

# Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board





# ***Letter to Ministers***

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*December 1, 2011*

***The Hon. John Duncan, Minister***

*Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada  
House of Commons  
Parliament Buildings  
Ottawa ON K1A 0A6*

***The Hon. Dave Chomiak, Minister***

*Manitoba Conservation  
Legislative Building, Room 330  
450 Broadway  
Winnipeg MB R3C 0V8*

***The Hon. J. Michael Miltenberger, Minister***

*Department of Environment and Natural Resources, NWT  
P.O. Box 1320  
Legislative Assembly  
Yellowknife NT X1A 2L9*

***The Hon. Daniel Shewchuk, Minister***

*Department of Environment, Nunavut  
P.O. Box 1200  
Legislative Building  
Iqaluit NU X0A 0H0*

***The Hon. Dustin Duncan, Minister***

*Ministry of Environment, Saskatchewan  
Legislative Building, Room 315  
2405 Legislative Drive  
Regina SK S4S 0B3*

Dear Ministers:

I have the honour of presenting the 29th Annual Report of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board, together with the financial statements, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011.

Respectfully submitted,



**Albert Thorassie**

Chair

Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board

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## *A note on style*

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- “Board/board” is used as an alternate reference only to the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board. The acronym BQCMB is also used as a standard abbreviation.
- Capitalization has been kept to a minimum for enhanced readability. Capitals are typically used only for proper nouns—such as for government departments, organizations, and individuals.
- Metric is the preference over imperial measurements (which are included only where necessary for clarity). Common metric measurements, such as metres (m), centimetres (cm) and kilometres (km) are not spelled out and use their abbreviated form.
- “Herds” refer to the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou unless otherwise noted.
- Various abbreviations (as outlined below) appear in the report—spelled in full in each section with the acronym following on second reference.

## *Acronyms and abbreviations*

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<b>AANDC</b>	Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada*
<b>BQCMB</b>	Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board
<b>CARMA</b>	CircumArctic Rangifer Monitoring & Assessment network
<b>DOE</b>	Department of Environment
<b>ENR</b>	Environment and Natural Resources, Department of GNWT
<b>GN</b>	Government of Nunavut
<b>GNWT</b>	Government of the Northwest Territories
<b>INAC</b>	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
<b>MVEIRB</b>	Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board
<b>NIRB</b>	Nunavut Impact Review Board
<b>NTI</b>	Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
<b>NWMB</b>	Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
<b>NWT</b>	Northwest Territories
<b>NWTMN</b>	Northwest Territory Métis Nation
<b>PAGC</b>	Prince Albert Grand Council
<b>WRRB</b>	Wek’èezhì Renewable Resources Board
<b>WUC</b>	Western Uranium Corporation

\*Reflecting the name change from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, June 13, 2011.

## *Message from the Chair*

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It is both my pleasure and privilege to introduce the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board's 29<sup>th</sup> annual report for the year ending March 31, 2011. It's also an honour to continue to serve as the chair of this dedicated group of conservationists and concerned harvesters.

The 2010-11 fiscal year was both eventful and challenging, as our concern for the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds remains steadfast. To that end, I'm pleased to report that the BQCMB has been very proactive on a number of fronts. Numerous accomplishments and shared initiatives throughout the year continued to address the issues and raise the profile of our cause.

Some of the more notable events of interest this year include:

- The April 2010 composition survey and June 2010 calving grounds reconnaissance survey for the Beverly herd in the Northwest Territories (NWT) and Nunavut.
- Allocation of funding and participation in the initial review phase of the proposed Kiggavik uranium mining project in Nunavut.
- Participation by board members, alternates and staff in the 13<sup>th</sup> North American Caribou Workshop in Winnipeg.
- Participation in the CircumArctic Rangifer Monitoring and Assessment (CARMA) 7th annual conference in Vancouver.
- Recommendations to a variety of government departments and other agencies related to the current and future well-being of the barren ground caribou.

A more complete description of the board's activities—and its financial records—are presented in the report's remaining pages.

Fewer caribou have been observed on the traditional calving ground of the Beverly herd over the last few years. One view is that this indicates a significant decline—with the remaining animals from this group having merged with the larger Ahiak herd. It's also possible that the Beverly herd has shifted its calving area north to the Queen Maud Gulf area in NWT. The board has been presented with studies and opinions on both of these scenarios.

The BQCMB remains cautious but open-minded as more information will undoubtedly surface about the Beverly herd's status in the months ahead. Regardless of those outcomes, the board will continue to pursue every available means to ensure that reliable and accurate population and harvest estimates are produced so all interested parties can make responsible decisions—now and in the future. The BQCMB also recognizes that the current situation with the herds will certainly impact the communities traditionally dependent on the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou.

There are a number of agencies and organizations that support our goals and objectives, including the World Wildlife Fund, the Prince Albert Grand Council, and the Canadian Wildlife Federation. These organizations have also contributed financially to the board and I would like to thank them personally for their invaluable contributions. In addition, several corporations, such as AREVA Resources Canada and Cameco Corporation also contribute funds to the board on a regular basis. Contributions from all sources, both public and private, are critical to the board's existence but it must be noted that the BQCMB is completely independent of its funding partners and relies solely on good science and community knowledge for any of its conclusions.

## *Message from the Chair*

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I would also like to acknowledge and thank the efforts of my fellow board members this year for their hard work and perseverance. Behind the scenes there are many talented individuals who make things happen—without them the BQCMB would not exist. One person in particular should be praised for her efforts. Marion Soublière has contributed significantly to the board for over 17 years as a writer, coordinator and communications specialist. During that time, she has provided creative prose, sage advice, and constructive direction. On a positive note, Marion has gone on to other challenges and opportunities in her life and we all wish her the very best—she will be missed.

My vision for the future is to see the BQCMB's role enhanced; to increase involvement from youth; coordinate and effectively promote community presentations; and to start on a solid footing for the renewal of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Barren Ground Caribou Management Agreement in 2012.

I remain hopeful that in the years ahead we will see the great caribou herds return to their once-thriving numbers and that these unique animals will continue their role as icons of the Canadian north. As people, we must understand our actions and remain committed to our responsibilities—those we all share as stewards of the earth.



**Albert Thorassie**

Chair

Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board

December 1, 2011



## Profile

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The Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board (BQCMB) is composed of hunters, biologists, and land and wildlife managers. The board consists of 13 board members—including eight community and five government members recommended by regional organizations and governments in five jurisdictions, including Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Saskatchewan and federally in the Nunavut region. The board has advised governments, communities and many others since 1982 on ways to safeguard the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq barren-ground caribou herds of northern Canada.

In the past, many of the aboriginal people of northern Manitoba, northern Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, depended on the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou for food, clothing and shelter. Their days circled around the caribou—following these migratory animals during hunting seasons. When the animals were scarce, starvation—and even death—sometimes ensued.

Modern times have reduced the region's dependence on caribou—but not the significance of the animal to the culture and lifestyle of aboriginal people. With the high cost of transporting food and other goods into northern Canada, caribou meat continues to be an important country staple.

In the late 1970s, population estimates caused some groups to fear the caribou herds were becoming endangered. There were also concerns that rising industrial development and the large numbers of people moving north could hurt the caribou's environment.

Fortunately, changing times also brought about changing attitudes and, for the first time, Canadian federal, provincial and territorial governments and scientists turned to caribou hunters to work together as a team to “co-manage” the herds. This state of affairs, in turn, gave rise to the BQCMB in 1982.

