[Conference of Management Authorities symbol] [NWT Species at Risk symbol]

[Management Plan or Recovery Strategy] for [Species Common Name (*Scientific Name*)] in the Northwest Territories [Draft & version]

20YY

[Photo of the species]

Species at Risk (NWT) Act
[Management Plan or Recovery Strategy] Series

[Logos of the responsible Management Authorities once document is approved.]

This draft management plan was prepared and provided to the species common name management agencies for the NWT: List appropriate Management Authorities.

Include text indicating what stage the document is at. For example:
1. Input is being sought on this draft. It will be used to make revisions and prepare the final version of the management plan.
or
2. The species common name management agencies are asked to consider accepting the strategy. The appropriate logos will be added once this document is approved.

For copies of the [recovery strategy/management plan], or for additional information on NWT species at risk, please visit the NWT Species at Risk website (www.nwtspeciesatrisk.ca).

Recommended citation:

Conference of Management Authorities. 20YY. [Recovery Strategy or Management Plan] for [Species Common Name (*Scientific Name*)] in the Northwest Territories [Draft or Proposed or Final]. *Species at Risk (NWT) Act* Management Plan and Recovery Strategy Series. Environment and Natural Resources, Government of the Northwest Territories, Yellowknife, NT.

For draft versions, the following sentence can be included, but should be removed for the final version of the document.

This document is a draft and should not be cited without permission from the CMA or relevant Management Authorities.

ISBN to come

Cover illustration: include credit

What is the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*?

The *Species at Risk (NWT) Act* (the Act) provides a process to identify, protect and recover species at risk in the Northwest Territories (NWT). The Act applies to any wild animal, plant or other species for which the Government of the Northwest Territories has management authority. It applies everywhere in the NWT, on both public and private lands, including private lands owned under a land claims agreement, in accordance with the land claims agreements.

What is the Conference of Management Authorities?

The Conference of Management Authorities (the Conference) was established under the Act and is made up of the wildlife co-management boards and governments in the NWT that share responsibility for the conservation and recovery of species at risk in the NWT (referred to as 'Management Authorities'). The purpose of the Conference is to build consensus among Management Authorities on the conservation of species at risk and to provide direction, coordination and leadership with respect to the assessment, listing, conservation and recovery of species at risk while respecting the roles and responsibilities of Management Authorities under land claim and self-government agreements. The Conference develops consensus agreements on listing species at risk, conservation measures, management strategies and recovery plans. Only Management Authorities that have jurisdiction for that species are involved in making the decisions.

For management plans/recovery strategies that are serving a purpose beyond the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act* (e.g., multi-species or multi-jurisdictional), the text below could be omitted. But for management plans/recovery strategies being developed specifically for the purposes of the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act,* choose one of the following 3 paragraphs, depending on whether the species is endangered, threatened or special concern:

[What is a species of Special Concern?
Under the Act, a species of Special Concern is a species that may become Threatened or Endangered in the Northwest Territories because of a combination of biological characteristics and identified threats.

What is a Threatened species?
Under the Act, a Threatened species is a species that is likely to become Endangered in the Northwest Territories if nothing is done to reverse the factors leading to its extirpation or extinction.

What is an Endangered species?
Under the Act, an Endangered species is a species that is facing imminent extirpation from the Northwest Territories or extinction.]

Choose one of the following 2 paragraphs, depending on whether the species is endangered, threatened or special concern:

[What is a management plan?
Under the Act, a management plan is a document that recommends objectives for the management of a species of Special Concern. It also recommends approaches to achieve those objectives. It includes a description of threats and positive influences on the species and its habitat. Under the Act, a management plan must be done for species of Special Concern within two years after the species is added to the NWT List of Species at Risk.

What is a recovery strategy?
Under the Act, a recovery strategy is a document that recommends objectives for the conservation and recovery of a Threatened species. It also recommends approaches to achieve those objectives. It includes a description of threats and positive influences on the species and its habitat. Under the Act, a recovery strategy must be done for Threatened species within two years after the species is added to the NWT List of Species at Risk.

PREFACE

For management plans or recovery strategies that are serving a purpose beyond the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act* (e.g., multi-species or multi-jurisdictional), the text below may be revised or omitted. But for management plans or recovery strategies being developed specifically for the purposes of the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act,* the text should be included.

Under the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*, the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources is ultimately responsible to prepare and complete [management plans or recovery strategies] for listed [species of Special Concern or Threatened species or Endangered species]. This [management plan or recovery strategy] has been prepared in cooperation with the Management Authorities responsible for the [species common name]. The Government of the Northwest Territories, [and list all other Management Authorities who accepted the plan/strategy] [has or have] reviewed and accept[s] this document as [its or their] [management plan or recovery strategy] for the [species common name], as required under the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*. This [management plan or recovery strategy] also constitutes advice to other jurisdictions and organizations that may be involved in conserving the species.

