

# 24<sup>th</sup> Annual Report

2005 – 2006



**Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board**

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



Published by the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board  
© July 2006  
Cover photo courtesy of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources,  
Government of the Northwest Territories

## Board Meetings Held 1982 to 2005

#1	August	1982	Saskatoon	SK	#31	December	1992	Uranium City	SK
#2	January	1983	Edmonton	AB	#32	April	1993	Winnipeg	MB
#3	March	1983	Lutsel K'e	NT	#33	September	1993	Prince Albert	SK
#4	June	1983	Yellowknife	NT	#34	January	1994	Winnipeg	MB
#5	September	1983	Black Lake	SK	#35	April	1994	Baker Lake	NU
#6	January	1984	Winnipeg	MB	#36	September	1994	Winnipeg	MB
#7	April	1984	Rankin Inlet	NU	#37	January	1995	Prince Albert	SK
#8	August	1984	Fort Smith	NT	#38	April	1995	Black Lake	SK
#9	November	1984	Saskatoon	SK	#39	September	1995	Thompson	MB
#10	April	1985	Baker Lake	NU	#40	February	1996	Whale Cove	NU
#11	August	1985	Whitehorse	YK	#41	June	1996	Lutselk'e	NT
#12	November	1985	Edmonton	AB	#42	November	1996	Winnipeg	MB
#13	April	1986	Thompson	MB	#43	June	1997	Wollaston	SK
#14	August	1986	Arviat	NU	#44	November	1997	Thompson	MB
#15	April	1987	Saskatoon	SK	#45	May	1998	Tadoule Lake	MB
#16	August	1987	Winnipeg	MB	#46	November	1998	Fort Smith	NT
#17	November	1987	Fort Smith	NT	#47	May	1999	Arviat	NU
#18	April	1988	Winnipeg	MB	#48	November	1999	Winnipeg	MB
#19	August	1988	Stony Rapids	SK	#49	May	2000	Churchill	MB
#20	November	1988	Winnipeg	MB	#50	November	2000	Winnipeg	MB
#21	April	1989	Baker Lake	NU	#51	June	2001	Black Lake	SK
#22	August	1989	Lac Brochet	MB	#52	November	2001	Yellowknife	NT
#23	December	1989	Winnipeg	MB	#53	May	2002	Baker Lake	NU
#24	April	1990	Fond du Lac	SK	#54	November	2002	Winnipeg	MB
#25	August	1990	Lutselk'e	NT	#55	May	2003	Fond du Lac	SK
#26	December	1990	Winnipeg	MB	#56	November	2003	Winnipeg	MB
#27	March	1991	Yellowknife	NT	#57	May	2004	Fort Smith	NT
#28	August	1991	Prince Albert	SK	#58	November	2004	Winnipeg	MB
#29	December	1991	Fort Smith	NT	#59	May	2005	Rankin Inlet	NU
#30	April	1992	Arviat	NU	#60	November	2005	Winnipeg	MB

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

The Hon. Jim Prentice, 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  
Legislative Assembly  
Yellowknife NT X1A 2L9

The Hon. John Nilson, Minister  
Saskatchewan Environment  
Room 361  
Legislative Building  
Regina SK S4S 0B3

The Hon. Patterk Netser, 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 2005-2006.

The year ended on a high note, with a great example of the power of collaborative action. Governments, non-profit organizations and private companies quickly responded to a call by the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board (BQCMB) for funding or in-kind support for 20 satellite collars to be placed on each of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds by March 2006. (While some Qamanirjuaq caribou have been collared since 1993, the Beverly herd had never been collared.)

The request followed the BQCMB's November 2005 meeting when board members – deeply concerned by recent surveys that showed the populations of the Bathurst, Bluenose West, Bluenose East and Cape Bathurst barren-ground caribou herds in the Northwest Territories (NWT) to be in decline – endorsed immediate satellite collaring efforts in order to collect data on spring migration to calving grounds. This paves the way for calving ground population surveys to hopefully go ahead in 2007.

That collaborative spirit yielded more than \$250,000 for the collaring project, with a major contribution of \$200,000 from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) and indications of additional support to come.

Unfortunately, the same enthusiasm has not translated into action by governments or regulatory agencies with regards to recommendations directed to them in the BQCMB's September 2004

position paper, *Protecting Calving Grounds, Post-Calving Areas and Other Important Habitats for Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou*. In light of the escalating and widespread level of mineral exploration in northern Canada, the recommendations outlined urgent action required for the protection of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds and their essential habitats. The Board is deeply concerned that pressures for mineral exploration and development will impact caribou calving and post-calving areas.

Despite this expressed concern, governments have not responded. This contravenes the requirements of the *Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Barren Ground Caribou Management Agreement*, which states (section B-2) that “[s]upport 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.”

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. As it stands now, there’s not enough recent data about the herds and how caribou are using their ranges, and it’s uncertain whether wise management decisions are being made.

The satellite collaring project was an important first step towards gathering current, relevant information. Still, time is running out.

The ability to safeguard the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds will be compromised if action isn’t taken now by governments and regulatory agencies to protect the herds and their habitat. Yet these herds are vital to the residents of 20 communities on or near the caribou ranges. The annual replacement value of the caribou that residents harvest is a minimum \$17 million. Communities have commented that the replacement value is closer to \$25 million, given today’s economic climate. The herds also provide immense and irreplaceable social and cultural benefits to northerners.

With governments publicly courting mining companies to invest in their particular jurisdiction, and high unemployment rates in most northern communities, finding support for conservation measures is an uphill battle. Nunavut, for example, has one of the highest levels of mineral exploration in the country, and a rush by mining companies to explore for uranium in both Nunavut and NWT in order to meet global demand is adding to the pressure.

Over the year, though, the BQCMB met with several organizations and one range community regarding its position paper recommendations and there was some encouraging response, including a unanimously passed resolution of support from the Hudson Bay Neighbours Regional Round Table. The BQCMB also met with Baker Lake’s Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO), representatives of Kivalliq communities at the 2005 Nunavut Trade Mission to Manitoba, Canadian Wildlife Directors at their annual meeting and the Nunavut Mining Symposium in Winnipeg.

In keeping with the Board’s priority to communicate and collaborate with organizations, this past year the BQCMB responded to the NWT Treaty 8 Tribal Council’s request for intervention in an environmental assessment of mineral exploration firm Ur-Energy’s bid to explore for uranium in the Upper Thelon area – a region rich in high-grade uranium. The BQCMB subsequently joined a coalition of like-minded groups concerned about land use activities, permits and dispositions surrounding the Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary. In late 2005, the community of Lutselk’e and the Akaitcho Dene succeeded in persuading INAC to stop issuing prospecting permits on certain important lands in their traditional territories surrounding Great Slave Lake while treaty

implementation negotiations are being finalized.

