



***SPECIES AT RISK (NWT) ACT***

**FACT SHEET – STATUS OF SPECIES BEING PROCESSED UNDER THE ACT**

## **Introduction:**

The *Species at Risk (NWT) Act* came into force in 2010. The Conference of Management Authorities (CMA), Management Authorities, Species at Risk Committee (SARC), and NWT List of Species at Risk were established under the Act.

The CMA is the group of wildlife co-management boards and governments that share management responsibility for the conservation and recovery of species at risk in the NWT. The CMA provides direction, coordination and leadership on species at risk. The Management Authorities are the individual members of the CMA, as established under the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*.

SARC is an independent committee of experts on species, habitat, northern ecosystems, and conservation. SARC's role is to assess the biological status of species that may be at risk in the NWT.

The NWT List of Species at Risk is the legal list of species designated at risk under the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*.

The following table outlines the status of species currently being processed through the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*. The timelines identified here are set out in the legislation<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Following the assessment of a species as at risk by SARC, the following timelines apply under the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*:

- A CMA consensus agreement on listing is developed and submitted to the Minister of ENR (1 year)
- Minister of ENR legally lists the species consistent with the consensus agreement (3 months)
- A CMA management plan or recovery strategy is developed and accepted for listed species (9-21 months)
- Management plan or recovery strategy is released by the Minister of ENR (3 months)
- A CMA consensus agreement respecting the implementation of the management plan or recovery strategy is developed/released (9 months)
- A CMA progress report on implementation is released (5 years)

## Supporting Information:

| Species and Steps To Date  | Current Status as of September 9, 2021  | Next Steps  |
|--|---|---|
| <p><b><u>Hairy braya</u></b> - <i>Threatened</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>SARC assessment:</b> December 2012</li> <li>• <b>CMA consensus agreement on listing:</b> November 2013</li> <li>• <b>Legally listed:</b> February 2014</li> <li>• <b>CMA recovery strategy accepted:</b> November 2015</li> <li>• <b>Recovery strategy released:</b> February 2016</li> <li>• <b>CMA implementation agreement released:</b> November 2016</li> <li>• <b>SARC re-assessment:</b> April 2023</li> </ul> | <p>Implementation activities by the Management Authorities are ongoing.</p> <p>Management Authorities for hairy braya are: Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) and Wildlife Management Advisory Council (WMAC (NWT)).</p> <p>The Minister extended the term of hairy braya on the Northwest Territories List of Species at Risk as a Threatened species by request of the CMA. The listing term has been extended to February 27, 2026.</p> <p>Work is underway to finalize the implementation progress report and review.</p> | <p>CMA implementation progress reports are required every five years. The first one is due in November 2021.</p> <p>The species is scheduled for re-assessment in April 2024.</p> |
| <p><b><u>Boreal caribou</u></b> - <i>Threatened</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>SARC assessment:</b> December 2012</li> <li>• <b>CMA consensus agreement on listing:</b> November 2013</li> <li>• <b>Legally listed:</b> February 2014</li> <li>• <b>CMA recovery strategy accepted:</b> November 2016</li> <li>• <b>Recovery strategy released:</b> February 2017</li> <li>• <b>CMA implementation agreement released:</b> November 2017</li> </ul>   | <p>Implementation activities by the Management Authorities are ongoing.</p> <p>Management Authorities for boreal caribou are: GNWT, WMAC (NWT), Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board (GRRB), Sahtú Renewable Resources Board (SRRB), Wek'èezhì Renewable Resources Board (WRRB), and the Tłıchq Government.</p> <p>Work is underway to update and revise the status report following the completion of a public review. The final updated status report will be used to re-assess this species in April</p>                                 | <p>CMA implementation progress reports are required every five years. The first one is due in November 2022.</p> <p>The species is scheduled for re-assessment in April 2022.</p> |

| Species and Steps To Date  | Current Status as of September 9, 2021  | Next Steps   |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>SARC re-assessment:</b> April 2022</li> </ul>  | 2022.   |  |
| <p><b><u>Polar bear</u></b> - <i>Special Concern</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>SARC assessment:</b> December 2012</li> <li>• <b>CMA consensus agreement on listing:</b> November 2013</li> <li>• <b>Legally listed:</b> February 2014</li> <li>• <b>CMA management plan accepted:</b> March 2017</li> <li>• <b>Management plan released:</b> June 2017</li> <li>• <b>CMA implementation agreement released:</b> March 2018</li> <li>• <b>SARC re-assessment:</b> April 2021</li> <li>• <b>CMA consensus agreement on re-listing:</b> April 2022</li> </ul> | <p>The <i>Inuvialuit Settlement Region Polar Bear Joint Management Plan</i> describes management objectives for polar bears in the entire Inuvialuit Settlement Region (ISR), including both the NWT and Yukon. Management of polar bears in the ISR is jurisdictionally complex and the plan is intended to facilitate an integrated and common approach across all jurisdictions.</p> <p>Implementation activities by the Management Authorities are ongoing.</p> <p>SARC completed the (re)assessment of polar bear in April 2021. They (re)assessed polar bear as a species of Special Concern.</p> <p>Engagement on the proposed re-listing is occurring from August to November.</p> <p>Management Authorities for polar bear are: GNWT and WMAC (NWT).</p> | <p>CMA implementation progress reports are required every five years. The first one is due in March 2023.</p> <p>A CMA consensus agreement on adding another 10-year term to the current listing term is required by April 2022.</p> |
| <p><b><u>Peary caribou</u></b> - <i>Threatened</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>SARC assessment:</b> December 2012</li> <li>• <b>CMA consensus agreement on listing:</b> November 2013</li> <li>• <b>Legally listed:</b> February 2014</li> <li>• <b>SARC re-assessment:</b> April 2022</li> </ul>  | <p>The CMA is anticipating adopting the federal recovery strategy once it is complete. This is not anticipated until at least December 2021.</p> <p>Management Authorities for Peary caribou are: GNWT and WMAC (NWT).</p> <p>Work is underway to update and revise the</p>   | <p>CMA to provide input into federal recovery strategy as it is being developed.</p> <p>CMA to reach agreement on adoption of all or parts of the federal recovery strategy, once it is complete.</p>                                |

