

2019 On the Land Gathering

Proceedings: Caribou and Community-Based Fish and Wildlife Workplan

June 7-8, 2019. Tagish, Yukon

Carcross/Tagish Renewable Resources Council

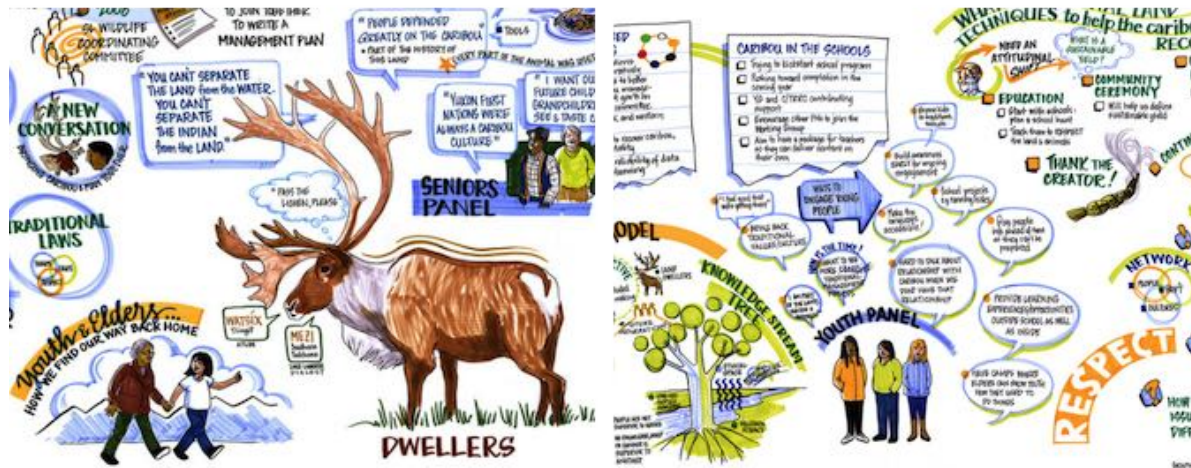


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2019 On the Land Gathering – Caribou Day and Community-Based Fish and Wildlife Workplan Day

Overview and Context

Over two days, June 7th and 8th, the Carcross/Tagish Renewable Resources Council (C/TRRC) hosted over 55 participants “on the land” in Tagish to discuss Southern Lakes Caribou and the potential for a Carcross/Tagish traditional territory Community-Based Fish and Wildlife Workplan (FWWP).

The first day was designated as Caribou Day and was developed and organized by the Southern Lakes Caribou Steering Committee (SLCSC). The day’s proceedings are provided within this report and were adapted from the notes supplied by Amy Ryder. The day was designed as an indigenous process, with song, story, ceremony and conversations with Elders and youth. Technicians from various government’s supported the meeting with western science based updates. The Southern Lakes Caribou updates included discussions around the Atlin, Carcross, Ibex, and Laberge herds.

The focus of the second day was to bring numerous parties together to discuss the potential for a Carcross/Tagish Community-based FWWP. The FWWP would ultimately be facilitated through the C/TRRC with the participation and support from the Carcross/Tagish First Nation (C/TFN) and the Government of Yukon. Additional governments and stakeholders (i.e. the Teslin Renewable Resources Council [TRRC]) were asked to participate in order to build broader support, discuss mutual priorities, share expertise and lessons learned from past processes. The February 2019 *C/TRRC Fish, Wildlife and Habitat Engagement Report* for the communities of Mount Lorne, Carcross Marsh Lake, and Tagish was presented with a large part of the day being used to facilitate potential initiatives within the FWWP .

Dennis Zimmermann of *Big Fish Little Fish Consultants*, supported the Caribou Day meeting, facilitated the FWWP day and wrote this final report. The illustrations in the APPENDIX ([figures 1 to 4](#)) were taken on-site, and in real-time by Graphic Recorder, Avril Orloff from *Outside the Lines*.

Suggested Citation for this Report

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Proceedings - Caribou Day -June 7th, 2019

The governments that make up the SLCSC stood together and presented the following information to meeting participants:

History of Southern Lakes Caribou Management

The Southern Lakes Caribou recovery program began in 1992 when the decline of caribou was identified as a crisis. The following was an overview of the program provided by participants:

- A 24 hour hotline was set up to gather sightings and reports
- Caribou in the Schools was developed and brought into 18 schools
- Highway signage was erected to help educated drivers
- First Nations voluntarily restricted harvest
- Implementation of a game guardian program began.

In 2008 and as part of implementing the Kwanlin Dün and Carcross/Tagish Final Agreements, the Southern Lakes Wildlife Coordinating Committee (SLWCC) was established. The committee developed many recommendations—some key recommendations applied to all species, however, there were also caribou specific recommendations.

Six First Nations Governments gathered outside of Carcross at Skookies camp in 2016 as part of the C/TRRC On the Land Gathering at the time. In late 2017/early 2018, a steering committee, made up of the same governments that participated on the SLWCC, was formed to develop a management plan for caribou. This was the conception of the Southern Lakes Caribou First Nation Working Group (SLCFNWG) and the broader SLCSC. The following governments are part of the SLCSC with respective First Nations forming the SLCFNWG:

Carcross/Tagish First Nation
Kwanlin Dün First Nation
Ta'an Kwächän Council
Teslin Tlingit Council
Champagne and Aishihik First Nation

Taku River Tlingit First Nation
Government of Yukon – Environment Yukon
Government of British Columbia
Government of Canada – Parks Canada.

Management Planning Process

This intent of this management planning process is to ensure implementation of the recommendations from the SLWCC and to identify other required management actions.

The SLCSC is trying to make a plan that speaks to the average person more, so that all can understand caribou and caribou management. Traditional and western knowledge will equally contribute to the development of this plan. The goal is to be on the forefront of the minds of developers, assessors, decision makers, and others with a focus on the importance of seasons and life stages for caribou. The intent is to tell the story from the perspective of the caribou. The plan will deal with issues such as: habitat, highway mortality, education and outreach, monitoring, and harvest. The SLCFNWG is working to ensure that First Nation data-driven approaches inform the management plan.

Elders Panel

The following Elders were invited to participate in a conversation about Southern Lakes Caribou: Patrick James, Tesloa Smith, Nina Bolton, James Miller, Dinah Jim, and Mark Wedge.