In preparing this management plan or recovery strategy, information can be taken from the SARC status report (with minimal use of original references) or original sources can be cited. The approach to referencing information should be decided upon at the beginning of the process. If it is decided that information will be used from the SARC report, the **following** paragraph should be included here in the preface. Note that original sources that provide new information which were not in the SARC report may also be cited and included in the reference section.

Background information on [species common name] and threats is mainly summarized from the Species at Risk Committee (provide year) report. To avoid repetitive citations, it can be assumed that the information was taken from the (provide year) report, unless another reference is given.

This [management plan or recovery strategy] does not commit any party to actions or resource expenditures; implementation of this [plan or strategy] is subject to appropriations, priorities, and budgetary constraints of the participating Management Authorities.

The following paragraph can be included either here in the *Preface* or in *Section 7: Next Steps.* The location of this paragraph can be decided for each management plan/ recovery strategy on a case-by-case basis.

Success in the [management or conservation and recovery] of this species depends on the commitment and cooperation of many different groups that will be involved in implementing the directions set out in this [plan or strategy] and cannot be achieved by the

Government of the Northwest Territories, [and list all other Management Authorities who agreed to accept the plan/strategy,] or any other group alone. All NWT residents are invited to join in supporting and implementing this [plan or strategy] for the benefit of the [species common name] and NWT society as a whole.

ACCEPTANCE STATEMENT

One or two sentences should be included that indicate which Management Authorities accepted the management plan/recovery strategy and the date they accepted it.

Example text:
The Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT), Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board, Sahtú Renewable Resources Board, Wek'èezhìı Renewable Resources Board, Tłı̨chǫ Government, and the Government of the Northwest Territories accepted this management plan or recovery strategy for [species common name] on [insert date] through a Conference of Management Authorities consensus agreement under the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*.

[If there was no consensus agreement, insert text explaining that fact, and how the Minister of ENR completed the plan/strategy.]

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

[Acknowledge the people/organizations who prepared the drafts of this plan/strategy. Acknowledge those who assisted in developing the plan/strategy (e.g., reviewers, sources of funding, support of landowners). Those who were consulted or who cooperated in the development process should also be thanked.]

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

[Starting on a new page, provide a concise one to two page summary of the plan/strategy that outlines a brief description of the species, its current status and distribution in NWT, the major threats to its survival and recovery, the recovery/management goal and the recovery/management objectives. If desired, highlights of the main recommended approaches for recovery/management can be included.]

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION

Begin with an opening statement about the species to highlight its ecological, cultural and/or social importance.

Include a summary of how and why the plan was developed, including community engagement and consultation and the management partners involved in the process.

Clearly indicate the purpose of this plan/strategy. Note that this is different from the 'recovery/management goal', which sets a long-term goal for the species itself; this statement should indicate what will be accomplished or attempted with this particular document.

Include the following sentence, indicating Guiding Principles, if desired:

Guiding principles were followed in preparing this management plan/recovery strategy. They are provided in *Appendix D: Guiding Principles.*

Briefly summarize the process for how the plan/strategy was prepared, reviewed, revised, accepted, and completed. Point to the CMA's *Guidelines for Management Plans and Recovery Strategies.* Include a short description of the engagement and consultation process. If necessary, point to the Management Authorities' websites or registries for more information on consultation/engagement.

Give information on how different perspectives and input received were considered. This should include a description of how traditional and community knowledge (TKCK) perspectives have been considered throughout the process and woven into the plan/strategy.

The management partners involved in the process should be identified within this text but their respective descriptions can be omitted from this section. Descriptions should be included as an appendix if they are desired (see *Appendix C – Planning Partners*). A sentence can be provided in this section indicating that if the reader would like a more detailed description of the management partners, he/she can refer to Appendix C.

If a multi-species or an ecosystem approach was adopted, include an explanation as to why this was done.]

2. HOW DO WE KNOW ABOUT SPECIES COMMON NAME?

Note: This section is optional and is sometimes added for lesser known species.

Provide information on where the document's information comes from, and the state of knowledge, including TKCK. This will also provide an opportunity to speak about TKCK perspectives at the beginning of the plan.

3. HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL PERSPECTIVES

Note: This section is optional.

In some cases, there is enough information about a species that this section is an adequate length and can be left as its own section (e.g., 2017 NWT Boreal Caribou Recovery Strategy). If this is the case:

Briefly summarize the various perspectives on this species that are held by people in the NWT, both historically and currently. Depending on the species and the information available, this may include:

-Indigenous traditional knowledge and stewardship perspectives

-Social, economic and spiritual importance of the species to people in the NWT

-Past and current relationships with the species

-History of human interaction with the species

-Positive and negative perceptions of the species

In the case of some species, where there is less information available on social or cultural history and/or importance, this section can be omitted. This is sometimes the case with lesser-known species (e.g., 2017 NWT Amphibian Management Plan). In this case, any historical or social information can be addressed briefly in the *Introduction* or in Section 2: *How Do We Know About [Species Common Name*].

