



Polar Bear (*Ursus maritimus*): management plan progress report, March 2023

Official title: Polar Bear *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) management plan progress report (revised March 1, 2023)

On this page

- [Inuvialuit Settlement Region \(Northwest Territories and Yukon\)](#)
- [Nunavut](#)
- [Manitoba](#)
- [Ontario](#)
- [Québec](#)
- [Newfoundland and Labrador](#)

The Polar Bear (*Ursus maritimus*) was listed as a species of special concern under the federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) in 2011. A special concern designation is used for species that may become threatened or endangered as a result of a combination of biological characteristics and identified threats.

In accordance with SARA, a management plan must be developed in cooperation with others and published on the Species at Risk Public Registry for all species of special concern. A management plan sets goals and objectives for maintaining sustainable population levels of the species.

In accordance with the [Three-Year Recovery Document Posting Plan](#), Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) committed to publishing a proposed Polar Bear management plan by March 31, 2017. However, ECCC is anticipating a delay and does not anticipate publishing the proposed management plan for a 60-day public comment period until spring 2023. In the interim, ECCC will continue to be actively involved in numerous national and international committees and bilateral/multilateral agreements for the conservation and management of Polar Bear.

The National Polar Bear Management Plan will include key aspects of the National Polar Bear Conservation Strategy for Canada¹. It will be comprised of a federal addition (Part 1), and a compendium of jurisdictional management plans and recovery strategies (Parts 2 to 7). Incorporation of the jurisdictional management plans and recovery strategies will reflect the reality of Polar Bear management in Canada and result in appropriate and effective delivery of

¹ The central goal of the National Polar Bear Conservation Strategy is to contribute to the long-term maintenance of subpopulations of Polar Bear in Canada by taking into account all of the threats that face the species, and to increase the level of coordination between jurisdictions for the management of Polar Bear.



conservation measures while helping to ensure that Indigenous rights holders will continue to have harvest opportunities. The development of the federal addition and the completion of a National Management Plan that meets SARA requirements are dependent on the completion of the jurisdictional management plans and recovery strategies.

ECCC is working in collaboration with all the co-management partners (for example provincial and territorial governments, Wildlife Management Boards, Indigenous organizations, etc.) involved in the development of the National Management Plan. Significant progress has been made by all jurisdictions as per below.

Inuvialuit Settlement Region (Northwest Territories and Yukon)

The *Inuvialuit Settlement Region (ISR) Polar Bear Joint Management Plan* was completed in 2017.

The purpose of the joint management plan is to describe and enhance the existing management system in the ISR in order to achieve the management goal of ensuring the long-term persistence of healthy polar bears in the ISR while maintaining traditional Inuvialuit use. The plan presents five recommended management objectives for polar bears in the ISR, including:

1. collect traditional knowledge, scientific knowledge and monitoring information in a timely manner to inform management decisions
2. adaptively co-manage polar bears and their habitat in accordance with the best information available
3. encourage wise use of polar bear populations and all polar bear products
4. minimize detrimental effects of human activities on polar bears and their habitat
5. communicate and share information on polar bears and impacts of climate change on polar bears

Nunavut

The *Nunavut Polar Bear Co-Management Plan* was completed in 2019.

The two intents of the *Nunavut Polar Bear Co-Management Plan* include:

1. identify goals and objectives for polar bear management; and
2. guide co-management partners in decision-making

The goal of *Nunavut Polar Bear Co-Management Plan* is to maintain viable and healthy polar bear subpopulations capable of sustaining harvesting needs for current and future generations,



and to ensure that polar bears remain an integral and functioning part of the ecosystem while monitored, sustainable harvests occur.

Manitoba

The Polar Bear was listed as a threatened species in Manitoba in 2008 under the *Manitoba Endangered Species and Ecosystems Act*. As a result of the listing, the province is preparing a provincial Polar Bear Conservation and Recovery Strategy. It is expected that a draft of the Conservation and Recovery Strategy will be circulated to partners for review in the near future. Following the integration of comments received during the review of the Conservation and Recovery Strategy, the province of Manitoba will post a draft of the document for public comment on the Engage Manitoba website for 60 days. The Conservation and Recovery Strategy will be finalized after the 60-day public comment period is complete.

Ontario

Ontario Polar Bear Recovery Strategy:

The [Ontario Polar Bear Recovery Strategy](#) was completed in 2011.

The Recovery Strategy, which provides scientific advice to the government on the biological needs of the species and the suggested approaches to support recovery, indicates that the recovery goal for the Polar Bear in Ontario is to have a viable sub-population that can persist in a changing environment and supports traditional uses of Polar Bears by coastal Cree communities.

The recovery objectives are to:

- reduce the impact of global climate change within Ontario
- identify, protect and adaptively co-manage Polar Bear habitat in Ontario
- conduct research to fill knowledge gaps that will aid in the recovery and protection of Polar Bears and their habitat
- maximize Cree and Ontario's participation in inter-jurisdictional Polar Bear management and research in the Hudson and James Bay eco-region
- develop and implement effective monitoring strategies for Polar Bear, including community based monitoring
- minimize incidental mortalities of Polar Bears
- enhance communication and information sharing with coastal Cree communities and stakeholder groups on Polar Bear biology and management; and
- explore viable, sustainable and complementary activities to existing traditional harvesting of Polar Bear



Ontario Polar Bear Government Response Statement (GRS):

The *Ontario Polar Bear Government Response Statement* was completed in 2016.

The GRS is the government's policy response to the scientific advice provided in the recovery strategy. The Ontario government's recovery goal for polar bear, as stated in the GRS, is to extend the length of time that the species persists in Ontario to the extent possible, and to collaborate with other jurisdictions, including Indigenous communities and organizations, to increase the likelihood of the species' persistence within Canada.

