

Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board



Letter to Ministers

December 1, 2012

The Hon. John Duncan, Minister

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

The Hon. Gord Mackintosh, Minister

*Conservation and Water Stewardship, Manitoba
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. James Arreak, Minister

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

The Hon. Ken Cheveldayoff, 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 30th Annual Report of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board, together with the financial statements, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012.

Respectfully submitted,

Earl Evans

Chair

Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board

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Message from the Chair

Having been actively involved with the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board (BQCMB) for many years in a variety of important roles—it's my privilege once again to present the board's 30th annual report.

I know from personal experience that the board is a collection of individuals with many diverse backgrounds but, most importantly, as a cohesive group dedicated to the interests and future of Canada's barren-ground caribou.

Since 1982, the BQCMB has been committed to the conservation of Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou and increasing its collective knowledge. This past year only furthered those goals. The 2011-12 fiscal period was significant on many fronts—not the least of which was a commitment from all five levels of government to extend the board's mandate for another 10 years and to substantially increase their funding commitments. On behalf of the board, we thank them for their generosity, ongoing support and confidence in our mission.

In preparing to renew the BQCMB Agreement for 2012-22, the board amended the definition of the Beverly herd to include calving areas in the Queen Maud Gulf used by the herd in recent years. Monitoring of both the Beverly and the Qamanirjuaq caribou herds continued this fiscal year and the board looks forward to the results of the June 2011 survey of three important calving areas, including those of the Beverly herd.

All of us associated with the board, and many others not directly affiliated, should take pride in the many accomplishments that took place throughout the year as we continued to address the issues and raise the profile of our cause. Numerous meetings, presentations, and correspondences with various governments, non-government organizations, and industry leaders took place this year. A more complete description of the board's activities—and its financial records—are presented in the report's remaining pages.

There are a number of agencies and organizations that support our goals and objectives, including the World Wildlife Fund, the Prince Albert Grand Council, the Canadian Wildlife Federation, and many regional and community organizations. In addition, several corporations—such as AREVA Resources Canada and Cameco—have contributed funds to the board on a regular basis.

Contributions from all of these sources—both financially and in other important ways—are critical to the board's existence and I would like to thank them personally. But it must also 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. I would also like to single out and acknowledge our previous Chair, Albert Thorassie, for chairing the board once again throughout this fiscal year. Albert's leadership and commitment to the board has been greatly appreciated by all.

Message from the Chair

In closing, I know our collective efforts have resulted in a much greater understanding of the great Beverly and Qamanirjuaq barren-ground caribou herds. Those efforts will need to continue to meet the challenges that lie ahead.

Earl Evans

Chair

Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board

December, 2012

Mission statement

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

Profile

The Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board (BQCMB) is composed of hunters, biologists, and land and wildlife managers. 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.

Acronyms and abbreviations

AANDC	Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada*
BQCMB	Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board
CNIB	Caribou News in Brief
DOE	Department of Environment
ENR	Environment and Natural Resources, Department of GNWT
GN	Government of Nunavut
GNWT	Government of the Northwest Territories
NIRB	Nunavut Impact Review Board
NTI	Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
NWMB	Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
NWT	Northwest Territories
NWTMN	Northwest Territory Métis Nation
PAGC	Prince Albert Grand Council