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|  | status report following the completion of a public review. The final updated status report will be used to re-assess this species in April 2022.   | The species is scheduled for re-assessment in April 2022.  |
| <p><b><u>Northern leopard frog/ western toad</u></b> - Both are <i>Threatened</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>SARC assessment:</b> December 2013/December 2014</li> <li>• <b>CMA consensus agreement on listing:</b> December 2014/November 2016</li> <li>• <b>Legally listed:</b> March 2015/February 2016</li> <li>• <b>CMA management plan accepted:</b> November 2016</li> <li>• <b>Management plan released:</b> February 2017</li> <li>• <b>CMA implementation agreement released:</b> November 2017</li> <li>• <b>SARC re-assessment:</b> April 2025</li> </ul> | <p>Recovery strategy requirements were met through the CMA's adoption of the <i>Management Plan for Amphibians in the NWT</i>, which is a multi-species plan that addresses the management needs of all NWT amphibians.</p> <p>Implementation activities by the Management Authorities are ongoing.</p> <p>Management Authorities for amphibians are: GNWT, WMAC (NWT), GRRB, SRRB, WRRB, and the Tłı̄chǫ Government.</p> <p>The Minister extended the term of Northern leopard frog on the Northwest Territories List of Species at Risk as a Threatened species by two years by request of the CMA. The listing term has been extended to March 19, 2027.</p> <p>The Minister extended the term of Western toad on the Northwest Territories List of Species at Risk as a Threatened species by one year by request of the CMA. The listing term has been extended to February 25, 2027.</p> | <p>CMA implementation progress reports are required every five years. The first one is due in November 2022.</p> <p>Northern leopard frog and Western toad are both scheduled for re-assessment in April 2025.</p> |
| <p><b><u>Dolphin and Union caribou</u></b> - <i>Special Concern</i></p>  | <p>The management plan was developed cooperatively by the GNWT, Government of</p>  | <p>CMA implementation progress reports are required every five years. The first</p>  |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>SARC assessment:</b> December 2013</li> <li>• <b>CMA consensus agreement on listing:</b> December 2014</li> <li>• <b>Legally listed:</b> March 2015</li> <li>• <b>CMA management plan accepted:</b> December 2017</li> <li>• <b>Management plan released:</b> March 2018</li> <li>• <b>CMA implementation agreement released:</b> December 2018</li> <li>• <b>SARC re-assessment:</b> April 2023</li> </ul> | <p>Nunavut, and Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), working with co-management partners.</p> <p>Implementation activities by Management Authorities are ongoing.</p> <p>Management Authorities for Dolphin and Union caribou are: GNWT and WMAC (NWT).</p> <p>Work is underway to update and revise the status report following the completion of a public review. The final updated status report will be used to re-assess this species in April 2023.</p> | <p>one is due in December 2023.</p> <p>This species is scheduled for re-assessment in April 2023.</p>   |
| <p><b><u>Wood bison</u></b> - <i>Threatened</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>SARC assessment:</b> April 2016</li> <li>• <b>CMA consensus agreement on listing:</b> April 2017</li> <li>• <b>Legally listed:</b> July 2017</li> <li>• <b>CMA recovery strategy accepted:</b> April 2019</li> <li>• <b>CMA recovery strategy released:</b> July 2019</li> <li>• <b>CMA implementation agreement released:</b> April 2020</li> </ul>    | <p>The recovery strategy was released in July 2019. The recovery strategy was developed collaboratively by co-management partners. More specific recovery actions for each wood bison population are captured in herd-specific management plans.</p> <p>Implementation activities by Management Authorities are ongoing.</p> <p>Management Authorities for wood bison are: GNWT, WRRB, and the Tłı̄chq̓ Government.</p>  | <p>CMA implementation progress reports are required every five years. The first one is due in April 2025.</p> <p>This species is scheduled for re-assessment in April 2026.</p> |
| <p><b><u>Barren-ground caribou</u></b> - <i>Threatened</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>SARC assessment:</b> April 2017</li> </ul>   | <p>The recovery strategy was released in July 2020. It is the result of a collaborative effort by diverse groups across the range of barren-</p>   | <p>CMA implementation progress reports are required every five years. The first one is due in April 2026.</p>   |