The GRS lays out three focus areas and associated objectives.

1. **Focus area:** Climate change mitigation and habitat management
Objective: Work collaboratively to maintain suitable habitat conditions for Polar Bear in Ontario, to the extent possible
2. **Focus area:** Monitoring and research
Objective: Monitor trends in Polar Bear populations and implement actions to manage the detected impacts
3. **Focus area:** Inter-jurisdictional management
Objective: Collaborate with other jurisdictions to increase the likelihood of the persistence of Polar Bears in Ontario and Canada

Québec

Three of Canada's Polar Bear subpopulations (Southern Hudson Bay, Foxe Basin and Davis Strait) occur in northern Québec and its adjacent waters. The Southern Hudson Bay subpopulation includes all of the area of James Bay and the eastern Hudson Bay north to the 60th parallel. The Foxe Basin subpopulation occupies north-eastern Hudson Bay and the Hudson Strait, until a point west of the village of Kangiqsujaq. The Davis Strait subpopulation occupies the remaining portion of Hudson Strait and all of Ungava Bay to the border between Québec and Newfoundland-Labrador.

In accordance with the Act Respecting Threatened or Vulnerable Species, the Québec government listed the Polar Bear as a vulnerable species in 2009. In northern Québec, provisions dealing with threatened or endangered species (for example Polar Bear) are subject to the terms of the Act Respecting Hunting and Fishing Rights in the James Bay and New Québec Territories.

A Québec - Eeyou Marine Region - Nunavik Marine Region (QC-EMR-NMR) Polar Bear Management Plan has been drafted and is the result of a collaborative approach involving representation from several groups (Cree Nation Government, Cree Trappers Association, Eeyou Marine Region Wildlife Board, Environment and Climate Change Canada, Makivik Corporation, Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques, de la Faune et des Parcs, Nunavik Hunters, Fishermen and Trappers Association / Regional Nunavimmi Umajulirijiit Katujjiqatigiinninga (NHFTA/RNUK), Nunavik Marine Region Wildlife Board and Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment). In March 2021, the draft plan was



submitted to the relevant wildlife co-management boards, and to the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee (HFTCC), for their approval processes as defined in the pertinent Land Claims Agreements. During a joint, in-camera meeting of the Eeyou Marine Region Wildlife Board (EMRWB) and the Nunavik Marine Region Wildlife Board (NMRWB) on December 14, 2022, a decision was reached regarding whether or not the Marine Region Boards approve the QC-EMR-NMR Polar Bear Management Plan. The next step, as per the Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement (NILCA) and the Eeyou Marine Region Land Claims Agreement (EMRLCA), is for the NMRWB and EMRWB to forward their decision on the QC-EMR-NMR Polar Bear Management Plan to the Minister of Environment and Climate Change (who has management authority in the offshore of Québec) and to Nunavut's Minister of Environment (who has management authority for the islands offshore from Québec). The Ministers, or their delegates, will then have 60 days to accept, reject or vary the Boards' decision. The HFTCC will submit its decision (normally a concerted decision with EMRWB and NMRWB) for information to the Québec Minister of Environment.

One of the key objectives of all parties involved in this process is that the QC-EMR-NMR Polar Bear Management Plan must reflect the knowledge, concerns, traditions and principles of the Inuit of Nunavik and the Cree of Eeyou Istchee. In order to attain this objective, members of the Québec- Eeyou Istchee - Nunavik Marine Region Polar Bear Management Plan Working Group visited every Nunavik community in winter 2017, ensuring that Inuit were given an opportunity to provide their comments on this process. A separate process was held in Eeyou Istchee (the Cree region).

The management plan is planned to be in effect for a period of 10 years (2023 to 2033), subject to ongoing monitoring of its effectiveness and a full review and assessment after 5-years. Prior to the end of this 10-year period, a new management plan will be tabled for adoption, in accordance with applicable Land Claims Agreements.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Polar Bears are listed as vulnerable under the Newfoundland and Labrador *Endangered Species Act*. Polar Bears range along the entire northern Labrador coast, with southerly winter movements extending to the western side of the Northern Peninsula and east coast of Newfoundland, and with summer movements extending to the northernmost portions of the Labrador Peninsula and Baffin Island. Under the Newfoundland and Labrador *Endangered Species Act*, a management plan is required within three years of listing. A Newfoundland and Labrador *Endangered Species Act* Management Plan is required to identify measures for the conservation of a species, these are generally outlined in terms of goals, objectives and actions. The first Polar Bear Management Plan was developed collaboratively by Newfoundland and Labrador Wildlife Division and Nunatsiavut Government, Department of Lands and Natural Resources, and released in 2006.

Although the first Polar Bear Management Plan outlined conservation measures over a five-year timeframe, moving forward management plans under the ESA will be considered living documents to be updated as required. Recognizing the contribution of other agencies to Polar



Bear conservation and shared management responsibilities, Wildlife Division formed an ad hoc working group in 2012, consisting of Nunatsiavut Government (NG), Wildlife Division (WD), Torngat Wildlife and Plants Co-Management Board (TWPCB), and Parks Canada Agency (PCA) to update the 2006 plan. In 2016, the group was broadened to include the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) in Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC).

A draft plan has been prepared collaboratively by the ad hoc working group. The working group has reviewed and revised the Goals, Objectives and Actions in this updated draft and included new information from the recent mark-recapture survey of the Davis Strait Polar Bear subpopulation. Indigenous consultation on the draft management plan began in October 2022, and will continue into early 2023. Once Indigenous consultation is complete, the management plan will be finalized.