Communities Living With Polar Bears:

Challenges for Management
and
Realities for Inuit

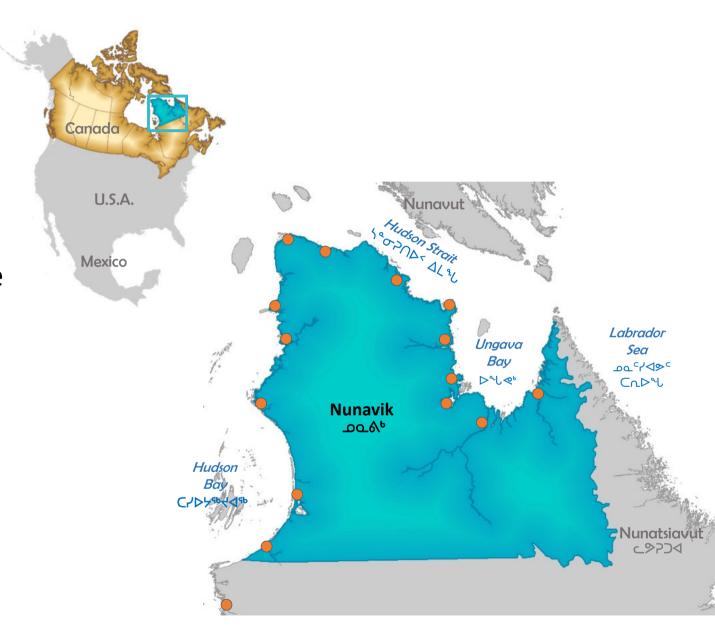
Gregor Gilbert

Mark Basterfield

Conflict Between People and Polar Bears in the Arctic:
How to Address an Increasing Issue?
CAFF Arctic Biodiversity Congress
Rovaniemi, Finland
October 12, 2018

Nunavik

- Approximately 12,000 Inuit
- 14 Coastal Communities
- Strong connection to the land and environment
 - Most continue to practice subsistence harvesting
 - Caribou, beluga, polar bear, seal, charr, trout, walrus, geese, ptarmigan







- Represents the Inuit of Nunavik
- Mandate to promote and protect the Rights of Nunavik Inuit enshrined in:
 - Section 35 of the Canadian Constitution
 - James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement
 - Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement
- To promote the economic, social and cultural well-being of Nunavik Inuit



- Nunavik Marine Region Wildlife Board
 - Wildlife Management decisions
 - Members appointed Government and Makivik
 - Consider Scientific and Inuit Knowledge equally
 - Harvesting rights limited only to the extent necessary for conservation





- Senior Research and Development Department Coordinator
- Policy and management recommendations
 - Wildlife Management
 - Environmental legislation
 - Inuit Rights
 - Physical sciences
 - Inuit Knowledge

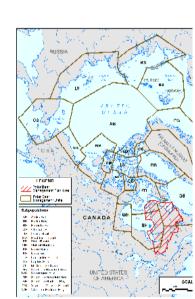


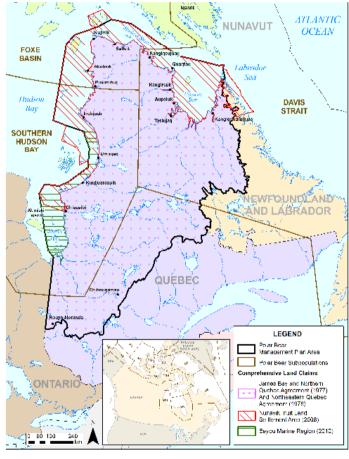
Mark Basterfield

- A/ Director of Wildlife Management
- Make recommendations for management decisions
- Previously: Researcher with Trent University
 - Nunavik IK study on polar bears

Polar Bears and Nunavik

- 3 Polar Bear Subpopulations –
 Scientific Assessments
 - South Hudson Bay
 - 780 bears (2016)
 - Recent decreases in abundance
 - Foxe Basin
 - 2 585 bears (2010)
 - Stable
 - Davis Strait
 - 2 158 bears (2007)
 - Stable