Elder Joe Copper Jack facilitated this session and focused on a few key questions:

1. What is your relationship with caribou?
2. What changes to the caribou have you seen in your life?
3. What roles do ceremony and traditional practices play?
4. Thoughts on the hunting moratorium.

James Miller

My relationship with caribou is limited but it is nice to know that there is work being done on the restoration of the caribou. As a boy, we hunted moose and small animals. Not caribou so much. When the river boats were tied up, caribou were crossing the river. The boats had to wait. I left school at an early age and joined the trucking industry. I re-joined the First Nation later and began learning about our traditional ways. Not so much knowledge about caribou except when I come to gatherings like this. All animals need help. Groups like this can help all animals. Working together. I would like to see reports come out of things like this. It's not my place to tell other First Nations how to harvest or manage wildlife. I don't think I have harvested a caribou in the last 50 years.

Dinah Jim

Grandfather would say every part of the caribou is used. This is how important our caribou is to us and we can't live without it. We need to go back to everything traditional. Population is the problem right now. Some people still go out and shoot illegally. It's good to be together to share our knowledge. People on the land will understand and know what is right [with respect to harvesting caribou].

Nina Bolton

Caribou was a treat when we could get it because growing up most of the food was moose. Used to be many caribou but now it is an honor to see even one. My hope is that our future children and grandchildren may see and even taste caribou. How to maintain food on the land and educate and keep our future land and water. Need to pay attention to each cycle of life. Each and every one of us—not just First Nations. We need to educate people about their impact on the land. Spell out the importance of what they can do to help out in the process. Special places need to be protected, like calving grounds. Opening hunting to First Nations is a big question. There are a lot of First Nations. We could maybe try it for a year with an option to opt out—just brainstorming. Not sure how much control we have over big trucks and other people who cross into our borders. Is there something we can do for people who drive into our areas and slow them down?

Patrick James

To me, caribou is very important. Used to listen to Elder stories of caribou moving in large numbers—looked like mountains moving. When the caribou would move across the rivers and lakes, the Tutshi would have to wait for hours for the caribou to pass. Caribou was very easy to get when I was young and provided many months of subsistence. I remember seeing Elders working with tools and watching mother gutting. A friend came visiting and was looking for some *babeesh* [caribou rawhide]. It hurt me that I had none to share with him. Today, you see more than you did back then [1990's]. At that time,

Government wanted a management plan – a co-management regime. YG stopped giving out permits. C/TFN decided to look at different options of dealing with caribou. Elders suggested: “Let’s see how it works to not hunt caribou”. It bothers me: uncoordinated land development—need a coordinated land development plan. One thing: households with big rolls of *babeesh*, buckskin jackets—I really miss these things. Ladies selling their arts and crafts. Beautiful Mukluks. Miss those. When we decided to voluntarily quit hunting, there was a negative effect. We still needed subsistence, so people focused on moose instead. Now moose are going down. We are really lacking a regional land use plan that we can conserve areas for caribou but still allow for some development. I like living the traditional lifestyle: hunting, trapping. You can’t separate the land from the water. You can’t separate the Indian from the land. If you don’t look after the land, don’t expect it to look after you. I was brought up with all those teachings about respect. Respect the land and wildlife on the land. What are we going to do? This was asked long time ago when Katie Smith and Bob Charlie were coordinators. We can’t do this alone—we need your help. We need a network of people, and network of governments, and a network of cultures. Sometimes government deal with land in a sectoral way. First Nations deal with land as a big picture—it’s all interconnected. What is the big picture? I ask the creator to give me luck every day. When I hunt my moose and get to point B, I thank my creator. I thank the lord for being able to fulfill the 4 elements required to sustain my body. Physical exercise, getting food, educating children. We have a lot of wise minds here today. We have a lot of feelings. We just need to work together.

Tesloa Smith

Used to go hunting with grandfather on the Pelly Banks. We would wait on the banks. I would ask why are we waiting? Can’t we go find caribou? Grandfather would say: “No, we want them to find us!” Give the greatest respect for caribou on our land. Stories used to be about how we used caribou, how we managed caribou, some of the body parts and how we would have to treat with respect—could not play with the body parts. Our numbers [in the Ross River Dena region] are down too. Climate change is different. We have rain in the winter. Wolves are up. Used to kill wolves. Ceremony is an important part of the land. Do many things to keep the caribou with us because we are on their land. No hunting on mineral licks unless you are starving for example. We learned to live with the caribou as we grew up and how we conduct ourselves. Sometimes we would leave certain areas alone—these were decisions by Elders. Always been taught that we are not here –always making decisions for the people who come behind us. Everything is tied in with that—plants and everything we have respect for. Harvest begins in early July. We should leave harvesting to traditional ways. We need to slow traffic down—look for tracks and add more signs and road reports on the radio. Also, it is way easier to harvest now. That needs to be considered.

Mark Wedge

We know patterns are changing. There are other things we are trying to do, like filling western science gaps. What impact does stress have on carrying young to term for example. Elders say: “Let the cows carry calves to term”. How do we plan now? Can we create new habitat? How do we include in the permitting process adding or bringing back caribou habitat if it is taken away? This needs to be reflected in government policy. *Regarding the moratorium*: What is sustainable yield? What is important for us in Carcross? When you conduct yourself in the right way, animals will present themselves to you. We have withheld our aboriginal rights for long enough. Who will give out the permits? Maybe not appropriate for YG to hand out permits—clan system allocations perhaps? Road mortality is still harvest. We need to start in schools and teach how to approach harvest. Start with ceremony. Determine what is the sustainable yield and go from there.

Caribou Ceremony

“Caribou are hurting now. We need to use ceremony to help the caribou come back” –Mark Wedge

Participants gathered in a large circle around the firepit. Gary Johnson led the gathering with ceremonial songs, drumming and prayers. Participants were encouraged to pray in their own way for the caribou. Offerings were collected from the youth and burnt in a smudging ritual. The ceremony was done in Tlingit and English.

Southern Lakes Caribou Population Updates

Atlin Herd

The monitoring of the Atlin herd has been a collaboration between the Taku River Tlingit First Nation and the Government of British Columbia. A total of 26 caribou were safely captured and outfitted with GPS collars in March, 2018. Survey flights followed in October. Researchers surveyed the study blocks consecutively three times to count as many animals as possible. The number of collared animals sighted versus not sighted was used to determine the population estimate.

