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ලෑ 8්ල් - 9්ල්, 2017්ල්

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Isulijarnik Area Co-Management Committee, Meeting Agenda

March 8 - 9, 2017

Cape Dorset, Nunavut at the Dorset Suites

Day one – March 8, 2017

**Present:**

Olayuk Akesuk – Chairperson

Nute Arnauyumayuq – Vice Chairperson

Taqialuq Nuna - Member

Wakta Etungat - Member

Ejetsiak Peter - Member

Atsiaq Alasua – Member

Interpreter – Adamee Nuna

**Delegates:** Joining us through the teleconference call are.

Chris Grossot – Morning of Wednesday

Bill Kemp – Afternoon of Wednesday

**1. Meeting open with prayer by:**

Olayuk Akishuk

**2. ACMC Operating Procedures:**

Nute gave a presentation on ACMC procedures covering the operating procedures, code of conduct and the conflict of interest. The amended ACMC's operating procedures to reflect the professional fee payment updates. The rate for professional fee for the full daily rate ("full daily rate") is set out by the Parties to the IIBA. The daily rates are \$200.00 per day for the regular members and \$300.00 per day for the

chairperson. If new rates are set by the Parties to the IIBA, the new rates immediately apply to this document without amendment.

Professional fees will be paid as follows, per calendar day:

- If a meeting (or conference call) is 3 hours or less, half (50%) of the fully daily rate.
- If a meeting (or conference call) is more than 3 hours and up to 7 hours, the full daily rate will be paid.
- If the meeting (or conference call) is more than 7 hours and up to 10 hours, the full daily rate plus half (50%) of the full daily rate will be paid.
- If a meeting (or conference call) is more than 10 hours, the full daily rate plus the full daily rate will be paid.

### **3. Permitting Presentation:**

Nute gave a presentation on National Wildlife Areas access (visitors permit), Studies on Migratory Birds in the NWA (Scientific permits), Inuit-Owned Lands (RIA permits and Land Use Planning and Impact Assessment (Advice to others).

### **4. Permit Application Review:**

The Isulijarnik ACMC reviewed the permit application by Jennie Rauch, shorebird Biologist. The permit application is MBS, NWA and Scientific permit in the NWT and Nunavut Territory for the duration of 3 years period. The concern has raise about the populations of shorebirds that breed in the Arctic. The studies that count these birds on their migration routes have found that numbers of most species are declining. Nobody knows sure why this happening, some possible causes are: loss of habitat in countries where the birds spend winter, human developments at their migration stopping points, climate change and toxic substance on their wintering grounds.

We do not have very good knowledge about the size of shorebird populations some birds that breed in the arctic are difficult to monitor on their migration routes. We want to monitor them on their breeding grounds we can get the better estimate of their population. The Canadian and American biologist has development a method to monitoring the population of shorebird that breeds in the Arctic. The monitoring method will be used to keep track of shorebirds population during the 3 years study period through this method we will know increasing or decreasing of shorebirds. The information gathered will be used to try to figure out what causing the problem.

Also, working to find out why the shorebirds are declining so we can find out what conservation actions we need to take to help recovering the population of these shorebirds.

The Isulijarnik ACMC supports the permit application with the request that permittee provides a copy of the annual report, in English and Inuktitut for the duration of the permit application.

### **5. Shorebird monitoring Report:**

In June and July 2026, the arctic shorebird monitoring program was conducted shorebird surveys in the northeast mainland of Nunavut, and at the Nanuit Itillinga (Polar Bear Pass) National Wildlife Area on Bathurst Island, NU. There were two main components were done.

One was Rapid surveys involve two people walking and recording all the birds and nests they see. A total of 79 plots (948 hectares) were survey from June 16 to July 06. The total observed was 770 individual birds. Of these, 192 were shorebirds of 12 different species they were American Golden-Plover 31, Bairds Sandpiper 5, Buff-breasted Sandpiper 1, Dunlin 11, Pectoral Sandpiper 10, Red Phalarope 36, Red-necked Phalarope 1, Ruddy Turnstone 2, Semipalmated Plover 8, Semipalmated Sandpiper 39, Stilt Sandpiper 1, and White-rumped Sandpiper 47. A total of 102 bird nests were observed, 27 of which belonged to shorebirds. These included 7 Semipalmated Sandpiper, 7 White-rumped Sandpiper, 6 American Golden-Plover, 3 Semipalmated Plover, 2 Dunlin, and 2 Red Phalarope.

Next year plan to conduct these rapid surveys in Arctic PRISM Region 7 (Northern Hudson Barrens).