4. SPECIES INFORMATION

Common Name in English: [include any relevant populations or sub-populations]
Name(s) in Other Languages:
Scientific Name:

For information on the status of the species at global, national and NWT levels, and details of the species assessments by SARC and COSEWIC, see *Appendix B – Species Status and Assessments.*

4.1 Species Description, Biology and Habitat Needs

[This subsection should very briefly describe the physical characteristics of the species in plain language and may include high quality photos or drawings. It should also summarize key aspects of the life history or biology, habitat needs and biological needs of the species (e.g., physical, nutritional, breeding, foraging, staging, migration, wintering). Clearly communicate the importance of the different habitats used by the species. Comment on the amount of habitat available in the NWT and the current state of that habitat (habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation).

Describe the habitats in enough detail to provide context for any habitat-related objectives or approaches found later in the document. Describe the characteristics of the habitat instead of defining actual locations of habitat.

Openly acknowledge information gaps. Where there is a high degree of uncertainty, use qualifying statements.]

This subsection can be divided down into further subsections if desired (e.g., Description, Life Cycle, Diet, and Habitat) although this is not essential.

Note that all photos and artwork must be properly cited and credited, and can only be included with written permission from the author or publisher.]

4.2 Population and Distribution

[This section should very briefly summarize historic and current information on distribution, abundance, demographics, trends, fluctuations, and rescue effect for the species in the NWT and neighbouring jurisdictions. A map that shows the distribution of the species should be included.

5. LIMITING FACTORS, THREATS AND POSITIVE INFLUENCES

5.1 Natural Limiting Factors

[If there are characteristics of the species' life history or ecology that may influence the potential for conservation/recovery, summarize them here.

Limiting factors are characteristics of a natural system that act to regulate population size or distribution. Although limiting factors can contribute to increased risks they are not considered threats, which are more commonly characterized as external factors. Examples of possible limiting factors include: delayed maturity, low reproductive rate, dependency on a pollinator, dependency on a host, rigid behaviour pattern, reliance on specific disturbance regimes, limited dispersal ability, extremely isolated small population(s), and high degree of specificity for limited habitats.

5.2 Threats

[A short paragraph may be included that summarizes the threats and discusses how they may be more or less serious in the NWT (if applicable) compared to southern regions.

[For each threat, a brief narrative should be provided, identifying and evaluating the existing and potential impacts on:

- the survival and recovery of the species and
- the habitat of the species.

The discussion should not focus on a general level of activity such as forestry, agriculture, mining, or development. Instead, it should focus on the effects of specific activities within

these broader level activities. This will help direct the identification of protection and recovery approaches to mitigate or reduce the specific impacts of particular threats. Some examples are: loss of cavity trees due to diameter limit harvesting, increased siltation due to runoff from exposed soil, and increased mortality due to enhanced predator efficiency on seismic lines.

The *Threats and Limiting Factors* section of the SARC status report, the SARC assessment, and any meetings with community and management partners that may have taken place will be helpful in completing this subsection.

The threat descriptions should not repeat all the details from the status report and meetings but give only enough information to understand the nature of the threats. Any new information on threats or newly identified threats should also be considered. Threats should be discussed for the entire NWT.]

[If a threat assessment or 'threat calculator' exercise was completed for the species, it can be included as an appendix and referred to in this section.]

5.3 Factors that may have a positive influence

Under this heading, identify and evaluate the existing and potential factors that may have a positive influence on:

- the survival and recovery of the species and
- the habitat of the species.

The SARC assessment, *Positive Influences* section of the SARC status report, as well as discussions at community and management partner meetings will be helpful in completing this subsection. Any new information or newly identified factors that may have a positive influence should also be considered. Existing and potential factors that may have a positive influence should be assessed for the entire NWT.

For each positive influence, provide a brief narrative that describes the impact of the factor in NWT. The following are examples of factors that may have a positive influence that should be addressed if relevant for the species:

- Relevant recovery or management actions that have been completed or are currently underway for the species in NWT;
- Relevant work in other jurisdictions that benefit the species or its habitat in NWT;
- Non-government protection and stewardship actions;
- Harvest management (e.g., quotas);
- Existing regulations or other protection under *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*, federal *Species at Risk Act*, or other legislation;
- Habitat protection through land claims, protected areas, and/or land use plans (existing and proposed).

5.4 Knowledge Gaps

[Briefly list any significant gaps in information or understanding that are considered limiting to recovery efforts (e.g., those required to better define appropriate recovery objectives, approaches and habitat). This section should not include details on specific research projects or the approaches/activities recommended. Where knowledge gaps are numerous, this section may be organized using sub-subheadings. Knowledge gaps may also be listed according to priority (low, medium, high), although this is optional. If there are no significant knowledge gaps, this section may be omitted.]

