

23rd Annual Report

2004 – 2005



Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board

Secretariat: P.O. Box 629, Stonewall MB R0C 2Z0
Phone: 204-467-2438 E-mail: rossthompson@mts.net
Website: www.arctic-caribou.com

Board Meetings Held 1982 to 2004

#1	August	1982	Saskatoon	SK	#30	April	1992	Arviat	NU
#2	January	1983	Edmonton	AB	#31	December	1992	Uranium City	SK
#3	March	1983	Lutsel K'e	NT	#32	April	1993	Winnipeg	MB
#4	June	1983	Yellowknife	NT	#33	September	1993	Prince Albert	SK
#5	September	1983	Black Lake	SK	#34	January	1994	Winnipeg	MB
#6	January	1984	Winnipeg	MB	#35	April	1994	Baker Lake	NU
#7	April	1984	Rankin Inlet	NU	#36	September	1994	Winnipeg	MB
#8	August	1984	Fort Smith	NT	#37	January	1995	Prince Albert	SK
#9	November	1984	Saskatoon	SK	#38	April	1995	Black Lake	SK
#10	April	1985	Baker Lake	NU	#39	September	1995	Thompson	MB
#11	August	1985	Whitehorse	YK	#40	February	1996	Whale Cove	NU
#12	November	1985	Edmonton	AB	#41	June	1996	Lutselk'e	NT
#13	April	1986	Thompson	MB	#42	November	1996	Winnipeg	MB
#14	August	1986	Arviat	NU	#43	June	1997	Wollaston	SK
#15	April	1987	Saskatoon	SK	#44	November	1997	Thompson	MB
#16	August	1987	Winnipeg	MB	#45	May	1998	Tadoule Lake	MB
#17	November	1987	Fort Smith	NT	#46	November	1998	Fort Smith	NT
#18	April	1988	Winnipeg	MB	#47	May	1999	Arviat	NU
#19	August	1988	Stony Rapids	SK	#48	November	1999	Winnipeg	MB
#20	November	1988	Winnipeg	MB	#49	May	2000	Churchill	MB
#21	April	1989	Baker Lake	NU	#50	November	2000	Winnipeg	MB
#22	August	1989	Lac Brochet	MB	#51	June	2001	Black Lake	SK
#23	December	1989	Winnipeg	MB	#52	November	2001	Yellowknife	NT
#24	April	1990	Fond du Lac	SK	#53	May	2002	Baker Lake	NU
#25	August	1990	Lutselk'e	NT	#54	November	2002	Winnipeg	MB
#26	December	1990	Winnipeg	MB	#55	May	2003	Fond du Lac	SK
#27	March	1991	Yellowknife	NT	#56	November	2003	Winnipeg	MB
#28	August	1991	Prince Albert	SK	#57	May	2004	Fort Smith	NT
#29	December	1991	Fort Smith	NT				Winnipeg	MB

Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board
Secretariat: P.O. Box 629
Stonewall MB R0C 2Z0

The Hon. Andy Scott, Minister
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
House of Commons
Parliament Buildings
Ottawa ON K1A 0A6

The Hon. Stan Struthers, Minister
Manitoba Conservation
Legislative Building, Room 330
450 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 0V8

The Hon. Michael Miltenberger, Minister
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
P.O. Box 1320, 2nd Floor
Legislative Assembly
Yellowknife NT X1A 2L9

The Hon. David Forbes, Minister
Saskatchewan Environment
Room 208
Legislative Building
Regina SK S4S 0B3

The Hon. Olayuk Akesuk, Minister
Department of Environment
P.O. Box 1200
Legislative Building
Iqaluit NU X0A 0H0

As required by the provisions of the *Beverly-Qamanirjuaq Barren Ground Caribou Management Agreement*, I am pleased to submit our annual report for 2004–2005.

One of the highlights for the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board (BQCMB) during this period was the release of its comprehensive position paper detailing the urgent action required for the protection of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds and their important habitats. Rapidly advancing mineral exploration and other industrial development is altering the landscape of northern Canada. Conserving these two caribou herds is vital for the welfare of Dene, Inuit, Métis, Cree and other caribou-range residents who have always hunted caribou. The annual replacement value of the caribou they harvest is a minimum \$17 million, and the herds also provide immense and irreplaceable social and cultural benefits to northerners.

However, because there's not enough recent data about the herds and how caribou are using their ranges, it's uncertain whether wise management decisions are currently being made. The BQCMB wants to work closely with communities, governments, industry and conservation agencies to put the many recommendations contained in its position paper into practice. This work is necessary to acquire much-needed information about the caribou herds and their ranges, and to prescribe measures for caribou protection. In one effort to acquire valuable first-hand information from hunters and others who see the effects of human-caused activities on caribou herds, the BQCMB developed observation cards with brief questions about disturbances of caribou witnessed, and distributed these cards to caribou-range communities.

Another major BQCMB initiative in 2004–2005 was a caribou monitoring priorities project, a series of workshops around the caribou ranges to determine factors that most affect caribou in different regions. (The BQCMB co-ordinated funding agreements with Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, and the University of Manitoba in support of this project.) Communities and BQCMB community representatives have said that they would like the BQCMB's community-based caribou monitoring program, done as a pilot project in Nunavut, to extend across the ranges.

The BQCMB also completed drafting the *Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Plan 2005–2012*, the long-term management strategy that will guide the Board. Action plan priorities include:

- community involvement in management and incorporating local and traditional knowledge into caribou management
- monitoring, including scientific monitoring by governments and community-based monitoring
- assessment of herd size and trend
- caribou condition/health
- range use and condition
- the need for habitat protection, particularly in important habitats such as calving grounds and post-calving areas
- the use of caribou, including harvest data reporting and harvest management, minimizing crippling loss, meat handling/storage, and priority uses of caribou
- environmental assessment of proposed developments and other land-use activities on caribou range, including cumulative effects assessment
- education, including increasing public awareness and appreciation of the caribou herds and the BQCMB, and increasing understanding about the value of harvest data
- communication, including provision of information to communities and the general public about the herds and the issues they face.

The *Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Barren Ground Caribou Management Agreement* stipulates that we provide a summary of caribou harvests by jurisdiction and community. In recent years, harvest data have been difficult to obtain. Governments ceased the collection of harvest data and relied instead on harvest estimates based on the observations and experience of departmental staff, or on information recorded by community harvest monitors.

In 2002, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board provided us with estimates of caribou taken by residents of Nunavut's Kivalliq Region who have access to Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou. Based on this information, along with harvest monitoring and observation by departmental staff, we estimated the caribou harvest to be about 6,500 animals from the Beverly herd and about 12,000 animals from the Qamanirjuaq herd. These were estimates and did not take into account access to the caribou herds, which may vary from year to year, or reflect losses through wounding, non-retrieval or under-reporting of kills.

In an attempt to update these harvest estimates, we have contacted departmental staff and Hunters and Trappers Organizations around the ranges to see whether these figures from 2002 remain roughly the same or not. Figures reported in our 2004–2005 annual report are primarily estimates only, particularly for local harvest levels.

