

Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope)



TERM REPORT April 1, 1997 – March 31, 1999

YUKON NORTH SLOPE

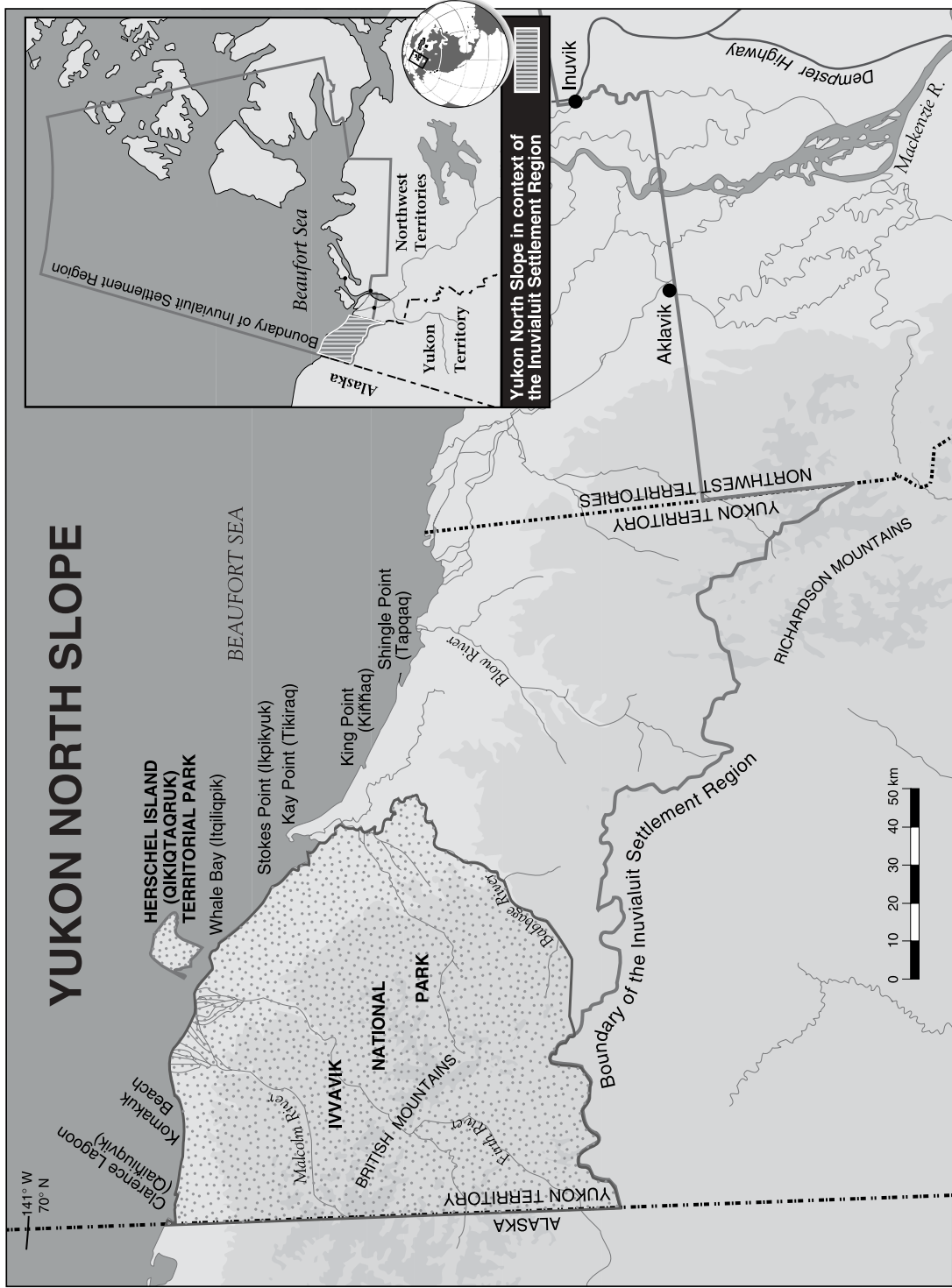


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Message from the Chair 2

Dedication to Nelson Green 3

The Yukon North Slope 4

The Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope) 5

Yukon North Slope Long-term Research and Monitoring Plan 6

Traditional Knowledge Database 6

Ecological Monitoring 7

Arctic National Wildlife Refuge 7

Yukon North Slope Wildlife Conservation and Management Plan 8

Amendments to the Yukon Wildlife Act 8

Inuvialuit Harvest Study 9

1997 Yukon North Slope Conference 10

Muskox Management 10

Grizzly Bear Management 11

IFA Funded Wildlife Research 12

Herschel Island Territorial Park Management Plan 17

Parks Canada and Ivvavik National Park 17

Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee 17

Science Horizon Intern Program 18

Environmental Youth Corp Interns 18

Other Issues 19

Communications 19

Council Meetings 20

Other meetings 21

Council Membership 22

Financial Statements – March 31, 1998 and March 31, 1999 24

Appendix 1 – Extract from the Western Arctic Claim (the
 Inuvialuit Final Agreement) Settlement Act (1984) 31

Appendix 2 – IFA Wildlife and Environmental Management Bodies 33



Yukon Government

This report outlines the activities and projects undertaken by the Council during the two year term from April 1, 1997 to March 31, 1999.

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR



Yukon Government

For the last two years, the Council has focussed its attention on three principal objectives: amendments to the Yukon Wildlife Act to bring it into conformity with the Inuvialuit Final Agreement, improved communications and working relationships across the Yukon North Slope's territorial and jurisdictional boundaries, and the completion of a long-term research and monitoring plan.

The first of these, the passage of amendments to the Wildlife Act by the Yukon legislature, establishes the legal means for the Yukon Government to give practical effect to Inuvialuit harvesting rights and wildlife quota recommendations on the Yukon North Slope. The commitment by the Yukon to amend the Wildlife Act was made by the Honourable Eric Fairclough, Minister of Renewable Resources at the Yukon North Slope Conference in September 1997. Fifteen months later, in December 1998 the legislation was proclaimed. Representatives of the Inuvialuit Game Council, the Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee and the Yukon's Department of Renewable Resources worked very hard to achieve a result which was based on the consensus of all parties. Fifteen years after the signing of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement, this is one of the best and most visible examples of the high level of cooperation and collaboration that both the Yukon and the Inuvialuit have developed to address challenging and difficult wildlife management issues.

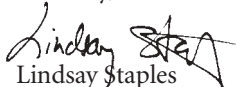
The Yukon North Slope Conference brought 125 participants together from Alaska, the Yukon, Northwest Territories and other parts of Canada to look at ways to better address transboundary wildlife management and environmental issues affecting the Yukon North Slope. The conference gave rise to many recommendations. Since then many new initiatives have been launched by the Council, other organizations and governments that are breaking new ground in demonstrating the ability and capacity of our institutions to work across territorial, state and jurisdictional boundaries which in the past have "walled" us off from one another and fragmented our efforts to achieve shared objectives.

The Council also accomplished a longstanding priority – the development of a long-term research and monitoring plan to provide guidance to the research community on Yukon North Slope research issues and needs. The plan is interdisciplinary in scope and driven by strongly articulated local, regional, national and international interests.

Several individuals have worked particularly hard to help us accomplish our objectives. Duane Smith, Nelson Green and Herbert Felix of the Inuvialuit Game Council, Norm Snow of the Joint Secretariat, Alan Koprowsky of the Department of Renewable Resources, and John Olynyk and Laura Cabott as legal counsel, contributed much to the successful outcome of the Wildlife Act amendments. Kelly Olson from the Department of Renewable Resources worked hard to organize the fifth and one of the best North Slope conferences. Dorothy Cooley, Yukon Government biologist, has worked to build a cooperative research program to achieve a better understanding of Yukon North Slope muskox ecology. Mike Gill, the Council's Science Horizon intern, was the driving force and principal author of the Council's long-term research plan. To these individuals, we are most grateful.

Finally, the Council is blessed with a hard-working and dedicated secretariat in the person of Aileen Horler. She has kept us well-organized and prodded us to get our work done. Most of all, the Council has benefitted from members who work well together, who embrace positive change, who respect each others interests and ideas, and who are committed to new ideas and creative approaches to wildlife and environmental management on the Yukon North Slope. To these people and the agencies that support them, I extend my gratitude.

Sincerely,



Lindsay Staples

Chair

**DEDICATION TO
NELSON GREEN**

In January 1999, Nelson Green passed away while travelling on the land.

Nelson was a highly valued and respected member of our Council, and his sudden passing has left a large hole in our hearts and in our group. He brought a wonderful insight into the Inuvialuit Final Agreement that has benefited all of us. He kept us sharp in our discussions. He was ever vigilant in ensuring that Inuvialuit rights established in the Final Agreement were front and centre, and that the special management arrangements created by the IFA were respected.