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|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>CMA consensus agreement on listing:</b> April 2018</li> <li>• <b>Legally listed:</b> July 2018</li> <li>• <b>CMA recovery strategy accepted:</b> April 2020</li> <li>• <b>CMA recovery strategy released:</b> July 2020</li> <li>• <b>CMA implementation agreement released:</b> April 2021</li> </ul>  | <p>ground caribou. It provides overarching guidance on management and stewardship of barren-ground caribou in the NWT over the long term. Herd-specific requirements are met through more detailed herd-specific management plans (either existing or under development).</p> <p>‘Barren-ground caribou’ in this case includes the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula, Cape Bathurst, Bluenose-West, Bluenose-East, Bathurst, Beverly, Ahiak, and Qamanirjuaq herds.</p> <p>Implementation activities by Management Authorities are ongoing.</p> <p>Management Authorities for barren-ground caribou are: GNWT, WMAC (NWT), GRRB, SRRB, WRRB, and the Tłı̄chq̄ Government.</p> | <p>This species is scheduled for re-assessment in April 2027.</p>   |
| <p><b><u>Little brown myotis/Northern myotis</u></b> - Both are <i>Special Concern</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>SARC assessment:</b> April 2017</li> <li>• <b>CMA consensus agreement on listing:</b> April 2018</li> <li>• <b>Legally listed:</b> July 2018</li> <li>• <b>CMA management plan accepted:</b> April 2020</li> <li>• <b>CMA management plan released:</b></li> </ul> | <p>The management plan was released in July 2020. The multi-species management plan addresses the management needs of all bat species in the NWT.</p> <p>Implementation activities by Management Authorities are ongoing.</p> <p>Management Authorities for the little brown myotis are: GNWT, SRRB, WRRB, and the Tłı̄chq̄ Government.</p>   | <p>CMA implementation progress reports are required every five years. The first one is due in April 2026.</p> <p>These species are scheduled for re-assessment in April 2027.</p> |

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| <p>July 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>CMA implementation agreement released:</b> April 2021</li> </ul>  | <p>The GNWT is the only Management Authority for northern myotis.</p>   |   |
| <p><b><u>Northern mountain caribou</u></b> – <i>Special Concern</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>SARC assessment:</b> April 2020</li> <li>• <b>CMA consensus agreement on listing:</b> April 2021</li> <li>• <b>Legally listed:</b> July 2021</li> <li>• <b>CMA management plan due:</b> April 2023</li> <li>• <b>CMA implementation agreement due:</b> April 2024</li> </ul> | <p>SARC completed the assessment of northern mountain caribou in April 2020. They assessed northern mountain caribou as a species of Special Concern.</p> <p>A consensus agreement on listing was signed in April 2021 and Northern mountain caribou were legally listed in July 2021.</p> <p>The CMA is anticipating adopting the federal management plan as a nested approach and pointing to the Sahtú community-led plan (<i>Níó Nę P'ęné Begháré Shúhta Goꝛepé Narehꝛá – Trails of the Mountain Caribou Management Plan</i>) as an important regional initiative.</p> <p>Management Authorities for northern mountain caribou are: GNWT, GRRB, and SRRB.</p> | <p>A management plan is required by April 2023.</p>           |
| <p><b><u>Peregrine Falcon</u></b> – <i>No status</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>SARC assessment:</b> April 2022</li> <li>• <b>CMA consensus agreement on listing:</b> to be determined</li> </ul>   | <p>Work is underway to prepare a status report that will be used to assess this species in April 2022.</p> <p>Management Authorities for Peregrine Falcon are: GNWT, WMAC (NWT), GRRB, SRRB, WRRB, and the Tłı̨chǫ Government.</p>  | <p>The species is scheduled for assessment in April 2022.</p> |



### **Other completed assessments:**

The following species were assessed by SARC and found to be Not at Risk or Data Deficient in the NWT, or were not listed by the CMA. No further steps will be taken under the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act* for these species:

- Not at Risk: wolverine (2014), Porcupine caribou (2017), yellow-banded bumble bee (2019)
- Data Deficient: long-legged myotis (2017), long-eared myotis (2017), big brown bat (2017), western bumble bee (2019), gypsy cuckoo bumble bee (2019)
- Grizzly bear: assessed as Special Concern by SARC (2017), but not listed per the CMA's consensus agreement (2018)

### **Future assessments/re-assessments:**

The following species are scheduled to be assessed by SARC:

- Peregrine falcon (2022)
- Boreal caribou (2022, re-assessment)
- Peary caribou (2022, re-assessment)
- American white pelican (2023)
- Dolphin and Union caribou (2023, re-assessment)
- Hairy braya (2024, re-assessment)
- Common muskrat (2024)
- Northern leopard frog (2025, re-assessment)
- Canadian toad (2025)
- Western toad (2025, re-assessment)
- Wood bison (2026, re-assessment)
- Red-sided garter snake (2026)