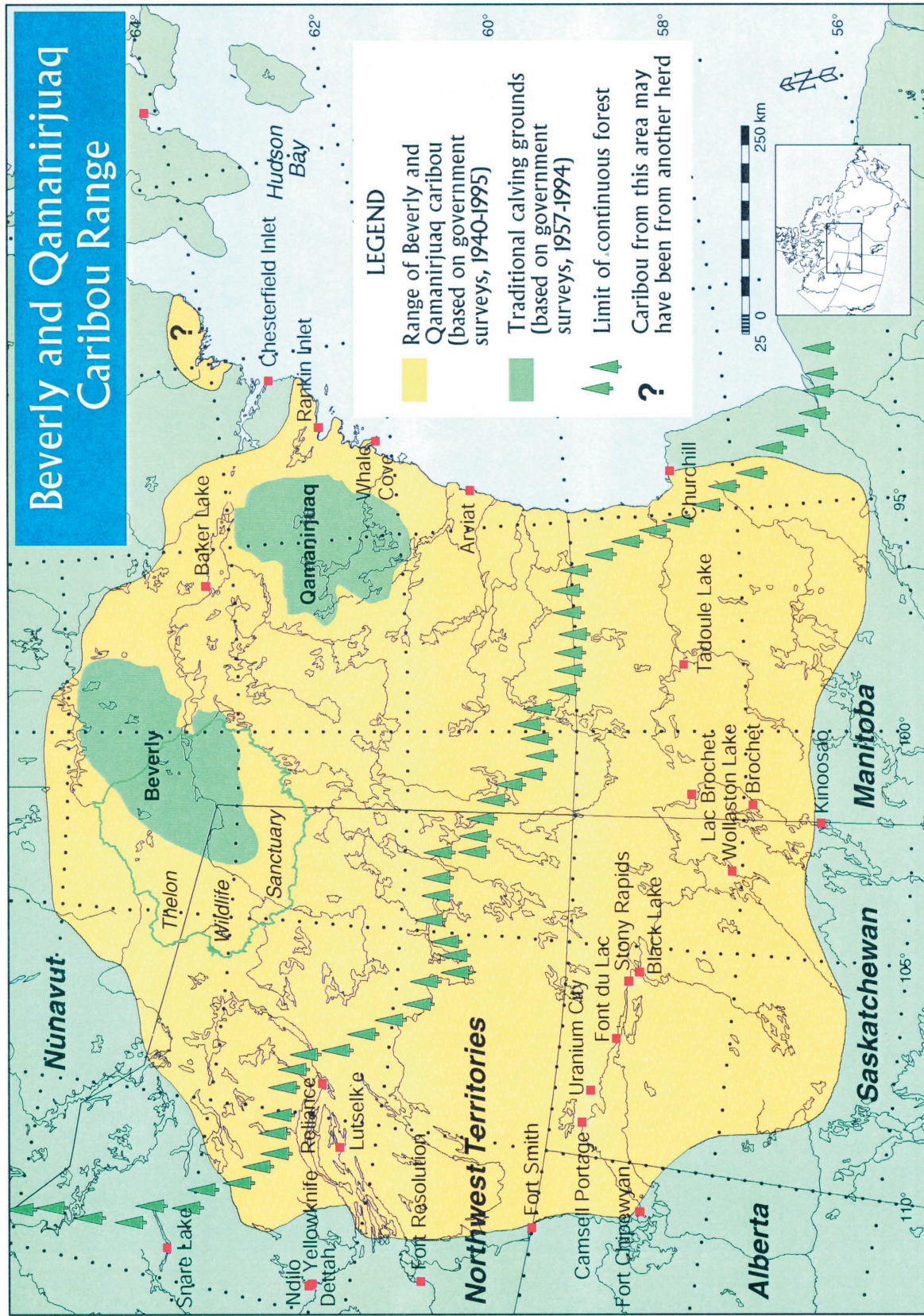
The BQCMB has a crucial role to play over the remainder of its 2002–2012 term. It will coordinate efforts in caribou monitoring, increase the relevance of caribou management and involvement at the community level, and press for systematic and sound caribou population surveys and the collection of information about harvest levels. It will also monitor burgeoning levels of human activities on the caribou ranges, and urge governments to assess cumulative effects and minimize negative impacts resulting from these activities.

James Laban
Chairman
July 25, 2005

Table of Contents

The Annual Caribou Cycle	9
The Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board	10
Summary of Board Activities, Recommendations and Responses	13
Review of the State of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Herds	16
Map: Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Range	8
Appendix 1: Research and Other Papers	21
Appendix 2: Financial Statements of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board (for the year ended March 31, 2005)	23
Appendix 3: Financial Statements of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Scholarship Fund (for the year ended December 31, 2004)	32
Appendix 4: Harvest Estimates	37
Appendix 5: Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Barren Ground Caribou Management Agreement	39

Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Range



The Annual Caribou Cycle

Most caribou in the Beverly herd, and part of the Qamanirjuaq herd, winter in the subarctic forests of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories. In spring, the cows and yearlings are the first to migrate north to calving grounds on the tundra in Nunavut, followed by non-pregnant cows and young bulls. Adult bulls follow up to a month later. After calving in early June, the caribou begin to form larger groups. By mid-July, aggregations of many thousands, including adult males, may be found on calm days. This behaviour is a response to mosquito harassment, and it also reduces predation by wolves, concentrating the caribou in a small area. Beginning at the end of July, a rapid migration back to the vicinity of the treeline occurs. Then in August, the caribou disperse in response to warble flies and nose bot flies. In some years, a migration back towards the calving grounds takes place. The timing of the fall migration from tundra to taiga varies from October to December. The rut occurs in late October, usually within the forest-tundra ecozone. Mature bulls separate from the cow-calf-young bull groups soon after the rut. By November, most of the Beverly herd is in the forest once again but travel can still be rapid until snow accumulation deepens to 50 centimetres or more in February and March.

The “traditional calving grounds” in Nunavut are the same general areas that have been used for calving over the years. However, specific areas used for calving in a given year, known as “annual calving areas,” vary from year to year. Caribou range used during other periods is less consistent and less predictable in space and time. The general area and specific habitats used by Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou are determined by a combination of many factors, including weather, snow melt, plant phenology, predator avoidance and traditional use of the range.

As well, there are rising levels of mineral exploration and development activities on the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou ranges, and these can have an impact on areas used by the two herds.

The Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board

The Year in Review

2004–2005

Mission Statement

To safeguard the caribou of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds for traditional users who wish to maintain a lifestyle that includes the use of caribou, as well as for all Canadians and people of other nations.

Annual Report

The Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Barren Ground Caribou Management Agreement (2002) requires the Board to submit an annual report which shall include:

- a) a summary of Board activities, recommendations and responses by governments and traditional users;
- b) a review of the state of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds and their habitat;
- c) a summary of harvests by jurisdiction and community; and
- d) a financial statement for the operation of the Board.