## Mission statement

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*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.*



## *The annual caribou cycle*

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Most caribou from the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds have traditionally wintered in the sub-arctic forests of the Northwest Territories (NWT), Saskatchewan and Manitoba—with Beverly caribou using range in Alberta in some years and a portion of the Qamanirjuaq herd regularly wintering on the tundra along the coast of Hudson Bay. In recent years, however, few caribou have wintered in northern Saskatchewan or the southern NWT, and reconnaissance surveys conducted since 2002 have found a major downward trend in the number of cows using the traditional Beverly calving ground. In addition, satellite collar movements have indicated that some collared Beverly cows that previously calved on the traditional calving ground (primarily in Nunavut and a small portion in the NWT) have shifted their calving location north to an area near the coast of Queen Maud Gulf. These alterations in the Beverly herd's pattern of seasonal range use may have resulted entirely from changes in movements and habitat selection, from a major decline in the size of the herd, or from a combination of these factors.

The general areas and specific habitats used by Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou from year to year are determined by a combination of many factors, including weather, snow melt, plant phenology, predator avoidance and traditional use of the range. However, the general cycle of seasonal movements traditionally followed by these herds can be described as follows: In spring, the cows and yearlings are the first to migrate north to the calving grounds, followed by non-pregnant cows and young bulls. This behaviour is a response to mosquito harassment, and it also reduces predation by wolves, concentrating the caribou in a relatively small area.

Beginning at the end of July, a rapid migration back to the vicinity of the tree line occurs. In August, the caribou disperse in response to warble 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 eco-zone. Mature bulls separate from the cow-calf-young bull groups soon after the rut. Traditionally by November, most of the herds are in the forest once again, although travel is usually rapid until snow accumulation deepens to 50 cm or more in February and March.

“Traditional calving grounds” are the cumulative general areas that have been used for caribou calving over the years. However, specific areas used for calving in a given year—“annual calving areas”—vary from year to year.

# Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Range



Note: Represents historical ranges of the herds.



## *The value of caribou*

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In addition to their intrinsic value, caribou have both a spiritual and an economic significance—particularly to the inhabitants of northern Canada. Approximately 21,000 people live on or near the range of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds and the majority of them are of aboriginal ancestry. Using caribou fulfils social, cultural and economic needs and contributes to the foundation and legacy of several cultures.

Lean caribou meat is often more nutritious than imported foods. In northern communities, fresh meat and produce are limited and import costs are high. A 2008 socio-economic evaluation of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds put the total annual net economic value of the caribou harvest at more than \$20 million, based on harvest estimates for 2005-06.

The estimated breakdown per region is:

Nunavut	\$12 million
Manitoba	\$4 million
Saskatchewan	\$3 million
NWT	<\$1 million

The same report also found that the domestic harvest accounted for more than \$15 million of the \$20 million net economic value while the outfitting industry accounted for most of the remainder—more than \$4 million annually.

Additional benefits from caribou are derived from the use of skins for clothing and bedding, and bones and antlers for handicrafts. In addition, wild game contains a protective fatty acid not found in domestic animals and known to improve the flow characteristics of blood. It has been suggested by some researchers that this fatty acid can protect against heart attack, atherosclerosis and certain forms of arthritis.

Clearly, the use of caribou is important to the culture and traditional lifestyle of aboriginal people and is essential to preserving and, where necessary, revitalizing their cultures.



**A BQCMC produced postcard, designed to expedite the recording of observations by community members on potential caribou impacts.**

### *Caribou monitoring and management*

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#### **Northwest Territories**

The government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) is working on a new, five-year plan to monitor the territory's barren ground caribou herds and take measures to help them thrive. NWT Environment Minister Michael Miltenberger tabled a draft of the government's 2011-2015 caribou management strategy on February 24, 2011. The plan builds on the government's previous five-year strategy which focused on stabilizing the declining caribou numbers.

Under the draft plan, population censuses of all caribou herds will be conducted every three years. Government officials will monitor the herds and employ guidelines for what to do when a herd's population begins to decline. Miltenberger said a coordinated approach to caribou management will make it easier in parts of the NWT where there are both settled and unsettled land claims.

Two barren ground caribou surveys on the Beverly range were undertaken by the GNWT in 2010: a composition survey in April and a calving ground reconnaissance survey in June. The NWT Environment and Natural Resources department reported that caribou data collected in the composition survey pointed to a positive recruitment rate. Although considered good news, the ratio is only one indicator of the welfare of the caribou in this area.

The June calving grounds reconnaissance survey included observers from communities across the caribou range. Three crews and two aircraft were employed to cover a large area that included the traditional calving grounds of the Beverly herd and the Queen Maud Gulf calving area. The traditional Beverly area was covered from June 5 to 10, 2010 and the Queen Maud Gulf area from June 9 to 18, 2010.

The survey was not designed to estimate population size nor to count every caribou, but rather to collect information on the relative density of animals on the calving ground and to delineate the distribution of breeding females. Very few caribou were observed on the traditional Beverly calving ground, between Beverly Lake and Pelly Lake, and fewer than 20 breeding cows (with hard antlers) were noted during this part of the survey.

The distribution of caribou calving in the Queen Maud Gulf area was generally similar to recent years, with nearly continuous calving from west of the Ellice River, east to Chantrey Inlet. A number of high density areas (8-10 caribou/km<sup>2</sup>) were observed in the core western area, the first time high density areas have been observed since 2007.

Based on the findings from June calving ground reconnaissance surveys—conducted each year since 2007—very few caribou are still using the Beverly herd's traditional calving ground (as mapped by the BQCMB). There are currently two working theories:

- Some cows may have joined the Ahiak herd as it migrated through the traditional Beverly calving ground.
- The Beverly herd has shifted its calving distribution to the Queen Maud Gulf area where it overlaps with the calving distribution of tundra wintering caribou.

## *Caribou monitoring and management*

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### **Manitoba**

Observations this year from Manitoba report Qamanirjuaq caribou travelling south through Nunavut along the Hudson Bay coast, eventually making their way west into northern Manitoba and settling around Tadoule Lake. According to all accounts, the numbers of caribou in the Qamanirjuaq herd were very low in this region. Manitoba communities, biologists and others concerned with the Qamanirjuaq herd will be closely observing the 2011 fall patterns.

### **Nunavut**

Nunavut's GPS satellite collaring program for Qamanirjuaq cows continued to operate throughout the year and the Kivalliq ecological land classification (vegetation mapping) project is nearing completion. Data collected from the project are now being used to run modeling studies—which are expected to be available in the 2011-12 fiscal year. Used in tandem with the satellite collaring program, the information will help determine the range and those areas of geographic importance to the caribou and other wildlife across the region.

The Government of Nunavut and the Kivalliq Hunters and Trappers Organization continued their caribou disease monitoring program—with the aim of regularly assessing the overall health of the caribou herds. The program uses blood, organ, and muscle tissue, as well as lower jaw examinations, to determine age patterns and to monitor the animal's condition.

### **Saskatchewan**

Small numbers of caribou were seen in Saskatchewan in early November 2010 in two principal areas: the NWT border north of Fond du Lac and the area northeast of Wollaston Lake along the Cochrane River. The animals observed north of Fond du Lac appeared to move north again but may have dispersed and gone undetected. By mid-December, larger numbers of caribou were also observed in northeastern Saskatchewan, mainly in the Wollaston area, but also further north and as far west as Selwyn Lake. There were also reports of small numbers near the tree line in the Rennie Lake area of NWT. In late winter, a large concentration of caribou were seen moving into a range straddling the Saskatchewan-NWT border—including the Scott Lake, Wholdaia Lake and Dodge Lake areas. Observations from Wollaston in the same period indicated caribou present on lakes along the Cochrane River and north and east of Wollaston Lake.

## Board initiatives

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### Board meetings

The BQCMB held two board meetings in the fiscal year: In May 2010 in Wollaston Lake, Saskatchewan and in Winnipeg, Manitoba in October 2010.



Meeting with Wollaston Lake residents, May 2010.