Table 1. Population estimates for the Atlin Caribou Herd

Year	Population Size Estimate	Bull:Cow Ratio	Calf:Cow Ratio
2007	777	29:100	21:100
2018	1527	58:100	19:100

Yukon Herds (Carcross, Ibex, and Laberge)

The Government of Yukon has been conducting annual recruitment surveys. Calves are counted and the numbers can be used to project how the herd is doing. This fall, a population survey will be conducted to confirm these numbers. The survey will be conducted in the same way that was done for the Atlin herd. In 2008, the Carcross herd was at approximately 700 animals and the Ibex herd at about 850 animals. Currently, there are 72 collars out on caribou in the Ibex, Carcross and Laberge herds.

Sources of Caribou Mortality

The most notable sources of mortality for the Carcross herd are highway collisions and licensed harvest in British Columbia. In B.C., 11 caribou have been harvested annually for the last 5 years. Proposals to close the B.C. licensed harvest have been received and are being reviewed by the Minister. The proposals are only with respect to the Carcross herd.

Highway mortality claims approximately 7-8 animals per year from the Carcross herd on Yukon highways and roads. Highway mortality can be particularly devastating because some of the animals that perish are females. The Ibex herd is more isolated from roads and do not suffer from highway collisions like the Carcross herd.

Land and People's Reconciliation Model

Elder Joe Copper Jack presented a draft working model of how different sources of knowledge can work together in planning processes such as the caribou process. Collaborative knowledge building is a

process by which participants reach favorable conclusions through the sharing and exchange of knowledge in a respectful way. This model highlights three pillars of Traditional Law: Share, Care and Respect.

Collaborative knowledge sharing may take different approaches. The “No Voice” approach asks participants to consider those that have no voice when making difficult decisions. Those that have no voice may include the Dwellers on the landscape (wildlife) or future generations that have not been born yet.

The “Knowledge Stream Tree” is a method in which two knowledge systems can co-exist and thrive collaboratively without trying to dominate or overshadow the other. The waterways allow knowledge to flow. On either side of the stream are two different world-views (e.g. western knowledge and traditional knowledge). The area between the banks and above the water is the “ethical space” needed for collaborative dialogue.

Youth Panel

The following youth were invited to participate in a conversation about Southern Lakes Caribou: Kluane Clark, Alberta Sam, Daisy Gatensby, Roberta Sydney, and Taylor Vallevand.

Youth gathered together to discuss the morning sessions and how they were feeling about the day. They were asked to speak about how youth can be engaged in processes like this, their relationship with caribou, caribou management in the future, and what they hoped to take away from this experience.

Kluane Clark

I didn’t think caribou was that much at risk. It would be good to see them thriving in healthy numbers. When families go hunting, they get a couple animals. Concerned about over-hunting if we start hunting again. There are other ways to tackle the problem—just haven’t thought of it yet. [Youth engagement] is really important. Spark an interest at an early age and continue building awareness as they grow up. In elementary school we played a game called Caribou, Moose, or Wolves. You have to find your food source. It would be good if there were more volunteer opportunities.

Daisy Gatensby

I was feeling alone but so many people are fighting for caribou and having so many ideas. It gives me ideas too. I want our animals to have a voice. It makes me feel strong in my heart that there will be a future for caribou and other wildlife. I’ve seen changes growing up. I’ve never had to sacrifice. Change on the Alaska Highway—there is so much ski-dooing and ATVs. It’s harmful for lichen. I would like to get everyone working together. I would like to eat caribou and have the culture come back. I have only eaten road kill. More people working together. We did some animal hide tanning in school, but don’t think they do that anymore. Mission schools took away a lot too. It would be nice to have camps where Elders will show us how it used to be done. Makes me feel good because my parents fight for the same cause. I feel strong in my heart that we will bring traditional ways and culture back. Need a common language for Elders too. How do I communicate with my family when older generations don’t all know about technology.

Roberta Sydney

So much work has been done and there is so much left to do. We need more creative traditional management methods. Now is the time to get creative if we actually want to do something. It's hard to talk about relationship [with caribou] when there is no relationship. It's not the same. Even if we are not hunting, go back on the land and learn about habitat and tools. Could use other animals for learning. There could be a Traditional Engineer Program—a learning experience about tools, flakes, cutting tools. I think a lot of youth don't even realize how much they know. Sometimes you just need to get rid of jargon and get back to a common language.

Alberta Sam

I would like to see the mountains move again with caribou.

Ground-Based Monitoring Program

Beginning in January 2019, the six Southern Lakes First Nations established a pilot program to bring back a network of ground-based caribou monitors across the Southern Lakes region. A training session brought monitors and governments together in early January. Classroom sessions were held at the Yukon college and practical on the ground training was led near the sewage lagoons on Long Lake Road in Whitehorse.

Following the training, C/TFN, KDFN, and TKC began conducting reconnaissance monitoring to identify length and location for ongoing survey transects. TRT First Nation continued their transects has had a long-running monitoring program, so they continued monitoring their transects, but added the collection of caribou information. CAFN and TTC were not able to participate in the pilot year of monitoring but will explore opportunities for 2020.

It is planned to report on the data annually. The six First Nations are working together to source and use a common data base.

Next Steps for Caribou Planning

A lot of the administrative start-up work is complete in this process and now is the time for planned engagement. Letters will be sent to each of the four renewable resources councils in the Southern Lakes region, inviting them to participate in the process. Elders are being asked to guide the decision making and participate fully as the plan content is developed. A process for engaging the communities and stakeholders is being considered in a draft communications strategy.

Caribou are also a keystone species and a major focus identified within the *How We Walk with the Land and Water* – Indigenous Land Relationship Planning Process.

The SLCSC is actively working towards a February 2020 deadline for the release of a draft management plan for caribou.

Proceedings - Community-Based Fish and Wildlife Workplan Day - June 8th, 2019

Approximately 23 people attended the second day, On the Land Gathering, hosted and facilitated by the C/TRRC. Representatives from the following organizations participated:

- C/TRRC
- KDFN
- C/TFN
- Teslin Renewable Resources Council
- Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board
- Government of Yukon – Environment (CO and Env. Sust.) and EMR - Forestry
- Parks Canada
- TRT
- TKC

Purpose – Why are we here?