The BQCMB also supported the Baker Lake HTO's unsuccessful request to INAC and Nunavut's Department of Environment that no new mineral permits be approved or issued for 2006 for a large area extending from the Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary north to the Queen Maud Gulf Migratory Bird Sanctuary and east to Baker Lake. As of February 2006, three uranium companies held all 78 mineral claims on the Beverly calving grounds, downstream of the Thelon Basin watershed.

The dispersion of caribou in 2005-2006 differed starkly between the two herds. Rivers of Qamanirjuaq caribou, in huge numbers, flowed along the west coast of Hudson Bay between Churchill and Arviat, providing hunters with easy access throughout the fall, winter and spring. On the other hand, almost no Beverly caribou travelled into Saskatchewan or near caribou-range communities in NWT, and the satellite collaring work done in March 2006 discovered that the Beverly and at least two other herds, the Ahik and Qamanirjuaq, were mixing on its winter range north of Saskatchewan.

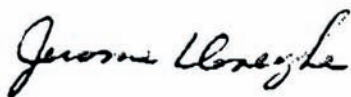
The *Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Barren Ground Caribou Management Agreement* stipulates that we provide a summary of caribou harvests by jurisdiction and community. In recent years, harvest data have been difficult to obtain. Governments ceased the collection of harvest data and relied instead on harvest 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. Last year, in an attempt to update these harvest estimates, we contacted departmental staff and HTOs around the ranges to see whether the 2002 harvest estimates had changed.

This year, we again contacted departmental staff and HTOs to see whether last year's estimates had changed. Reports estimated the caribou harvest to be about 3,772 animals from the Beverly herd (compared to about 3,634 caribou in 2004-2005) and about 10,308 animals from the Qamanirjuaq herd (compared to about 7,970 caribou in 2004-2005). The figures reported in our 2005-2006 annual report are primarily estimates only, particularly for local harvest levels.

The BQCMB proved this year that it plays a critical role in providing a single window for management of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds, and will continue to press for other important measures – caribou population surveys, the collection of information about harvest levels, gauging rising levels of human activities on the caribou ranges, and urging governments to assess cumulative effects and minimize negative impacts resulting from these activities. Previous initiatives involving communities and youth initiatives have also been earmarked as priorities.

The BQCMB has redefined its role to work collaboratively with government organizations and the private sector to address crucial issues and opportunities facing caribou. That is not to say that the BQCMB will supplant governments who have a responsibility to fulfill their mandate for caribou management. The year 2006-2007 will be critical for the Board as it steps out further in this new role and urges governments to meet expectations and obligations, especially for monitoring caribou populations and calving grounds, and protecting key habitats.

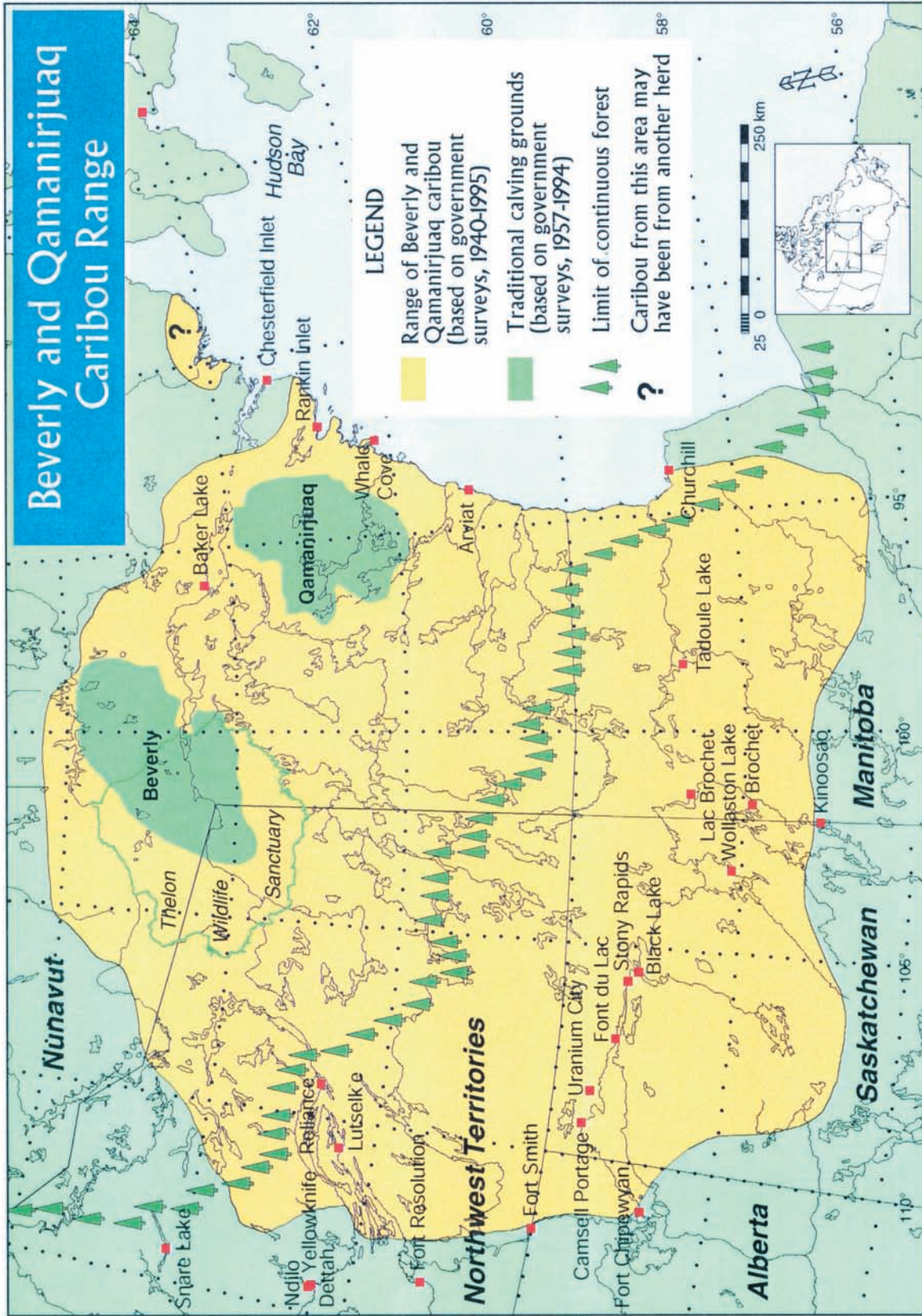


Jerome Denechezhe  
Chairman  
July 12, 2006

## Table of Contents

<b>The Annual Caribou Cycle .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>The Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Summary of Board Activities, Recommendations and Responses .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Review of the State of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Herds .....</b>	<b>18</b>
Map: Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Range .....	8
Appendix 1: Papers Received .....	23
Appendix 2: Financial Statements of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board (for the year ended March 31, 2006) .....	26
Appendix 3: Financial Statements of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Scholarship Fund (for the year ended December 31, 2005) .....	36
Appendix 4: Harvest Estimates .....	41
Appendix 5: Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Barren Ground Caribou Management Agreement .....	43







# 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 NWT. 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

2005–2006

## **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 2005	Rankin Inlet, Nunavut
November 2005	Winnipeg, Manitoba

## **Board Officers**

### Up to October 2005:

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

### November 2005 - present:

Jerome Denechezhe	Chairman
Daryll Hedman	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](mailto:rossthompson@mts.net)

Web site: [www.arctic-caribou.com](http://www.arctic-caribou.com)

BQCMB charitable registration number: 86620 7574 RR00

**Board Members****Date appointed**Manitoba

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

Saskatchewan

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).