*Photo: David Vetra*

### Funding approved to review Kiggavik project

A series of important board initiatives were moved forward in the 2010-11 fiscal year, including the successful application for funding from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) for participation in the environmental review of the proposed Kiggavik uranium mine and mill near Baker Lake, Nunavut. As an interested party in the review of the AREVA project, the BQCMB was allocated \$90,000. The AREVA group is one of the world's leading uranium mining, milling and exploration companies. As proposed, the \$1.5 billion Kiggavik project would consist of one underground and four open-pit mines and would empty part of a lake, build a road through habitat crucial to caribou and stretch a bridge across a Canadian heritage river.

Parties with an interest in the future mine—from federal scientists to Inuit hunters—agree the project could potentially have major impacts on the land and wildlife. With many uranium projects in the area, there's agreement that how the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) balances Kiggavik's potentially negative environmental and socio-economic effects with the need for employment in the area will define the region for a generation, or longer. Kiggavik is the first uranium mine proposal to come before the BQCMB and the first uranium development proposed for the wildlife-rich Thelon Basin, or anywhere in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Following the funding allocation approval by INAC, the BQCMB began its in-depth review of the project proposal and participation in NIRB's review process. In 2010-11 this included formal submissions to assist with determining the scope of the review and development of guidelines for AREVA's Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The board expressed numerous concerns about the Kiggavik project related to its potential impacts on caribou, caribou habitat and communities who depend on caribou. In addition, the board requested a longer time-frame to review the draft EIS. In March 2011, NIRB responded to the BQCMB and acknowledged its concerns but stated that it intends to stand by its original 30-day review period.



## Board initiatives

### Community Caribou Program

The BQCMB's Community Caribou Program entered its fifth year of operation, continuing with its thrust from last year—focused on youth and moving away from the subject of hunting caribou to the general experiences provided on the land by seasoned hunters, trappers, and elders. There was much community support for these “on-the-land” youth-elder camps that were presented in Lutsel K'e (NWT) and Black Lake, Fond du Lac, and Wollaston Lake (Saskatchewan).

### Project Caribou

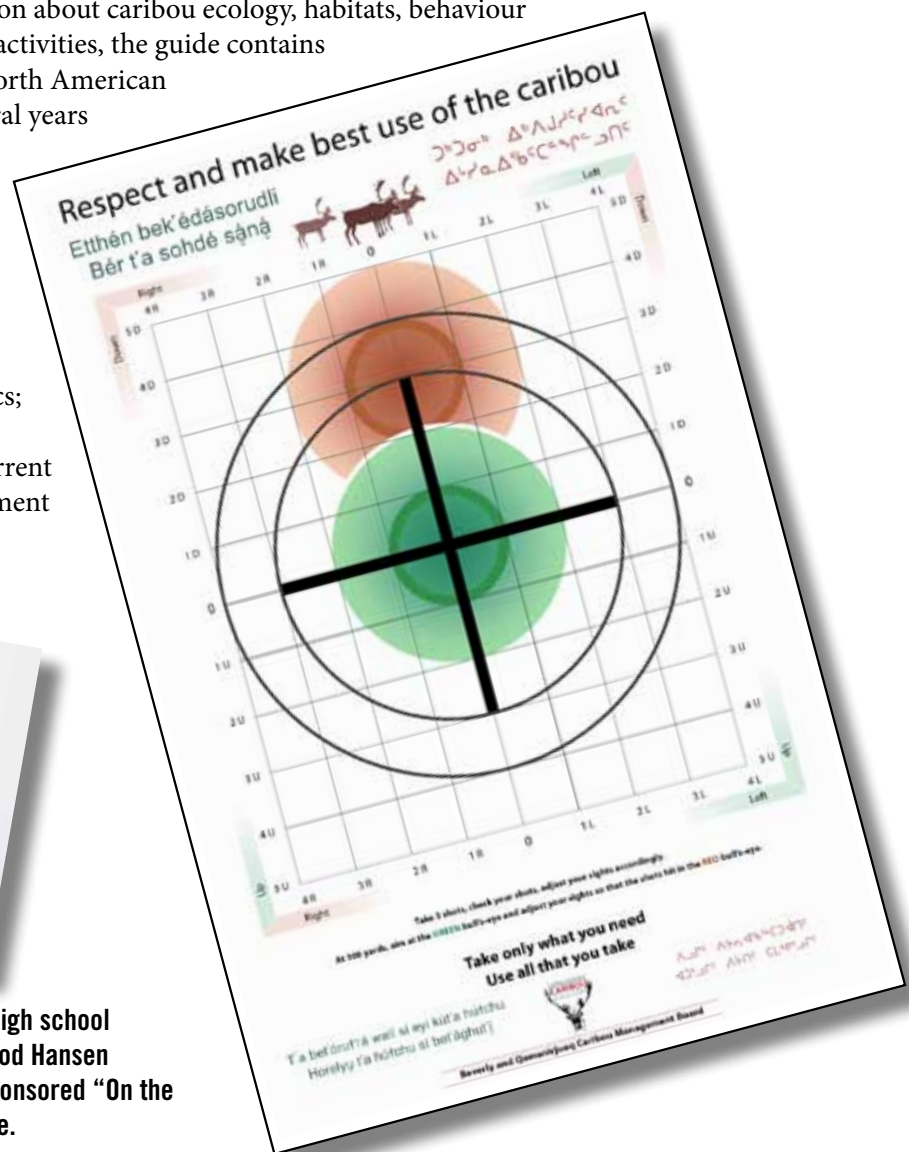
Project Caribou, published in 2001 by the Yukon government, is a 150-page learning guide aimed at Kindergarten to Grade 12 students. The board provided two updated case studies on the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds for the document called “An Educator's Guide to Wild Caribou of North America.”

In addition to general information about caribou ecology, habitats, behaviour and an array of caribou-related activities, the guide contains specific case studies on seven North American herds—the culmination of several years of effort on the part of many individuals and groups around the continent. The 2011 case studies contributed by the board provided current information on the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds' range and ecosystem; unique characteristics; cultural and social significance; historical and current status; current and future threats; and management and study initiatives.



At the Board's May 2010 meeting, high school students Craig Merasty (left) and Rod Hansen described their role in a BQCMB-sponsored “On the Land” program near Wollaston Lake.

*Photo: David Vetra*



The BQCMB target poster aimed at reinforcing caribou conservation efforts.



## *Consultations and presentations*

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### **BQCMB Caribou Workshop**

Although held in February 2010 (and reported in last year's annual report), the highly successful BQCMB Caribou Workshop in Saskatoon has seen a number of positive spin-offs. One of these was the realization that more community presentations should be held in other caribou-range communities and on an ongoing basis. As a result, a public meeting was held in Wollaston Lake, Saskatchewan in May 2010 in tandem with the BQCMB's bi-annual meeting.

At the Wollaston Lake workshop a PowerPoint presentation was given by BQCMB member Earl Evans—providing an overview of the board's structure and origins; status of the herds; information about the February 2010 workshop; the board's concerns about declining herds and the main issues affecting caribou; and actions planned by the board to help reverse declines. As was the case at the February 2010 workshop, the presentation made for an active discussion on caribou in general and the status of the herds in particular. Additional meetings are being held to discuss the results of the workshop and obtain input in various communities.

### **CARMA network conference**

The board participated in the seventh annual CircumArctic Rangifer Monitoring & Assessment (CARMA) network's conference, held in Vancouver from November 30 to December 2, 2010. The BQCMB is one of CARMA's many partners and attending the conference on its behalf were board member Tim Trottier and the board's contract biologist Leslie Wakelyn.

The conference was focused on describing and discussing how to gain access to, use and improve the CARMA network's many tools and resources. Some of the principal topics discussed were related to its website, climate change and cumulative effects models, climate database, hunter training videos, Rangifer anatomy atlas, and a component called "Voices of Caribou People."



BQCMB member Earl Evans (standing) during "Aboriginal knowledge and perspectives on caribou management," the day-long session that kicked off the 13th North American Caribou Workshop, held in Winnipeg in October 2010.