The facilitator shared the following purpose of the day:

- To explore the concept of a Community-Based Fish and Wildlife Workplan (FWWP) for the Carcross/Tagish First Nation Traditional Territory
- Share perspectives, learn from each other and work together
- Identify values, relationships, approaches, priorities and tactics for the potential FWWP.

The illustrations in the APPENDIX (figures 3 and 4) from Graphic Recorder Avril Orloff encompasses high-level aspects of the Community-Based Fish and Wildlife Workplan day, including the list of potential priorities/themes/action items (figure 4).

Round-Table Introductions, Updates and Inspiration

The facilitator began with round-table introductions and voluntary updates from participants. The following updates were provided:

- concerns about the number of wolf packs and pressure on ungulates (~ 14 wolf packs in the TTC TT)
- concerns about underutilized traplines
- climate change and very dry habitat
- Lake Trout mortality from excessive catch and release
- Adaptive Moose harvest management plan
- Tagish HPA update
- Marsh Lake dam impacts and water levels,
- Lake Trout telemetry project
- Cultural approaches and stories (i.e. Boy who lives with fish story)
- Elders teaching around respect
- Marten are slowly coming back
- First Nation values around traditional management
- Empty chair open for the land dwellers
- Caribou in the Schools update.

The facilitator then asked participants what inspires them to work with/for fish, wildlife and habitat and they provided the following comments:

- Protect land, animals and people in the Southern Lakes
- Wildlife on the Landscape
 - Cow moose and calf swimming across the lake
 - Bears in their habitat with tourists stopping to take pictures
 - Saw moose on the way to the meeting, kids still have this opportunity
 - Lucky to still see Grizzly bears
 - Saw caribou on the highway
 - Great to still see animals out there even with biodiversity disappearing
- Still have natural resources that require protection
- Look across Marsh Lake and know that that habitat will be protected
- Youth need to be involved
- How do we protect this all for future generations
- Support organizations to work with fish and wildlife
- Draw from the example of nine governments working together for caribou
- Influenced from experience with other sectors in other places (i.e. oil and gas)
- Water levels are rising, this will be good for fish habitat
- We are the playground for Whitehorse and we are encroaching on the animals
- Value the relationships with people and animals
- Support the land-dwellers, the four-legged ones
- Everything I do is integral with the land
- Manage humans as they are the biggest predators.

Community-Based Fish and Wildlife Workplan Overview

The facilitator shared examples of other Community-Based FWWP (CAFN TT, LSCFN TT, NND TT and VG TT) and some of the initiatives within them¹. Participants were asked to provide their perspectives and share their knowledge about being involved in other FWWP processes. The following comments were provided:

- This is our course to chart and to draw inspiration from the land and water
- We must use traditional knowledge and draw from stories
- Find shared values and problem solve together for innovation
- Youth and stories are the way forward – older youth as well (i.e. use interviews)
- The FWWP can't sit on a shelf and must be used – pull from sources like the SLWCC
- Not just the administrative boundary but should look at overlap like TTC TT
- FWWP is a partnership between the three parties that is not prescribed in how it is done – should be fun!
- Expectations must be managed and only put in deliverables that can be completed
- Should function at an operational level and be completed in a shorter time frame
- Must support chapter 16 implementation, align with *Together Today for Our Children Tomorrow*, and the C/TFN Elders Preamble in the self-government agreement – this sets the relationship.

¹ For a listing of completed community-based FWWP - <https://yukon.ca/en/wildlife-habitat-planning/#E2%80%8Bcommunity-based-fish-and-wildlife-work-plans>

- Must have commitment by agencies to implement together – C/TRRC, Environment Yukon (YG) and C/TFN
- Implementation should be at the forefront and will walk hand in hand with the plan
- Keep track, monitor deliverables and progress with annual review prior to the budgeting cycle
- Taking aspects from larger policy (i.e. Wolf Management Plan)
- Will integrate directly with RRCs workplan
- It can be a communications tool
- Need to understand where the dollars are coming from.

Example - Southern Lakes Forest Resources Management Plan

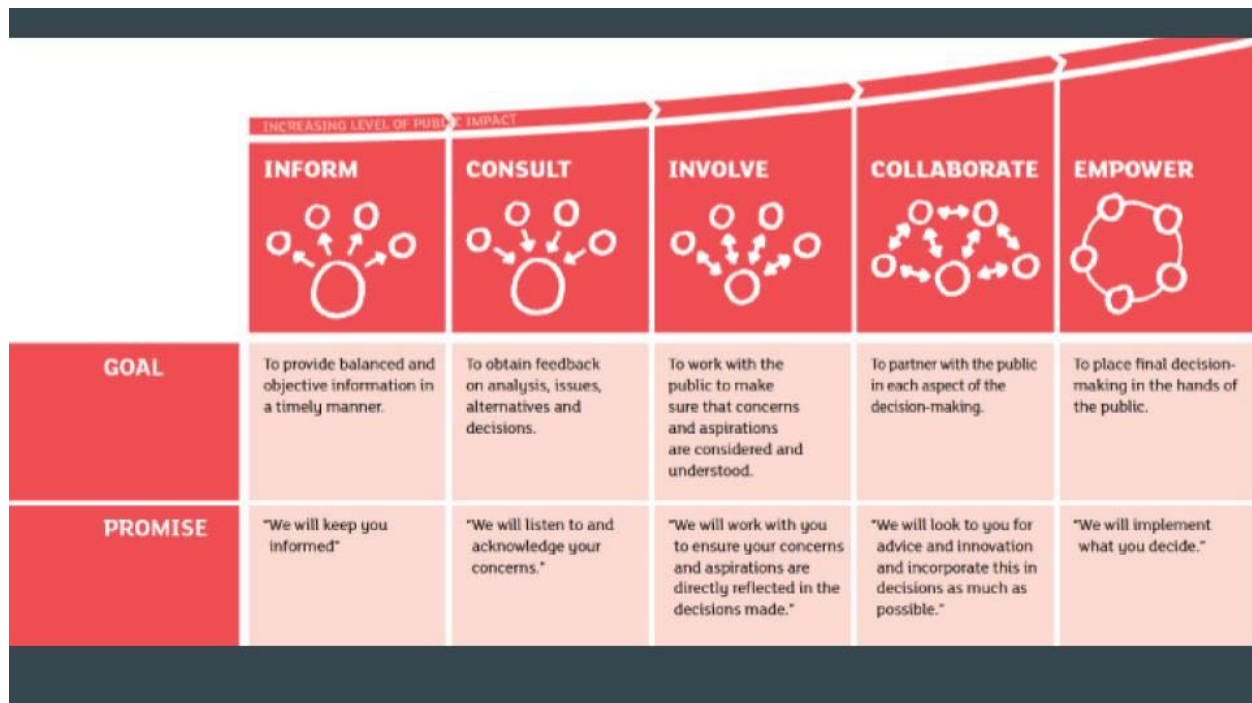
To serve as an example for the FWWP, the C/TRRC invited Michelle Sicotte from the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Forest Management Branch to discuss the recommended Whitehorse and Southern Lakes Forest Resources Management Plan. Forestry was a priority sector that came up during the recent C/TRRC engagement sessions in Southern Lakes communities and may feature within the potential FWWP. The following are highlights from the presentation:

- The plan was created over eight years by a committee made up of delegates from the four governments of Yukon, C/TFN, TKC, and KDFN
- In developing the plan the committee considered TK, FN values, the views and perspectives from local people, and the available science
- The joint planning committee recently recommended the plan and is now beginning the consultation process (will continue until Sept. 30)
- Three guiding principles direct how the forests in Whitehorse and the Southern Lakes will be managed; 25 strategic directions; 17 landscape units; 3 zones (INTERFACE/PROVISIONAL/NON-CONTRIBUTING)
- Each unit was ranked based on the following: wildfire risk, timber value, current use, road access, and moose and caribou habitats.

To share feedback people can fill out a survey or attend an event. Survey can be accessed here: <https://engageyukon.ca/en/2019/recommended-whitehorse-and-southern-lakes-forest-resources-management-plan>.

Types of Community Engagement

The facilitator provided an overview of various types of community engagement that could take place through the FWWP. Processes can: inform, consult, involve, collaborate and/or empower. The C/TRRC and partners need to discuss what form of engagement they are looking for through this process.



Overview of the C/TRRC Fish, Wildlife and Habitat Engagement Report

The facilitator provided an overview of the February/March 2019 *Fish, Wildlife and Habitat Community Engagement Report – Mount Lorne, Carcross, Marsh Lake, and Tagish*² including the following general, aggregated priorities for each community:

Mount Lorne:

- Fire hazards, abatement, and fire smarting concerns
- Multiple competing and increasing land-uses
- SL Caribou protection of habitat, especially the winter range
- Balance protecting wildlife with other interests
- Coordination of all planning initiatives
- Protection of habitat and cumulative effects.

Carcross:

- Collaboration – UFA provides the tools
- Fewer animals and fish with the traditional territory, depletion of traditional/country-foods
- Look to the Elders and traditional ways, values, respect and spirituality for connection to land, water and animals
- Conservation around fish – treated with respect and concerns around catch and release
- Concerns around tourism and recreational use in sensitive areas.

² Contact the C/TRRC in order to access: Carcross/Tagish Renewable Resources Council and Dennis Zimmermann, Big Fish Little Fish Consultants. 2019. *Fish, Wildlife and Habitat Community Engagement Report - Mount Lorne, Carcross, Marsh Lake and Tagish* (37 p).

Marsh Lake:

- Concerns around highways and animals (mortality, signage, speed control and education)
- Balancing trails and access into the backcountry (especially for forestry and recreational use)
- Concerns around roadside bear hunting and bear attractants
- Do more to manage fisheries and concerns with catch and release
- Continued support for Southern Lakes Caribou conservation
- Concerns regarding potential forest fires.

Tagish:

- Important gathering place for people and animals
- Traditional place names and ways that hold many lessons
- Many changes on the landscape
- Fishing pressure with decreasing populations and concerns with catch and release
- Animals changing behaviour
- Coordination with other planning processes (Land Relationship Plan, Local Advisory Planning, and HPA planning).

In addition to the above listed general, aggregated priorities participants discussed these and added the following:

- Concerns with the land allocation process
- Enforcement of the motor vehicle act in order to stop tourists from looking at roadside bears
- Must have clean water
- Protect calving areas for caribou
- Unauthorized uses of areas for wood cutting staging and dog teams
- Require a responsible tourism code of conduct
- How do we factor in climate change and adaptation?
- What do the four-legged dwellers need?
- Require more conservation officers on the land
- Need to reinforce the role of Game Guardians and Land Stewards
- Concerns over moose harvesting impacts
- Look at residency requirements for hunting permits and educate hunters about First Nations lands
- Recreational fishing and boating and associated impacts on salmon spawning areas.

Facilitated Group Activity – Themes and Priorities

Using the information provided from the C/TRRC community engagement report, participants were asked to confirm the priority themes that could be the focus of the FWFP. Participants divided into two groups and agreed to brainstorm around the following themes:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Caribou | 5) Habitat/Trails/Access |
| 2) Forestry | 6) Traditional Ways/Culture |
| 3) Plans/Planning | 7) Other Industries |
| 4) Fish | 8) Other Wildlife. |

The two groups brainstormed and came up with potential themes and priorities for the community-based fish and wildlife workplan identified in the APPENDIX as figure 4.