He loved the land and landscape and that was so obvious to anyone who travelled with him. He was quick to express his wonder and his appreciation for the country he was travelling through. Although the Yukon North Slope was a long way from Paulatuk, where he lived, he was keenly interested in the area. He was quick to appreciate the special character of the Yukon North Slope, and quick to demand special treatment for it as required in the IFA.

All of us have stories about our times with Nelson. They easily would fill a book. While he was fiercely proud of the IFA which he helped negotiate, he had a sense of humour and fun that made him a joy to be around. We count ourselves fortunate to be amongst those who knew him, laughed with him, and shared challenges with him.

Among his many accomplishments, his greatest achievement with our Council was the amendment of the Yukon Wildlife Act to bring it into conformity with the IFA. During his time on the Council, he focused on this issue with a laser-like intensity. After a year of hard work the amendments were passed in December 1998. This milestone stands as one of the great moments in the Council's history.

Nelson always pushed us to work our hardest and to do our best. We have achieved a great deal under his influence and will remember him with great admiration and fondness.



Yukon Government

THE YUKON NORTH SLOPE



Norm Barrichello

The Yukon North Slope is located in the northern region of Canada's Yukon Territory and encompasses the western portion of the Inuvialuit Settlement Region. It is an area of land and sea stretching from Alaska to the Northwest Territories and includes all of the Yukon's mainland whose waters drain into the Beaufort Sea, as well as Herschel Island, other islands and nearshore and offshore waters. One of Canada's most diverse Arctic environments and home to many species of wildlife, the area is of international importance.

There are no roads or towns. Only a few 'mothballed' drilling caissons and several isolated North Warning System radar sites along the Arctic coast mark the thin presence of the industrial and technological age. Seasonal hunting camps are the only reminders of an active and enduring human occupancy.

The Yukon North Slope is the home of the Inuvialuit of the Western Arctic, who have relied on the region's wildlife for hundreds of years. While most Inuvialuit now live in nearby communities such as Aklavik and Inuvik, many return to the North Slope on an annual basis to hunt, trap and fish. They still use their traditional gathering places in the mountains and along the coast.

In recognition of the international importance of the wildlife and habitat of the area and of the dependency of the Inuvialuit upon it, the Inuvialuit Final Agreement (IFA) was negotiated with detailed provisions to secure and protect this area and its people. Negotiated by the governments of Canada, the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and the Inuvialuit, and proclaimed on July 25, 1984, as the Western Arctic (Inuvialuit) Claims Settlement Act, the Inuvialuit Final Agreement established a broad conservation regime for the Yukon North Slope. The Inuvialuit Final Agreement recognizes the Yukon North Slope's uniqueness and importance to the Inuvialuit people and the rest of Canada.



Stefan Himmer

**THE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT
ADVISORY COUNCIL
(NORTH SLOPE)**

The Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope), or WMAC(NS), was established in 1988 under the *Western Arctic (Inuvialuit) Settlement Act*, which arose out of the 1984 *Inuvialuit Final Agreement (IFA)*.

The Council consists of four members and an independent chairperson. Two members are appointed by the Inuvialuit Game Council, while the governments of Canada and the Yukon each appoint one member.

Responsibilities of the Council are defined in section 12(56) of the IFA, which states:

“The Council shall provide advice to the appropriate minister on all matters relating to wildlife policy and the management, regulation, and administration of wildlife, habitat and harvesting for the Yukon North Slope and without restricting the generality of the foregoing the Council shall:

- a) provide advice on issues pertaining to the Yukon North Slope to the Porcupine Caribou Management Board, the Yukon Land Use Planning Commission, the Review Board and other appropriate groups;
- b) prepare a wildlife conservation and management plan for the Yukon North Slope for recommendation to the appropriate authorities as a means for achieving and maintaining the principles of conservation set out in subsections (2) and (3);
- c) determine and recommend appropriate quotas for Inuvialuit harvesting of game in the Yukon North Slope; and,
- d) advise on measures required to protect habitat that is critical for wildlife or harvesting including those referred to in subsection 14(3).”

Since its inception, the Council has been an active and effective supporter of cooperative management on the Yukon’s North Slope.



C. McEwen



Tessa MacIntosh

YUKON NORTH SLOPE LONG-TERM RESEARCH AND MONITORING PLAN



Grant MachHuchon

WMAC(NS) has completed the development of a Yukon North Slope Long-term Research and Monitoring Plan. The Plan is a simple, readable and usable web-based plan that identifies the needs and priorities for environmentally-related research and monitoring in the area. By presenting current issues and concerns, along with proposed actions, the Plan has been developed to direct and support the planning and research activities of resource managers and researchers, while addressing the information needs of the people who live in the region and rely on its resources. The need to develop a long-term research plan was identified in the Yukon North Slope Wildlife Conservation and Management Plan and is considered an important tool for directing future studies in the region.

Building on past and ongoing wildlife and environmental research, the Plan also identifies important information gaps as well as opportunities to use existing data. It provides a guide to community involvement in projects, including the use of traditional and local knowledge. Topics such as how to communicate information to local residents and what is expected of both researchers and the communities when a project is carried out are also addressed. Further information is provided on what opportunities exist for partnerships, how to get research permits and on possible sources of funding.

The Plan is intended to promote cooperative initiatives among government agencies, communities and universities, and to facilitate projects across settlement region boundaries and state and territorial borders in Alaska, Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Its goal is to develop programs that are truly interdisciplinary, involving local communities and their knowledge of ecosystem health and functioning.

The Plan itself is the result of consultations with the Inuvialuit Game Council and IFA established co-management bodies; federal, territorial, and Alaskan government agencies; Canadian and Alaskan universities; non-governmental organizations, as well as interested residents of Aklavik, Inuvik and Old Crow. Consultations took the form of two workshops hosted by WMAC(NS) as well as individual interviews with over 40 researchers and community representatives. A comprehensive gap analysis was also conducted as part of the Plan's preparation. Yukon North Slope research and monitoring topics were reviewed to help identify future research needs.

The Yukon North Slope Long-term Research and Monitoring Plan can be viewed on the internet at www.taiga.net/wmac/researchplan

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE DATABASE



Yukon Government

In the spring of 1998, the Council contracted the Aurora Research Institute, in Inuvik, to undertake the development of a traditional knowledge database. The main objective of the project was to compile a database of existing sources of traditional knowledge about wildlife and the environment of the Yukon North Slope. By determining the extent and composition of previously documented information, the duplication of traditional knowledge research can be avoided in the future. No new research was involved. The project pulled together information, gathered over a number of years, into one database for use by researchers and managers.

WMAC(NS) Secretariat administered the project. The database can be viewed at www.taiga.net/webdata/aklaviktk

ECOLOGICAL MONITORING

WMAC(NS) continued to participate in and support a number of ecosystem monitoring initiatives.

In conjunction with Environment Canada, the Council co-ordinated the Third and Fourth Annual Gatherings of the North Yukon Ecological Knowledge Co-operative. Both gatherings were held in Inuvik and saw over 40 participants, representing government agencies, First Nations and Inuvialuit from the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Alaska, work together for three days to maintain and enhance a system of ecological monitoring that is relevant and feasible to the Co-op's members. With the expansion of interest and participation into the NWT and Alaska, members decided to change the Co-op's name to the Arctic Borderlands Ecological Knowledge Co-operative and form a non-profit society.

WMAC(NS) also worked in conjunction with Environment Canada to administer the second and third year of the Community-based Monitoring Program. Community researchers, in Aklavik, Fort McPherson and Old Crow, were contracted to conduct interviews with local experts and record their observations on ecological conditions over the past year. This included observations about caribou movements and condition, fish, berries, weather, and general observations about changes in the health of the environment. The community researchers used a standardized questionnaire form. A training and development session was held to refine the questionnaire and develop good interview and reporting techniques. Community experts who were interviewed received an honorarium.

The researchers reported their results to their respective communities and to the Arctic Borderlands Ecological Knowledge Co-operative annual gatherings. This information, along with scientific monitoring information, is being archived and used through the Co-op, to help in the understanding of changes occurring in ecosystems.

Results of the Community-based Monitoring Program as well as information on the Arctic Borderlands Ecological Knowledge Co-operative can be found on the internet at www.taiga.net/coop



J. Eamer

The protection of the Porcupine Caribou Herd's calving grounds on the "1002" lands of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) in Alaska is of primary importance to the Inuvialuit and Gwich'in communities who depend on these animals. Ongoing efforts to initiate hydrocarbon exploration within the Refuge have prompted an international push to secure full protection for the area. WMAC(NS) continues to monitor development in this area.

ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE



YUKON NORTH SLOPE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN



As one element of the special conservation regime it established, the IFA required the preparation of a Wildlife Conservation and Management Plan for the area to provide direction to long-term wildlife conservation management consistent with the goals of the IFA.

Volume 1 of the Yukon North Slope Wildlife Conservation and Management Plan has been completed. This environmental overview provides an introduction to the land, its people and its resources and has been distributed to over 500 agencies and individuals.

The Wildlife Population Status Reports, a component of Volume 2, was completed and made available for delegates at the 1997 Yukon North Slope Conference. In addition, these reports were distributed to over 60 other agencies and individuals. The Wildlife Population Status Reports provide a summary of population status, habitat features, local importance, threats, research and monitoring, management and information sources used for the following species:

- Dall sheep
- Shorebirds
- Grizzly bear
- Moose
- Muskox
- Porcupine caribou herd
- Arctic fox
- Red fox
- Wolf
- Wolverine
- Ducks
- Lesser snow geese
- Canada geese
- White-fronted geese
- Brant geese
- Tundra swan
- Songbirds
- Peregrine falcon
- Gyrfalcon
- Arctic cisco and Least cisco
- Humpback whitefish
- Broad whitefish
- Inconnu
- Round whitefish
- Dolly varden charr
- Beluga whale
- Bowhead whale
- Ringed seal
- Bearded seal
- Polar bear

Also included is a section on insects. The Wildlife Population Status Reports can be viewed at www.taiga.net/wmac/researchplan

A summary and review of actions from Volume 2 of the Yukon North Slope Wildlife Conservation and Management Plan was also prepared for the 1997 Yukon North Slope Conference. This document presented an update on the items identified as priorities during the 1994 Yukon North Slope Conference.

AMENDMENTS TO THE YUKON WILDLIFE ACT



Catherine Kennedy

WMAC(NS) supported an initiative by the Yukon Government to proceed with amendments to the Yukon Wildlife Act to bring the Act into conformity with the Inuvialuit Final Agreement.

A Working Group was established consisting of representatives of the Inuvialuit Game Council and the Yukon Government. Representatives of WMAC(NS) and the Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee also participated in the discussions between the parties and in the review of legislative proposals.

The Yukon is a signatory to the 1984 Inuvialuit Final Agreement that established certain rights for the Inuvialuit on the Yukon North Slope. When it was signed and subsequently legislated, the IFA brought into law a number of provisions which were inconsistent with or conflicted with the Yukon Wildlife Act. These conflicts produced difficulties in the implementation of the wildlife management regime established for the Yukon North Slope, and were a source of confusion and frustration to Inuvialuit hunters for a number of years.

The extent of these inconsistencies was made abundantly clear in a legal analysis which the Yukon Government undertook in March 1996. This analysis identified

over 100 conflicts between the IFA and the Yukon Wildlife Act. Notwithstanding the paramountcy provisions of the IFA to address conflicts and inconsistencies between the IFA and other legislation, the practical effect had been that the Yukon did not have the legal tools available to it through the Wildlife Act to implement many management arrangements and recommendations which arose from the wildlife management regime established through the IFA. These issues were addressed in the amendments process.

These amendments will have no new effect on resident and licensed hunters in the Yukon beyond what the IFA established 14 years ago and which have been in effect over that time. What the amendments will accomplish is the recognition of existing Inuvialuit hunting rights on the Yukon North Slope and introduce the legal means for the regulation and administration of Inuvialuit hunting and harvest allocation on the Yukon North Slope in a manner that is consistent with the IFA. This will significantly improve the Yukon's ability to manage wildlife on the Yukon North Slope.

In December 1998 the Yukon Government proclaimed amendments to the Yukon Wildlife Act. The next step will be the establishment of regulations.



Yukon Government

INUVALUIT HARVEST STUDY

The Inuvialuit Harvest Study has been undergoing a process of review and restructuring since December 1996. The Chair of WMAC(NS) has been an active participant on the IHS Management Committee which was established to review the key issues, identified at the December 1996 Harvest Study workshop, and to oversee the changes to the Harvest Study, including an overhaul of the administrative process.

The IHS Management Committee met on a number of occasions in 1997-99. In April 1997, the Committee met to draft terms of reference for the Management Committee. The membership of the Committee consists of the chairs of the Fisheries Joint Management Committee and the two Wildlife Management Advisory Councils, as appointed by the Joint Secretariat Board of Directors, and three members appointed by the IGC.

Prior to the establishment of the Management Committee, the management of the IHS was overseen by a working group of technical representatives from sponsoring agencies. The working group was dissolved, and representatives of the sponsoring agencies now provide technical advice to the Management Committee as required.

Among the projects that were directed by IHS Management Committee in 1997-99 was the rewriting of the IHS's software program. The ten years of data is now retrievable as a discreet set. A new set of data was started in 1998. A draft protocol was developed to establish harvest data access and data use procedures for government agencies and third parties. Guidelines were also established for data products. Harvest survey methodology was reviewed along with the agency requirements for species-specific data.

A new IHS co-ordinator was hired and is working at the Joint Secretariat in Inuvik. Statistics Canada was contracted to do an analysis of the collected harvest data (1988-1996) to evaluate the reliability of the data by species and reporting techniques.

The Chair of WMAC(NS) will continue to be an active participant on the IHS Management Committee.



1997 YUKON NORTH SLOPE CONFERENCE



IFC

The fifth Yukon North Slope Conference, organized and hosted by the Yukon Government, held in Dawson City in September, 1997, was an outstanding success. The Conference had 125 participants from across Canada, the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Alaska, including the Yukon's Minister of Renewable Resources, the Honourable Eric Fairclough, and the Honourable Nellie Cournoyea, the Chairperson and C.E.O. of the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation and former Government Leader of the Northwest Territories. The Council assisted the Yukon Government in the development of a conference theme and workshop topics, and speaker and participation lists, and recommended a chairperson.

The international theme of the Conference, 'Building Bridges Across Borders' was acknowledged as one which recognizes the increased interest over the past few years in improving international and jurisdictional cooperation in resource management and research on the North Slope. With a view to improving the management of migratory wildlife across international, state and land claims settlement borders, Council members believe that transboundary cooperation and planning is essential.

The Conference was chaired by the Honourable Hugh Faulkner, former federal member of parliament and Cabinet minister responsible for the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. As minister, he received the Inuvialuit Agreement-in-Principle which was signed by the Inuvialuit and Canada in 1977. Based in Switzerland, and Chair of Sustainable Project Management, an organization which focuses on international sustainable development projects, he provided excellent leadership to the conference with his views on resolving international issues.

Council members participated in the two days of workshops and plenary sessions. Recommendations from the Conference have been incorporated into the Yukon North Slope Long Term Research Plan and the summary of actions in Volume 2 of the Yukon North Slope Wildlife Conservation and Management Plan.

MUSKOX MANAGEMENT



Yukon Government

Aklavik residents have expressed a desire to harvest muskoxen on the Yukon North Slope. As stated in Section 12 (56) of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement, WMAC(NS) is responsible for determining and recommending appropriate quotas in order for such a harvest to be possible.

WMAC(NS) has prepared a draft Muskox Management Plan for the Yukon North Slope. This plan has been developed to recognize and incorporate the IFA's conservation criteria while addressing the needs of the Inuvialuit. One component of the Plan was to determine options for the establishment of a hunting quota for muskoxen. The Council presented a draft version of the Plan at a public meeting in Aklavik. Broader public consultation is still required.

In January 1998, WMAC(NS) recommended a total allowable harvest and quota of five muskoxen for the Yukon North Slope. However, after a population survey and composition count conducted in April 1998 found a significantly lower number of muskox than were present when the quota was established, the Council decided that further information was required before a harvest could again be recommended. To this end, the Council supported funding for a project to satellite collar and track Yukon North Slope muskox for a period of four years, beginning in the spring of 1999. This project is intended to find out more about the movement of muskox, as well as to obtain information to estimate reproductive rates and calf survival, verify the results of the population survey and monitor the way the animals use their territory year-round. (for more information see the description of the Muskox Ecology Study – page 16)

WMAC(NS) has proposed a meeting which will see representatives from the Council, the Yukon Government, the Inuvialuit Game Council, Alaskan government agencies and user communities get together to discuss the management of muskox across the herd's entire North Slope range.