The Board met twice during the year under review:

May 2004	Fort Smith, Northwest Territories
November 2004	Winnipeg, Manitoba

Board Officers

Jimmy Laban	Chairman
Tim Trottier	Vice Chairman
Ross Thompson	Secretary-Treasurer

Board Contact Information

P.O. Box 629
Stonewall MB R0C 2Z0
Phone: 204-467-2438
E-mail: rossthompson@mts.net
Web site: www.arctic-caribou.com
BQCMB charitable registration number: 86620 7574 RR001

Board Members

	Date appointed
<u>Manitoba</u>	
Representing the communities of Northern Manitoba:	
Jerome Denechezhe (Lac Brochet)	03.06.82
Albert Thorassie (Tadoule Lake)	22.08.91
Alternate is Adam Nalge (Lac Brochet).	
Representing the Government of Manitoba:	
Daryll Hedman (Thompson)	15.02.04
<u>Saskatchewan</u>	
Representing the communities of Northern Saskatchewan:	
James Laban (Black Lake)	03.12.92
Billy Shott (Uranium City)	14.03.91
Alternates are Pierre Robillard (Black Lake), Joe Martin (Fond du Lac), Daniel Augier (Uranium City) and George Tsannie (Wollaston).	
Representing the Government of Saskatchewan:	
Tim Trottier (La Ronge)	04.06.95
Alternate is Dave Brewster (Regina).	
<u>Northwest Territories</u>	
Representing the Northwest Territory Métis Nation:	
Earl Evans (Fort Smith)	27.11.03
Alternate is Arthur Beck (Hay River).	
Representing the Dene Nation:	
AugustENZOE (Lutselk'e)	11.01.99
Representing the Government of the Northwest Territories:	
Deborah Johnson (Fort Smith)	15.03.02

Nunavut

Representing the Kivalliq Wildlife Board:

David Aksawnee (Baker Lake)

02.05.03

Joe Kaludjak (Rankin Inlet)

02.05.03

Alternates are Simeonie Sammurtok (Chesterfield Inlet)
and Peter Suwaksiork (Arviat).

Representing the Government of Nunavut:

Dan Shewchuk (Arviat)

02.05.02

Canada

Representing the Government of Canada:

Stephen Traynor (Iqaluit)

18.09.02

Summary of Board Activities, Recommendations and Responses

Activities

During the year under review (April 1, 2004 to March 31, 2005), the BQCMB conducted the following activities:

1. Following final input and revisions, released a comprehensive position paper defining the BQCMB's position on actions needed to provide adequate protection for Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou over the long term.
2. Issued a press release to northern print and broadcast media regarding the BQCMB's position paper, and conducted an interview with CBC North (Rankin Inlet), which resulted in several stories being aired on CBC North Radio.
3. Negotiated an agreement with World Wildlife Fund Canada and developed a project outline for communications and consultations about BQCMB recommendations for protecting caribou and habitats.
4. Wrote text and began production on an eight-page full colour plain language summary of the position paper, being published in separate English, Inuktitut and Dene versions, for distribution primarily to caribou-range communities.
5. Started collating and mapping land use activities across the caribou ranges to see how these activities relate to seasonal caribou ranges, how activities change from year to year, and what cumulative effects might be occurring. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada has been providing data requested for NWT and Nunavut, and mapping this data. However, the Board has not received the necessary information from the governments of Manitoba or Saskatchewan.
6. Produced shirtpocket-sized observation cards, complete with a brief questionnaire, to distribute to hunters, pilots and others who may witness human-caused disturbances to caribou. The English cards will be followed by Inuktitut and Dene-language cards.
7. Staged workshops in Baker Lake, Arviat, Lac Brochet and Fond du Lac to ascertain regional caribou monitoring priorities in order to tailor the Board's community-based caribou monitoring program to different parts of the ranges. The research project also hopes to methodically create links between traditional and scientific knowledge. Workshops were taped to create a video summarizing the different concerns of communities around the caribou ranges.
8. Managed agreements between Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, the University of Manitoba and the BQCMB regarding community consultations and inputs about caribou.
9. Conducted a formal evaluation of the community-based caribou monitoring pilot project that took place in Baker Lake and Arviat, Nunavut, in 2001 and 2002, and tabled a report in May 2004.
10. Completed drafting the *Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Plan 2005–2012*, the long-term management strategy that will guide the BQCMB.

11. Awarded a \$1,500 Caribou Management Scholarship Fund award to University of British Columbia PhD in geography candidate Pamela O to study the balance of carbon dioxide along spring and fall migratory trails around Daring Lake, NWT, where caribou graze, comparing that to places where caribou don't forage as often.
12. Attended the inaugural workshop, held in Vancouver at the end of October 2004, of the CircumArctic Rangifer Monitoring & Assessment Network (CARMA), an international caribou monitoring network that brings together information from community monitoring, climate stations, remote sensing, field studies, socio-economic data and development activity to fully understand the effects of change on caribou/reindeer and humans.
13. As a result of long-standing opposition by northern Saskatchewan elders to the use of satellite collars on the Beverly herd, investigated alternatives to collaring in the management of caribou herds and published an article in the July 2004 issue of *Caribou News in Brief* (an expanded article appeared online at www.arctic-caribou.com). A report was also distributed at the BQCMB's November 2004 meeting.
14. Created a PowerPoint presentation on the history of the BQCMB, its objectives and challenges it currently faces, to promote the Board to other organizations and the public, and foster understanding of its work.
15. Gave the keynote address and presentation to a conference on bushmeat and livelihoods, sponsored jointly by the Overseas Development Institute and the Zoological Society of London in London, England. The BQCMB provided insight on the management of subsistence hunting in northern Canada through co-management and community development.
16. Published two issues of *Caribou News in Brief* and updated the Board's website. The latter included a site redesign that improved navigation, and added a discussion forum and an electronic mailing list that visitors can sign up for in order to receive updates via e-mail about the BQCMB's activities. Also responded to 25 requests for information received via the Board's website, www.arctic-caribou.com.
17. Solicited a proposal on having a youth representative(s) join the BQCMB, part of a succession effort to groom younger people for eventual Board positions.
18. Solicited a marketing and fundraising proposal to help the BQCMB build on partnerships, communicate its accomplishments and ongoing goals, strengthen financial resources, and ensure government agencies and others recognize the Board's value.

Board recommendations and responses by governments and traditional users

1. Recommendation to Manitoba Conservation, Saskatchewan Environment, the Northwest Territories' Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Nunavut's Department of Environment, and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada that they support the recommendations contained in *Protecting Calving Grounds, Post-Calving Areas and Other Important Habitats for Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou: A Position Paper by the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board*.

Support-in-principle received from the governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories, and an offer from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada to co-ordinate meetings with regulators in Nunavut to initiate discussions on the paper. No

response from the government of Nunavut.

2. Recommendation to jurisdictions and non-government organizations to provide funding for population surveys on the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds, targeting survey arrangements to start in 2005.

No action.

Review of the State of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Herds

Manitoba

The Qamanirjuaq caribou migrated into Manitoba by late August 2004, reported Manitoba Conservation regional wildlife manager and BQCMB member Daryll Hedman.