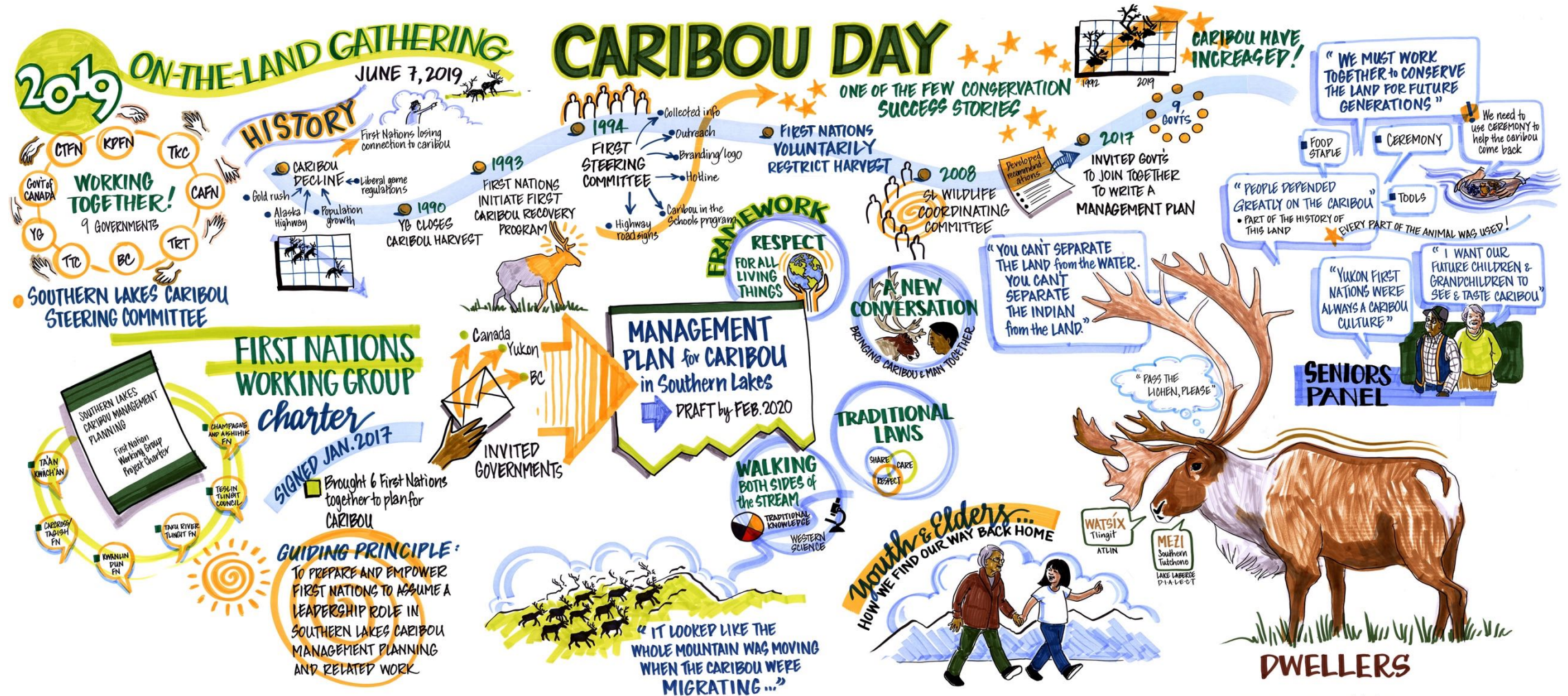
How Will We Know If We Have Succeeded?

The facilitator asked the group how they will know if they have succeeded? The participants responded with the following comments:

- When we are able to pass it on to our children and their children the way the Yukon should have been passed on to us
- Setting specific annual goals and accomplishing them annually will show success
- An action is completed if we have further protected it and travelled down our path forward
- We have continued to educate and inform, and demonstrated that everything is interconnected
- Demonstrated interconnections with the animals that helped shape us, gave us our identity and they were our teachers that transformed to teach us
- When we are walking and sharing the landscape
- When we have large industry involvement on our water pressures and concerns
- Success looks like the land dwellers have had a voice at the table
- Trust and relationship building that grows and evolves over time
- We have had success like the First Nations that have lived with respect and balance for thousands of years
- We have an informed and engaged public with shared community initiatives
- Common vision to work together over the longer term
- All voices are heard
- Unity
- Led or guided by our traditional laws and with a product that can adapt to change (i.e. with an increase or decrease in herd populations, wolf, bear and climate change, etc..)
- When an Elder talks conservation, we listen!!

APPENDIX

FIGURE 1: JULY 7TH CARIBOU DAY SCHEMATIC (1)



GRAPHIC RECORDING: ARIEL ORLOFF • outside.thelines.ca

FIGURE 2: JULY 7TH CARIBOU DAY SCHEMATIC (2)

