been harvesting on since time immemorial;

**THEREFORE**, it is understood and agreed that this Harvesting Protocol will provide the foundation for the Denesuline to work together cooperatively to address any issues or concerns that may arise regarding the harvesting of caribou.

### **THE ATHABASCA AND MANITOBA DENESULINE AGREE AS FOLLOWS:**

1. To respect each others customary laws in the peaceful pursuit of our livelihood through hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering throughout our Denesuline traditional territories;
2. To respect the traditional boundaries and territories of another community that have developed among us over time;
3. To only harvest in the Denesuline traditional territory of another community after notification has been given to the community;
4. To recognize and respect overlapping Denesuline traditional harvesting boundaries and agree to resolve any overlapping issues in the spirit of mutual respect;
5. To respect local community caribou harvesting protocols, which includes no wastage, or wounding of caribou. (For example, see the "*Athabasca Denesuline 10 Traditional Protocols of Caribou Hunting*").
6. To educate our hunters on proper traditional hunting protocols;
7. To do our utmost to resolve concerns that arise between us immediately through effective communication in the spirit and intent of this Harvesting Protocol;
8. To jointly address any concerns or issues in the management of caribou, in order to have a strong voice in future management decisions;
9. To work together to address any breach of this Harvesting Protocol.
10. This is a live working document and can be amended at anytime.



Signed this 17 day of September, 2016

A stylized signature consisting of two large, overlapping 'A' shapes followed by a horizontal line.

Fond du Lac First Nation

A signature that appears to read 'Mike Atts' in a cursive script, followed by a horizontal line.

Northlands Dene First Nation

A signature that appears to read 'C. Simpson' in a cursive script, followed by a horizontal line.

Black Lake First Nation

A signature that appears to read 'Frank Allen' in a cursive script, followed by a horizontal line.

Sayisi Dene First Nation

A signature that appears to read 'Butch' in a cursive script, followed by a horizontal line.

Hatchet Lake First Nation