The herd entered Manitoba at the eastern edge of the province and then moved southwesterly through the central part, down into Lac Brochet. Heading south of Lac Brochet, they then turned and headed west to South Indian Lake by December and as far as North Knife Lake, occupying South Indian Lake and the belt of land north of it. By January, the caribou had moved off South Indian Lake and travelled between Tadoule Lake and South Indian Lake until their migration home.

BQCMB member Albert Thorassie of Tadoule Lake reported that in his area, the caribou travelled further south this year, staying southwest of Tadoule Lake for a while, then heading west on the winter road to the wooded area between Lac Brochet and Tadoule. Once the spring thaw began, the caribou shifted east towards Tadoule Lake. Thorassie noted, though, that when helicopters were flying overhead as the result of mining activity taking place east of Tadoule Lake, the caribou, many thousands of them, temporarily encamped on Stony Lake instead. Once the helicopters were gone, the caribou returned to Tadoule Lake.

All communities had easy access to caribou this year. Reports from communities indicated that the caribou were in good body condition, with fat on their backs. Most of the hunting pressure by resident hunters was along the winter road system. There was some hunting pressure at the north end of South Indian Lake during December until the caribou moved north into wooded areas. Caribou were also reported along the Churchill River corridor, and south of it. The most southerly sighting of a Qamanirjuaq caribou was along Hwy. 280 north of Split Lake. Hedman reported that both Qamanirjuaq and Cape Churchill caribou were noted along the road during late November, a definite indication that both herds mix from time to time. A further unusual trend for 2005 was the length of stay of caribou in the province – they stayed well into April.

During the summer of 2004 there was no fire activity, and it's doubtful that a single fire occurred on the caribou range.

The government of Manitoba did not conduct any work on the Qamanirjuaq herd over the past year.

Saskatchewan

Both Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou arrived on winter range in Saskatchewan in mid-November in 2004, reported Tim Trottier, wildlife ecologist for the Shield Region and BQCMB vice-chairman. The caribou settled into various parts of the Saskatchewan range and stayed there till spring, a trend that has not been common in recent years, although people have mentioned hunting caribou heavily during spring in the past.

A very large concentration of Beverly caribou was sighted near the Saskatchewan/NWT border in mid-November, while other Beverly animals appeared at Black Lake at virtually the same time. The caribou moved quickly; there was almost no advance warning of their presence before caribou began crossing the lake in strings. Caribou stayed on the lake at Black Lake all winter long.

Within a few days, some caribou crossed the Athabasca Seasonal Road and the power line corridor between Black Lake and Points North, the first time sizeable groups of caribou have ever crossed these infrastructures. Between 1,000 and 2,000 animals crossed the road about 60 kilometres southeast of Black Lake.

This aggregation was headed southwest but it's not clear where the caribou went. Possibly they circled around and returned to winter north of Fond du Lac River. BQCMB alternate member Joe Martin of Fond du Lac reported that groups of caribou ventured south to within 10 to 15 kilometres of the community, and then headed west and north, settling in at the Saskatchewan/NWT border. Joe Martin and BQCMB member Billy Shott of Uranium City hunted in that area, and reported that a huge concentration of caribou stayed there throughout the winter, between Scott and Dunvegan lakes in NWT.

Caribou were north of Uranium City in the Ena Lake area throughout the winter, according to Billy Shott. These animals later travelled north again to NWT.

Meanwhile, not far from the Manitoba border, Qamanirjuaq caribou appeared at Cochrane River and some lakes to the north in mid-November. Wollaston Lake residents hunted the caribou on

the Cochrane River and at the bay at the north end of Wollaston. Caribou were also on Wollaston Lake and to the east of the lake.

Unlike the previous winter, when caribou were spotted at the Rabbit Lake Mine site, caribou were not reported to be at any mine sites during the winter of 2004–2005.

In 2004, there were 49 fires on the caribou range, burning a total of 65,199 hectares, reported Saskatchewan Environment forest protection officer George Bihun. This was the first summer during which Saskatchewan Environment's new fire policy of only actioning fires within 20 kilometres of a community took effect. The fires were fairly spread out across the range, with the largest fire being on the northwest end of Tazin Lake, north of Camsell Portage. There were a few large fires close to Stony Rapids and Black Lake, but they did not threaten the communities. Summer was short, with most fires burning in July.

No Saskatchewan Environment work was done on the Beverly herd over the past year. Funds to contribute to a survey of the Qamanirjuaq herd have been requested for next year.

Northwest Territories

A late spring in 2004 slowed the arrival of the Beverly herd onto its calving grounds in June, reported BQCMB member Deb Johnson, the regional biologist for the South Slave Region. A Beverly caribou was unintentionally outfitted with a satellite collar when Bathurst caribou were collared several years ago, and its movements provided this data.

Caribou migrated to their winter range at the usual time of season, arriving in Saskatchewan by November. No caribou wintered near Fort Smith in 2004–2005. BQCMB member August Enzoe of Lutselk'e said no Beverly caribou wintered near his community, either, a trend that has been repeated for close to 15 years. Instead, caribou from the Ahiaik herd frequent the area, as do Bathurst caribou north of Lutselk'e.

However, numerous animals were spotted along the NWT/Saskatchewan border, roughly 200 kilometres east of Fort Smith. In February, BQCMB member Earl Evans of Fort Smith taught a course on harvesting and butchering caribou for the Natural Resources Technology Program at Aurora College's Thebacha Campus, and on-site instruction took place at Abitau River north of the Saskatchewan border. Evans reported that the 20 caribou harvested were in excellent

condition. Pregnancy rates, which were also monitored, were also exceptional at 90 per cent. Snow was very deep in the timbered, sheltered area where the caribou congregated; they feed here because the snow is not packed down. The caribou also stayed along the edge of a burn area.

During the summer of 2004, 61 fires were recorded on the winter caribou range in NWT, none of them big, and together they burned a total area of 170,000 hectares. The number of forest fires in 2004 was much higher than in the past few years (there were 17 known fires on the winter caribou range in NWT in the summer of 2003, for example). Conditions appear to be drier with each passing year. Still, fire activity in 2004 was much less than during the big fire seasons of the early 1990s.

The government of the Northwest Territories did not perform any work on the Beverly herd over the past year.

Nunavut

Arviat regional biologist Mitch Campbell reported that the movements of the Qamanirjuaq herd followed usual patterns in 2004 until a November icing event forced the caribou to almost completely empty out of their normal range, heading west and southwest for better foraging conditions. Still, the herd remained healthy once animals had moved out of the part of their winter range that was heavily iced.

In June 2004, the herd seemed to calve in normal locations in the Banks Lake and Qamanirjuaq Lake area, later venturing into regular post-calving areas. The caribou began moving further south in July, through August and into September. Many caribou travelled in excess of 100 kilometres inland from the coast. Around September/October, a portion of the herd moved through Arviat, as usual, where hunters began harvesting animals. The caribou went into the rut in October/early November and moved to normal treeline areas south and west of Arviat up until the November icing.

In mid-November, a full day of wet snow and rain that affected all Kivalliq communities – even the inland community of Baker Lake – soaked into a thin layer of existing snow and froze overnight, coating the snow and ground with between 2.5 and 5 centimetres of ice. The precipitation saturated the layer of snow in most areas and it froze to the ground, restricting heat from moving up (since there was almost no buffer between the ground and air) and effectively preserving the ice layer for months.