BQCMB Chair Albert Thorassie (left) hosted the Aboriginal Talking Circle and Albert Boucher of Lutsel K'e conducted the opening and closing prayers for the "Aboriginal knowledge and perspectives on caribou management" session.

*Photos: David Vetra*

## *Consultations and presentations*

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### **North American Caribou Workshop**

At the North American Caribou Workshop, held October 25 to 28, 2010 in Winnipeg, BQCMB Chair Albert Thorassie gave a verbal presentation titled, “Assessing management needs and priorities for caribou management in an era of decline and uncertainty: Challenges for the BQCMB.”

The presentation was focused on the purpose of the board and its role in safeguarding the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds—principally in the interest of aboriginal peoples from four different cultures. Thorassie spoke about the lack of clarity concerning the status of the herds and the difficulties of co-management in an era in which most barren-ground caribou herds across North America have declined. He concluded by reemphasizing the BQCMB’s mandate—whose partners are faced “with a challenge that will be a true test of contemporary co-management.” The workshop was attended by over 400 aboriginal leaders, government biologists, scientists and staff from environmental non-government organizations in Canada, the United States, Norway, Germany and Greenland.

### **NIRB Guidelines Development Workshop**

At the end of March 2011 in Baker Lake, Nunavut, a workshop was organized by the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) with a variety of interested parties to discuss guidelines under development for the Environmental Impact Assessment required for AREVA’s proposed Kiggavik uranium mine. In the opinion of the board and many other groups the proposed mine—which would ultimately be located near the town—could have a substantial impact on caribou in the region and on communities that depend on caribou.

Attending were representatives from a variety of groups, including Inuit organizations, Nunavut, federal government departments and the BQCMB. Thomas Elytook and David Vetra from the board participated in and supported Secretary-Treasurer Ross Thompson’s presentation, which included an overview of the board’s history, its various roles in caribou conservation, and its concerns related to the Kiggavik mine. Many community members praised the presentation for its clarity, strength of purpose and impact. The BQCMB’s presence and participation solidified its role and standing in this important process.

### **Saskatchewan**

The status of the caribou herds was discussed in earnest at several community meetings held in Wollaston Lake, Black Lake and Fond du Lac, Saskatchewan in mid-November 2010. Many community residents believe the Beverly herd has not declined but just moved elsewhere because of fires on the winter range, increasing industrial development, more hunting and increased wolf attacks.

Other concerns were raised at the meetings—including the issue around hunters with and without treaty rights potentially impacting the traditional harvest. It was generally agreed that southern hunters should be required to check in at band offices in the caribou range communities and to use local guides out of respect, and for their own safety.

### **Management actions implemented for the Bathurst caribou herd**

In a May 2010 letter to the Minister of the Northwest Territories (NWT) Department of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR), the board outlined concerns and provided several recommendations regarding management actions implemented by ENR related to the Bathurst caribou herd.

During 2010, the department reported to the board that reconnaissance surveys of the Beverly calving ground—conducted annually each June since 2007—suggested that the herd had seriously declined. As well, ENR had indicated that the number of caribou and calves on the Ahiak calving ground had decreased in recent years.

The risk of unintentional hunting of the declining Beverly herd as a result of the Bathurst caribou management actions was raised by the BQCMB in the letter submitted to the Wek'èezhìi Renewable Resources Board (WRRB) in March 2010, as part of the review process for the Bathurst Caribou Joint Proposal, and was raised during the WRRB's public hearing. In spite of these concerns the GNWT continued to promote and subsidize hunting of caribou to the east of the no-hunting conservation zone, an action intended to protect Bathurst caribou.

The BQCMB advised ENR to take appropriate caution to ensure that management actions implemented for conservation of the Bathurst or any other caribou herds do not worsen the state of the Beverly herd or further reduce availability of caribou for communities who traditionally harvest the Beverly herd.

In its submission, the BQCMB also stated that it should not be excluded from discussions of conservation measures for the Bathurst or other caribou herds that may affect Beverly or Qamanirjuaq caribou or their habitats, including those involving harvest of caribou from Beverly caribou range in the NWT, and that plans for management actions should involve consultations with caribou range communities in NWT, Saskatchewan and Nunavut.

### **Nunavut Land Use Plan**

The Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) is developing a Nunavut-wide land use plan that will replace existing regional plans, including the Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan, which applies to the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou ranges in Nunavut. The commission was established in 1996 through the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement to decide how the land, resources, wildlife, and marine areas of the Nunavut Settlement Area should best be managed (outside municipal and park boundaries). Protecting community drinking water, proposing conservation for areas important to traditional uses, and putting rules in place to guide exploration and development, are a few examples of the plan's scope.

In August 2010, the board provided input to the NPC with regard to the June 2010 working draft Nunavut Land Use Plan and its Implementation Strategy. In this submission, the board provided preliminary comments about important caribou habitats and management of land use activities in those areas, and requested an opportunity to review the revised plan. The board noted that the working draft plan described important caribou areas based primarily on outdated information. In the board's opinion, the land use plan should be based on all available information for identifying areas of important wildlife habitat, and should consider the BQCMB's recommendations for protecting important caribou habitats, such as traditional calving grounds, made in the board's 2004 position paper (which had been provided to the commission's staff and consultants multiple times since it was released).

## *Analysis and comments*

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### **COSEWIC assessment of the status of caribou in Canada**

The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) was first established in 1977 and later proclaimed by the Species at Risk Act (SARA) of 2003 as the principal authority for assessing the status of wildlife species that may be at risk in Canada. COSEWIC uses the best available scientific, community and Aboriginal knowledge to evaluate risk of extinction or extirpation.

In October 2010, the board commented on the COSEWIC Special Report: Designatable Units for Caribou in Canada in response to a request from the COSEWIC Terrestrial Mammals Subcommittee, which was conducting the review. The board stated that the author's understanding of barren-ground caribou appeared to be weaker than of woodland caribou, and was concerned that more recent information on barren-ground caribou herds was not included, acknowledging that these gaps may have resulted from difficulties in obtaining the information. The board encouraged COSEWIC to make every effort to incorporate additional information into its final report.

### **Nunavut Caribou Strategy**

In October 2010, the Nunavut government invited comments from the BQCMB regarding its Draft Nunavut Caribou Strategy Framework and Summary Document. In its November 2010 response, the board commended the Nunavut government for developing a strategy that was ambitious, comprehensive and well-written, and is based on consultation with Nunavummiut, Nunavut organizations and non-Nunavut organizations. The board was pleased to see that the draft strategy addressed an extensive array of key issues, and provided good background and context for development of an implementation plan. However, the board provided numerous suggestions for improving the strategy.

The board stated that it supports the intent and principles of the strategy, and asked to be involved in development and/or review of the monitoring plan and the implementation plan, including identifying actions of highest priority for the short and longer-term.

### **2011 prospecting permit applications**

In January 2011, Nunavut's Mining Recorder's Office (INAC), invited comments from the board regarding 16 prospecting permits which it proposed to issue in the southern Kivalliq region on Qamanirjuaq caribou range. In its response, the board remarked that 14 of the 16 permits appeared to lie in whole or in part within the Qamanirjuaq Caribou Protection Area (CPA) and/or Qamanirjuaq calving and post-calving areas, and recommended that these 14 permits should not be issued. It further recommended that if permits were issued for the remaining two areas, applicants should be informed that they would be operating near the Qamanirjuaq calving areas.

The board also commented on six other permit applications that were indicated on the map of 2011 prospecting permit applications provided by INAC but not included in the list provided with their request for comments. The board indicated that these permits should not be issued because they were also located in the Qamanirjuaq CPA, as well as within the traditional calving ground and the area most intensively used by caribou during the calving period based on recent collar location data.