### Northwest Territories

Representing the Northwest Territory Métis Nation:  
Earl Evans (Fort Smith) 27.11.03

Alternate is Arthur Beck (Hay River).

Representing the Dene Nation:  
August Enzoe (Lutselk'e) 11.01.99

Alternate is Joe Catholique (Lutselk'e).

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

Alternate is Carl McLean (Iqaluit).

# Summary of Board Activities, Recommendations and Responses

## Activities

During the year under review (April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006), the BQCMB conducted the following activities:

1. Quickly spearheaded fundraising of more than \$250,000 from government, non-profit and private sector sources to pay for the deployment of 20 satellite collars on the Beverly herd and 20 satellite collars (10 new and 10 refurbished) on the Qamanirjuaq herd in March 2006. The government of NWT conducted the collaring project for the Beverly herd while the governments of Manitoba and Nunavut collared the Qamanirjuaq caribou. A year's worth of data will be gathered on seasonal movements, including spring migration to calving grounds, in preparation for population surveys that will hopefully go ahead on both herds in 2007. Urgent action was needed because the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds have not been surveyed since 1994, and recent surveys have shown that four barren-ground caribou herds in NWT are declining.
2. Sent information packages to all mining companies with interests on the calving grounds of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou. By furnishing the BQCMB's September 2004 position paper, *Protecting Calving Grounds, Post-Calving Areas and Other Important Habitats for Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou*, its plain language summary and *Caribou News in Brief*, the Board hoped to familiarize companies with caribou conservation issues in order to build collaborative relationships that would lead to financial and/or other support in conservation endeavours. Some mining companies subsequently provided funds for satellite collaring.
3. Spoke with mayors, councillors and senior administrative officers from two Manitoba and seven Nunavut communities at the Hudson Bay Neighbours Regional Round Table (HBNRRT) meeting in Rankin Inlet. The group unanimously passed a resolution supporting the BQCMB's position paper recommendations and committing the HBNRRT to send letters pushing for action by Manitoba and Nunavut agencies responsible for caribou management, land use planning, protected areas planning, land and water management, and environmental review and impact assessment. The HBNRRT sent a letter to the ministers of INAC, Manitoba Conservation and Nunavut Environment in mid-August.
4. Met with the HTO in Baker Lake in October 2005 to present recommendations from the BQCMB's position paper, and to ask for their support.
5. Addressed representatives of Kivalliq communities at the 2005 Nunavut Trade Mission to Manitoba in Winnipeg, a forum to discuss economic development between Nunavut and Manitoba, especially the proposed Nunavut-Manitoba road. The BQCMB warned that a road through migration routes and other key caribou habitats could be disastrous.
6. Was invited to sit on the Nunavut-Manitoba Road Route Selection Study's Project Advisory Council, and attended a meeting in Thompson in the fall of 2005.
7. Spoke at the pivotal Canadian Wildlife Directors meeting in Regina about the intense levels of mineral exploration activity taking place on the ranges of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds, and efforts to protect the herds and their habitat. Wildlife directors from across Canada offered helpful suggestions, including pushing to get caribou surveys done in order to



substantiate claims for the need to protect the herds.

8. Met with Prince Albert Grand Council advisor Barry Hunter and Manitoba Wildlands director Gail Whelan Enns to further publicize the BQCMB position paper recommendations.
9. Spoke at a Nunavut Mining Symposium in Winnipeg in February 2006.
10. Continued mapping land use activities across the caribou ranges with the assistance of INAC and WWF-Canada to see how activities relate to seasonal caribou ranges and how activities change from year to year. INAC mapped data from their land use database for NWT and Nunavut. However, the Board has still not received comparable information from the governments of Manitoba or Saskatchewan. WWF-Canada used data from the INAC database to produce maps showing companies with mineral rights in the calving grounds and across the caribou ranges. Summary tables were produced by the BQCMB to accompany these maps. Both the mineral rights on calving grounds map and summary tables were posted on the BQCMB website and periodically updated.
11. Reviewed environmental assessment materials provided on the Nunavut Impact Review Board's website prior to the final hearing on Cumberland Resources' proposed Meadowbank gold mine, 70 kilometres north of Baker Lake.
12. Responded to the NWT Treaty 8 Tribal Council's request for intervention in an environmental assessment of Ur-Energy Inc.'s proposal to explore for uranium in the Upper Thelon area. Registered the BQCMB as an intervener and participated in the Ur-Energy Screech Lake Environmental Assessment Pre-hearing Conference held by the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board (MVEIRB). Prepared to present at a public hearing of the MVEIRB, but Ur-Energy withdrew its application in response to public pressure for a full review of its proposed project.
13. Joined like-minded groups to discuss common issues concerning mineral exploration in the Upper Thelon Watershed, due to an expected increase in uranium mineral exploration there. The Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation, Baker Lake HTO, BQCMB, Prince Albert Grand Council, WWF-Canada, and NWT Chapter of the Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society are among those in the coalition.
14. Took part in drafting a letter from the coalition to ministers of INAC, NWT Environment and Natural Resources, and Nunavut Environment concerning proposed land use activities, permits and dispositions surrounding the Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary. The BQCMB was asked to sign the final letter in November 2005 but now the letter is under revision.
15. Conducted research on published works regarding the effects of uranium mining on caribou.
16. Published full-colour plain language summaries of the BQCMB's position paper in English and Inuktitut in April 2005, and a Dene version in August 2005. The summaries, for distribution mainly to caribou-range communities, resulted from a partnership with WWF-Canada to further communications and consultations about BQCMB recommendations for protecting caribou and habitats.
17. Produced a two-page media backgrounder summarizing highlights of the plain language summaries.
18. Conducted media interviews and wrote letters to editors of various newspapers. Press coverage resulted in *Nunatsiaq News*, CBC North, *PAGC Tribune* and Missinipi Broadcasting

Corporation.