WMAC(NS) supported a twelve day snowmobile trip across the Yukon North Slope, in March 1998, which was lead by Danny C. Gordon, a resident of Aklavik. The primary focus of the trip was to learn more about the muskox population and their behaviour, as well as to assess the accuracy and usefulness of the method as a tool for wildlife monitoring. Other species sighted were also recorded and snow sampling was conducted at designated sights. The trip provided a number of insights into environmental conditions on the North Slope in late winter and was a considered an important contribution to the involvement of the community in ecological monitoring. The Council provided funding to the Inuvialuit Communications Society for the video taping this trip. A report on this trip prepared by Danny C. Gordon can be viewed at www.taiga.net/wmac/survey98



Danny C. Gordon

The management of grizzly bears on the Yukon North Slope is of ongoing importance to the Council.

WMAC(NS) maintained support of its resolution, passed March 1997, for a total allowable harvest of 10 bears for the Yukon North Slope, during the 1997/98 and 1998/99 hunting seasons.

WMAC(NS) members provided comments on the draft Grizzly Bear Management Plan for the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, prepared by the Government of the Northwest Territories. Actions identified for the Council in the Plan were implemented.

The Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee expressed an interest in a three-year quota which would permit some annual flexibility for hunters. The Council brought this to the attention of the Inuvialuit Game Council, and plans to explore this matter further with both organizations, as well as with the Yukon Government.

As the population estimates for the Aklavik Grizzly Bear Hunting Area are based on studies done in other areas, the Council continued to support, for a third and fourth year, a Government of the Northwest Territories program to assess grizzly bear reproductive rates and cub survival in the Richardson Mountains.

GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT



**IFA FUNDED
WILDLIFE RESEARCH**



Stefan Himmer

WMAC(NS) reviews proposals for IFA funded research projects, related to wildlife management and ecological monitoring on the Yukon North Slope, consistent with the goals of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement, the objectives of section 12 of the Agreement and the related wildlife management responsibilities established there. The Council recommends the projects to the appropriate government regarding funding and support. The Council monitors the progress of all recommended projects by requesting presentations and final reports from all agencies that receive funding.

The following is a list of projects recommended by the Council between April 1997 and March 1999:

Richardson Mountains Grizzly Bear Reproductive Rates (1997-98 and 1998-99)

Lead implementation agency Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development, Government of the Northwest Territories

Implementation partners Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee, Yukon Government

Funding source Yukon Government, Government of the Northwest Territories and the Gwich'in Renewable Resource Board.

This project was begun in 1993. The objective of the research is to monitor 15 radio-collared adult female grizzly bears over a 6 year period in the Richardson Mountains to assess reproductive rates and cub survival. This work has been successfully conducted each year in the spring. The bears will be located for the last time in June 1999, and the collars removed in the fall of the same year. Two field assistants were hired on the recommendation of the Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee and Aklavik Renewable Resource Council.



Muskox School Unit (1997-98)

Lead implementation agency Yukon Government

Implementation partners Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee

Funding source Yukon Government

The draft Yukon North Slope Muskox Management Plan calls for a school unit to be developed so that students are able to learn more about muskox. The school unit was developed for all grades by Sandra Elanik, a teacher in the Aklavik school. The school unit provides information on muskox biology, habitat, history, distribution and behaviour. The Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee administered the project.

Wolf Head Submissions (1997-98 and 1998-99)

Lead implementation agency Yukon Government

Implementation partners Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee

Funding source Yukon Government

Previous studies of Yukon North Slope wolves indicate that wolves north of treeline are migratory and follow the caribou. These large movements and dispersals are important to wolf ecology and genetics. Wolf heads were purchased from trappers in Aklavik. These submissions will furnish samples for DNA sequencing to provide insight into how wolves are related to each other. The heads will also be sampled for trichinosis and rabies. The Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee administered the project.

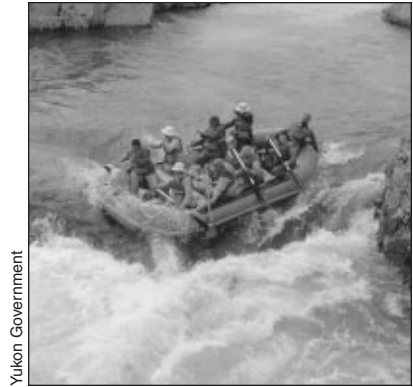
Firth River Water Station (1997-98)

Lead implementation agency Parks Canada

Implementation partners Water Survey of Canada

Funding source Yukon Government

As part of its ecosystem monitoring efforts, Parks Canada expressed an interest in reactivating the water monitoring station on the Firth River, operated by Water Survey of Canada from 1980 to 1995. Based on their observations, Aklavik Inuvialuit have expressed an interest in monitoring what appeared to be reduced water flows in some locations on the North Slope. The Arctic Borderlands Ecological Knowledge Co-operative has also recognized that maintaining this water station is important for ecosystem monitoring. Funding was recommended for Parks Canada to purchase and install the required equipment. Water Survey of Canada assisted with the training, maintenance, and data storage and management.



Yukon Government

Porcupine Caribou 'Adopt-a-Collar' Program (1997-98)

Lead implementation agency Yukon Government

Implementation partners Various government agencies and co-management bodies

Funding source Yukon Government

The Porcupine caribou herd's total home range covers great distances across Alaska, Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Documenting seasonal range use and migration patterns of the herd using conventional radio telemetry is expensive. YTG proposed the purchase of 10 satellite collars as a more convenient and practical means of tracking the movements of the herd on an ongoing basis. Five agencies and co-management bodies contributed to this program. WMAC(NS) recommended funds to purchase two satellite collars. In March 1999, biologists will replace the old collars with new ones that will be good for another three years. Caribou locations are updated each week and can be viewed at www.taiga.net/satellite



Yukon Government

Ground-based Count of Muskox and Moose (1997-98)

Lead implementation agency Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope)

Implementation partners Yukon Government, Canadian Wildlife Service, Parks Canada

Funding source Yukon Government

The primary focus of the project was to learn more about the muskox population and muskox behaviour, as well as to assess the accuracy and usefulness of the method as a tool for wildlife and environmental monitoring. (For further information see section on Muskox Management)



Annie Gordon

Status of Traditional Knowledge on the Yukon North Slope — Database (1997-98)

Lead implementation agency Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope)

Implementation partners Aurora Research Institute, Inuvik

Funding source Yukon Government

The main objective of the project was to compile a database of existing sources of traditional knowledge about wildlife and the environment on the Yukon North Slope. (For further information see page 6)



J. Eamer

Community-based Monitoring Program (1997-98 and 1998-99)

Lead implementation agency Canadian Wildlife Service

Implementation partners Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee and Renewable Resource Councils in participating communities

Funding source Canadian Wildlife Service, Yukon Government

Community researchers, in Aklavik, Fort McPherson and Old Crow, were contracted to conduct interviews with local experts and record their observations on ecological conditions over the past year. (For further information see page 7.)

Implementation of the ISR Grizzly Bear Management Plan (1998-99)

Lead implementation agency Government of the Northwest Territories

Implementation partners Parks Canada, Yukon Government

Funding source Yukon Government, Government of the Northwest Territories

In order for the Yukon Government to implement its assigned responsibilities for 1998-99 in the ISR Grizzly Bear Management Plan, funding was recommended for a number of projects including the preparation of printed materials to describe grizzly bear hunting areas, quotas, and regulations and the harvesting rights of Inuvialuit in hunting areas on the North Slope and in Ivvavik National Park. Funding was also recommended to help document the current Inuvialuit traditional environmental and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears in the Aklavik grizzly bear hunting area.

Long Term Research Plan (1997-98 and 1998-99)

Lead implementation agency Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope)

Implementation partners Canadian Wildlife Service, Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee

Funding source Yukon Government

The need to develop a long-term research plan was identified in the Yukon North Slope Wildlife Conservation and Management Plan and is considered an important tool for directing future studies in the region. As part of the plan development which began in March 1997, a second workshop was held in Dawson City in October 1997. This workshop brought interested parties together for further discussions and to identify future research priorities and initiatives for the region. (For further information see page 6.)



NWT Government

Inuvialuit Harvest Study (North Slope) (1997-98 and 1998-99)

Lead implementation agency Inuvialuit Harvest Study

Implementation partners Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee, Wildlife Management Advisory Councils (North Slope and NWT), Fisheries Joint Management Committee

Funding source Yukon Government, Government of the Northwest Territories, Fisheries and Oceans, Canadian Wildlife Service

Each year the Council recommends funds to be used towards the Inuvialuit Harvest Study.

Printing of the ISR Grizzly Bear Management Plan (1998-99)

Lead implementation agency Government of the Northwest Territories

Implementation partners Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope)

Funding source Yukon Government, Government of the Northwest Territories

In order to make the ISR Grizzly Bear Management Plan more presentable to those who will be using it for reference and for its implementation, the plan was redesigned and printed in a more readable and accessible format.