## *Analysis and comments*

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### **Uranium North Resources Mallery Lake Project**

Towards the end of the fiscal year the board provided comments to the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) regarding the Uranium North Resources Mallery Lake project, in response to the NIRB's request for comments. The project proponent proposes to conduct mineral exploration on Uranium North properties south and west of Mallery Lake, approximately 135 km southwest of Baker Lake.

In the March 2011 letter, the board referred to its past submissions on the project and reminded the NIRB that the BQCMB has been concerned about the potential cumulative effects of mineral exploration and development on caribou and caribou habitat across the caribou ranges for many years.

In general, the BQCMB remains concerned about both the cumulative effects of mineral exploration activity occurring across the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou ranges and the lack of cumulative effects assessment and land use planning underway throughout the region, including the Kivalliq region of Nunavut.

The board recommended that should NIRB permit the proposed project that activities should be suspended during spring migration or if post-calving caribou are in the area, and that Uranium North Resources be required to establish a rigorous caribou monitoring program.

### **Northern caribou population trends for Canadian Biodiversity Strategy**

The board commented on a technical report on caribou population trends prepared for Canadian Biodiversity: Ecosystem Status and Trends 2010, published by the Canadian Councils of Resource Ministers under the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy. General comments from the BQCMB included the disproportionate amount of information provided on the Ahiak herd compared to the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds and sometimes incomplete information. Many specific suggestions for improving the text were provided.

### **Environmental review of AREVA's Kiggavik project proposal**

In January and March 2011, the board provided extensive comments on the draft and revised Kiggavik Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) guidelines and scoping documents issued by the NIRB, including two written submissions and verbal input provided at the NIRB EIS guidelines development workshop in Baker Lake. The board's comments focused on the potential impacts of the Kiggavik project on caribou, habitat, and caribou harvesters across the caribou ranges. Key concerns described by the board were the potential impacts associated with disturbance, radioactive materials and other environmental contaminants, and the cumulative impacts of both the project's activities and infrastructure.



**An environmental technician with AREVA records test results near a drill rig in the tundra.**

***Photo: AREVA Resources Canada Inc.***



## Communications

To help communicate its caribou conservation messages, the board capitalized on the power of images in the fiscal year, creating a series of posters with a punch and a special postcard designed to record observations. Encouraged by the enthusiastic response to posters created for the BQCMB's February 2010 Caribou Workshop in Saskatoon, the board produced two additional sets.

The first was an educational series of three, featuring photos from select Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou-range communities. Slogans on the posters encouraged the conservation of caribou and the land, and suggested ways to help safeguard the herds (for example, by asking people to harvest only what they need). Additional copies of the posters were displayed throughout communities on the caribou ranges.

The second series used dramatic text and images to describe the BQCMB's mission, objectives, principles and responsibilities in four separate pieces. These, along with the educational posters, proved a crowd-pleaser at the BQCMB booth at the 13th North American Caribou Workshop, held in Winnipeg in October 2010.

Another, practical poster created by the board this year included an actual target—geared to help hunters sharpen their shooting skills and, in the process, reduce caribou wastage. Over 200 copies were distributed.

Finally, 1000 pre-stamped copies of an oversize postcard designed to gather first-hand observations about disturbances to caribou by aircraft and other vehicles. A chart on the back provided lines for date, location and a description of the disturbance. Four versions of the card were produced to showcase images unique to Northwest Territories (NWT), Nunavut, Manitoba and Saskatchewan—all demonstrating, in different ways, the importance of caribou to the regions.

The BQCMB published two substantial reports—packed with photos, maps and charts—in the months following its February 2010 BQCMB Caribou Workshop. The publications included a 26-page Overview Report of the workshop and a 60-page Detailed Report, with descriptions of many workshop presentations, plus a more thorough account of comments about challenges that the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds face, along with possible solutions.

Information on certain pages on the BQCMB website were updated, including May 2010 maps from World Wildlife Fund Canada showing mineral tenures on the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq traditional calving grounds and the tables summarizing ownership and nature of these mineral tenures.



# *Board recommendations and responses by governments and regulatory boards*

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## **2010-11 Fiscal Year**

### **Resolution to ministers regarding availability of information for management of the Qamanirjuaq caribou herd**

[October 24, 2010]

At its October board meeting in Winnipeg, the BQCMB approved a resolution regarding the lack of information available to properly develop conservation and management measures for the Qamanirjuaq caribou herd. The resolution was subsequently submitted to the governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories (NWT) and Nunavut; the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB); and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC). In the resolution the board described its concerns regarding the possible decline of the herd and how the inadequate status of information—including infrequent population surveys and an absence of harvest estimates—could be best addressed.

INAC and the provincial and Nunavut governments subsequently responded with the following comments and commitments:

- INAC: Restated its valued relationship with the BQCMB and its collaboration with the board since 2006 on operating and monitoring work. For the fiscal year, INAC also contributed to survey and research activities related to general monitoring in Nunavut.
- Manitoba: Is continuing its diligence in collecting biological samples and harvest information and will support a reconnaissance survey as soon as it can be arranged.
- Nunavut: The Nunavut government and Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (which supports Inuit economic, social and cultural well-being through the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement) will be initiating a new harvest study in the 2011-12 fiscal year. Nunavut has also made available on its website the final 2008 Qamanirjuaq calving ground photo survey and has increased its monitoring efforts and the continuation of the Queen Maud Gulf collaring program out of Baker Lake.
- Saskatchewan: Has provided funding in part with NWT and the Prince Albert Grand Council for community-based monitoring. The government also committed to reviewing all new proposals to meet BQCMB's management objectives.

### **Recommendations to NWT Minister of ENR regarding management actions implemented for the Bathurst caribou herd**

[May 14, 2010]

The BQCMB outlined its concerns and provided several recommendations regarding management actions implemented by the NWT Department of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) regarding the Bathurst caribou herd. These actions encouraged subsistence hunters who normally hunted Bathurst caribou to shift their harvest to adjacent herds—including the Ahiak herd to the east—and provided financial support. The board was concerned about this because a potential increase in harvest of the Ahiak herd could also put more harvest pressure on the Beverly herd, since their range use patterns were similar. The board's opinion is that potential impacts of this action on the Beverly herd and communities that harvest the herd must be considered by ENR during development of ongoing and future plans for caribou management actions.



## ***Board recommendations and responses by governments and regulatory boards***

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The NWT-ENR released its Revised Joint Proposal for Caribou Management Actions in the Wek'èezhìi on May 31, 2011 and included the following in response to the BQCMB's concerns:

- Recognition that any additional increase in hunting the Ahiak herd may have unintended yet serious implications to the recovery of the Beverly herd.
- A recommendation that harvest pressure focused on the Bathurst herd not be transferred to either of the neighbouring herds that are declining.
- A recommendation that "harvest suggestions would be subject to further consultation and implementation through other partners including the BQCMB, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB), Saskatchewan, Nunavut, and other communities in the Ahiak and Beverly ranges.

### **Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan**

[August 27, 2010]

At the request of the Nunavut Planning Commission, the BQCMB submitted comments on the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. In September 2010, the NPC responded to the BQCMB and its other planning partners and stated "both the Government of Canada and Government of Nunavut have requested additional time to fully respond to the Working Draft." The commission agreed to revise the existing timelines, which delayed the planning process and community consultations.

A working Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan was presented to the Commission by NPC staff in December 2010. The governments of Canada and Nunavut advised the commission not to make the draft plan public, and to continue to work with them to make further revisions. No response to the board's input, information about the process underway to develop the strategy, or revised documents have been received by the BQCMB.

### **Draft Caribou Strategy**

[November 29, 2010]

At the request of Nunavut's Department of Environment, the BQCMB submitted extensive comments regarding its Draft Nunavut Caribou Strategy Framework and Summary Document. No response to the board's input, information about the process underway to develop the strategy, or revised documents have been received by the BQCMB.