19. Published and distributed 100 copies of the *Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Plan 2005–2012*, the long-term management strategy that will guide the BQCMB. Added the management plan to the BQCMB's website, [www.arctic-caribou.com](http://www.arctic-caribou.com)
20. Produced 100 copies each of Inuktitut and Dene observation cards for northerners who may witness human-caused disturbances to caribou. These joined English cards previously distributed to hunters, pilots and others active on the caribou ranges. An online submission form and printable PDF versions of the card are available at [www.arctic-caribou.com](http://www.arctic-caribou.com).
21. Published two issues of *Caribou News in Brief* and updated the BQCMB website, which now includes a map of mining interests on the caribou calving grounds prepared by WWF-Canada, and tabular summaries of these rights. Also issued e-mail updates on the work of the BQCMB to approximately 200 recipients, and answered 22 e-mail queries received via the website.
22. Produced and distributed 25 copies of the BQCMB 23<sup>rd</sup> Annual Report: 2004-2005, and added it to the Board's website.
23. Updated the BQCMB's operating procedures for textual changes, providing additional accountability and clarifying Board communication, including dealings with the media.
24. Negotiated a new funding agreement with WWF-Canada that goes toward ongoing efforts to secure protection for the caribou herds and their habitat. WWF-Canada also provided funding for satellite collaring and a youth internship.
25. Launched four new initiatives in 2006, with Board funding being considered seed money to solicit co-operating agencies with funding. Some initiatives began in 2005-2006, while others will begin later. The initiatives include:
  - interviewing elders in Lac Brochet, Manitoba to add to community-based caribou monitoring efforts;
  - recruiting candidates for a BQCMB youth intern program;
  - authoring an article on the value of caribou to northerners, both economically and culturally, for publication in a peer-review journal; and,
  - contributing to satellite collaring costs and coordinating efforts to raise funds for this work.
26. Provided funding and reviewed the final report and recommendations of a caribou monitoring project conducted by Anne Kendrick, a post-doctoral researcher who held workshops in Baker Lake, Arviat, Lac Brochet and Fond du Lac to ascertain regional monitoring priorities. Also distributed the video *Monitoring Change*, featuring testimony from workshop participants, in English, Inuktitut and Dene.
27. Attended the second annual meeting of the CircumArctic Rangifer Monitoring & Assessment (CARMA) Network in Vancouver. CARMA, an international caribou and reindeer monitoring network, is planning projects that will take place in the areas of field biology, remote sensing-based habitat monitoring and community-based monitoring. The network has submitted a funding proposal for more than \$4 million to conduct this work across the circumarctic over five years from 2006 to 2011.
28. Attended a meeting of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board in Igloolik and provided key excerpts from the *Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Plan 2005–2012* (including Inuktitut translation), plus the Inuktitut version of the BQCMB observation card recording

human-caused disturbances to caribou, and referenced human-caused disturbance. Also provided the PowerPoint presentation, *BQCMB Position Paper – Protecting Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou and Caribou Range*.

29. Attended the International Association for Impact Assessment's Wildlife and Environmental Impact Assessment Conference hosted by the Association's NWT Chapter in Yellowknife to learn the latest on wildlife issues and environmental assessment in NWT and Nunavut.
30. Granted a \$1,500 Caribou Management Scholarship Fund award to Matt Fredlund of Rankin Inlet, Nunavut, a Natural Resources Technology Program student at Aurora College in Fort Smith, NWT. In 2005, general educational pursuits were recognized rather than a specific research project about Canadian barren-ground caribou.
31. Accepted a 2005 Spirit of the Earth Award from Manitoba Hydro at a special ceremony held in Winnipeg on Aboriginal Day, June 21, 2005. The BQCMB was lauded for many years of safeguarding the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds.
32. Participated in a three-day Bathurst Caribou Workshop hosted by the NWT Department of Environment and Natural Resources in Yellowknife. The workshop theme was "Working Together to Link Management to Health of the Herd." Topics included an update on the status of the Bathurst caribou herd and a review of plans for implementation of the herd management plan.

## Board recommendations and responses by governments and traditional users

1. Recommendation to Manitoba Conservation, Saskatchewan Environment, NWT's Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Nunavut's Department of Environment and INAC that they support satellite collaring of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds in the spring of 2006, in preparation for surveys to follow as soon as possible.

Funding for satellite collaring came from governments and other sources:

INAC	\$180,000 (holdback: \$20,000)
Manitoba Conservation	\$ 16,000
Titan Uranium	\$ 10,000
Cogema Resources	\$ 10,000
De Beers Canada Exploration Inc.	\$ 1,000
World Wildlife Fund	\$ 10,000
BQCMB	\$ 10,000

In addition, the government of NWT carried out the deployment of 20 satellite collars on the Beverly herd and the governments of Manitoba and Nunavut carried out the deployment of 20 satellite collars on the Qamanirjuaq herd.

2. Reiteration of recommendation to Manitoba Conservation, Saskatchewan Environment, NWT's Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Nunavut's Department of Environment and INAC 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*.

While support-in-principle was received from the governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and NWT following the release of the BQCMB's position paper in September 2004, no concrete action has yet been taken. And while INAC offered to co-ordinate meetings with regulators in Nunavut to initiate discussions on the paper, no action has yet been taken. Finally, no response has ever been received from the government of Nunavut.

# Review of the State of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Herds

## Nunavut

There was a spectacular abundance of caribou in Nunavut's Kivalliq Region between 2005-2006, with sightings of tens of thousands of animals at a time. What's more, there were no reports received of unhealthy caribou, said Department of Environment wildlife manager (Kivalliq Region) and BQCMB member **Dan Shewchuk**, and Arviat regional biologist **Mitch Campbell**.

BQCMB member **Laurent Angalik** of Arviat found that, as a hunter, these were the healthiest caribou he had ever seen, with lots of fat on the animals and good meat. The caribou arrived around October 2005 and stayed throughout the winter until May, when they began their spring migration to the calving grounds.

Like Nunavut, residents of northern Manitoba reported seeing massive groups of caribou in the same fall-through-spring timeframe.

In Nunavut, caribou were so plentiful that some residents said they had never seen so many Qamanirjuaq caribou before. Campbell said this may be due to the location of sightings (many caribou in a single open space could seem to be more numerous than the same number of animals spread out over a larger area). Or it could be that caribou from other herds are straying over to the Qamanirjuaq range, something that might be a factor in declining population levels. The ranges of the Beverly, Bathurst and Ahiak all overlap with a section of the Qamanirjuaq range, and the population of at least one of those herds, the Bathurst, dropped in its most recent census.

Nunavut experienced an excellent winter in 2005-2006 with very moderate temperatures and almost no storms.