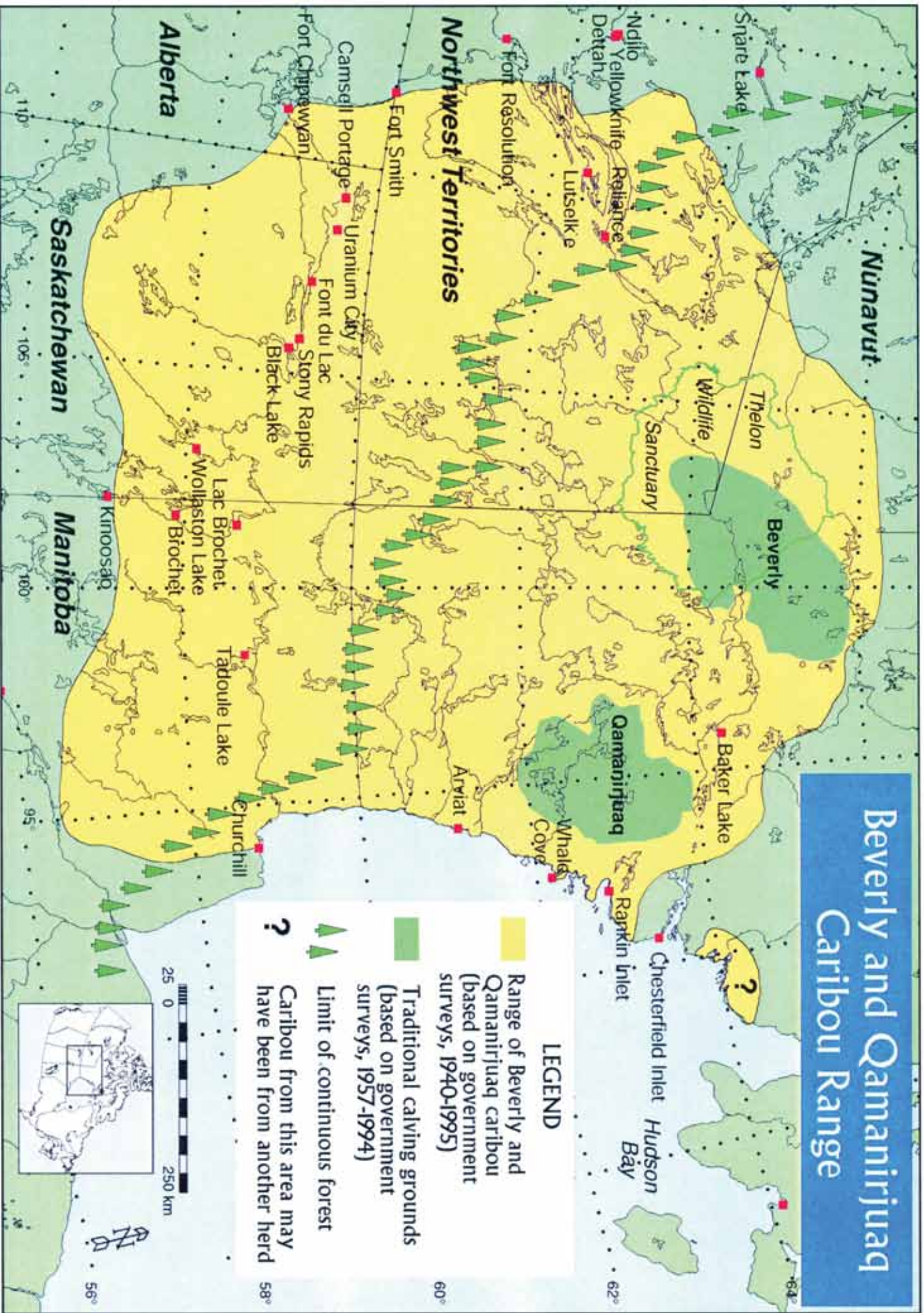
The annual caribou cycle

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 small 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. Adult bulls follow—up to a month later. After calving in early to mid-June, the caribou begin to form larger groups. By mid-July, aggregations of many thousands—including adult males—may be found on calm days. This behaviour is a response to mosquito harassment, and it also reduces predation by wolves, concentrating the caribou in a 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.



Note: Represents historical ranges of the herds.

The value of caribou

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 forms 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. Additional benefits from caribou are derived from the use of skins for clothing and bedding, and bones and antlers for handicrafts.

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.



Caribou photographed during the fall composition sex survey in NWT.

Photo: Allicia Kelly

The year in review

April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012

Caribou monitoring and management

The BQCMB focuses most of its monitoring efforts in four principal regions: northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the southeastern Northwest Territories (NWT) and southern Nunavut. At its November 2011 meeting, the board agreed to expand its scope to cover both the traditional Beverly calving ground and the western Queen Maud Gulf calving ground.

Northwest Territories

At the beginning of the fiscal year, the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) conducted a reconnaissance survey and a spring composition survey (also known as a recruitment, or late winter calf survival survey). The reconnaissance was flown from April 1 to 5, 2011 and the composition survey for the Beverly herd from April 5 to 9, 2011. During the composition survey, a total of 7304 caribou were classified and yielded a calf-to-cow ratio of 57 calves to 100 cows.