Intensive Surveys were conducted in the vicinity of the CWS cabin in the Nanuit Itillinga National Wildlife Area from June 18 to July 29. A total of 71 shorebirds nests were observed in the study are in Nanuit Itillinga in 2016. The common nests found belonged to Sanderling 34 and Black-bellied plover 24, observed nests of Red Phalarope 6, White-rumped Sandpiper 5, American Golden-plover 1, Pectoral Sandpiper 1. Of the 71 nests observed, 54 are known to have hatched, 16 are known to have failed, and 1 that was still active at the time of our departure.

Banding was also made to the shorebirds with small leg bands. Metal and color bands used to identify individual birds the observer can look up the information about when and where that bird was banded and other data such as its age.

Seventy-three adult shorebirds and 94 chicks were banded in 2016. The species banded in 2016 included Black-bellied Plover, Sanderling, Red Phalarope, and White-rumped sandpiper. In addition, re-captured 4 Black-bellied Plovers and Sanderling that were banded in previous years. Of the adult birds captured, collected blood samples from 50 and feather samples from 53 (no samples from chicks). Plan to return to Nanuit Itillinga to continue the monitoring work in 2017.

To improve the shorebird migration monitoring and to determine the migration pathways, we put tracking devices (satellite transmitters and nanotags) on adult birds. All birds with the tracking device were also banded with numbered metal band, with the colored plastic bands to allow for identification of individual birds at a distance.

Nanotags are small device transmit data by radio signal. The battery is good for 90 days they are glued to the feathers on back of the bird. The transmitter falls off when the bird molts. We attached 52 nanotags at the Nanuit Itillinga in 2016: 29 on Sanderling, 12 on Black-bellied plover, 6 on White-rumped sandpiper and 5 on Red Phalarope.

Satellite transmitters are larger, heavier (5g), backpack-mounted device that provide high quality location data that is recorded year-around. In 2016 we put on Black-bellied plovers - 7 at Nanuit Itillinga, 2 near Igloolik.

## **6. Dewey Soper MBS:**

Nute gave a presentation of Management Dewey Soper Migratory Bird Sanctuary. We've have a lot of yet to do management planning up to date we have done some of these in our previous meetings with Aarluk Consulting. In summary the ACMC discussed about the Traditional Knowledge Mapping, Migratory Birds- traditional knowledge, Boundary Expansion, Caribou Population Decline, Wolves and Foxes, Fish, Vision, Goals and Objectives for the Management plan, Management Issues, Consultation for the Management Plan and the workplan. For depth in details you can view the last page of an Inventory of Documents and Identification of Information Gaps Relevant to the Management of Dewey Soper Migratory Bird Sanctuary prepared by Aarluk Consulting Inc.

## **7. National Wildlife Area Upgrade Discussion:**

I did a presentation of National Wildlife Area using the Irniurviit Area Co-management committee on National Wildlife Area upgrade discussion. In the last meeting in December 2016 the Isulijarnik ACMC were interested to making the Isulijarnik Migratory

Bird Sanctuary upgraded to NWA. The ACMC were also, discuss the names change from Dewey Soper MBS to Inuktitut name.

#### **8. Change Status (boundary) name of MBS:**

The topic to discussion was change the Dewey Soper MBS to Inuktitut name is Isulijarnik keeping the Isulijarnik ACMC name as it is. The community members are known the name Isulijarnik for such and such time dated back to many years when people were still traveling with their dog team. Because the land is so flat in the MBS area the only highland that is visual from far away is an Isulijarnik mountain.

The Isulijarnik ACMC also wants to convert the Migratory Birds Sanctuary to National Wildlife Area with the expansion to the area beyond to the North of Koukjuak up to Taverner Bay, towards East up to the edge of Netilling Lake close by lake shore to Nikko Island and to South including the islands along the Bowman Bay. For more detail information of the proposed NWA of Dewey Soper MBS, you can see the map page 11 of 89 pages in the Inventory of Documents and Identification of Information Gaps Relevant to the Management of Dewey Soper Migratory Bird Sanctuary.

Day 2 – March 9, 2017

#### **9. Budget/Workplan/Annual Report 2017/18:**

The Isulijarnik approves the 2017 – 2018 operating budget. The workplan is to have 2 face to face meeting possibly the other one main include the community consultation to change status from MBS possibly to NWA this will includes the expansion to boundary as per above item 8.

There were not a lot of activities for Isulijarnik ACMC due to no Vice-chair since Martha Padluq resigned as Vice-Chair. The Vice-chair was vacant for some time until March 2016.