In 2005-2006, the government of Nunavut continued work on a vegetation mapping program that is mapping caribou habitat. The focus was on the Qamanirjuaq range, compared to the emphasis the previous year on the Beverly range.

Another ongoing priority was the satellite collaring program that has been in place since 1993, broadly monitoring the movements of the Qamanirjuaq herd. The government of Nunavut also played a key role with the government of Manitoba in the deployment of 10 new and 10 refurbished satellite collars on caribou in March 2006. In Nunavut, wildlife officer **Joe Savakitaq** and the crew of Heli-Horizon Inc. (the helicopter company that assisted in the deployment) placed five collars on caribou cows north of Arviat while in Manitoba, 15 caribou cows were collared near Nunalla.



A government of Nunavut classification study that took place roughly a month later classified approximately 17,000 caribou into categories of age and sex. Initial analysis of the data suggests a recruitment rate of approximately 15 per cent, which implies a stable population.

## **Manitoba**

In 2005, similar to the previous year, the Qamanirjuaq caribou migrated into Manitoba by late August, reported Manitoba Conservation regional wildlife manager and BQCMB vice-chairman **Daryll Hedman**.

Again, the herd entered Manitoba at the eastern edge of the province and took a southwestern swing down through the province, to Lac Brochet and Brochet. They then travelled north of South Indian Lake by late January. There were again very high numbers observed along the winter road system to all three northern communities.

**Albert Thorassie**, a BQCMB member from Tadoule Lake, reported that caribou arrived in his area around the end of October. Some were spotted on the lake south of Tadoule Lake and on the winter road to the west. The caribou were very fat and in good condition this past year, and there were lots of them. Northern Manitoba experienced an extremely mild winter, with temperatures barely dipping below -40 C and marginal snow depths.

BQCMB chairman **Jerome Denechezhe** of Lac Brochet said the caribou arrived near his community toward the end of November, about two weeks later than usual. They had travelled in from the east and stayed all winter, leaving at the end of April. These caribou were also very healthy.

This past year saw increased hunting pressure by resident hunters along the winter road system, resulting in even more harvesting there than in 2004-2005. Harvest numbers out of the communities of Brochet, Lac Brochet and Tadoule Lake were about average with other years. South Indian Lake hunters hunted more to the northwest of the community into the Big Sand Lake area. The harvest out of South Indian Lake was considered down for this season.

As with the previous year, the Qamanirjuaq caribou stayed an unusually long period of time in Manitoba. During the first weeks of March, very high numbers of caribou were noted along the Hudson Bay coastline near the Nunavut border, all cows and calves. Bulls were still spotted at Tadoule Lake in the latter part of May, about to start their northern migration.

Again, for the second year in a row, there was no fire activity on the caribou range – no fires were reported or actioned for the entire season.

On March 8, 2006, the government of Manitoba took part in the satellite-collaring project carried

out in tandem with the government of Nunavut. Despite poor weather conditions, Hedman and staff members of Heli-Horizon Inc. successfully attached collars to 15 healthy animals near Nunalla without incident.

## Northwest Territories

High snowfall in NWT during the winter of 2004-2005 delayed the spring migration of the Beverly herd to their calving grounds in the summer of 2005, reported BQCMB member **Deb Johnson**, the regional biologist for the South Slave Region. Over the past few years, satellite collaring location data has been gleaned from a single Beverly caribou that was unintentionally outfitted with a satellite collar during collaring of the Bathurst caribou. That collared Beverly animal did not reach the calving grounds until June 5, 2005, covering most of the journey in the 10 days prior to her arrival.

The migration patterns of the Beverly herd are unclear after this point because Beverly caribou did not winter close to any of the usual communities in NWT, including Fort Smith and Lutselk'e.

During the summer of 2005, 125 fires were recorded on the winter caribou range in NWT. Each fire's average size was 1,874 hectares, for a total of 234,199.29 hectares burned.

Fall arrived late in 2005, and this may have been the reason Beverly caribou didn't travel into northern Saskatchewan, as has been the norm over the past few years. Caribou hesitate to cross bodies of water that aren't frozen. There is speculation that wintering Beverly caribou may have travelled south to northwestern Manitoba, or west onto the Bathurst caribou range. The single Beverly caribou that had been collared along with Bathurst animals died in July 2005, leaving a gap in clues as to the whereabouts of the Beverly herd.

BQCMB member **August Enzoe** of Lutselk'e said that, once more, no Beverly caribou wintered near his community, a trend that has repeated itself for more than 15 years. Since caribou herds mix during the winter, caribou close to the community in 2005-2006 may have been Ahiak caribou, or Bathurst caribou north of Lutselk'e.

Likewise, when BQCMB member **Earl Evans** of Fort Smith taught a course on harvesting and butchering caribou again this past February for the Natural Resources Technology Program at Aurora College's Thebacha Campus, the caribou he and his students harvested in the Magpie Lake area, about 60 kilometres south of Fort Reliance, may have been Beverly or Bathurst caribou. At the request of NWT's Department of Environment and Natural Resources, which is conducting caribou condition studies following recent population surveys that showed four barren-ground caribou herds in decline, Evans also collected 107 samples from the Bathurst caribou herd between February and March. Seventy-one samples came from the McDonald Lake area southwest of Lutselk'e while 36 samples came from the Brown Lake area, north of Yellowknife.

Evans found that caribou from the Simpson Islands near McDonald Lake were in excellent condition, but animals from Brown Lake were very poor, although their pregnancy rates were extremely high.

Spring came early to the region in 2006, following a fairly mild winter. In March 2006, the government of NWT spearheaded a first-ever satellite collaring program for the Beverly herd. From March 8-10, Johnson worked with a capture crew from Diversified Environmental Services to place 20 new collars on caribou cows. A reconnaissance survey had been staged prior to this in order to locate caribou, and collaring took place about 250 kilometres north of Stony Rapids, north of the NWT border.

Location data from the spring migration of the collared animals to traditional calving grounds later showed that the caribou were from a mix of herds, however: 12 were from the Ahiak herd, six were from the Beverly herd, one was from the Qamanirjuaq herd and one died in late March. INAC has committed to purchasing 14 more collars, and the government of NWT is still determining when a second satellite collaring effort would go ahead to bring the number of collared Beverly animals up to 20.

## **Saskatchewan**

In sharp contrast to the previous year, very few caribou appeared on the winter range of the Beverly herd in Saskatchewan during the 2005-2006 period, reported **Tim Trottier**, wildlife ecologist for the Shield Region and BQCMB member. The caribou remained largely in NWT over the winter.

Small numbers of caribou crossed from NWT into Saskatchewan during the fall migration. Shortly before December, residents reported scattered sightings of a few caribou along the Saskatchewan border but after that, it became difficult to hunt them. Since caribou don't move around much in the mid-winter period, pinpointing their whereabouts is difficult if the animals are not in large groups. As in past years, caribou entered the eastern part of Saskatchewan, coming from Manitoba and Nunavut.