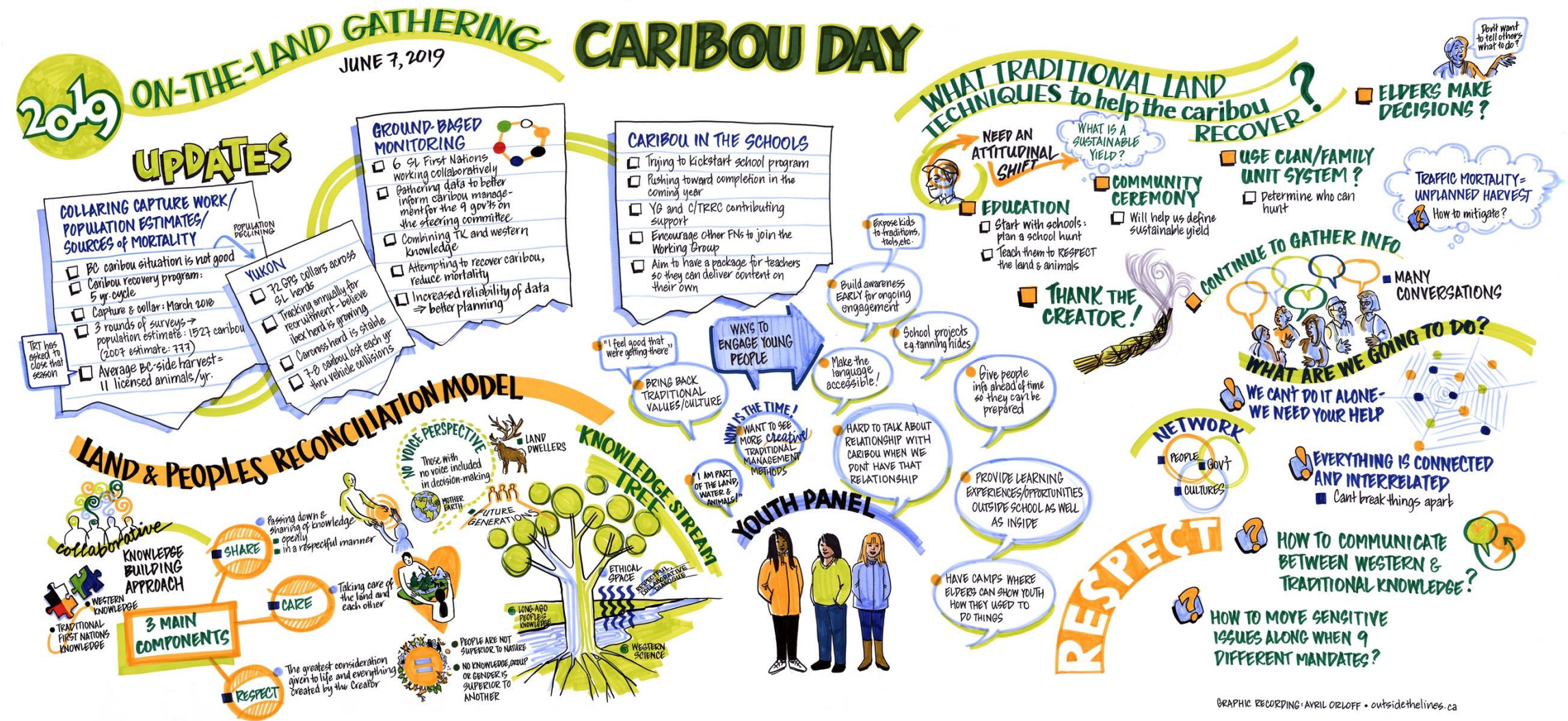
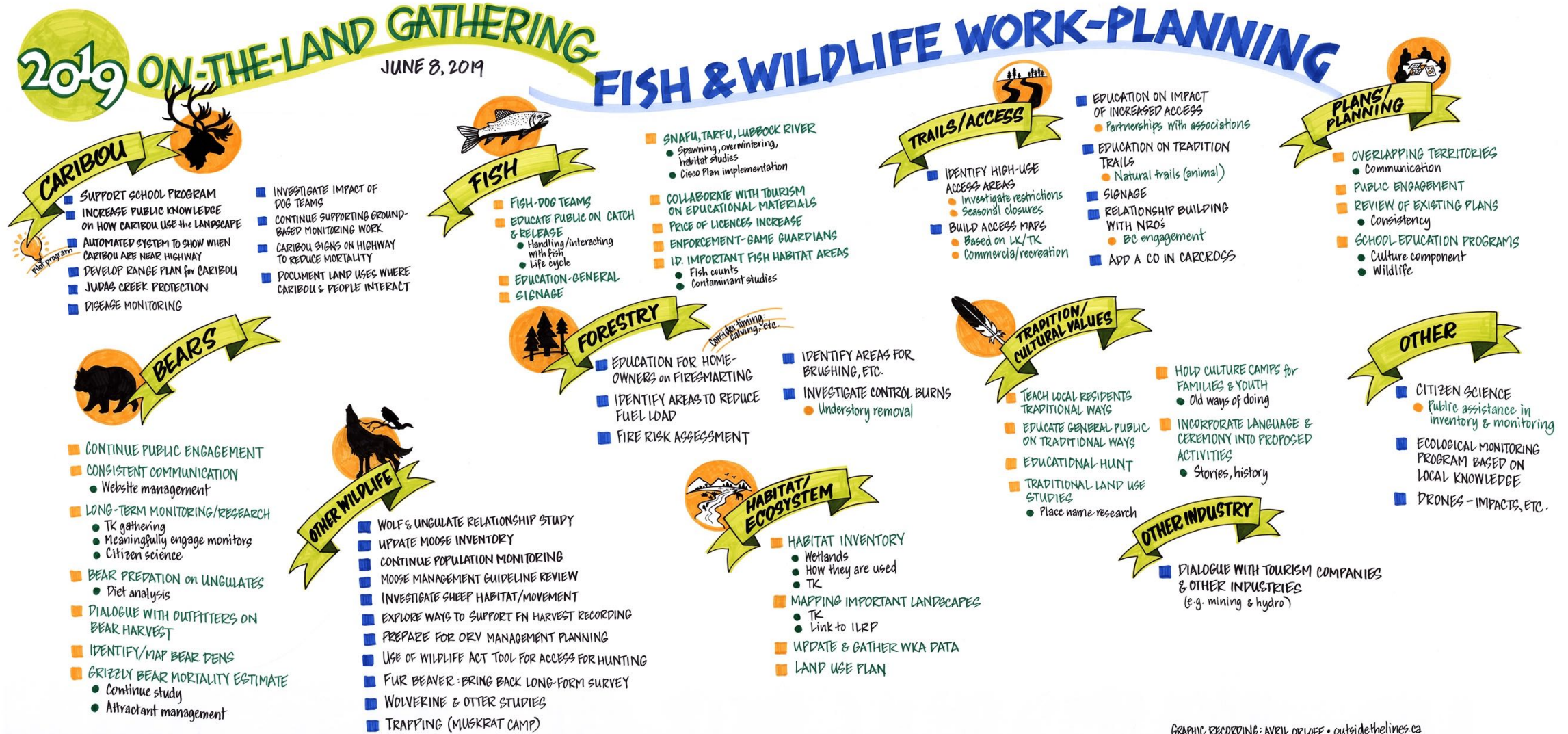


FIGURE 3: JULY 8TH COMMUNITY-BASED FISH & WILDLIFE WORKPLAN SCHEMATIC



FIGURE 4: GROUP BRAINSTORM – POTENTIAL THEMES/PRIORITIES FOR THE FWWP



ON THE LAND GATHERING PARTICIPANT LIST

Note: not all participants were present both days.