6. MANAGEMENT OR CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY

6.1 Management or Conservation and Recovery Goal and Objectives

[Choose either 'Management' or 'Conservation and Recovery' for the headings in this section, depending on whether this is a management plan or a recovery strategy.

Clearly identify an appropriate long-term goal for this species.

Note that the management/recovery process should lead to an improved probability for the long-term persistence of a species in the wild. The degree and extent of persistence that can be achieved is species-specific and can occur anywhere along a continuum of conditions. These range from states of ongoing risk with limited occurrences through to fully secure and self-sustaining populations.

The purpose of a goal is to clearly articulate what an appropriately managed/recovered condition or state will be for a species (i.e., where on the continuum is a reasonable and feasible target). The goal should be established with a long-term perspective, given that management/recovery is itself often a long-term process that may span decades of gradual and incremental change.

If it is determined that the recovery of a Threatened or Endangered species is not biologically feasible, that should be explained here, and the reasons why recovery is not biologically feasible must be clearly explained.]

[This section should also include one of the following two statements:

This management plan recommends the following objectives for the management of the [species common name]:

Or

This recovery strategy recommends the following objectives for the conservation and recovery of the [species common name]:]

[Complete the following table, identifying objectives that are specific, measurable, realistic and achievable:

Table [X. Management or Conservation and Recovery] Objectives

No.	[Management or Conservation and Recovery] Objective
1	[objective 1]
2	[objective 2]
3	[objective 3]
4	[objective 4]
5	[objective 5]

...	

[Further guidance: Objectives provide a means to refine the goal into a set of distinct, more precisely defined and measurable accomplishments. Quantifiable measures are preferred but where none are possible then clear qualitative statements may be used instead. A well-developed objective can be characterized by the SMART acronym:

Specific – clearly state what needs to be achieved

Measurable – state the objective in quantitative or qualitative terms

Achievable – define realistic and feasible objectives that can be met

Relevant – relate objectives to the goal

Timely – specify a time frame within which the objective can be reached

Management/recovery proceeds on several fronts simultaneously and it may be helpful to consider theme areas when developing the objectives. Theme areas include:

Protection of species or habitats;

Management of species, habitats or threats;

Inventory, Monitoring and Assessment (IMA) of species, habitats or threats;

Research on species, habitats or threats;

Communications, education and outreach; and

Stewardship.]

6.2 Approaches to Achieve Objectives

[This section should include one of the following two statements:
This management plan recommends the following approaches to achieve the management objectives:
Or
This recovery strategy recommends the following approaches to achieve the conservation and recovery objectives:]

[A narrative should be provided that expands on the recommended objectives and their corresponding approaches. The narrative should briefly explain how the approaches will help the species. Approaches should be specific, realistic and achievable. If applicable, discuss which of the identified threats are not addressed by the recommended approaches and why. The inter-relatedness of a specific approach to more than one objective may also be explained. Make reference to the framework (Appendix A).]

[More detailed actions that apply to each approach may be developed, depending on the species, but need not be described in this section. There may be reference made to them as part of the overall description of the approach(es), but specific actions are typically listed

in the framework (Appendix A). **Note:** For some species, the framework may only include objectives and approaches and will not go down to the level of *actions*.]

Further guidance:

- Recovery approaches should flow from a critical analysis of the approaches that are required to achieve the recovery objectives.
- Within each objective, identify the recovery approaches that are recommended to be undertaken. Each approach should address one or more threats or knowledge gaps.
- The *Species at Risk (NWT) Act* includes several conservation tools that may be considered as part of the recommended approaches or actions. They are found in sections 70, 76-86, and 149-154 of the Act and include:
    - Minister's submissions on proposed developments and applications,
    - Agreements with land owners to conserve habitat,
    - Regulations to conserve the species,
    - Regulations to conserve the habitat, and
    - Designation of habitat that may not be destroyed.
- If there are any existing regulations or designated habitat under the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act* that apply to the species, the approaches must include recommendations to continue, amend or repeal these.
- Where an approach is applicable to more than one objective, it should be listed only once under the objective where it best fits to avoid unnecessary duplication.
- Each approach should be sequentially labeled by a two-part numerical identifier for ease of reference. The first part of the identifier corresponds to the objective and the second part of the identifier indicates the approach. For example, 1.1 is used for approach number one under objective number one, and 2.1 is used for approach number one under objective number two.
- If possible and appropriate, identify how approaches should vary depending on the size and the trend of the population.
- If there are steps that must be done before actions can be implemented, identify these.
- Categories may be used to help see at a glance the broad types of approaches that are being recommended. The theme areas listed in the previous section are examples. The use of categories is optional.]

6.3 Measuring Progress

[This section should discuss how to measure overall long-term success (e.g., How is the population doing? Has it been reassessed at a lower level?). It should also provide specific performance measures for each approach, to measure short term progress.

The first part of this section should include one or two paragraphs and/or bullet points referring back to the overall **management goal**. These would be high level and refer to long term success. (See example paragraphs provided below).