Seeking caribou to hunt, residents from Uranium City and Camsell Portage travelled east to Fond du Lac and north of the NWT border to Dunvegan Lake. Although caribou were sparse, they were able to harvest a few. BQCMB member **Billy Shott** of Uranium City and alternate member **Joe Martin** of Fond du Lac said that the caribou here were skinny with little back fat or muscle mass.

Meanwhile, hunters from Fond du Lac and Black Lake chartered some flights north to Rennie Lake, NWT. They also drove southeast to Wollaston near the Manitoba border to hunt. Here, as in 2004-2005, scattered groups of caribou were distributed along the Cochrane River north of Wollaston Lake, as well as east and southeast along the Manitoba border. Their numbers were

sufficient to attract hunters. Residents of Brochet reportedly harvested caribou within 20 minutes by snowmobile northwest of the community along the Saskatchewan-Manitoba border.

Residents of Black Lake hunted caribou at Selwyn Lake in late fall, and further east along the Saskatchewan-NWT border south of Snowbird Lake. By winter time, the caribou had drifted further north to Wholdaia Lake and surrounding areas in NWT, according to BQCMB alternate member **Pierre Robillard**. Black Lake residents hunted in this area as well as north of Wollaston Lake. Caribou harvested in NWT in late fall were reported to be in poor condition with cuts on the legs from breaking through thin ice during the fall migration, and less than normal fat reserves. Caribou harvested near Wollaston Lake were reported to be in moderate to good condition, but one hunter from Stanley Mission remarked about heavy parasite loads on animals he butchered.

Saskatchewan experienced a mild winter this past year with only a few days of severe cold weather. Shott reported that there was a thick layer of ice from fall rain and ice storms on the winter range in NWT. He attributed the poor condition of caribou in late winter and their failure to travel on to Saskatchewan winter range to those early fall storms. Snow was only ankle-deep until mid-January, and poor ice conditions inhibited snowmobile travel from late February to the end of March. Lake Athabasca was ice-free unusually early this year, by late May.

In 2005, there were approximately 109 fires on the caribou range, burning an estimated total of 166,901 hectares, said communications consultant **Jeanette Krayetski** of Saskatchewan Environment's Prince Albert Fire Centre. These figures are an estimate because Saskatchewan Environment has data only for its larger Modified Response Zone, of which the Observation Zone encompasses 90 percent, said Krayetski. The Beverly range lies within the Observation Zone.

The government of Saskatchewan solicited information from the communities on the distribution, movements, harvest and condition of barren-ground caribou in Saskatchewan. Observation cards intended to document caribou reactions to human activity on the range were also distributed, but as yet none have been returned. Government field staff and Board representatives routinely provided reports on caribou movements and distribution, and also exchanged concerns about increasing hunting pressure from southern hunters, lack of caribou in some parts of the range and industrial development activity, namely mineral exploration.

## Papers Received

Among the papers and digital documents provided for the BQCMB during 2005-2006 were:

Annual Report 2003-2004, Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies (ACUNS).

Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Co-ordinating Committee – northern Quebec (report), Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Co-ordinating Committee, 2004.

Manitoba Protected Lands (map), Manitoba Wildlands, May 2004.

Draft West Kitikmeot Regional Land Use Plan, Nunavut Planning Commission, November 2004.

A Management Plan for the Bathurst Caribou Herd, the Bathurst Caribou Management Planning Committee, Nov. 4, 2004.

Land & Water (newsletter), Nunavut Planning Commission, December 2004.

Meeting Highlights, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, Dec. 7 - 9, 2004.

Historic Hydro Gallery – Manitoba, Canada (CD-ROM), Manitoba Wildlands, January 2005.

BQCMB-INAC (Nunavut Regional Office) Comprehensive Funding Agreement, INAC-BQCMB, March 21, 2005.

Protecting Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou for All Time (English and Inuktitut versions), plain language summary of the BQCMB position paper, Protecting Calving Grounds, Post-Calving Areas and Other Important Habitats for Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou (September 2004), Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board, April 2005.

Cross-Cultural and Landscape Level Understanding of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Barren-ground Caribou Ranges, study requirements, INAC and Chad Sheppard, Chartered Accountant (auditor for BQCMB), April 2005.

WWF-BQCMB Partnership Project Updates, written by Ross Thompson (and submitted to WWF-Canada), April 2005.

Nunavut-Manitoba Route Selection Study Plan (CD-ROM), SNC-Lavalin, April 2005.

Protecting Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou and Caribou Range (PowerPoint presentations), Leslie Wakelyn for the BQCMB, presented to the Kivalliq Trade Mission, the Canadian Wildlife Directors Committee Meeting, the Hudson Bay Neighbours Regional Round Table, and provided to the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, April 27, 2005, May 11, 2005, May 17, 2005 and Sept. 13, 2005 (respectively).

Toward a Mineral Exploration and Mining Strategy for Nunavut, Department of Economic Development and Transportation, Government of Nunavut, May 2005.



Economic Development Based on Local Resources: Commercial Harvesting, Southampton Island, Wildlife Division, Department of Environment, Government of Nunavut, May 2005.

Land Use Activities on Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Range (map), INAC Information Management Group (Yellowknife) and Leslie Wakelyn, May 2005 and November 2005.

Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Plan 2005-2012, Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board, May 2005.

Community-Based Caribou Monitoring on the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Barren-Ground Caribou Ranges (executive summary of the final report), Anne Kendrick, May 2005.

NTI Wildlife Department (PowerPoint presentation), Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., May 2005.

Manitoba-Nunavut Road Route Selection Study updates (PowerPoint presentations), SNC-Lavalin Inc., May 2005 and November 2005.

Consultations and Communications about Protecting Calving Grounds, Post-Calving Areas and Other Important Habitats for Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou (progress report), Leslie Wakelyn, summary of BQCMB work to June 30, 2005.

Western Arctic Caribou Trails (newsletter), Western Arctic Caribou Herd Working Group, Summer 2005.

Community-Based Caribou Monitoring on the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Barren-Ground Caribou Ranges (final report), Anne Kendrick, July 2005.

BQCMB 23rd Annual Report: 2004-2005, Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board, July 2005.

Public Committees, Boards and Councils Handbook, Cabinet Secretariat, Department of Executive, Government of the Northwest Territories, August 2005.

Protecting Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou for All Time (Dene version), plain language summary of the BQCMB position paper, Protecting Calving Grounds, Post-Calving Areas and Other Important Habitats for Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou (September 2004), Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board, August 2005.

Introduction to the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board (updated PowerPoint presentation), September 2005.

Companies with Mineral Rights in the Calving Grounds of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Herds (map), prepared by WWF-Canada (Yellowknife) and Leslie Wakelyn, September 2005 and February 2006.