Most caribou left the coastal areas of the Kivalliq Region almost immediately, splitting into two main groups as represented by telemetry. One travelled as far west as Whitefish, Porter and Rennie lakes in the Northwest Territories, just south of Artillery Lake, while the other travelled into northeastern Saskatchewan and northwestern Manitoba. These groups largely stayed put through to March, according to satellite collar location data. In January, some animals moved down into the Tadoule Lake area. A few small groups of caribou that had stayed in the Kivalliq Region were reported by hunters to be in poor condition with little to no fat reserves.

Two large snowfalls in spring 2005 covered up much of the ice layers, allowing warmth from the ground to rise through the snow layer and eventually dissipating the ice layer.

Eleven Qamanirjuaq cows wore satellite collars in 2004, although one animal died in winter and another died in spring. A classification survey of the Qamanirjuaq herd planned for 2004 was cancelled due to other Government of Nunavut priorities.

Research and Other Papers

Among the papers and digital documents presented to the BQCMB during the year were:

Management Plan Workshop, Ross Thompson, February 2004.

Management Plan Background, Ross Thompson, April 2004.

Draft Wapusk National Park of Canada Management Plan, Parks Canada, April 2004.

Facing Change Together: Elders and Caribou in the Kivalliq Region, Nunavut, Canada, (presentation to the Fifth International Congress of the International Arctic Social Sciences Association, Fairbanks, Alaska), Anne Kendrick and Gary Kofinas, May 2004.

Mining Activity in Nunavut, (map), prepared by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Iqaluit, Nunavut, and presented to the BQCMB, May 2004.

Land Use Activities on Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Ranges, (map), prepared by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, and presented to the BQCMB, May 2004.

BQCMB Position Paper: Protecting Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Calving and Post-calving Areas, (PowerPoint presentation to the BQCMB), Leslie Wakelyn, May 2004.

BQCMB Position Paper: Protecting Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Calving and Post-calving Areas, (summary of PowerPoint presentation to the BQCMB), Leslie Wakelyn, May 2004.

BQCMB Community-based Caribou Monitoring Project – Evaluation, (PowerPoint presentation), presented by Leslie Wakelyn to the BQCMB, May 2004.

BQCMB Community-based Caribou Monitoring Project Evaluation, (summary of PowerPoint presentation to the BQCMB), Leslie Wakelyn, May 2004.

Evaluation of the BQCMB Community-based Caribou Monitoring Project – Concerns and Suggestions, presented by Leslie Wakelyn to the BQCMB, May 2004.

Evaluation of BQCMB Community-based Caribou Monitoring Project – Interview Highlights, Marion Soublière and Leslie Wakelyn, presented by Wakelyn to the BQCMB, May 2004.

Evaluation of the BQCMB Community-based Caribou Monitoring Project – Summary of Phone Interviews, presented by Leslie Wakelyn to the BQCMB, May 2004.

Harvest Data from Traditional Ecological Knowledge/Inuit Qaujimajangit, (discussion paper), Mitch Campbell, May 2004.

Harvest Data and Local Knowledge, (report), May 2004.

May 2004 Interim Report to the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board: Cross-Cultural and Landscape Level Understanding of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Barren-ground Caribou Ranges and 2003 Arviat and Baker Lake Elders' Project (PowerPoint presentation for the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board), Anne Kendrick, May 2004.

The Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board's 2003 Project with Qamani'tuaq (Baker Lake) and Arviat Elders: Documenting Kivalliq Elders' Knowledge of Barren-ground Caribou and Change, Anne Kendrick (final report for the BQCMB), June 2004.

Range-wide monitoring of Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou, habitat, and community use in relation to changing climate and land use activities, submitted to the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board by Leslie Wakelyn for the BQCMB (final financial report for 2003/04): June 2004.

The BQCMB: Blending Knowledge, People, and Practice for Barren ground Caribou Conservation in Northern Canada, Ross Thompson, August 2004.

Protecting Calving Grounds, Post-Calving Areas and Other Important Habitats for Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou: A Position Paper by the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board, Leslie Wakelyn, September 2004.

Range-wide monitoring of Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou, habitat, and community use in relation to changing climate and land use activities, submitted to the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board by Leslie Wakelyn for the BQCMB (final report for 2003/04 work), September 2004.

NEI News: Capacity Building Highlights, (highlights include Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Monitoring Project), Northern Ecosystem Initiative, Environment Canada, Volume 1, September 2004.

BQCMB Position Paper: Protecting Calving Grounds, Post-calving Areas and Other Important Habitats for Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou, (PowerPoint presentation to the BQCMB), Leslie Wakelyn, November 2004.

Draft: Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Plan 2003–2008, Leslie Wakelyn and Marion Soublière, November 2004.

Alternatives to using satellite collars in surveys, (excerpted from "Are satellite collars the only answer?", Caribou News in Brief, July 2004), Marion Soublière, November 2004.

Final Report: Nunavut Wildlife Harvest Study 1996–2001, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, November 2004.

Central Barrens Conservation Vision, Monte Hummel, November 2004.

Monitoring Change: The Communities of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Barren-Ground Caribou Ranges, (PowerPoint presentation to the BQCMB), Anne Kendrick, November 2004.

CARMA: CircumArctic Rangifer Monitoring and Assessment Network, two-part presentation to the BQCMB (verbal presentation by James Laban and PowerPoint presentation by Leslie Wakelyn), November 2004.

Financial Statements of

**BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ
CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD**

For the Year ended March 31, 2005

Chad Sheppard

Chartered Accountant

PO Box 1900

345 Main Street at Centre Avenue

Stonewall, Manitoba R0C 2Z0

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board members of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board

I have audited the balance sheet of Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board as at March 31, 2005 and the statement of operations and changes in net assets for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Board's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In my opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Board as at March 31, 2005 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.



Chartered Accountant

Stonewall, Manitoba

July 14, 2005

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Balance Sheet

March 31, 2005, with comparative figures for 2004

	2005	2004
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 60,489	\$ 4,095
Accounts receivable	22,747	36,990
GST receivable	2,063	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 85,299	\$ 41,085
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 11,390	\$ -
Deferred contributions (note 2)	57,357	36,990
Payable to Scholarship Fund (note 3)	25	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	68,772	36,990
Net assets		
Unrestricted net assets	16,527	4,095
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	16,527	4,095
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 85,299	\$ 41,085

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:

Jim W. P. Shottier
Ron C. Shottier

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Statement of Operations

For the Year ended March 31, 2005, with comparative figures for 2004

	Budget	2005	2004
Revenue:			
Core funding			
DIAND	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 15,000
Northwest Territories	15,000	15,000	15,000
Saskatchewan	15,000	15,000	15,000
Manitoba	15,000	15,000	15,000
Nunavut	15,000	15,000	15,000
		80,000	75,000
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board	-	10,000	17,200
World Wildlife Fund	-	47,500	-
Northern Ecosystem Initiative	-	-	4,700
University of Alaska	-	-	16,532
DIAND (schedule)	41,100	41,100	36,990
Other revenue	2,896	2,848	2,607
		101,448	78,029
Less: deferred revenue		(57,357)	(36,990)
Total revenue		124,091	116,039
Expenses:			
Administration			
Audit and accounting fees	1,500	3,105	1,409
Bank charges and interest	-	79	-
Meeting expense	2,000	2,668	1,649
Office expense	14,745	3,988	1,354
Secretariat fees	17,500	16,897	16,857
Transitional expenses	5,000	5,000	-
	-	31,737	21,269
Programs			
Public relations and education	11,500	17,149	25,508
Studies and reports	25,000	21,673	17,117
Caribou monitoring	-	-	36,563
Elders project	-	-	16,326
Research study (schedule)	41,100	41,100	-
		79,922	95,514
Total expenditures		111,659	116,783
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	\$	12,432	\$ (744)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the Year ended March 31, 2005, with comparative figures for 2004

		2005	2004
Net assets, beginning of year	\$	4,095	\$ 4,839
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures		12,432	(744)
Net assets, end of year	\$	16,527	\$ 4,095

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Year ended March 31, 2005

1. Significant accounting policies:

(a) Nature of Business:

The Board was established in June 1982 and is a not-for-profit registered charity. It provides advice on the management of barren ground caribou and their habitat to aboriginal groups and federal and provincial governments. The Board is also involved in providing public education and information regarding these caribou, and monitoring caribou in relation to climate change.

(b) Revenue Recognition:

The Board uses the accrual basis of accounting for revenue and expenditures and follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

(c) Financial Instruments:

The Board's financial instruments consist of cash and accounts receivable. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Board is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The fair value of these financial instruments approximate their carrying value.

(d) Use of estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Year ended March 31, 2005

2. Deferred contributions:

Deferred contributions represent restricted funding received in the period that is related to expenditures of a future period.

	2005	2004
Word Wildlife Fund	\$ 47,500	\$ -
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board	9,857	-
DIAND	-	36,990
	\$ 57,357	\$ 36,990

3. Advances from Scholarship Fund:

The amount consists of the excess of interest deposited over the annual scholarship payment for the Beverly and Qamanjuaq Caribou Management Scholarship Fund. The amount advanced from Scholarship Fund is non-interest bearing, unsecured and has no specified terms of repayment.

4. Statement of cash flow:

A statement of cash flows has not been provided since the sources and uses of cash are readily apparent from the information included in the financial statements.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Research on Cross-Cultural and Landscape Level Land Use Planning
Schedule of Revenue and Expenditures

For the Year ended March 31, 2005, with comparative figures for 2004

	Budget	2005	2004
Revenue:			
DIAND			
	\$ 41,100	\$ 41,100	\$ -
		41,100	-
Expenditures:			
Honoraria	13,060	13,060	-
Meals	4,313	4,313	-
Video and audio tapes	930	930	-
Telephone, postage, photocopying	180	181	-
Meeting room rental	1,310	780	-
Translation and interpretation	6,507	4,406	-
Videographer	3,000	2,400	-
Community workshop co-chairs	5,250	4,200	-
GIS technical services	1,500	3,000	-
Travel	5,050	6,430	-
Other	-	1,400	-
		41,100	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	\$	-	\$ -

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Schedule of DIAND Core Funding
Schedule of Revenue and Expenditures

For the Year ended March 31, 2005, with comparative figures for 2004

	Budget	2005	2004
Revenue:			
DIAND	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 15,000
		20,000	15,000
Expenditures:			
Administration	20,000	14,112	20,091
		14,112	20,091
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures		\$ 5,888	\$ (5,091)

Financial Statements of

**BEVERLY AND
QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU
MANAGEMENT
SCHOLARSHIP FUND**

Year ended December 31, 2004

Chad Sheppard

Chartered Accountant

PO Box 1900

345 Main Street at Centre Avenue

Stonewall, Manitoba R0C 2Z0

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the trustees of Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Scholarship Fund

I have audited the balance sheet of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Scholarship Fund as at December 31, 2004 and the statement of operations and fund balance for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the fund's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In my opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the fund as at December 31, 2004 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.



Chartered Accountant

Stonewall, Manitoba

May 24, 2005

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2004, with comparative figures for 2003

	2004	2003
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 2,124	\$ 2
Non-redeemable RBC GIC, 2.85%, due Dec. 31, 2004	10,000	10,000
Redeemable RBC GIC, 3.25%, due Dec. 31, 2005	-	2,185
Non-redeemable RBC GIC, 3.25%, due Dec. 31, 2005	10,000	10,000
Receivable from Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board	25	-
	22,149	22,187
Non-redeemable RBC GIC, 3.85%, due Dec. 31, 2006	10,000	10,000
Non-redeemable RBC GIC, 4.30%, due Dec. 31, 2007	10,000	10,000
	\$ 42,149	\$ 42,187

Fund Balance

Unrestricted, end of year	\$ 42,149	\$ 42,187
	42,149	42,187
	\$ 42,149	\$ 42,187

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Jim W. P. Shottier
Rex C. Shottier

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND

and Retained Earnings

Year ended December 31, 2004, with comparative figures for 2003

	2004	2003
Revenue:		
Interest earned	\$ 1,462	\$ 1,477
Expenses:		
Grants distributed	1,500	3,000
Excess of expenditures over revenue for the year	(38)	(1,523)
Fund balance, beginning of year	42,187	43,710
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 42,149	\$ 42,187

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2004

1. Significant accounting policies:

(a) Nature of Business:

The Fund is a not-for-profit registered charity. It provides financial assistance by way of scholarship awards to full-time students enrolled at recognized Canadian colleges or universities whose studies contribute to the understanding of barren ground caribou and their habitat.

(b) Revenue Recognition:

The fund follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured. Endowment contributions are recognized as direct increases in fund balances. Restricted investment income is recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted investment income is recognized as revenue when earned.

(c) Investments:

Guaranteed investment certificates are recorded at cost.

2. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities:

The Fund's financial instruments consist of cash and guaranteed investment certificates. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Fund is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The fair value of these financial instruments approximate their carrying value.

3. Statement of cash flow:

A statement of changes in financial position has not been presented as the sources and uses of cash are readily apparent from the information included in the financial statements.

Harvest Estimates

In all cases, the traditional user and other aboriginal harvests by community (domestic use) are rough approximations only, compared to the latest available figures (taken from the BQCMB's 20th Anniversary Report, 1982–2002). Governments do not currently tabulate local harvest statistics. Estimates are rounded off to the nearest hundred, in most cases.