Muskox Population Survey and Composition Count (1998-99)

Lead implementation agency Yukon Government

Implementation partners Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee, Parks Canada

Funding source Yukon Government

The population survey and composition count addresses the Aklavik HTC's priority for more research on Muskox. YTG, Parks Canada and representatives of the Aklavik HTC took part in the surveys which were carried out using fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters. The first formal count was done in 1993. At that time the population was reported at 157 animals. In 1995, 146 muskox were counted. An incomplete count of 121 animals was recorded in 1996. In April 1998, the survey counted 94 muskox. Information was also obtained on the age and sex of the animals counted each year.

There are several possible explanations for the fluctuating counts from year to year. Muskox may have migrated across the border into Alaska or animals may have been missed during the count, because it is difficult to count brown animals against the brown wind-blown mountains in Ivvavik. Muskox group together, so if one group is missed, it will make a big difference to the total count. Over the next 3 years the animals will be surveyed yearly, in conjunction with the ongoing Muskox Ecology Studies.(see page 16.)

Herschel Island – Vegetation Mapping (1998-99)

Lead implementation agency Yukon Government, Fish and Wildlife Branch

Implementation partners Yukon Government, Herschel Island Territorial Park staff

Funding source Yukon Government

In the summer of 1998, YTG biologists went to Herschel Island Territorial Park and trained Park Rangers to use soil and vegetation maps. By using these mapping techniques, vegetation types can be matched up with animal locations to show which type of habitat and terrain animals, such as muskox, prefer at different seasons of the year. Twenty-four wildlife observations were recorded over the summer. The next step will be to develop a database of observations that can be kept and updated in the Park's office. As they were working on the island, researchers noticed that the vegetation had changed since initial terrain mapping was done twelve years ago. At that time much of the island had been covered by low-growing tussock vegetation willow, dryas, lichens and vetches. But in the summer of 1998 researchers found much more grassy vegetation. Other noted changes, including high water levels and early-flowering plants, may point to global warming trends. The researchers plan to go back to Herschel to continue the vegetation work, which will include setting up an ITEX site. ITEX sites are plots of land that form a network around the world. They are used to monitor climate change.



Catherine Kennedy



Yukon Government

Muskox Ecology Studies (1998-99)

Lead implementation agency Yukon Government, Parks Canada

Implementation partners Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee

Funding source Yukon Government, Parks Canada

There is much that is unknown about the muskox that roam the Yukon's North Slope. Questions remain to be answered about how long muskox live, how many calves they have, how many calves survive, as well as how muskox interact with caribou. Aerial surveys have produced varying estimates of muskox numbers (see page 15). It is believed that muskox move back and forth across the Yukon – Alaska border to their parent population, but it is not known how many animals move, or for how long. The lack of knowledge about muskox makes it difficult to make predictions about how their population might change in the future. In order to learn more, YTG put satellite collars on 10 muskox on the Yukon North Slope in the spring of 1999. The collared animals can then be located at any time. The goals of the project are to estimate reproductive rates and calf survival, verify the results of the population survey and monitor the way the animals use their territory year-round. An attempt will be made to document the way muskox behave when caribou are present.



James Hawkings

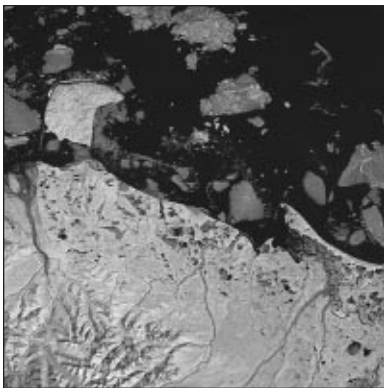
Yukon North Slope Land Use and Wildlife Atlas (1998-99)

Lead implementation agency Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope)

Implementation partners Canadian Wildlife Service

Funding source Yukon Government

This atlas is a compilation of all available mapped information about the Yukon North Slope, including, GIS and resource maps, satellite images, wildlife habitat and distribution maps and topographical maps of the Yukon North Slope and surrounding regions of the ISR. It was produced in order to provide resource management agencies, co-management and environmental assessment bodies, and Inuvialuit organizations with a decision-support tool, as well as to provide a general reference.



Yukon North Slope Satellite Images and Poster Production (1998-99)

Lead implementation agency Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope)

Implementation partners Canadian Wildlife Service

Funding source Yukon Government

The Council purchased two Landsat images of the Yukon North Slope. These Landsat digital images can be used as reference material by managers, researchers and educators for any purpose that requires an aerial view of the region. The images can also be used for mapping purposes, including land cover mapping, and can be integrated with other digital geographic data in a geographic information system. The satellite imagery was used as a central feature in a poster of the Yukon North Slope. The poster is a combination map and source of general information about the landscape and wildlife of the area. It is an important educational tool in illustrating the regional, national and international significance of the Yukon North Slope.

The Council met with Yukon Parks Branch officials to discuss a process to review the Herschel Island Territorial Park Management Plan. It was recognized that the Plan, completed in 1991, needs to be reviewed and updated to reflect the increase in visitor numbers and other issues not addressed in the original Plan. These include matters such as waste management, improving the economic opportunities for the Inuvialuit, and improved linkages to North Slope conservation planning. The Council forwarded recommendations on a process for reviewing the plan to the Yukon Government.

HERSCHEL ISLAND TERRITORIAL PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN



WMAC(NS) has continued to work in partnership with Parks Canada on issues related to wildlife research, management and ecological monitoring in Ivvavik National Park. The Council was an active supporter of Parks' initiatives to ensure that the clean-up of the Dew-line site at Komakuk includes the complete removal of all hazardous materials and waste.

PARKS CANADA AND IVVAVIK NATIONAL PARK



The Council recommended funding which led to the re-establishment of a water station on the Firth River.

Parks Canada played an active role in muskox management and research and in the establishment of muskox and grizzly bear quotas for the Yukon North Slope. A representative from Parks Canada sits on the Council as the alternate member for the Government of Canada.

Yukon Government

WMAC(NS) works closely with the Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee in order to ensure that the needs and concerns of the Aklavik Inuvialuit are addressed in the Council's decisions and actions.

AKLAVIK HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS COMMITTEE



Through public meetings and through meetings with the HTC's Board of Directors, WMAC(NS) has been able to provide information and exchange ideas on the management of wildlife on the Yukon North Slope. Concerns about muskox and caribou interactions, the clean-up of Komakuk beach and the management of Herschel Island Territorial Park are some of the topics that were discussed.

In May 1998, WMAC(NS) asked the HTC to provide a list of topics that they saw as priorities for Yukon North Slope research. Nine topics were identified. This list includes the design and development of a system to collect local knowledge and integrate it with scientific knowledge, the identification and protection of important and sensitive habitats and the clean-up and monitoring of contaminated sites. The HTC's research priorities are identified and integrated into the Yukon North Slope Long-term Research Plan.

Yukon Government

SCIENCE HORIZON INTERN PROGRAM



Yukon Government

Between April 1997 and March 1999, the Council obtained funding from Environment Canada to hire an intern through the Science Horizon Program. The program provided \$12,000 each year, with the Council providing an additional \$6000 and \$8000 in each year, toward salary and program related expenses, such as travel and project administration.

Work conducted under this program has been primarily focused on the development of the Yukon North Slope Long Term Research Plan. (see page 6.) Projects have included a gap analysis of past research, community consultations on long term research priorities and needs and the identification of community expectations regarding the conduct of research activity. The draft Long Term Research Plan and the guide for researchers conducting work on the Yukon North Slope were completed and circulated for review.

ENVIRONMENTAL YOUTH CORP INTERNS



A. Hoifer

The Council was able to hire two additional youth interns for a six month period in 1998-99, under funding received from the Canadian Council for Human Resources in the Environment Industry's Environmental Youth Corp Program. The program is designed to provide an opportunity for youth employment on an environmental project. Projects should have an international dimension.

The Environmental Youth Corp Program contributed \$12,000 toward each position. WMAC(NS) contributed a further \$9000 toward one position and the Fisheries Joint Management Committee contributed \$8,000 towards the second position. The funding was used to cover the cost of salary and travel.

The interns' work included updating the Database of Information Sources, compiling the Yukon North Slope Land Use and Wildlife Atlas, and working with the Alaska on the expansion of ecosystem monitoring indicators. One intern also examined the feasibility of conducting coastal zone management and planning on the Yukon North Slope.