Example paragraphs:

At least every five years, a report will be produced focusing on the activities carried out as part of the plan's implementation agreement and the progress made towards meeting its objectives. The first such report will be due in [provide year]. The management plan/recovery strategy may also be updated at that time.

Overall success can be measured using various factors, for example: population trends (population stable, increasing, or not indicative of ongoing decline); species distribution (species continues to be found in its historical range and range recession has not occurred); and species status (species has not become at risk or further at risk when assessed/re-assessed). These are long-term indicators of success.

Management will be considered successful if the goal/objectives is/are achieved. At this point, the sentence should be customized and should link back to the original goal or objective. For example, that is, if a healthy population is maintained for [species common name] across its NWT range.

For further examples, see the *Measuring Progress* section of the following documents: Recovery Strategy for the Hairy Braya in the NWT; Recovery Strategy for the Boreal Caribou in the NWT; Management Plan for Amphibians in the NWT; Management Plan for Dolphin and Union Caribou in the NWT and Nunavut.

The second part of this section should present **Table XX (**below): **Recommended approaches to [management or conservation and recovery] of the [species common name] in NWT**), with specific performance measures included in the table. Indicate that these more detailed performance measures in the table provide a way to measure short term progress on each of the approaches. Complete Table XX, listing the approaches identified in the previous subsection and their corresponding performance measure(s). Each distinctive approach should be put into a separate row. Rows may be added as required.]

[Guidance on performance measures:

Performance measures should be recommendations on how to assess whether or not recovery approaches have beneficial effects on a species or its habitats. They should provide a measurable standard against which approaches can be evaluated, and progress toward the corresponding objective and overall goal assessed. Performance measures also support adaptive management as they can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of recovery approaches.

Examples of some general performance measures include:

- desired changes in population size, trend, or productivity;
- the extent to which habitat has been identified and protected;
- the success in mitigating threats;
- the extent of consultation;
- the indicators of success from outreach, awareness, or education programs; and
- the level of public support for the recovery program.

Performance measures can recommend key indicators to be monitored to gauge the success of management approaches. Performance measures are most effective when they provide specific measures for each approach, rather than a simple rephrasing of the approach.]

[Guidance on Relative Priority and Timeframe:

The following guidelines can be used to complete the relative priority/timeframe column of Table XX:

- Relative priority can be *critical*, *necessary* or *beneficial*. Critical approaches are the highest priority for survival and/or recovery and will tend to be those that should be implemented sooner rather than later. Necessary approaches are important to implement for survival and recovery but with less urgency than critical. Beneficial approaches help to achieve recovery goals but are not considered as important to the survival and recovery of the species as the preceding two classes of approaches.
- Relative timeframe can be *short-term*, *long-term*, or *ongoing*. Short-term approaches should be completed within five years and long-term approaches require more than five years to complete. Ongoing approaches are a subset of long-term approaches that are distinguished by the fact that they are the same action carried out repeatedly on a systematic basis.

Note:

a) The two bullet points above can be included as footnote(s) to Table XX.

b) Sometimes the recommended approaches are about general good management and do not necessarily relate directly to specific threats. In these cases, the respective rows in the threats column can be left blank, or the threats column in Table XX can be omitted entirely.

An **example** of how Table XX typically looks is provided on the following page. To view other examples of **Tables of Recommended Approaches,** see the following documents: Recovery Strategy for the Hairy Braya in the NWT; Recovery Strategy for the Boreal Caribou in the NWT; Management Plan for Amphibians in the NWT; Management Plan for Dolphin and Union Caribou in the NWT and Nunavut.

Table XX. Recommended approaches to [management or conservation and recovery] of the [species common name] in NWT

Note: The threats column can be omitted if desired.

Objective	Management approaches	Threats and/or knowledge gaps addressed	Relative priority[1]/ timeframe[2]	Performance measures[3]
Objective #1:	Approach 1.1			
Objective #2:	Approach 2.1			
Objective #3:	Approach 3.1			
Objective #4:	Approach 4.1			
Objective #5:	Approach 5.1			

[1] **Relative priority** can be *critical, necessary* or *beneficial*. Critical approaches are the highest priority for the conservation of caribou and should be implemented sooner rather than later. Necessary approaches are important to implement for the conservation of caribou but with less urgency than critical. Beneficial approaches help to achieve management goals but are less important to the conservation of the species compared to critical or necessary.

[2] **Relative timeframe** can be short-term, long-term, or ongoing. Short-term approaches should be completed within five years (YEAR) and long-term approaches require more than five years to complete (YEAR). Ongoing approaches are long-term actions carried out repeatedly on a systematic basis.

[3] **Performance Measures:** This table represents guidance from all partners as to the priority of the approaches and appropriate measures of performance.