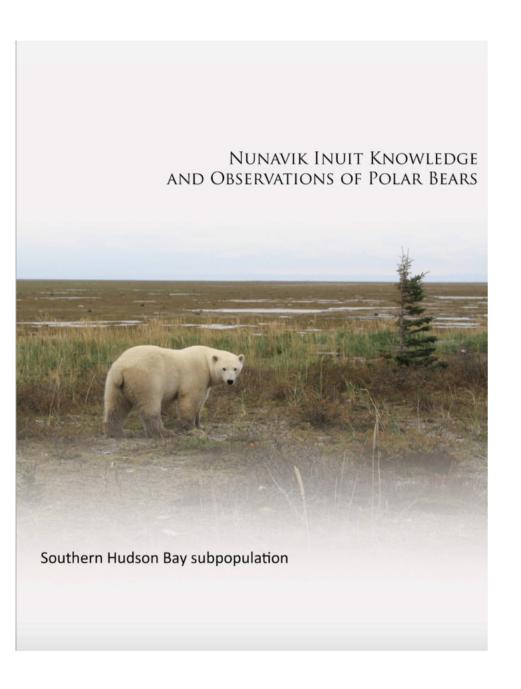




Slide 5

Not sure which map to use - I think the one with just Quebec Mark Basterfield; 11.10.2018 MB1





- 14 communities
- 139 participants
- Comprehensive study
 - Biology & Ecology
 - Population trends
 - Values
 - Importance
 - Management

Inuit attitudes towards Nanuit

"Elders used to tell us that [polar bears] have a spirit too. That's why we don't want to kill them for nothing." – Resident of Aupaluk

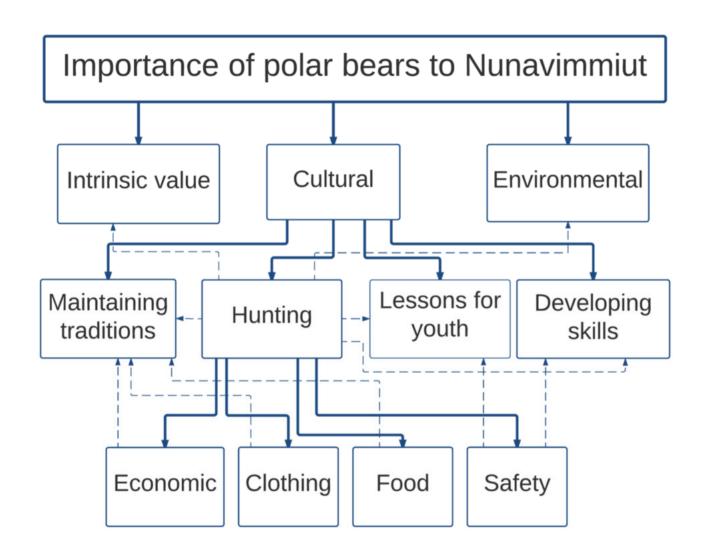
- Complex relationship
 - Reverence
 - Fear
 - Kinship ("Our fellow seal hunters")
 - Nuisance
 - Hunting rite of passage

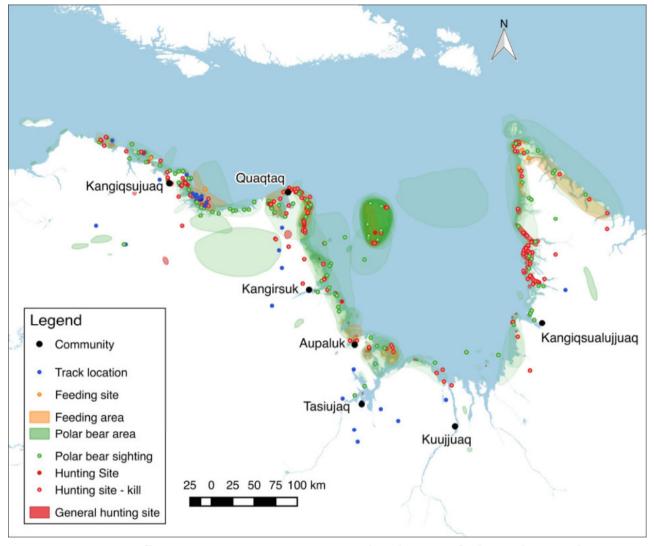


Are Polar Bears Important to you? Why?