Summaries of Mineral Rights Issued on the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Calving Grounds (tables), Leslie Wakelyn, September 2005, December 2005, and February 2006.

Meadowbank Gold Project update (PowerPoint presentation), Cumberland Resources Ltd., November 2005.

Update on WWF-Canada joint projects (PowerPoint presentation), WWF-Canada, November 2005.

Update on Saskatchewan Forest Fire Management Policies and update on Northwest Territories Forest Fire Management Policies (PowerPoint presentations), Saskatchewan Environment and NWT Environment and Natural Resources, respectively, November 2005.

Estimated Costs for Placement of Satellite Collars on Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou in Spring (March - April) 2006 (table), Leslie Wakelyn, December 2005.

Summary of Mineral Rights on the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Ranges in Northwest Territories and Nunavut (table), Leslie Wakelyn, December 2005.

An Uncertain Future for Barren-ground Caribou in Northern Canada? Article written by Leslie Wakelyn for the BQCMB and submitted to United Nations Environment Programme for potential inclusion in State of the Arctic Report, January 2006.

NWT Environment and Natural Resources report on activities to implement the Bathurst Caribou Management Plan, NWT Environment and Natural Resources, February 2006.

Caribou Forever – Our Heritage, Our Responsibility: A Barren-ground Caribou Management Strategy for the Northwest Territories, 2006-2010, NWT Environment and Natural Resources, February 2006.

Starting the clock for the CARMA Network: Global Change, Resilience and Human-Rangifer Systems of the CircumArctic, CARMA proposal to International Polar Year, March 2006.

Financial Statements of

**BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ  
CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD**

For the Year ended March 31, 2006

*Chad Sheppard*  
Chartered Accountant Inc.

345 Main Street  
PO Box 1900  
Stonewall, Manitoba  
R0C 2Z0  
Phone (204) 467-7142  
Fax (204) 467-7146

435 Main Street  
Selkirk, Manitoba  
R1A 1V4  
Phone (204) 482-7440  
Fax (204) 785-8297

## AUDITORS' 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, 2006 and the statement of earnings and retained earnings 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, 2006 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.



Chartered Accountants Inc.

Stonewall, Manitoba

June 26, 2006

# BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

## Balance Sheet

March 31, 2006, with comparative figures for 2005

	2006	2005
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 14,140	\$ 60,489
Accounts receivable	36,000	22,747
Prepaid expenses	1,500	-
Receivable from Scholarship Fund (note 3)	1,625	-
GST receivable	10,425	2,063
	<b>\$ 63,690</b>	<b>\$ 85,299</b>

## Liabilities and Net Assets

Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 7,372	\$ 11,390
Deferred contributions (note 2)	20,000	57,357
Payable to Scholarship Fund (note 3)	-	25
	<b>27,372</b>	<b>68,772</b>
Net assets		
Unrestricted net assets	36,318	16,527
	<b>36,318</b>	<b>16,527</b>
	<b>\$ 63,690</b>	<b>\$ 85,299</b>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:



Director



Director



# BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

## Statement of Operations

For the year ended March 31, 2006, with comparative figures for 2005

	Budget	2006	2005
Revenue:			
Core funding			
DIAND	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
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
Miscellaneous	-	8,302	-
		88,302	80,000
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board	-	-	10,000
World Wildlife Fund	51,165	42,500	47,500
Province of Manitoba	-	16,000	-
DIAND (schedule)	41,100	200,000	41,100
Other revenue	2,896	24,037	2,848
		282,537	101,448
Add: deferred revenue, beginning of year	-	57,357	-
Less: deferred revenue, end of year		(20,000)	(57,357)
Total revenue		408,196	124,091
Expenses:			
Administration			
Professional services	25,000	41,259	-
Management plan	5,000	2,573	-
Meeting expense	3,000	3,844	2,668
Secretariat fees	22,700	24,957	16,897
Audit fees and bank charges	2,907	2,874	3,184
Office expense	13,960	3,465	3,988
Transitional expenses	-	-	5,000
	72,567	78,972	31,737
Programs			
Public relations and education	11,500	29,143	17,149
Studies and reports	25,000	-	21,673
Caribou monitoring	6,032	1,518	-
Community projects	20,000	-	-
Research study (schedule)	-	8,347	41,100
Collaring project (schedule)	200,000	270,425	-
		309,433	79,922
Total expenditures		388,405	111,659
Net earnings	\$	19,791	\$ 12,432

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

## Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the year ended March 31, 2006, with comparative figures for 2005

		2006		2005
Net assets, beginning of year	\$	16,527	\$	4,095
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures		19,791		12,432
Net assets, end of year	\$	36,318	\$	16,527

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2006

## 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, 2006

## 2. Deferred contributions:

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

	2006	2005
Word Wildlife Fund	\$ 20,000	\$ 47,500
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board	-	9,857
	\$ 20,000	\$ 57,357

## 3. Receivable from Scholarship Fund:

The amount consists of the excess of payments made to scholarship recipients less interest deposited for the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq 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 flows:

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

## Schedule of Collaring Project Revenue and Expenditures

For the year ended March 31, 2006, with comparative figures for 2005

	2006	2005
Revenues:		
DIAND	\$ 200,000	\$ -
Province of Manitoba	\$ 16,000	\$ -
World Wildlife Fund	\$ 10,000	\$ -
Donations	\$ 21,000	\$ -
GST rebate	\$ 8,302	\$ -
	255,302	-
Expenditures:		
Transportation	78,320	-
Equipment	192,105	
	270,425	
Net loss	\$ (15,123)	\$ -

# 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, 2006, with comparative figures for 2005

	Budget	2006	2005
Revenue:			
DIAND	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 41,100
		-	41,100
Expenditures:			
Honoraria	-	-	13,060
Meals	-	-	4,313
Video and audio tapes	-	1,000	930
Telephone, postage, photocopying	-	-	181
Meeting room rental	-	-	780
Translation and interpretation	-	3,000	4,406
Videographer	-	4,347	2,400
Community workshop co-chairs	-	-	4,200
GIS technical services	-	-	3,000
Travel	-	-	6,430
Other	-	-	1,400
		8,347	41,100
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	\$	(8,347)	\$ -

# BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Schedule of DIAND Core Funding  
Schedule of Revenue and Expenditures

For the year ended March 31, 2006, with comparative figures for 2005

	Budget	2006	2005
Revenue:			
DIAND	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
		20,000	20,000
Expenditures:			
Administration	20,000	12,857	14,112
		12,857	14,112
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	\$	7,143	\$ 5,888



Financial Statements of

**BEVERLY AND  
QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU  
MANAGEMENT  
SCHOLARSHIP FUND**

For the Year ended December 31, 2005

***Chad Sheppard***  
Chartered Accountant Inc.

345 Main Street  
PO Box 1900  
Stonewall, Manitoba  
R0C 2Z0  
Phone (204) 467-7142  
Fax (204) 467-7146

435 Main Street  
Selkirk, Manitoba  
R1A 1V4  
Phone (204) 482-7440  
Fax (204) 785-8297

## 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, 2005 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, 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 Inc.