6.4 Socioeconomic and Environmental Effects of Management

[This section is optional, depending on the species and whether these effects are applicable to that species. If they are applicable, summarize the effects that the recommended approaches, if implemented, would likely have on people, and/or other species, and/or the environment. If possible, suggest ways that these effects could be mitigated. This is intended to recognize potential impacts at a high level. A detailed environmental impact assessment and/or cost-benefit socio-economic analysis is not expected.]

7. NEXT STEPS

[This section is brief and should include only one or two paragraphs that describe the process and timelines at a high level for moving things forward. This includes the following:

- Describe the process and timelines for coming to agreement on how the plan/strategy will be implemented;
- Describe the process and timelines for reporting on actions undertaken to implement the plan/strategy and the progress made toward meeting its objectives (at least every 5 years); and
- Describe the process and timelines for reviewing the plan/strategy (at least every 5 years) and possibly amending it.

The following paragraphs are provided as examples of what should be included in this section.

Example text:

Management partners will use this plan to help in assigning priorities and allocating resources in order to manage [species common name] in the NWT. It will be reviewed every five years and may be updated.

This [management plan/recovery strategy] will be followed by a consensus agreement by the Conference of Management Authorities that will lay out the actions the participating Management Authorities intend to undertake to implement it. At least every five years, there will be a report on the actions undertaken to implement the [management plan/ recovery strategy] and the progress made towards meeting its objectives. The first such report will be due in [provide year]. The [management plan/recovery strategy] may also be updated at that time.

Success in the [management or conservation and recovery] of [species common name] depends on the commitment and cooperation of various groups involved in directing this plan and cannot be achieved by any one agency alone. NWT residents, management partners, municipalities, and other organizations are invited to join in supporting and implementing this [plan/strategy] for the benefit of [species common name] and NWT society as a whole.

8. REFERENCES

Further to the instructions in the preface, if most of the information in this document is summarized from the SARC status report, the following paragraph should be included here. If the document was prepared using many original citations, then the paragraph below can be omitted:

Background information on [species common name] and threats is mainly summarized from the Species at Risk Committee [provide year] report. To avoid repetitive citations, it can be assumed that the information was taken from the [provide year] report, unless another reference is given.

[Insert citations for any references, unpublished data, or personal communications used in the preparation of the recovery strategy.

Use the following format:

- List references with a space between each, using hanging indents.
- For web citations, record full document title, full URL, and "date last accessed:".
- Alphabetize citations by authors' name(s), regardless of the number of multiple authors for the same publication. Within alphabetical order the sequence is chronological (e.g., Benton 1980, Benton 1991, Benton and Madison 1979).
- Format citations as in the following examples. **[Note that the text in bold illustrates the type of citation only and is not to be included in the bibliography].**

Examples:

Berger, T. 1975. Transcripts of the Proceedings at the Community Hearing of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry before the Honourable Mr. Justice Berger, Commissioner. Trout Lake, NWT. August 23, 1975. Allwest Reporting Ltd.,Vancouver, B.C. **[Transcripts]**

Briggins, B.G., R.J. Neves, and C.K. Dohner. 1995. Draft strategy for the conservation of native freshwater mussels. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. 2 pp. **[Manuscript]**

COSEWIC. 2002. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the margined streamside moss *Scouleria marginata* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa, ON. vi + 14 pp. **[Report - COSEWIC Living Document]**

Environment Canada. 2010. Meeting notes from boreal woodland caribou recovery planning public meetings in Gamètì. Prepared by Donna Mulders, Environment Canada, Yellowknife, NT. **[Meeting Notes]**

Environment and Natural Resources, unpubl. data. 2011. Map of caribou range. Unpublished data provided by R. Gau. July 2011. Government of the Northwest Territories, Yellowknife, NT. **[Unpublished Data]**

Hanson, J.M., W.C. Mackay, and E.E. Prepas. 1989. Effect of size-selective predation by muskrats (*Ondatra zibethicus*) on a population of unionid clams (*Anodonta grandis*

simpsoniana). Journal of Animal Ecology 58:15-28. **[Journal Article - multiple authors]**

Hogarth, M.A. 1993. Glochidial functional morphology and rarity in the Unionidae. Pp. 76-80 *in* A.C. Buchanan and L.M. Koch (eds.). Conservation and Management of Freshwater Mussels. Proceedings of the Upper Mississippi River Conservation Committee Symposium, St. Louis, Missouri. Illinois Natural History Survey, Champaign, IL. **[Conference Proceedings]**

Licht, L.E. 1971a. Breeding habitat and embryonic thermal requirements of the frogs, *Rana aurora aurora* and *Rana pretiosa pretiosa*, in the Pacific Northwest. Ecology 52(1):116-124. **[Journal Article – single author]**

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APPENDIX A – [SPECIES COMMON NAME] [MANAGEMENT/ RECOVERY] FRAMEWORK

The purpose of this section is to provide an 'at a glance' summary of the goal, objectives, approaches, and actions (if any). There are two options for this section:

1. A numbered list of the goal, objectives, approaches, and actions (if any), each nested within the level above; see example in Appendix B of the **Management Plan for the Dolphin and Union Caribou in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut**.
2. A table, using the template provided on the following page. Add in or delete extra rows as necessary. Also see example in Appendix 1 of the **NWT Recovery Strategy for the Boreal Caribou**.