After a quite some time the first regular meeting was December 2016, in the meeting new ACMC member was selected to replace deceased ACMC member.

#### **10. Preparation – Draft Management Plan:**

Chris Grosset, Senior Consultant from NVision Insight Group Inc. joined us by teleconference to provide support to Isulijarnik ACMC in preparing a draft Management Plan for Dewey Soper Migratory Bird Sanctuary. There were 9 questions that ACMC has to answer to help consultant to understand more of a draft management work plan.

The questions were does the ACMC want to request an official name Change?

The Isulijarnik ACMC wants to keep the Isulijarnik as official name for the Dewey Soper MBS.

Does the ACMC want to consider changing the MBS to a NWA?

The ACMC are considering changing from MBS to NWA because the MBS area is a prominent area not only to the wildlife but as well as archeological site, history and other economical opportunities.

Does the ACMC want to change the boundary?

In previous years the ACMC were talking about expanding the boundary but somehow they did not come to conclusion. But the present ACMC want to expand the boundary using the map figure 7: Dewey Soper MBS, bounded by the Koukdjuak River to north and Bowman Bay to south. Also shown is Bowman Bay Wildlife Sanctuary, Dewey Soper MBS Management Plan – Document Summary Report 23 in the Inventory of Documents and identification of Information Gaps Relevant to Management of Dewey Soper MBS.

Are there any activities within the boundary, or on the land/water near the MBS, that are/could present?

The people do not go to the area as much as before due to hard to get to the area in the spring time or event in the summer time by boat the shoreline is too muddy, shallow and always full of ice along the coastal area. One bigger concern was that Mary River mining company wanted to do all year around shipping through the channel close to MBS area but not as much concern now for the next 5 years.

Does the ACMC want to consult with residents of Pangnirtung on the management Plan?

It is not a concern to work with other communities for one there are no more activities in area than before. Pangnirtung may have activities north side of the Netilliing Lake area but not in the MBS.

Is the developing and promoting tourism for the Dewey Soper MBS a priority?

The ACMC had discussion about it before for example in the MBS area there is no shelter or a place for accommodation except, in the Nikko Island. The other problem is it is hard to get to the place by boat or by snowmobile we are not expecting tourism in the next 5 years or more.

Has the ACMC discussed management actions that can be taken inside the MBS boundary to deal with these threats?

The ACMC came up with the possible threats and challenges were, archaeological sites, boundary of MBS, education, exploration/resources extraction, shipping/cruise ship, avian cholera/diseases, elder knowledge, geese and knowledge area but need to be revisited and add to it more.

Management goals – drafted in 1986 were;

- 1) To manage and conserve the natural resources of Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary in a manner consistent with MBS Convention Act and MBS Regulations.
- 2) To manage Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary in a manner consistent with sound biological principles.
- 3) To increase public awareness and appreciation of the natural resources of Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary.

ACMC still want these goals with may be addition in the future, to include tourism area economic development related to tourism. In addition the Cultural Inventory will be send to Chris Grosset after having a conference call with Bill Kemp.

#### **11. Presentation – Cultural Inventory:**

Bill Kemp joined us by teleconference to give the ACMC presentation with cultural inventory for Isulijarnik MBS area including the Netilling Lake. The maps are covering information on satellite image of MBS area, composite land use for Kimmirut (1974), composite land use of Iqaluit (1974), composite land use of Pangnirtung (1974), composite land use of Qikiqtarjuaq (1974), identified archaeological sites, identified living sites, Cape Dorset travel routes, Cape Dorset land use-geese, Cape Dorset land use-caribou, Cape Dorset land use-traplines, Cape Dorset land use Arctic Char, Cape Dorset land use-ptarmigan, Cape Dorset land use-polar bear, Cape Dorset land use-walrus and MBS working map.

This presentation is about more or less trapping, archaeological site up to 1000 years back and it is all about Inuit Knowledge. Also, the area is known as flat land when travelling in the winter time it is just like traveling on the ice due to flat land.

#### **12. ACMC Name/Logo:**

In the last ACMC meeting in December 2016 the ACMC asking where it may be the logo contest and how many were entered for a contest, according to the previous minutes of meeting there were some contestants but could not trace the actual logo drawings. So, the logo drawings were found and the ACMC select the best fit for the Isulijarnik MBS. The logo was sent to Designer for printing now is back.

There were 4 options to choose, the ACMC choose the option 4 out of 4 options they are requesting darker green color similar to the color of a Isulijarnik MBS and will be resented back to logo designer for a final print.

**13. Meeting adjourn:**

At 4:30pm