Yukon Government

OTHER ISSUES

Council members monitored and commented on a number of additional issues which have bearing on the Yukon North Slope. These included;

- the draft Yukon Protected Areas Strategy
- the Yukon's proposed Development Assessment Act
- DIAND's proposed amendments to the IFA
- the Porcupine Caribou herd census
- the Canadian Endangered Species Protection Act
- Komakuk Dew line site clean-up
- the Northern Contaminants Program
- polar bear protection in the off-shore region
- devolution of Northern Affairs program responsibilities from DIAND to the Yukon Government
- Parks Canada's Special Agency status
- submissions to the Environmental Impact Screening Committee
- Mackenzie Basin Impact Study
- the Yukon Oil and Gas Accord
- National Science Foundation's Sustainability of Arctic Communities Project



COMMUNICATIONS

WMAC(NS) has established its own WEB site which can be viewed at www.taiga.net/wmac. The site includes information on the Council and its activities. There are a number of links to Yukon North Slope research projects.

WMAC(NS) has continued to produce a newsletter, 'Wildlife Watch', to inform the general public, Inuvialuit communities and government and non-government organizations of the Council's activities and provide updates on issues of community interest. Five issues were produced in 1997-99. Issues covered included the Yukon North Slope Long Term Research Plan, amendments to the Yukon Wildlife Act, and the muskox and grizzly bear quotas. Summaries of WMAC(NS) meetings and an update of activities of the Arctic Borderlands Ecological Knowledge Co-operative were also reported. Over 500 copies of each issue of 'Wildlife Watch' were distributed. Newsletters can be viewed at www.taiga.net/wmac/watch

The Council has also developed a large format poster for display at workshops and conferences. The poster provides information on the Council's mandate and IFA-based organizations. It also presents a number of visual images representative of the Yukon North Slope.



COUNCIL MEETINGS

During the two-year term from April 1, 1997 to March 31, 1999, the Council held meetings in Inuvik, Aklavik, Whitehorse and Haines Junction. Four teleconferences were also conducted. A summary of meeting dates and locations is listed below.

April 24, 1997	Teleconference Call
June 5-6, 1997	Whitehorse, YT
September 23-24, 1997	Whitehorse, YT
December 11, 1997	Teleconference Call
January 6-7, 1998	Whitehorse, Yukon
March 25-27, 1998	Aklavik, NWT
May 28-31, 1998	Haines Junction, YT
September 22-23, 1998	Whitehorse, YT
November 3, 1998	Teleconference Call
December 8-9, 1998	Inuvik, NWT
February 16, 1999	Teleconference Call



Yukon Government

OTHER MEETINGS

WMAC(NS) Chair, members, representatives and Secretariat attended a number of workshops and other meetings, throughout the year, associated with the ongoing activities of the Council. These workshops and meetings are summarized as follows:

May 1997	Yukon Protected Areas Strategy Workshop, Whitehorse
June 1997	Inuvialuit Harvest Study Management Committee, Inuvik
September 1997	Inuvialuit Game Council, Whitehorse
September 1997	North Slope Conference, Dawson City
October 1997	Yukon North Slope Long Term Research Plan Workshop, Dawson City
November 1997	Joint Secretariat Board of Directors, Calgary
January 1998	Ecological Monitoring and Assessment Network's Third National Science Meeting, Charlevoix, Quebec.
January 1998	Northern Contaminants Program Annual Results Workshop, Calgary
February 1998	Wildlife Act Amendments, Whitehorse
February 1998	Community Monitoring Workshop, Inuvik
March 1998	Inuvialuit Game Council, Inuvik
March 1998	Arctic Borderlands Ecological Knowledge Co-operative – Third Annual Gathering, Inuvik.
March 1998	Public meeting and meeting with Hunters and Trapper Committee, Aklavik
March 1998	Biodiversity Assessment Forum, Yukon College, Whitehorse.
April 1998	Wildlife Act Amendments, Inuvik
May 1998	Wildlife Act Amendments, Whitehorse
June 1998	Inuvialuit Game Council, Tuktoyaktuk
August 1998	Coastal Zone Canada Conference, Victoria
August 1998	Joint Secretariat Board of Directors, Edmonton
August 1998	Wildlife Act Amendments, Whitehorse
August 1998	Coastal Zone Canada Conference, Victoria, B.C.
September 1998	Inuvialuit Game Council, Whitehorse
October 1998	IFA Implementation and Wildlife Act Amendments, Inuvik
December 1998	Inuvialuit Game Council, Inuvik
January 1999	Ecological Monitoring and Assessment Network's Fourth National Science Meeting, Victoria, B.C.
March 1999	Arctic Borderlands Ecological Knowledge Co-operative – Fourth Annual Gathering, Inuvik.
March 1999	Community Conservation Plan Workshop, Inuvik



Yukon Government

COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP



Catherine Kennedy

The Council consists of four members and an independent chairperson. Two members are appointed by the Inuvialuit Game Council, one by the Government of Canada and one by the Government of Yukon. The Council is supported by a Secretariat located in Whitehorse.

The Council's membership in 1997-99 was as follows:

Lindsay Staples: Chair

Lindsay lives in Whitehorse and works as a private consultant in the fields of land use planning, resource management, sustainable development and socioeconomic impact assessment. He has a long-standing interest in Yukon North Slope issues.

Nelson Green: Member — Inuvialuit Game Council

Nelson lived in Paulatuk where he was born and raised. Nelson was a negotiator with the Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement. He also sat on the Polar Bear Technical Committee, and was a director with the Paulatuk Hunters and Trappers Committee and a member of the Paulatuk Park Planning Committee.

Billie Archie: Member (until September 1998) and Alternate (since September 1998) — Inuvialuit Game Council

Billie was born and raised in Aklavik and is a past director of the Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee. He enjoys hunting, fishing, and spending time on the Yukon North Slope.

Danny C. Gordon: Alternate (until September 1998) and Member (since September 1998) — Inuvialuit Game Council

Danny C. is resident of Aklavik. He is an active hunter and trapper and is a director of the Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee.

Danny A. Gordon: Alternate — Inuvialuit Game Council (until September 1998)

Danny A. is resident of Aklavik. He was captain of the 1992 Bowhead Whale hunt and is an active hunter and trapper. He has been a director of the Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee.

Carol Arey: Alternate (since September 1998) — Inuvialuit Game Council

Carol is resident of Aklavik. From the time Carol was 6 days old she has spent her summers at Shingle Point and considers the North Slope her home. She has been active with the Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee for many years and has recently served as its President.

Joan Eamer: Member — Government of Canada

Joan lives in Whitehorse where she works as a biologist for the Canadian Wildlife Service. Currently, she is the Head of Ecosystem Health, but prior to that she worked as an environmental scientist for industry and government in the Yukon and B.C.

Vicki Sahanatien: Alternate — Government of Canada (until May 1998)

Vicki has been with Parks Canada for 16 years, seven of which have been in national parks committed to co-management with aboriginal people in Ontario (Pukaskwa National Park), the Northwest Territories (Wood Buffalo National Park), and the Yukon where she was Chief Park Warden of Ivvavik National Park.

Alan Fehr: Alternate—Government of Canada *(since May 1998)*

Alan is the Manager of the Ecosystem Secretariat in the Parks Canada office in Inuvik. He has also worked as an adult educator and biologist in Aklavik and was the manager of the Inuvik Research Centre prior to moving to Parks Canada.

Brian Pelchat: Member—Government of Yukon *(since December 1997)*

Brian is the Chief of the Regional Management Section for the Yukon Government, whose primary purpose is to establish partnerships with First Nations and the Inuvialuit and to deliver wildlife management services in Yukon communities.

John Russell: Member—Government of Yukon *(until December 1997)*

John has worked for the Yukon Department of Renewable Resources since 1979. He spent 12 years serving as a Conservation Officer in the communities of Whitehorse, Dawson City and Watson lake, returning to Dawson City in 1991 as the Northern Regional Manager for the Department's Field Services Branch.

Dorothy Cooley: Alternate—Government of Yukon

Dorothy works in Dawson City as regional Biologist for Yukon Renewable Resources. Her position is partially funded through IFA implementation funding.

Secretariat:

Aileen Horler has been providing administrative support to the Council since May 1995.

The WMAC(NS) office is located at Suite 3, Horwoods Mall, Whitehorse.



l. to r.: Aileen Horler, Billy Archie, Mike Gill (Science Horizons Intern), Joan Eamer, Dorothy Cooley, Nelson Green, Lindsay Staples, Brian Pelchat

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 1996 AND MARCH 31, 1997

REVIEW ENGAGEMENT
REPORT, MARCH 31, 1999

J. Kim Tanner, C.A., Ltd.

Chartered Accountant

I have reviewed the financial position of Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope), as at March 31, 1999 and the statements of revenues and expenditures, changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended. My review was made in accordance with generally accepted standards for review engagements and accordingly consisted primarily of enquiry, analytical procedures and discussion related to information supplied to me by the council.