TEMPLATE – MANAGEMENT/RECOVERY FRAMEWORK:

Recommended Goal, Approaches and Specific Actions for Management/Conservation and Recovery of [Species Common Name]
GOAL:
Objective #1:
Approach 1.1.
Action 1.1.1.
Approach 1.2.
Action 1.2.1.
Objective #2:
Approach 2.1.
Action 2.1.1.
Approach 2.2.
Action 2.2.1.
Objective #3:
Approach 3.1.
Action 3.1.1.
Objective #4:

Recommended Goal, Approaches and Specific Actions for Management/Conservation and Recovery of [Species Common Name]
Approach 4.1.
Action 4.1.1.
Objective #5:
Approach 5.1.
Action 5.1.1.

APPENDIX B – SPECIES STATUS and ASSESSMENTS

Include the status information for the species. The preferred format is to provide the information in a table (see example below).

Note that for first time assessments, this table can be completed as it is in the example provided below.

When species begin to be re-assessed, details on past status can be indicated in this section.

Example Status Table:

Jurisdiction	**Status Rank**[4] (Coarse filter – to prioritize)	**Status Assessment**[5] (Fine filter – to provide advice)	**Legal Listing**[6] (To protect under species at risk legislation)
NWT	S1 – At risk (2016)	Threatened (2013)	Threatened (2015)
Canada	N5 – Secure (2011)	Special Concern (2009)	Special Concern (2005)
Global	G5 - Secure (2002)	LC - Least Concern (2015)	N/A

Also, see example Status Table in Appendix A of the NWT Management Plan for Amphibians.

[4] National and global ranks are from the NatureServe conservation status assessments that determine the extinction risk of species and elimination risk of ecosystems at global scales, as well as their extirpation risk at national scales: http://explorer.natureserve.org/ . For NatureServe definitions of rankings, see: http://www.natureserve.org/conservation-tools/conservation-status-assessment . The NWT status ranks and ranking definitions are from Working Group on General Status of NWT Species (2016).

[5] Status assessments are independent biological assessments. A status assessment in the NWT is determined by the NWT Species at Risk Committee (SARC): http://www.nwtspeciesatrisk.ca/SARC . Status in Canada is assessed by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC): http://www.cosewic.gc.ca/ and the species status assessment can be found at: www.sararegistry.gc.ca . Global status is assessed by IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and is found on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species: http://www.iucnredlist.org/ . Status and year in table reflects the most recent assessment.

[6] Legal Listing is the legal status of the species on the NWT List of Species at Risk under the territorial *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*: www.nwtspeciesatrisk.ca and on Schedule 1 of the federal *Species at Risk Act*: www.sararegistry.gc.ca. There is no global legal listing.

Species Assessments:

If desired, place the COSEWIC and SARC assessments in this section. These should be copied and pasted from their respective assessment reports.

The assessments should each be put into a text box so it is clear to the reader that they are taken **directly** from the SARC and COSEWIC assessment reports and should not be edited.

For the SARC text box, include the text in the assessment section at the beginning of the SARC assessment report, starting from the first sentence up to and including "*Main Factors*".

Note: Since the text is taken **directly** from the SARC assessment report, it should ***not*** be edited by the preparer.

See example below.

Assessment of [Species Common Name] in the NWT by the Species at Risk Committee [include citation and year].

The first paragraph in the Assessment section.

Assessment:

Reasons for the assessment:

Main Factors:

-
-
-

For the COSEWIC text box, include all the text in the box in the "*COSEWIC Assessment Summary"* section at the beginning of the COSEWIC Assessment Report.

Note: Since the text is taken **directly** from the COSEWIC report, it should ***not*** be edited by the preparer.

See example below.

Assessment of [Species Common Name] in Canada by COSEWIC [Include citation and year].

Date of Assessment:

Common Name:

Scientific Name:

COSEWIC Status:

Reason for Designation:

Canadian Occurrence:

COSEWIC Status History:

APPENDIX C – PLANNING PARTNERS

If descriptions of the planning partners are desired as part of the management plan/ recovery strategy, they can be placed here as an appendix.

[Indicate who the Management Authorities are for this species. Briefly summarize the roles of the responsible parties in species and habitat management. Also identify other key people or groups that were involved in the planning process (e.g., Renewable Resources Councils).]

Choose from the following paragraphs, depending on who the Management Authorities are for this species. Note that the descriptions below can be used as a start, but in the first draft of the management plan/recovery strategy that is distributed, invite the Management Authorities to update descriptions if necessary.

The Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT) advises governments on wildlife policy, management, regulation, and administration of wildlife, habitat and harvesting in the NWT portion of the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (Inuvialuit Final Agreement, section 14). The Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT) works collaboratively with the Inuvialuit Game Council, Hunters and Trappers Committees and government in research, monitoring and management of wildlife and habitat. The Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT) consults regularly with the Inuvialuit Game Council and Hunters and Trappers Committees, and these groups shall assist the Council in carrying out its functions, upon request.

The Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board is the main instrument of wildlife management in the Gwich'in Settlement Area. Its powers include approving plans for the management and protection of particular wildlife populations (including endangered species), particular wildlife habitats, and forests (Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement, sections 12 and 13). The Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board works collaboratively with Renewable Resources Councils and government in research, monitoring and management of wildlife and habitat. The Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board consults regularly with the Renewable Resources Councils, and its management authority may be delegated to Renewable Resources Councils.

The Sahtú Renewable Resources Board is the main instrument of wildlife management in the Sahtú Settlement Area. Its powers include approving plans for the management and protection of particular wildlife populations (including endangered species), particular wildlife habitats, and forests (Sahtú Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement, sections 13 and 14). The Sahtú Renewable Resources Board works collaboratively with Renewable Resources Councils and government in research, monitoring and management of wildlife and habitat. The Sahtú Renewable Resources Board consults regularly with the Renewable Resources Councils, and management authority may be delegated to Renewable Resources Councils.

The Wek'èezhìı Renewable Resources Board is the wildlife co-management authority responsible for managing wildlife, wildlife habitat, forests, plants and protected areas in Wek'èezhìı as set out in the Tłı̨chǫ Agreement (Tłı̨chǫ Agreement, sections 12, 13, 14 & 16). Responsibilities include making determinations or recommendations on management proposals

for activities which may affect wildlife and wildlife habitat. The Wek'èezhìı Renewable Resources Board works collaboratively with the Tłı̨chǫ communities and Tłı̨chǫ, territorial and federal governments in research, monitoring and management of wildlife and habitat.

The Tłı̨chǫ Government has powers to enact laws in relation to the use, management, administration and protection of lands and renewable resources, on Tłı̨chǫ lands. This includes laws relating to the management and exercise of harvesting rights for wildlife, plants and trees (Tłı̨chǫ Agreement, section 7). The Tłı̨chǫ Government has prepared the Tłı̨chǫ Land Use Plan to assist in managing approximately 39,000 km^2 of Tłı̨chǫ lands. The Plan provides a guide for future development by outlining how Tłı̨chǫ land will be protected and how activities and development on Tłı̨chǫ lands should occur.

The Government of Canada has ultimate responsibility for the management of migratory birds (as described in the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*), fish, marine mammals, and other aquatic species (as described in the *Fisheries Act*). It also has responsibilities for the implementation of the federal *Species at Risk Act*, including enforcement of the general prohibitions and critical habitat prohibitions where listed species occur on federal land that belong to her Majesty in right of Canada or under the direct authority of the Minister of the Environment (National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries) and the Minister responsible for the Parks Canada Agency (National Parks, National Park Reserves and National Historic Sites).

The Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT), represented by the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR), has ultimate responsibility for the conservation and management of wildlife, wildlife habitat and forest resources in the NWT, subject to land claims and self-government agreements. It is the Minister of ENR's ultimate responsibility to prepare and complete management plans and recovery strategies under the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*. Other GNWT departments also have responsibilities including land management, resources, communities, transportation, and economic development. ENR engages with other GNWT departments on species at risk issues through the Inter-departmental Species at Risk Committee, inter-departmental committees of Directors and Deputy Ministers, and Cabinet.

APPENDIX D – GUIDING PRINCIPLES

If guiding principles are desired as part of the management plan/recovery strategy, they can be placed here as an appendix.

The following guiding principles guided the development of this [management plan or recovery strategy]:

- Recognize that the biological diversity of the Northwest Territories is a legacy to be preserved, and that all residents have a shared responsibility for the protection and conservation of species at risk;
    - Recognize the shared responsibility of the Management Authorities, seek collaborative partnerships, and expect that all responsible parties will contribute;
    - Respect Treaty and Aboriginal rights as well as land claim and self-government agreements;
    - Involve interested parties in developing the plan/strategy, including engagement at the community level throughout the process especially for culturally sensitive species;
- Recognize that some conservation measures may have social, economic or ecological implications;
- Use adaptive management, which is a systematic approach for continually improving management policies or practices by deliberately learning from the outcomes of management actions;
- Be guided by and implement the Precautionary Principle, which is where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective conservation measures;
- Make full use of the best available information, including traditional, community and scientific knowledge;
    - Recognize and respect differences and similarities in approaches to the collection and analysis of different types of knowledge;
    - Recognize and address information gaps;
- Have a clear goal and clear, measurable objectives;
    - Include only management approaches that are realistic and biologically feasible;
    - Recognize that conservation and recovery can take a long time, therefore long-term approaches are needed.
- [Add any other species-specific guiding principles that were agreed to, if necessary].