### **Issuance of 2011 prospecting permits in Nunavut**

[January 20, 2011]

At the request of the Nunavut Mining Recorder's Office, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), the BQCMB provided comments on 16 applications for prospecting permits that they proposed to approve, recommending that 14 of these applications should be rejected and that the remaining two permits should be accompanied by specific information and special instructions for minimizing impacts on caribou.

INAC issued all 16 permits on February 1, 2011 and forwarded the BQCMB's comments to the permittees. In their letter to INAC, the board also commented on six other permit applications that were indicated on the map of 2011 prospecting permit applications provided by INAC but not included in the list provided with their request for comments, recommending that these permits not be issued. INAC issued these six permits on February 1, 2011. It is unclear whether the BQCMB's comments were forwarded to this permittee.

# ***Board recommendations and responses by governments and regulatory boards***

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## **EIS guidelines for AREVA's Kiggavik project proposal**

[January 24 and March 2 (written comments) and March 23-24, 2011 (workshop input)]

The board provided extensive comments on both the draft and revised Kiggavik EIS guidelines and scoping documents as a party in the NIRB's Part 5 review process, both through written submissions and participation in the NIRB's EIS guidelines development workshop.

NIRB addressed many of the board's requests for revisions and additions to the first draft and the revised EIS guidelines and made changes in the final guidelines that included:

- Adding a factor to the scoping list specifying that impacts should be assessed for caribou and caribou habitat.
- Broadening direction for assessing cumulative impacts to include socio-economic impacts related to caribou and habitat for Baker Lake and other communities, including communities outside Nunavut.
- Expanding the alternatives the EIS must assess to include no road development, as well as various routing options and road use after decommissioning.

## **Uranium North Resources Mallery Lake project proposal**

[March 21, 2011]

In response to a request from the NIRB, the board provided comments to NIRB regarding the Uranium North Resources Mallery Lake project proposal.

NIRB submitted its screening decision report on the project proposal to the Minister of INAC on March 29, 2011, in which it stated that the decision of the Board was that "the proposal may be processed without a review". NIRB's description of comments received did not include the submission from the BQCMB.

Of the 40 project-specific terms and conditions that NIRB recommended to INAC, only two addressed avoiding disturbance to caribou by:

- Not blocking or causing any diversion to caribou migration.
- Stopping activities that may interfere with migration or calving of caribou "until the caribou have passed or left the area." The caribou monitoring program recommended by the board was not recommended to INAC by the NIRB.

## **2009-10 Fiscal Year**

### **Upper Thelon Land and Resource Management Plan**

At the request of the NWT regional office of INAC, the BQCMB provided preliminary comments on the draft plan in March 2010, and requested further involvement in development of the plan. No response to the board's input, information about the process underway to develop the plan, or revised documents have been received by the BQCMB.

# *Review of the state of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds*

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## **Manitoba**

BQCMB Chair **Albert Thorassie** reported the following observations regarding the Qamanirjuaq herds: In fall 2010, the Qamanirjuaq caribou were seen to be travelling south through Nunavut along the Hudson Bay coast, eventually making their way west into northern Manitoba and settling around Tadoule Lake. According to all accounts, the numbers of caribou in the Qamanirjuaq herd were very low in this region.

Although the causes for the low numbers are speculative at this point, some community members have inferred that activity in the fall related to rock-crushing at Tadoule Lake (to repair the airport road) may have alarmed the animals, interrupting their migration patterns. Reports from the spring of 2011, however, appear to indicate the Qamanirjuaq caribou were more plentiful, travelling from the west and migrating north in and around Brochet and Lac Brochet.

## **Northwest Territories**

In 2010, two barren ground caribou surveys were undertaken by the Northwest Territories South Slave Regional Office of the Department of Environment & Natural Resources: a composition survey in April and a calving ground reconnaissance survey in June.

South Slave regional biologist **Alicia Kelly** reported the following results: The June calving grounds reconnaissance survey included observers from communities across the caribou range. Three crews and two aircraft were employed to cover a large area that included the traditional calving grounds of the Beverly herd and the Queen Maud Gulf calving area. The traditional Beverly area was covered from June 5 to 10, 2010 and the Queen Maud Gulf area from June 9 to 18, 2010.

The survey was not designed to estimate population size nor to count every caribou, but rather to collect information on the relative density of animals on the calving ground and to delineate the distribution of breeding females. Very few caribou were observed on the traditional Beverly calving ground, between Beverly Lake and Pelly Lake, and fewer than 20 breeding cows (with hard antlers) were noted during this part of the survey.

The distribution of caribou calving in the Queen Maud Gulf area was generally similar to recent years, with nearly continuous calving from west of the Ellice River, east to Chantrey Inlet. A number of high density areas (8-10 caribou/km<sup>2</sup>) were observed in the core western area, the first time high density areas have been observed since 2007.

Based on the findings from June calving ground reconnaissance surveys—conducted each year since 2007—very few caribou are still using the Beverly herd's traditional calving ground (as mapped by the BQCMB). There are currently two working theories:

- Some cows may have joined the Ahiak herd as it migrated through the traditional Beverly calving ground.
- The Beverly herd has shifted its calving distribution to the Queen Maud Gulf area where it overlaps with the calving distribution of tundra wintering caribou.

## *Review of the state of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds*

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### **Nunavut**

Regional biologist **Mitch Campbell** reports that the Government of Nunavut's last large-scale population survey on the Qamanirjuaq herd, which took place in 2008, may have indicated a slight decline in caribou numbers but the data are considered too marginal to indicate an actual decrease. Observations from hunters and community members in this fiscal year report numerous caribou in the region.

Nunavut's GPS satellite collaring program for Qamanirjuaq cows continued to operate throughout the year and the Kivalliq ecological land classification (vegetation mapping) project is nearing completion. Data collected from the project are now being used to run modeling studies—which are expected to be available in the 2011-12 fiscal year. Used in tandem with the satellite collaring program, the information will help determine the range and those areas of geographic importance to the caribou and other wildlife across the region.



Nunavut biologist Mitch Campbell classifying Qamanirjuaq caribou in the Edehon Lake area, approximately 200 km south of Arviat.

*Photo: Lynn Rolins.*

# *Review of the state of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds*

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## **Saskatchewan**

Saskatchewan wildlife ecologist **Tim Trottier**'s reports from Saskatchewan were primarily based on community observations.

Small numbers of caribou were seen in Saskatchewan in early November 2010 in two principal areas: the NWT border north of Fond du Lac and the area northeast of Wollaston Lake along the Cochrane River. The animals observed north of Fond du Lac appeared to move north again but may have dispersed and gone undetected.

By mid-December, larger numbers of caribou were observed in northeastern Saskatchewan, mainly in the Wollaston area, but also further north and as far west as Selwyn Lake. There were also reports of small numbers near the tree line in the Rennie Lake area of NWT. In late winter, a large concentration of caribou were seen moving into a range straddling the Saskatchewan-NWT border—including the Scott Lake, Wholdaia Lake and Dodge Lake areas. Observations from Wollaston in the same period indicated caribou present on lakes along the Cochrane River and north and east of Wollaston Lake.

Residents from Black Lake at Stony Rapids and Wollaston Lake all reported good hunting access, similar to recent years. It's presumed that these communities were mainly hunting Qamanirjuaq caribou and it remains uncertain if collared caribou on the Beverly range are actually Beverly caribou. Hunters from Fond du Lac struggled to find caribou all winter and some travelled east to the Wollaston area for game.

Forest fire activity on the caribou range in northern Saskatchewan was moderate and low in adjacent portions of the NWT winter range. However, two massive fires near Riou Lake, Black Lake, and Pasfield Lake burned all summer long and almost joined. These fires occurred on range that has seen little use by the caribou for the past 20 years. Several smaller fires burned near the uranium mine sites west of Wollaston Lake and a few smaller fires burned east on the occupied range along the Manitoba border.