Name	Affiliation	Name	Affiliation
Ken Reeder	Chair, Carcross/ Tagish Renewable Resources Council	Dinah Jim, Elder	Kwanlin Dün First Nation
Ken Taylor	Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board	Brandy Mayes	Kwanlin Dün First Nation/ SL Caribou Steering Committee
Don Toews	Carcross/ Tagish Renewable Resources Council	Dave Sembsmoen	Kwanlin Dün First Nation/ SL Caribou Steering Committee
Edna Helm	Carcross/ Tagish Renewable Resources Council	James Miller, Elder	Ta'an Kwäch'än Council
Fiona Seki Giardiano	Carcross/ Tagish Renewable Resources Council	Anne-Marie Miller	Ta'an Kwäch'än Council
Randy Taylor	Carcross/ Tagish Renewable Resources Council	Tesloa Smith, Elder	Ta'an Kwäch'än Council (Ross River Dene Council Citizen)
Jacques Jobin	Carcross/ Tagish Renewable Resources Council	Joe Copper Jack, Elder	Ta'an Kwäch'än Council/ SL Caribou Steering Committee
Ron Desjardin	Carcross/ Tagish Renewable Resources Council	Deb Fulmar	Ta'an Kwäch'än Council/ SL Caribou Steering Committee
Patrick James, Elder	Carcross/ Tagish First Nation	Michael Jim	Champagne Aishihik First Nation
Tami Grantham	Carcross/ Tagish First Nation	Ryan LaPointe	Taku River Tlingit First Nation / SL Caribou Steering Committee
Miles Johnson	Carcross/ Tagish First Nation	Richard Dewhurst	Teslin Tlingit Council
Danny Cresswell	Carcross/ Tagish First Nation	Hannah Turner	Teslin Tlingit Council / SL Caribou Steering Committee
Tess McLeod	Carcross/ Tagish First Nation	John Burdek	Chair, Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board
Roberta Sydney	Carcross/ Tagish First Nation	Graham van Tighem	Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board
Daisy Gatensby	Carcross/ Tagish First Nation	Len Mychasiw	Laberge Renewable Resources Council
Rianne Collings	Carcross/ Tagish First Nation	Tyler Ross	Parks Canada/ SL Caribou Steering Committee
Mark Wedge	Carcross/ Tagish First Nation	Conrad Thiessen	Government of B.C./ SL Caribou Steering Committee
Ralph James	Carcross/ Tagish First Nation	Ryan van der Marel	Government of Yukon
Karlie Knight	Carcross/ Tagish First Nation	Diana Dryburgh-Moraal	Government of Yukon
Gary Johnson	Carcross/ Tagish First Nation	Rob Florkiewicz	Government of Yukon
Bruce Wilson	Kwanlin Dün First Nation	Kelsey Russell	Government of Yukon
Nina Bolton, Elder	Kwanlin Dün First Nation	Lars Jessup	Government of Yukon/ SL Caribou Steering Committee
Kluane Clark	Kwanlin Dün First Nation	Matt Clarke	Government of Yukon/ SL Caribou Steering Committee
Alberta Sam	Kwanlin Dün First Nation	John Streicker	MLA, Government of Yukon
Taylor Vallevand	Kwanlin Dün First Nation	Sandy Smarch	Teslin Renewable Resources Council
Michelle Sicotte	Government of Yukon/EMR	Carolyn Allen	Teslin Renewable Resources Council
Zena McLean	Carcross/ Tagish Renewable Resources Council	David Bakica	Government Of Yukon/CO
Cameron Sinclair	Government of Yukon	Patricia Reeder	Carcross/ Tagish Renewable Resources Council
Pat Joe	Kwanlin Dün First Nation	Dennis Zimmermann	Facilitator/Big Fish Little Fish Consultants

ACRONYMS

C/TRRC – Carcross/Tagish Renewable Resources Council
C/TFN - Carcross/Tagish First Nation
TTC – Teslin Tlingit Council
KDFN – Kwanlin Dün First Nation
TRRC – Teslin Renewable Resources Council
YG – Yukon Government
EMR – Energy, Mines and Resources (YG)
TRT – Taku River Tlingit
TKC – Ta’an Kwächän Council
CAFN – Champagne Aishihik First Nation
LSCFN – Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation
NND – Na-Cho Nyäk Dun
VG – Vuntut Gwitchin
YFWMB – Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board
TT – traditional territory
HPA – habitat protection area
SLWCC – Southern Lakes Wildlife Coordinating Committee
SLCSC – Southern Lakes Caribou Steering Committee
SLCFNWG - Southern Lakes Caribou First Nation Working Group
FWWP – Fish and Wildlife Workplan
TK – traditional knowledge
UFA – Umbrella Final Agreement

SAMPLE PHOTOS FROM THE ON THE LAND GATHERING



AGENDA JULY 7 AND 8, 2019 ON THE LAND GATHERING



2019 On-the-Land Gathering

Location: Tagish Community Centre/Large Tent in Field

Dates: June 7th, 2019 | 10am to 9pm | *Caribou Day*
June 8th, 2019 | 9am to 6pm | *Fish & Wildlife Work-Planning*

Caribou Day

June 7th, 2019

10:00am	On-the-Land Gathering Opening Prayer <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Welcoming address
10:15am	On-the-Land Gathering Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Southern Lakes Caribou Steering Committee & Dwellers Introductions• History of Southern Lakes Caribou Management• SLCSC Management Planning Process
10:45am	Elders' Panel
12:00pm	Lunch Break <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Songs & Dancing• Sign up for Concurrent Sessions
1:00pm	Updates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Land and People's Reconciliation Model Draft• ILUP Process• Collaring Capture Work/Herd Population Estimates
1:45pm	Concurrent Session – Youth Panel
1:45pm	Concurrent Session – Tlingit Language Activity
1:45pm	Concurrent Session – Caribou Walk
2:15pm	Updates Continued <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Caribou in the Schools Program• Collaborative Ground Based Monitoring
2:45pm	Closing Circle
4:00pm	What's Next? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development of a Communications Strategy<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ RRC's Engagement at SLCSC mtgs○ Elder Engagement



2019 On-the-Land Gathering

4:15pm	Adjourn
5:00pm	Dinner Break
7:00pm	C/TRRC Fish & Wildlife Campfire Circle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion: Southern Lakes Fish, Wildlife, Habitat Meetings
9:00pm	Adjourn

Fish & Wildlife Work-Planning

June 8th, 2019

8:00am	Breakfast
9:00am	Opening Prayer and Introductions
9:15am	RRC, Government and other Organizations Updates
9:30am	Overview, Purpose and Expectations – Community-Based Fish & Wildlife Work Plan - including case study re: Forest Resources Management Plan
10:15am	Morning Break
10:30am	Relationships, Values, and Approaches for the Work Plan
12:00pm	Lunch Break
1:00pm	Overview of 2019 C/TRRC Fish, Wildlife, and Habitat Engagement Report
2:00pm	Facilitated Group Activity – Themes & Priorities
2:45pm	Afternoon Break
3:00pm	Facilitated Group Activity – Themes & Priorities (World Café cont.)
3:30pm	Memorandum of Understanding Discussion and Next Steps
4:00pm	Closing Circle & Closing Prayer
4:30pm	Adjourn
5:00pm	Dinner and Depart