Stonewall, Manitoba  
June 26, 2006

# BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND

## Balance Sheet

December 31, 2005, with comparative figures for 2004

	2005	2004
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 2,124	\$ 2,124
Non-redeemable RBC GIC, 2.85%, due Dec. 31, 2004	-	10,000
Non-redeemable RBC GIC, 3.25%, due Dec. 31, 2005	10,000	10,000
Non-redeemable RBC GIC, 3.85%, due Dec. 31, 2006	10,000	10,000
Receivable from Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board	-	25
	22,124	32,149
Non-redeemable RBC GIC, 4.30%, due Dec. 31, 2007	10,000	10,000
Non-redeemable RBC GIC, 4.5%, due Dec. 31, 2008	11,425	-
	\$ 43,549	\$ 42,149

## Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity


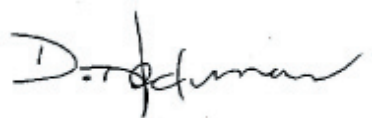
Current liabilities:		
Payable to the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board	\$ 1,625	\$ -

## Fund Balance

Unrestricted, end of year	41,924	42,149
	41,924	42,149
	\$ 43,549	\$ 42,149

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:

# BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND

and Retained Earnings

Year ended December 31, 2005, with comparative figures for 2004

	2005	2004
Revenue:		
Interest earned	\$ 1,425	\$ 1,462
Expenses:		
Grants distributed	1,650	1,500
Excess of expenditures over revenue for the year	(225)	(38)
Fund balance, beginning of year	42,149	42,187
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 41,924	\$ 42,149

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2005

---

## 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. Governments do not currently tabulate local harvest statistics.

### Qamanirjuaq Caribou Herd Harvest

2005–2006

Community	Population by Community	Traditional User and Other Aboriginal Domestic Use <sup>6</sup>	Resident Licenced Hunters Domestic Use	Commercial Use
Arviat <sup>1</sup>	1,899	3,273		
Baker Lake <sup>1,7</sup>	603	800		
Brochet <sup>5</sup>	513	300		
Chesterfield Inlet <sup>1</sup>	345	0		
Churchill <sup>4</sup>	100	50		
Lac Brochet <sup>1</sup>	629	600		
Rankin Inlet <sup>1</sup>	2,177	400		
South Indian Lake <sup>1</sup>	808	200		
Split Lake <sup>1</sup>	1,581	0		
Nelson House <sup>1</sup>	1,710	20		
Tadoule Lake <sup>1</sup>	316	250		
Whale Cove <sup>1</sup>	305	500		
Wollaston <sup>5,8</sup>	1,100	2,000		
Manitoba			400 <sup>13</sup>	250 <sup>13</sup> (guiding non-residents)
Nunavut			n/a	590 <sup>15</sup> (meat, local sales) 675 <sup>15</sup> (guiding non-residents)
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>12,086</b>	<b>8,393</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1,515</b>
<b>TOTAL CARIBOU HARVEST</b>				<b>10,308</b>

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

2005–2006

Community	Population by Community	Traditional User and Other Aboriginal Domestic Use <sup>6</sup>	Resident Licenced Hunters Domestic Use	Commercial Use
Baker Lake <sup>1, 7</sup>	301	400		
Black Lake <sup>2, 8</sup>	1,281	1,600		
Camsell Portage <sup>1</sup>	40	0		
Fond du Lac <sup>2, 8</sup>	827	1,000		
Fort Resolution <sup>1</sup>	525	0 <sup>9</sup>		
Fort Smith <sup>4</sup>	700	100 <sup>9</sup>		20 <sup>10, 13</sup> (meat, local sales)
Lutselk'e <sup>3</sup>	444	100 <sup>9</sup>		150 <sup>10, 13</sup> (guiding non-residents)
Stony Rapids <sup>5, 8</sup>	189	200		
Uranium City <sup>5</sup>	160	0		
Fort Chipewyan <sup>11</sup>	n/a	75 <sup>11</sup>		
Saskatchewan			2 <sup>12</sup>	
Northwest Territories			75 <sup>14</sup>	
Nunavut			n/a	35 <sup>15</sup> (meat, local sales) 15 <sup>15</sup> (guiding non-residents)
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,467</b>	<b>3,475</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>220</b>
<b>TOTAL CARIBOU HARVEST</b>				<b>3,772</b>

- 6) Harvests estimated by the Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTOs) of Rankin Inlet, Baker Lake, Arviat, Chesterfield Inlet 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.
- 7) The BQCMH apportions the Baker Lake caribou harvest as 40% Qamanirjuaq, 20% Beverly and 40% Wager Bay.
- 8) Caribou did not migrate close to Stony Rapids or Black Lake this past year, so many hunters from those communities travelled south of Wollaston to harvest caribou there. In both the Black Lake and Fond du Lac areas, hunters also had to travel north into the NWT, almost to the treeline, to harvest caribou. (Grant Duncan, Saskatchewan Environment, personal communication.) Together, the communities of Fond du Lac, Black Lake and Stony Rapids are entitled to harvest 1,000 caribou in NWT under their Border A licence. (Nahum Lee, NWT Environment and Natural Resources, personal communication.)
- 9) While domestic caribou harvests for Lutselk'e and Fort Smith were estimated at 500 animals per community, government staff indicated caribou were likely from the Bathurst herd for the most part, not the Beverly herd. The domestic caribou harvest for Fort Resolution was thought to be entirely from the Bathurst herd.
- 10) Lutselk'e Dene were issued 150 tags for outfitter camps on Elmer and Artillery lakes. Of 200 tags available for commercial meat sales in Fort Smith, 20 were issued.
- 11) NWT Border B licence allows the harvest of 400 caribou for traditional use and other aboriginal domestic use. (Alberta.) Between 50 and 100 Border B licence tags were estimated to have been used, so the median figure of 75 appears here.
- 12) Of eight licences issued in Stony Rapids, two caribou were harvested. No caribou were harvested as a result of the four licences issued in Uranium City. (Grant Duncan, Saskatchewan Environment, personal communication.)
- 13) Figures provided by government staff.
- 14) Government staff estimated that Fort Smith's harvest of Beverly animals for licenced residents was between 50 and 100. The median figure of 75 is used here.
- 15) These are the total quotas. However, reports from communities indicating how much of their quota was used over the past year had not been received by Nunavut's Department of Environment as of the time of publication.



## **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.