A review does not constitute an audit and consequently I do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Based on my review, nothing has come to my attention that causes me to believe that these financial statements are not, in all material respects, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. In addition, nothing has come to my attention that causes me to believe that operations in the year are not, in all material respects, in accordance with the terms of the contribution agreements entered into with Government of Yukon and Environment Canada during the year.



Chartered Accountant

Whitehorse, Yukon

May 25, 1999

REVIEW ENGAGEMENT
REPORT, MARCH 31, 1998

J. Kim Tanner, C.A., Ltd.

Chartered Accountant

I have reviewed the financial position of Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope), as at March 31, 1998 and the statements of income (loss), changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended. My review was made in accordance with generally accepted standards for review engagements and accordingly consisted primarily of enquiry, analytical procedures and discussion related to information supplied to me by the council.

A review does not constitute an audit and consequently I do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Based on my review, nothing has come to my attention that causes me to believe that these financial statements are not, in all material respects, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. In addition, nothing has come to my attention that causes me to believe that operations in the year are not, in all material respects, in accordance with the terms of the contribution agreements entered into with Government of Yukon and Environment Canada during the year.



Chartered Accountant

Whitehorse, Yukon

May 20, 1998

Balance Sheet

	1999	(unaudited) 1998	(unaudited) 1997
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash	2,605	14,418	740
Accounts receivable	9,094	18,897	80,913
GST receivable	5,106	3,399	4,497
Prepaid insurance	—	—	380
	16,805	36,713	86,530
Capital Assets			
Net (notes 2 and 3)	6,046	7,644	6,245
	22,851	44,357	92,775
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Bank Overdraft	—	—	12,419
Accounts payable	6,301	40,405	73,713
Due to Government of Yukon	253	170	398
Deferred revenue (notes 2, 4)	10,186	—	—
	16,740	40,575	86,530
Equity			
Deficit	65	(3,862)	—
Investment in Capital Assets (note 2)	6,046	7,644	6,245
	6,111	3,782	6,245
	22,851	44,357	92,775

Statement of Income

	(unaudited) 1999	(unaudited) 1998	(unaudited) 1997
Revenue			
Government of Yukon—contribution	144,305	140,808	139,961
Government of Yukon—wildlife management	29,768	35,375	57,000
Environment Canada	22,000	28,200	16,000
Environment Youth Corps	21,814	—	—
Canadian Wildlife Service	4,000	—	—
Department of Fisheries and Oceans	1,400	—	—
Interest income and other	69	398	422
	223,356	204,781	213,383
Expenses			
Administration			
Bank charges and interest	41	54	34
Bookkeeping	1,346	1,325	1,201
Honoraria	30,212	30,585	29,705
Newsletter	2,535	3,580	3,347
Office and telephone	9,986	13,913	10,948
Professional fees	1,026	761	675
Purchase of equipment	—	—	2,156
Rent	4,347	4,347	4,347
Secretariat fees	36,519	38,503	34,678
Term report	—	6,061	1,185
Travel and meetings	12,478	12,634	16,434
	98,490	111,718	104,710
IFA Implementation Projects Cost			
Inuvialuit final agreement workshop	—	—	124
North Slope Conference	—	8,064	—
North Slope Atlas	5,799	—	—
Satellite Imagery	18,337	—	—
Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee/ Muskox management	—	—	5,000
Bylaws and regulations and legislation	6,621	1,449	531
Traditional knowledge database	—	9,500	—
Insects of the Yukon	—	—	5,000
Environmental Youth Corps	33,523	—	—
Wildlife Conservation and Management Plan	2,769	3,450	10,146
Conservation plan distribution list	—	—	1,217
Ecosystem monitoring	12,880	24,984	16,858
Arctic National Wildlife Refuge	—	—	1,315
Long term research workshop	14,168	12,607	12,744
Muskox and moose count video	—	14,333	—
Inuvialuit Harvest Study	—	—	45,000
Inuvialuit Harvest Study Evaluation	—	271	8,965
Science Horizons Intern	26,024	17,986	—
	120,121	92,644	106,900
Total Expenses	218,611	204,362	211,610
Excess of Revenue Over Expenses	4,745	(419)	1,773

Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the Year Ended March 31, 1998

		(unaudited) 1998		(unaudited) 1997
	Investment in Capital Assets	Unrestricted Net Assets (Deficit)	Total	Total
Balance at Beginning of Year	6,245	—	6,245	5,185
Excess (shortage) of revenues over expenditures	—	(3,862)	(3,862)	1,773
Investments in capital assets	4,075	—	4,075	2,156
Amortization of capital assets	(2,676)	—	(2,676)	(2,869)
Balance at End of Year	7,644	(3,862)	3,782	6,245

Statement of Cash Flows

	(unaudited) 1998	(unaudited) 1997
Cash Provided by (used for) Operations		
Income (loss) from operations	(3,862)	1,773
Accounts receivable	62,017	(20,209)
GST receivable	1,098	(1,939)
Prepaid insurance	380	—
Accounts payable	(33,308)	736
Government contributions repayable	(228)	398
	26,097	(19,241)
Cash Provided By (used for) Investments		
Purchase of capital assets	(4,282)	(2,156)
Increase in investments in capital assets	4,157	2,156
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	125	—
	—	—
Increase (Decrease) During Year	26,097	(19,241)
Funds at Beginning of Year	(11,679)	7,562
Funds at End of Year	14,418	(11,679)
Funds are Comprised of:		
Cash	14,418	740
Bank overdraft	—	(12,419)
	14,418	(11,679)

Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the Year Ended March 31, 1999

		(unaudited) 1999		(as restated) 1998
	Investment in Capital Assets	Unrestricted Net Assets (Deficit)	Total	Total
Balance at Beginning of Year	7,644	(3,862)	3,782	6,245
Excess (shortage) of revenues over expenditures	—	4,745	4,745	419
Purchase of capital assets	818	(818)	—	—
Disposal of capital assets	—	—	—	(206)
	8,462	65	8,527	6,458
Amortization of capital assets	(2,416)	—	(2,416)	(2,676)
Balance at End of Year	6,046	65	6,111	3,782

Statement of Cash Flows

	(unaudited) 1999	(as restated) 1998
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Cash received from Government of Yukon	174,800	176,051
Cash received from Government of Canada	28,812	80,161
Cash received from Environmental Youth Corps	28,000	—
Cash received from Canadian Wildlife Service	11,438	9,888
Investment and other income received	377	345
Cash paid for administration costs	(98,490)	(111,338)
Cash paid for IFA implementation project costs	(155,932)	(124,854)
	(10,995)	30,253
Cash Flows from Financing and Investing Activities		
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		125
Purchase of capital assets	(818)	(4,281)
	(818)	(4,156)
Increase (Decrease) in Cash for the Year	(11,813)	26,097
Funds at Beginning of Year	14,418	(11,679)
Funds at End of Year	2,605	14,418

Notes to Financial Statements**For the year ended March 31 1998****1. Nature of the Financial Statements**

The Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope) was created pursuant to the Inuvialuit Final Agreement to advise federal and territorial governments on matters pertaining to Yukon North Slope wildlife and habitat issues.

The Council is funded through a contribution agreement with the Government of the Yukon.

2. Significant Accounting Policies**a) Capital Assets**

Capital assets are expensed in the year in which they were purchased and are also capitalized on the balance sheet at cost. Amortization of capital assets is provided at rates sufficient to amortize the cost over the estimated useful lives of the assets. All capital assets have been amortized using the deadlining balance method at rates set out in note 3. The investment in capital assets reflects the amortized cost of all capital assets owned by the Council.

b) Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue represents funds received under a contribution agreement or for a specific project but not yet expended.

3. Capital Assets

		1998		1997	
	Rate	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Net
Computer equipment	30%	15,173	9,558	5,615	3,648
Computer software	100%	1,944	1,944	—	701
Office equipment	20%	4,688	2,659	2,029	1,896
		21,805	14,161	7,644	6,245

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31 1999

1. Nature of the Financial Statements

The Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope) was created pursuant to the Inuvialuit Final Agreement to advise federal and territorial governments on matters pertaining to Yukon North Slope wildlife and habitat issues.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

a) **Capital Assets**

Capital assets are recorded on the statement of financial position at cost, in the year purchased. Amortization is provided at rates sufficient to amortize the cost over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Capital assets are amortized using the declining balance method at rates set out in note 3.

The investment in capital assets reflects the total amortized cost of all capital assets owned by the Council.

b) **Deferred Revenue**

Deferred revenue represents funds received under a contribution agreement or a specific project which are available to cover expenses in the next fiscal year as described in note 4.