Qamanirjuaq Caribou Herd Harvest

2004–2005

Community	Population by Community	Traditional User and Other Aboriginal Domestic Use ⁶	Resident Licenced Hunters Domestic Use	Commercial Use
Arviat ¹	1,899	800		
Baker Lake ^{1,7}	603	800		
Brochet ⁵	513	300		
Chesterfield Inlet ¹	345	50*		
Churchill ⁴	100	150		
Lac Brochet ¹	629	600		
Rankin Inlet ¹	2,177	400	20 ⁶	
South Indian Lake ¹	808	400		
Split Lake ¹	1,581	100		
Nelson House ¹	1,710	50		
Tadoule Lake ¹	316	200		
Whale Cove ¹	305	700	5 ⁶	
Wollaston ^{5,8}	1,100	1,400		
Manitoba			480 ¹³	250 ¹³ (guiding non-residents)
Nunavut			n/a	590 ¹⁴ (meat, local sales)
				675 ¹⁴ (guiding non-residents)
TOTALS	12,086	5,950	505	1,515
TOTAL CARIBOU HARVEST				7,970

- 1) Census Canada 2001.
- 2) Registered Indian Population on Reserve. INAC 2001
- 3) Registered Indian Population on Crown Land. INAC 2001
- 4) Registered Indian Population and holders of hunting licences in the community.
- 5) All residents. Combined total of Census Canada 2001 and INAC 2001.

Beverly Caribou Herd Harvest

2004–2005

Community	Population by Community	Traditional User and Other Aboriginal Domestic Use ⁶	Resident Licenced Hunters Domestic Use	Commercial Use
Baker Lake ^{1, 7}	301	400		
Black Lake ^{2, 8}	1,281	1,600		
Camsell Portage ¹	40	50		
Fond du Lac ²	827	1,000		
Fort Resolution ¹	525	0 ⁹		
Fort Smith ⁴	700	0 ⁹		25 ^{10, 13} (meat, local sales) 0 ^{10, 13} (guiding non-residents)
Lutselk'e ³	444	0 ⁹		119 ^{10, 13} (guiding non-residents)
Stony Rapids ⁵	189	200		
Uranium City ⁵	160	50		
Fort Chipewyan ¹¹	n/a	100 ¹²		
Saskatchewan			40 ¹³	
Northwest Territories			0 ¹³	
Nunavut			n/a	35 ¹⁴ (meat, local sales) 15 ¹⁴ (guiding non-residents)
TOTALS	4,467	3,400	40	194
TOTAL CARIBOU HARVEST				3,634

- 6) Harvests estimated by the Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTOs) of Rankin Inlet, Baker Lake, Arviat and Whale Cove, and government staff of Nunavut's Department of Environment, the NWT's Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Saskatchewan Environment and Manitoba Conservation. *The Chesterfield Inlet HTO estimated its harvest to be much less than the 2002 figure of 466; however, it is the BQCMB that assigned a figure of 50 to represent this much-reduced harvest.
- 7) The BQCMB apportions the Baker Lake caribou harvest as 40% Qamanirjuaq, 20% Beverly and 40% Wager Bay. Here, Baker Lake's total population of 1,507 is prorated at 603 persons for the Qamanirjuaq harvest and 301 persons for the Beverly harvest.
- 8) While harvest levels remain approximately the same as in 2002, the presence of the new road to Black Lake has fuelled an increase in hunting by non-residents, or by residents on behalf of non-residents. Consequently, there is an increase in caribou meat being shipped south. (George Bihun, Saskatchewan Environment, personal communication.)
- 9) While harvest from the Beverly herd was virtually nil, the communities did harvest from the Ahiak and Bathurst herds. (Deb Johnson, NWT Environment and Natural Resources, personal communication.)
- 10) Tags issued for these communities were as follows: Fort Smith – 50 commercial use, guiding non-residents; 250 commercial use, meat, local sales. Lutselk'e – 150 commercial use, guiding non-residents.
- 11) NWT Border B licence for 400 caribou for traditional use and other aboriginal domestic use. (Alberta.)
- 12) Indicates number of Border B licence tags that were estimated to have been used.
- 13) Figures provided by government staff.
- 14) These are the total quotas (figures provided by government staff.). However, there is evidence from certain HTOs and government staff that the quotas weren't fully used in 2004-2005.

Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Barren Ground Caribou Management Agreement

THIS AGREEMENT made on the 1st day of April 2002 BETWEEN:

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, as represented by the Minister of Indian Affairs
and Northern Development (hereinafter referred to as “Canada”);

and

THE GOVERNMENT OF MANITOBA, as represented by the Minister of Conservation
(hereinafter referred to as “Manitoba”);

and

THE GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN, as represented by the Minister of Environment and
Resource Management (hereinafter referred to as “Saskatchewan”);

and

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, as represented by the Minister of
Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development (hereinafter referred to as “Northwest Territories”);

and

THE GOVERNMENT OF NUNAVUT, as represented by the Minister of Sustainable Development
(hereinafter referred to as “Nunavut”)

WHEREAS the Beverly herd and Qamanirjuaq herd of barren ground caribou historically migrate
across provincial and territorial boundaries;

AND WHEREAS the continued well-being of these herds requires coordinated management,
goodwill and co-operation amongst the above governments and the TRADITIONAL USERS of
these caribou;

AND WHEREAS the parties hereto recognize that, as well as the value of the caribou to all
Canadians generally, a special relationship exists between TRADITIONAL USERS and the caribou:

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that the parties hereto under the
authority of:

- (a) The Northwest Territories Act (1985), The Nunavut Act (1993);
- (b) The Manitoba Wildlife Act - section 84;
- (c) The Saskatchewan Wildlife Act - section 9;
- (d) The Northwest Territories Wildlife Act - section 27;
- (e) The Nunavut Act - section 73 agree that:

A. Definitions In this Agreement:

1. “Beverly herd” means that herd of barren ground caribou which utilizes range in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut and regularly bears its young near Beverly Lake in Nunavut, and historically migrates into Saskatchewan, and Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.
2. “Qamanirjuaq herd” means that herd of barren ground caribou which utilizes range in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut and regularly bears its young near Qamanirjuaq Lake in Nunavut and historically migrates into Saskatchewan, and Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.
3. “TRADITIONAL USERS” means those persons recognized by communities on the caribou range as being persons who have traditionally and currently hunted caribou for subsistence.
4. “HABITAT” means the whole or any part of the biosphere upon which the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds depend, including all of the land, water and air that they inhabit, cross or utilize at any time.

B. The Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board

1. A joint management board shall be established to be known as the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board, hereinafter referred to as the “Board,” having the following objectives:
 - (a) to co-ordinate management of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds in the interest of TRADITIONAL USERS and their descendants, who are residents on the range of the caribou, while recognizing the interest of all Canadians in the survival of this resource;
 - (b) to establish a process of shared responsibility for the monitoring of the herds and for the development of management programs between the parties hereto and the TRADITIONAL USERS of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds;
 - (c) to establish communications amongst TRADITIONAL

USERS, between TRADITIONAL USERS and the parties hereto, and amongst the parties hereto in order to ensure coordinated caribou conservation and caribou HABITAT protection for the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds;

- (d) to discharge the collective responsibilities for the conservation and management of caribou and caribou HABITAT within the spirit of this Agreement.

2. Support shall be provided by the parties hereto to the Board in its efforts to achieve coordinated management of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds by responding promptly to recommended measures.