By far the most common response:

Yes.
Because they are dangerous





Features reflecting Inuit Knowledge of the distribution of Davis Strait polar bears in Nunavik since 1990.

"We see more bears than ever before"

- More bears? Or Biased observations?
- Map does not appear to indicate spatial bias towards communities

Larger Scale Context – Other Areas in Canada

- Buy-in for management
 - Successful management decisions must represent the people who are most affected by them
- Currently the case
 - People feel that they must chose between their safety and protecting a resource that they feel is too abundant
 - Pressured to neglect their own safety
- Nunavik has had no polar bear related deaths in many years

Quotas, DLP kills, and human welfare vs. conservation

Polar Bear Science / Management

- 1. Science predicts declines (due to sea ice loss)
- 2. Increased human conflict with bears due to nutritional stress
- 3. Quotas put in place
- 4. Defense of Life and property kills are counted against quotas

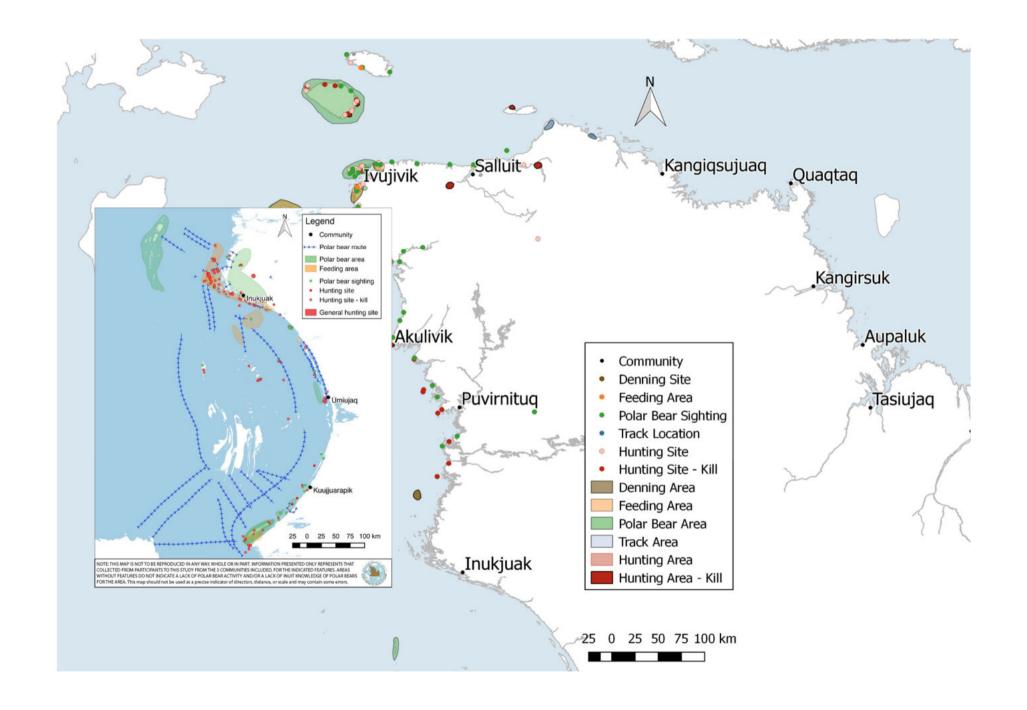
Inuit Reality

- 1. Seeing more bears than ever before
- 2. Polar bear safety is more of a concern than ever before
- Limits placed on use of resource (cultural, economic, food)
- 4. The DLP Choice
 - Kill bear and "Steal" from quota
 - Allow bear to live (in context of 2)

Nakurmiik Thank you Merci







Questions

- Are bears more abundant or less?
 - (insert map from DS IK study)
- Why can't a DLP kill also be resource use?
 - Sometimes it can
 - Most times: unprepared, wrong season, possible to kill but impossible to harvest