Community meetings were held in Wollaston Lake, Black Lake and Fond du Lac in mid-November 2010. As discussed at the meetings, many community residents believe the caribou have not declined in the Beverly herd, just moved elsewhere because of fires on the winter range, increasing industrial development, increased hunting, and wolf attacks.

# *The Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board*

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## **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;
- d) a financial statement for the operation of the Board.

## **Meetings in fiscal year**

The Board met twice during the fiscal year: in May 2010 at Wollaston Lake, Saskatchewan and in October 2010 in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

## **Meetings and locations**

1982 to 2010

#1 August, 1982	Saskatoon, SK	#36 September, 1994	Winnipeg, MB
#2 January, 1983	Edmonton, AB	#37 January, 1995	Prince Albert, SK
#3 March, 1983	Lutsel K'e, NT	#38 April, 1995	Black Lake, SK
#4 June, 1983	Yellowknife, NT	#39 September, 1995	Thompson, MB
#5 September, 1983	Black Lake, SK	#40 February, 1996	Whale Cove, NU
#6 January, 1984	Winnipeg, MB	#41 June, 1996	Lutsel K'e, NT
#7 April, 1984	Rankin Inlet, NU	#42 November, 1996	Winnipeg, MB
#8 August, 1984	Fort Smith, NT	#43 June, 1997	Wollaston Lake, SK
#9 November, 1984	Saskatoon, SK	#44 November, 1997	Thompson, MB
#10 April, 1985	Baker Lake, NU	#45 May, 1998	Tadoule Lake, MB
#11 August, 1985	Whitehorse, YK	#46 November, 1998	Fort Smith, NT
#12 November, 1985	Edmonton, AB	#47 May, 1999	Arviat, NU
#13 April, 1986	Thompson, MB	#48 November, 1999	Winnipeg, MB
#14 August, 1986	Arviat, NU	#49 May, 2000	Churchill, MB
#15 April, 1987	Saskatoon, SK	#50 November, 2000	Winnipeg, MB
#16 August, 1987	Winnipeg, MB	#51 June, 2001	Black Lake, SK
#17 November, 1987	Fort Smith, NT	#52 November, 2001	Yellowknife, NT
#18 April, 1988	Winnipeg, MB	#53 May, 2002	Baker Lake, NU
#19 August, 1988	Stony Rapids, SK	#54 November, 2002	Winnipeg, MB
#20 November, 1988	Winnipeg, MB	#55 May, 2003	Fond du Lac, SK
#21 April, 1989	Baker Lake, NU	#56 November, 2003	Winnipeg, MB
#22 August, 1989	Lac Brochet, MB	#57 May, 2004	Fort Smith, NT
#23 December, 1989	Winnipeg, MB	#58 November, 2004	Winnipeg, MB
#24 April, 1990	Fond du Lac, SK	#59 May, 2005	Rankin Inlet, NU
#25 August, 1990	Lutselk'e, NT	#60 November, 2005	Winnipeg, MB
#26 December, 1990	Winnipeg, MB	#61 May, 2006	Prince Albert, SK
#27 March, 1991	Yellowknife, NT	#62 November, 2006	Winnipeg, MB
#28 August, 1991	Prince Albert, SK	#63 June, 2007	Thompson, MB
#29 December, 1991	Fort Smith, NT	#64 November, 2007	Winnipeg, MB
#30 April, 1992	Arviat, NU	#65 May, 2008	Fort Smith, NT
#31 December, 1992	Uranium City, SK	#66 November, 2008	Winnipeg, MB
#32 April, 1993	Winnipeg, MB	#67 May, 2009	Prince Albert, SK
#33 September, 1993	Prince Albert, SK	#68 November, 2009	Winnipeg, MB
#34 January, 1994	Winnipeg, MB	#69 May, 2010	Wollaston Lake, SK
#35 April, 1994	Baker Lake, NU	#70 October, 2010	Winnipeg, MB

# *The Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board*

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## **Officers**

Albert Thorassie (Chair)  
Daryll Hedman (Vice-Chair)  
Tim Trottier (Vice-Chair, Administration)  
Ross Thompson (Secretary-Treasurer)

## **Members**

## **Date first appointed**

### **Canada**

Representing the Government of Canada:  
Peter Kusugak (Iqaluit)  
Alternate to be determined

October 10, 2009

### **Manitoba**

Representing the communities of northern Manitoba:  
Jerome Denechezhe (Lac Brochet)  
Albert Thorassie (Tadoule Lake)  
Alternates are Adam Nalge (Lac Brochet) and Geoff Bussidor (Tadoule Lake)

June 3, 1982  
August 22, 1991

### **Representing the Government of Manitoba:**

Daryll Hedman (Thompson)  
Alternate is Vicki Trim (Thompson)

February 15, 2004

### **Northwest Territories**

Representing the Northwest Territory Métis Nation:  
Earl Evans (Fort Smith)  
Alternate is Arthur Beck (Hay River)

November 27, 2003

### **Representing the Dene Nation:**

Archie Catholique (Lutsel K'e)  
Alternate is Camilia Zoe-Chocolate (Yellowknife)

April 1, 2008

### **Representing the Government of the Northwest Territories:**

Allicia Kelly (Fort Smith)  
Alternate is Jan Adamczewski (Yellowknife)

September 1, 2009

### **Nunavut**

Representing the Kivalliq Wildlife Board:  
Laurent Angalik (Arviat)  
Alternates to be determined

May 23, 2006

### **Representing the Government of Nunavut:**

David Vetra (Arviat)  
Alternate is Mitch Campbell (Arviat)

October 15, 2008

### **Saskatchewan**

Representing the communities of northern Saskatchewan:  
Dennis Larocque (Camsell Portage)  
George Tsannie (Wollaston Lake)  
Alternates are Joe Martin (Fond du Lac), Daniel Augier (Uranium City)  
and Billy Shott (Uranium City)

November 7, 2006  
June 4, 2007

### **Representing the Government of Saskatchewan:**

Tim Trottier (La Ronge)  
Alternate is Chuck Lees (Saskatoon)

June 4, 1995



BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ  
CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2011

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Box 1038, Westside Plaza  
Stonewall, MB R0C 2Z0  
Telephone (204) 467-5566  
Fax (204) 467-9133

To the Board Members  
Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board

## Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board, which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2011 and the statements of operations and net assets for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

## Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

## Auditor's Responsibility

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 comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

## Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board as at March 31, 2011 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

CERTIFIED GENERAL ACCOUNTANT

Stonewall, Manitoba  
August 5, 2011

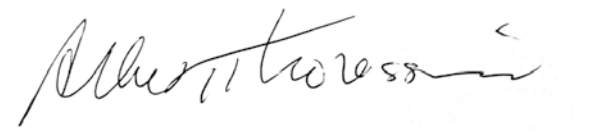
# BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

## Balance Sheet

For the year ended March 31, 2011, with comparative figures for 2010

	2011	2010
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 80,713	\$ 41,481
Accounts receivable	9,617	163,500
Short term investment	-	26,000
Accrued interest	-	232
GST receivable	6,938	4,844
	<u>\$ 97,268</u>	<u>\$ 236,057</u>
<b>Liabilities and Net Assets</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 3,792	\$ 12,605
Unearned revenue (note 2)	-	100,000
Unearned review revenue (note 3)	6,436	-
Payable to Scholarship fund (note 4)	25,049	26,213
	<u>35,277</u>	<u>138,818</u>
Net assets:		
Unrestricted net assets	61,991	97,239
	<u>61,991</u>	<u>97,239</u>
	<u>\$ 97,268</u>	<u>\$ 236,057</u>

On behalf of the Board:



Albert Thorassie, Chair, BQCMB



Ross Thompson, Secretary-Treasurer, BQCMB

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

## Statement of Earnings

For the year ended March 31, 2011

	Budget	2011	2010
Revenue			
Core funding			
DIAND (schedule)	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 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
	75,000	75,000	75,000
DIAND (schedule)			
DIAND - ULTRMP	100,000	74,834	50,000
DIAND - Kiggavik review	-	-	5,000
Gebauer	-	17,414	-
World Wildlife Fund	-	14,000	-
AREVA	-	-	30,000
CAMECO	-	-	25,000
Workshop	-	-	25,000
Government of Nunavut	-	-	63,000
Other revenue	100,000	100,000	
	17,561	-	-
	217,561	206,248	198,000
Total revenue	292,561	281,248	273,000
Expenditures			
Administration			
Meeting expense	3,500	5,230	2,908
Secretariat fees and travel	21,800	28,162	15,723
Audit and bank charges	5,100	4,110	4,619
Office expense	600	483	454
	31,000	37,985	23,704
Programs			
Kiggavik review	-	17,414	-
Public relations and education	34,561	6,381	14,368
Contracts - Board support	70,000	63,138	58,314
Community projects	20,000	15,000	14,000
Workshop	10,000	-	72,500
Communication, community information and dialogue project (schedule)	75,000	29,809	4,025
Collaring project (schedule)	65,000	146,769	48,662
	274,561	278,511	211,869
Total expenditures	305,561	316,496	235,573
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures		\$ (35,248)	\$ 37,427

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

## Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the year ended March 31, 2011

	2011	2010
Net assets, beginning of year	\$ 97,239	\$ 59,812
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	(35,248)	37,427
Net assets, end of year	\$ 61,991	\$ 97,239

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2011

---

## 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.

## 2. Unearned revenue:

The Government of Nunavut provided support to Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board for caribou monitoring, caribou information and community information. The project expenditures will occur in the 2010-2011 fiscal year and the support provided by the Government of Nunavut will be recognized as revenue in that fiscal year.

# BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2011

---

## **3. Unearned review revenue:**

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada provided support to Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board for the Kiggavik review. During the 2010-2011 fiscal year, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada contributed \$23,850.00 toward the Kiggavik review. Expenditures during the 2010-2011 fiscal year were \$17,413.66. The remainder of the support will be recognized in the 2011-2012 fiscal year.

## **3. Payable to Scholarship Fund:**

The amount consists of the excess of payments made to scholarship recipients less interest deposited for the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board Scholarship Fund. The amount payable to 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

## Statement of Project Revenues and Expenditures

For the year ended March 31, 2011

	2011	2010
Revenue		
DIAND	\$ 74,834	\$ 50,000
AREVA	-	25,000
CAMECO	-	25,000
World Wildlife Fund	-	30,000
Government of Nunavut	100,000	-
	174,834	130,000
Expenses		
Equipment	73,668	48,662
Herd surveys	73,101	-
	146,769	48,662
Public relations and education	16,564	1,565
Community projects	-	-
Professional and administration fees	13,245	2,460
	29,809	4,025
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	\$ (1,744)	\$ 77,313

# BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

## Statement of DIAND Core Funding

## Statement of Revenue and Expenditures

For the year ended March 31, 2011

	Budget	2011	2010
Revenue:			
DIAND	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
		15,000	15,000
Expenditures:			
Administration	\$ 15,000	15,000	15,000
		15,000	15,000
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	-

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ  
CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD  
SCHOLARSHIP FUND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2010

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Box 1038, Westside Plaza  
Stonewall, MB R0C 2Z0  
Telephone (204) 467-5566  
Fax (204) 467-9133

To the Trustees  
Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Scholarship Fund

## Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Scholarship Fund, which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2010 and the statements of operations and net assets for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

## Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

## Auditor's Responsibility

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 comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

## Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Scholarship Fund as at December 31, 2010 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

CERTIFIED GENERAL ACCOUNTANT

Stonewall, Manitoba  
August 5, 2011

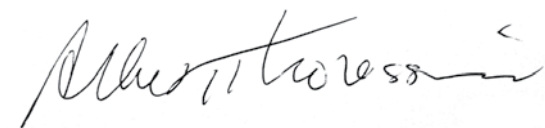
# BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND

## Balance Sheet

For the year ended March 31, 2011, with comparative figures for 2010

	2010	2009
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 3,874	\$ 3,694
Receivable from Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board	24,999	26,120
	28,873	29,814
Non-redeemable RBC GIC, 1.8%, due Dec. 31, 2014	10,000	10,000
	\$ 38,873	\$ 39,814
<b>Liabilities and Net Assets</b>		
Payable to the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Fund Balance</b>		
Unrestricted, end of year	38,873	39,814
	\$ 38,873	\$ 39,814

On behalf of the Board:



Albert Thorassie, Chair, BQCMB



Ross Thompson, Secretary-Treasurer, BQCMB

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

## Statement of Operations and Retained Earnings

Year ended December 31, 2010, with comparative figures for 2009

	2010	2009
Revenue:		
Interest earned	\$ 559	\$ 424
Expenses:		
Grants distributed	1,500	-
Excess of expenditures over revenue for the year	(941)	424
Fund balance, beginning of year	39,814	39,390
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 38,873	\$ 39,814

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

## Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2010

---

### 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.



The Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Barren Ground Caribou Management Agreement for 2002-2012 stipulates that the BQCMB provide “a summary of caribou harvests by jurisdiction and community.” Unfortunately, estimates for Aboriginal domestic harvest, resident harvest, and commercial harvest for the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds were not available for 2010-11. The ability of the BQCMB to report on harvest of caribou has always been limited and circumstances outlined below have further constrained board efforts.

Resident and commercial harvest is recorded by governments, however, harvest data for Aboriginal hunters has been difficult to obtain, as there is no territory or province-wide systematic recording of Aboriginal harvest.

Hunters can go where the caribou are, so it is not possible to provide a harvest estimate for a specific herd by community without knowing the details of each caribou hunt undertaken by that community, as well as the distribution of herds at the time hunts are conducted.

The lack of harvest data for Saskatchewan communities has affected harvest estimates for the Qamanirjuaq herd, as some communities that traditionally hunted Beverly caribou instead hunted Qamanirjuaq caribou in recent years. Hunters from additional communities in northern Saskatchewan have travelled east to hunt from the Qamanirjuaq herd, since few caribou were accessible to them in their own region.

Further complicating matters is the fact that it is not known how many caribou are being harvested by people from communities south of the caribou ranges. Estimated harvests by Saskatchewan and Manitoba First Nations members from outside the barren ground caribou ranges are required to gain a better understanding of total Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou harvest.

Wounding loss is an additive factor for estimating harvest levels. Currently, the extent of wounding loss is unknown, but the BQCMB believes it may be significant based on informal reports from communities.

There are serious implications regarding the ability of the BQCMB to determine whether the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds can continue to provide for the subsistence needs of traditional caribou harvesters. The board is concerned that harvest levels for both herds may not be sustainable. For the Beverly herd, the key issues relate to whether or not the herd has drastically declined and to which communities it continues to be accessible for harvesting.

For the Qamanirjuaq herd, the key issues involve possibly opposing trends in population size and harvest, as the Qamanirjuaq herd may be declining, while the harvest is likely increasing. Adequate monitoring of both the caribou herds and their harvest levels is crucial for clarifying the status of the herds and the sustainability of ongoing harvest.

## 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 cooperation 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;

### **C. Board Responsibilities (con't)**

- (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. Membership of the Board (con't)**

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 materials; and
  - (e) such other costs as the parties may agree upon.
4. Each party shall be responsible for funding the expenses or salaries or honoraria and other incidental travel expenses, such as 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 there from 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.







Published by the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq  
Caribou Management Board  
© December 2011

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BQCMB charitable registration number:  
86620 7574 RR00.