C. Board Responsibilities

Without restricting the generality of clause B of this Agreement, the parties agree that the Board shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

1. To develop and make recommendations to the appropriate governments and to the groups of TRADITIONAL USERS for the conservation and management of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds of barren ground caribou and their HABITAT in order to maintain the herds, as far as reasonably possible, at a size and quality which will sustain the requirements of TRADITIONAL USERS. Such recommendations may include, but are not necessarily limited to:
 - (a) limitations on the annual harvest of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds and the allocation of that harvest amongst the Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba;
 - (b) criteria for regulating the methods of harvest;
 - (c) methods of TRADITIONAL USER participation to assist in the management of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds;
 - (d) caribou research proposals;
 - (e) recommended standardized data collection and presentation;

- (f) a herd management plan for the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds which will include consideration of traditional knowledge, where available; and will take into account the maintenance of the natural balance of ecological systems; the protection of wildlife HABITAT; and the maintenance of vital, healthy wildlife populations capable of sustaining lawful harvesting needs.
- 2. To monitor the caribou HABITAT over the entire ranges of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds so as to facilitate the maintenance and protection of productive caribou HABITAT.
- 3. To conduct an information program and hold such public meetings as are necessary to report on and discuss with TRADITIONAL USERS its responsibilities, findings and progress.
- 4. To assess and report on the operation of its herd management plan to appropriate governments and TRADITIONAL USER groups.
- 5. To submit to the parties hereto annual reports which shall include:
 - (a) a summary of Board activities, recommendations and responses by governments and TRADITIONAL USERS;
 - (b) a review of the state of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds and their HABITAT;
 - (c) a summary of harvests by jurisdiction and community;
 - (d) a financial statement for the operation of the Board.
- 6. To consider any other matters respecting the management of barren ground caribou that are referred to the Board by the parties hereto or Board members. The Board may also consider any other matters respecting the management of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds referred to the Board by any other person or organization.

D. Membership of the Board

1. Up to fifteen members shall be appointed to the Board as follows:
 - (a) The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Government of Canada; The Minister of Conservation, Government of Manitoba; the Minister of Environment and Resource Management, Government of Saskatchewan; the Minister of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development, Government of the Northwest Territories; and the Minister of Sustainable Development, Government of Nunavut shall each appoint one senior official from their respective ministries for a total of five members.
 - (b) the Minister of Conservation, Government of Manitoba, shall appoint two residents from the communities of Northern Manitoba for a total of two members;
 - (c) the Minister of Environment and Resource Management, Government of Saskatchewan, shall appoint two residents from the communities of Northern Saskatchewan for a total of two members; and may appoint a third resident from the communities of Northern Saskatchewan;
 - (d) the Minister of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development, Government of the Northwest Territories, shall:
 - (i) where recommended by the Dene Nation, appoint one resident from the communities in the South Slave Region of the Northwest Territories;
 - (ii) where recommended by the Métis Nation of the Northwest Territories, appoint one resident from the communities in the South Slave Region of the Northwest Territories; for a total of two members;
 - (e) the Minister of Sustainable Development, Government of Nunavut, shall, where recommended by the Kivalliq Wildlife Board, appoint two residents from the communities in the Kivalliq [Keewatin] region of Nunavut and may appoint a third resident

from the communities of the southern Kivalliq [Keewatin] region of Nunavut.

2. The members of the Board shall be appointed for a term of five years, subject to the right of the parties to terminate the appointment of their respective appointees at any time and reappoint Board members in accordance with the above.

E. Board Rules and Procedure

1. The Board shall establish in writing from time to time rules and procedures for its functioning, provided however that:
 - (a) the Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be elected from amongst the members of the Board by secret ballot;
 - (b) the election and replacement of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman shall be by simple majority;
 - (c) thirty days notice of meeting shall be given by mail, telephone or telegram, as appropriate;
 - (d) eight members shall constitute a quorum;
 - (e) decisions of the Board shall be by consensus wherever possible, and shall always require a majority voting in favour, with each member having one vote;
 - (f) no voting by a proxy shall be allowed;
 - (g) the Board shall hold formal meetings twice yearly or more often as necessary at the call of the Chairman;
 - (h) the Board shall keep summary minutes and records of all its meetings and circulate them amongst its members;
 - (i) the Board may establish or dissolve standing committees as it deems necessary to carry out its functions, and set the terms of reference for such standing committees; and
 - (j) the Board members unable to be present at

Board meetings shall receive notice of Board recommendations thirty (30) days in advance of submission to any minister for action, except where there is consent of all Board members in which case recommendation to the Minister(s) can be made forthwith.

F. Finances

1. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement and to funds being appropriated by the legislative authority in respect of each party on an annual basis, the parties hereto shall annually provide funds necessary to ensure the Board functioning in a manner herein before stated provided, however, that all costs for the Board shall not exceed \$75,000.00 annually and that all such annual costs shall be shared equally amongst the parties to this Agreement in accordance with section F-2 below.
2. Prior to the administrative costs for the Board being eligible to be shared by the parties hereto, the Board shall be required to submit to each party an annual estimate of the financial administrative costs, not exceeding \$75,000.00 in each year, and each party shall in writing within thirty days of receipt thereof, indicate its approval or disapproval for such budget and provide reasons therefore. In the event that a majority of the parties hereto approve the annual budget for the administrative costs, the budget shall be shared equally by all parties hereto.
3. Administrative costs to be shared amongst the parties hereto shall include expenditures related to:
 - (a) a secretariat to provide for and follow up on meetings, record and distribute minutes, provide members with informational support, maintain the operation of the Board between meetings, and undertake such other organizational arrangements as the Board may require;
 - (b) the production of an annual report and its distribution;
 - (c) a modest independent research review capability;
 - (d) the production of a newsletter, and other

informational and educational material; and

(e) such other costs as the parties may agree upon.

4. Each party shall be responsible for funding the expenses for salaries or honoraria and other incidental travel expenses, including transportation, meals, accommodation related to Board members appointed or confirmed by that party. The provisions for said expenses shall be in addition to the annual administrative costs provided in section F-1 above.
5. The Board shall annually account for all monies received and disbursed and said records shall be available to any of the parties for inspection upon thirty days written notice to the Chairman.

G. General

1. All reports, summaries or other documentation prepared or otherwise completed under the terms of this Agreement shall become the joint property of all parties hereto and any and all income derived therefrom shall be jointly shared amongst the parties in proportion to expenditures incurred by each party in generating such income.
2. The parties are committed to taking all actions under this Agreement in a way that respects any treaty rights or Aboriginal rights of Aboriginal peoples relating to the hunting of Beverly and Qamanirjuaq barren ground caribou.
3. This Agreement shall take effect on the 1st day of April, 2002, and shall terminate on the 31st day of March, 2012, unless sooner terminated, for any reason, by any of the parties hereto upon six month's notice in writing to the other parties.
4. In recognition of the importance of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds and their HABITAT, the withdrawal of any of the parties from this Agreement shall not preclude the remaining parties from continuing with the objectives and processes set out in this Agreement.
5. This Agreement may be amended at any time by an exchange of letters following unanimous approval by the parties hereto.
6. This Agreement supersedes the Beverly-Qamanirjuaq Barren Ground Caribou Management Agreement made between Manitoba, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut on the 1st day of April, 1999.