3. Capital Assets

		1999		1998	
	Rate	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Net
Computer equipment	30%	15,411	11,278	4,133	5,615
Computer software	20%	2,524	2,243	290	—
Office equipment	20%	4,688	3,065	1,623	2,029
		22,623	16,577	6,046	7,644

4. Deferred Revenue

	1999	1998
International Environmental Youth Corps	10,186	—

5. Uncertainty Due to the Year 2000 Issue

If the Year 2000 issue is not addressed by the Council and its major customers, suppliers and other third party associates, the impact on the Council's operations and financial reporting may range from minor errors to significant systems failure which could affect the Council's ability to conduct normal business operations. It is not possible to be certain that all aspects of the Year 2000 issue affecting the Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope), including those related to the efforts of customers, suppliers, or other third parties, will be fully resolved.

6. Financial Instruments

The Council's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and deferred revenue. Unless otherwise noted, it is the Council's opinion that the Council is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying values, unless otherwise noted.

7. Comparative Figures

The 1998 comparative figures have been restated to modify the presentation of capital assets so as to conform to generally accepted accounting principles.

Extracted from *Western Arctic Claim (The Inuvialuit Final Agreement) Settlement Act (1984)*

Yukon North Slope

12. (1) For the purposes of this section, “Yukon North Slope” means all those lands between the boundaries of Alaska and the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, north of the height of land dividing the watersheds of the Porcupine River and the Beaufort Sea, and including adjacent nearshore and offshore waters and islands.

Principles

12. (2) The Yukon North slope shall fall under a special conservation regime whose dominant purpose is the conservation of wildlife, habitat and traditional native use.
12. (3) Subject to subsections (5) to (15)*:
- (a) all development proposals relating to the Yukon North Slope shall be screened to determine whether they could have a significant negative impact on the wildlife, habitat or ability of the natives to harvest wildlife;
- (b) other uses within the Yukon North Slope shall be considered and may be permitted if it is shown that there would be no significant impact on wildlife, habitat or native harvesting;
- (c) other uses within the Yukon North Slope that may have a significant negative impact on wildlife, habitat or native harvesting shall be permitted if it is decided that public convenience and necessity outweigh conservation or native harvesting interests in the area; and
- (d) development proposals relating to the Yukon North Slope that may have a significant negative impact shall be subject to a public environment impact assessment and review process.

Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope)

12. (46) In order to provide for joint planning by the native people and the governments in the North Slope with respect to the principles set out in subsection (2) and (3), a Wildlife Management Advisory Council shall be established as soon after the execution of this Agreement as is practicable.
12. (47) The Council shall have as permanent members a Chairman and an equal number of native and government members.
12. (48) The permanent members of the Council shall include at least one person designated by the Government of the Yukon Territory and one person designated by the Minister of the Environment of Canada.
12. (49) In addition to the permanent members of the Council representing government, temporary members may be co-opted from government departments as they may be required from time to time.
12. (50) The permanent members of the Council appointed to represent the native interests shall include persons designated by the Inuvialuit, and, subject to agreements, by other native groups that have acquired harvesting rights in the Yukon North Slope under their land claims settlements.
12. (51) The Chairman of the Council shall be appointed by the Government of the Yukon Territory, with the consent of the native members and Canada.
12. (52) The permanent members of the Council shall have one (1) vote. The Chairman shall have a vote only in case of a deadlock. Temporary members shall not have a vote.

12. (53) The Council may establish rules and adopt by-laws regulating its procedures.
12. (54) The Government of the Yukon Territory agrees to provide a secretariat to assist in meeting the administrative needs of the Council.
12. (55) Each party shall pay the remuneration and expenses of the members of the Council that it appoints or designates.
12. (56) The council shall provide advice to the appropriate ministers on all matters relating to wildlife policy and management, regulation and administration of wildlife, habitat and harvesting for the Yukon North Slope and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, the Council shall:
 - (a) provide advice on issues pertaining to the Yukon North Slope to the Porcupine Caribou Management Board, the Yukon Land Use Planning Commission, The Review Board and other appropriate groups;

- (b) prepare a wildlife conservation and management plan for the Yukon North Slope for recommendation to the appropriate authorities as a means for achieving and maintaining the principles of conservation set out in the subsections (2) and (3);
- (c) determine and recommend appropriate quotas for Inuvialuit harvesting of game in the Yukon North Slope; and
- (d) advise on measures required to protect habitat that is critical for wildlife or harvesting in the Yukon North Slope including those referred to in subsection 14(3)*.

*Refer to act for complete references.

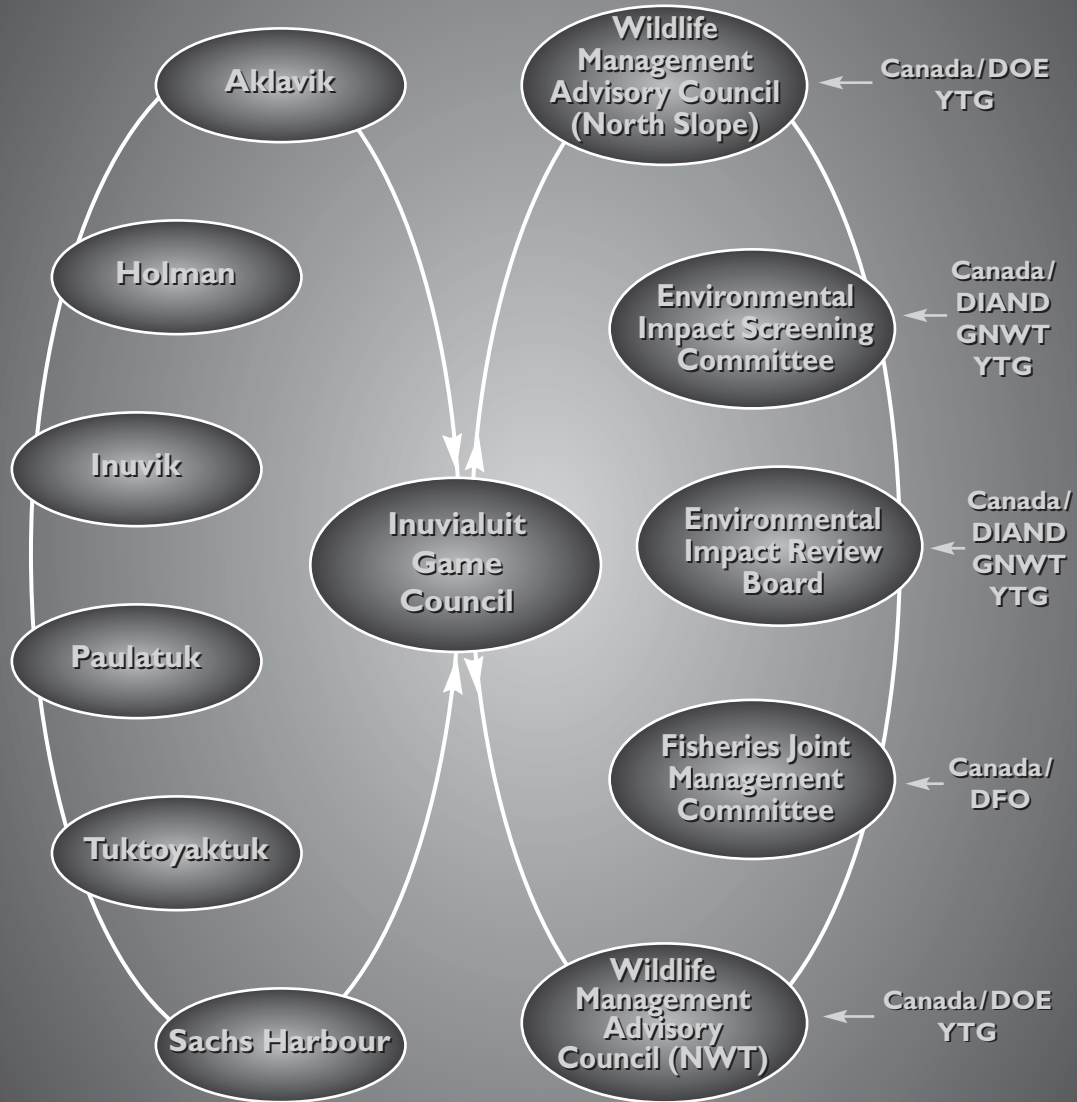
ORGANIZATION

of environmental and wildlife management bodies established under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement

Hunters & Trappers Committees

Joint Management Committees*

Government/Agencies



The Joint Secretariat provides administrative, technical, and logistical support to the organizations and committees.

* Participation is 50% Inuvialuit and 50% Government
 GNWT—Government of the Northwest Territories; YTG—Yukon Territorial Government;
 DFO—Department of Fisheries & Oceans; DOE—Department of the Environment

CREDITS

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