The main purpose of the composition survey is to provide an estimate of the calf-to-cow ratio for the entire caribou herd or population. The ratio of calves per 100 cows is an index of the proportion of calves of the previous year that have survived to 10 months of age. Mortality of caribou is highest in the first six months of life—by the time calves approach one year of age, their mortality rates are lower and similar to those of adult caribou. Ratios of less than 20 calves to 100 cows are associated with declining herds; ratios between 30 and 40 calves to 100 cows are associated with stable herds; and ratios of over 40 calves to 100 cows are associated with increasing herds.

A fall composition sex survey was also conducted in NWT from October 25 to 29, 2011, with a reconnaissance survey first flown from October 22 to 28, 2011. Overall, 12,421 caribou were classified, yielding a sex ratio of 69 bulls to 100 cows.

Full necropsies (intensive biological sampling) were completed on 23 caribou harvested during the Aurora College's Environment and Natural Resources Program winter camp. Between February 27 and March 3, 2012, 11 male and 12 female caribou were necropsied. The camp was located at 60.97° N and 105.86° W in a wintering area used known to be used by both Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou. BQCMB board members Allicia Kelly and Earl Evans both participated as instructors at the camp.

Caribou monitoring and management

Collaring data and deployment

At the start of this fiscal year, there were 15 caribou on the Beverly range with active collars managed by GNWT. The collars had been deployed in stages from 2006 through 2009. During the year, there were nine caribou mortalities and one collar was censored (following a scheduled release). By the end of March 2012 there were five active collars from prior deployments and 27 new collars were also deployed. Blood samples were collected from 26 of the 27 cows during collar deployment and preliminary analyses indicated 16 of the 26 cows were pregnant.

The collars have a breakaway device that allows them to drop to the ground at a predetermined rate. The collars in this survey are programmed to release at the end of August 2016 and will provide a VHF signal for radio-tracking until fall 2016.

At the end of the year, a reconnaissance survey was flown from March 6 to 14, 2012, east of Great Slave Lake. The survey crews recorded caribou signs and tracks (both old and fresh), observations of caribou, and incidental observations of other wildlife.



A collared caribou being released on the Beverly range during the 2012 deployment.

Caribou monitoring and management

Very few caribou (one cow-calf pair) and no caribou tracks or signs were observed to the east of Great Slave Lake in the Nonacho Lake area. There were many old and fresh caribou signs (feeding and bedding sites) and tracks in the Eileen Lake area, together with small numbers of caribou. During the survey a group of about 200 cows and calves were observed by hunters when they moved through the Reliance area from the south in early April. Caribou were also abundant in the Whitefish-Lynx Lake area, north of Zucker Lake, and east to Mosquito Lake. Old caribou signs and a few caribou were observed further south in the Rennie Lake area but these may have come from the southeast (Qamanirjuaq herd). There was a substantial area with no caribou or caribou signs observed between Rennie and Firedrake lakes in the south and Lynx and Mosquito lakes in the north.



Rejoining the herd.

Nunavut

An intensive Government of Nunavut-led calving ground survey took place between June 3 and 20, 2011. The team surveyed calving grounds in the Queen Maud Gulf area (north of Garry Lake); the northeast mainland to the east; and the northern portion of the Beverly herd's traditional calving ground south of Garry Lake. Areas were stratified by density of caribou (high, medium, and low concentrations) seen in the reconnaissance surveys. All of the animals were then categorized into bulls cows with calves, cows without calves and yearlings. Several cows with calves also had no antlers—an unusual phenomenon and observed in more than one herd. Pending information on sex ratios from the survey data will help provide estimates of total herd size.

Caribou monitoring and management

Saskatchewan

Much of Saskatchewan's barren-ground caribou range has remained unoccupied for several decades, including regions near Cree Lake in the center and Carswell Lake to the west. Caribou monitoring in Saskatchewan for this fiscal year mostly includes anecdotal reports from hunters, government staff, and other northern residents.

Based on reports from Wollaston-area hunters, barren-ground caribou migrated into the province from Manitoba in early November 2011, occupying areas north of Wollaston Lake. They were confirmed to be Qamanirjuaq caribou, judging by the locations of collared females in the province.

Caribou have occupied the northeastern part of Saskatchewan almost continuously from year to year, based on both oral and written records for the area. Over the past 20 years the animals have gradually expanded their winter range south—including the northern half of Wollaston Lake, lands to the east of the lake and all the way south to the northern half of Reindeer Lake. In these areas, small numbers of caribou were hunted by Brochet, Kinoosao and Southend residents. Based on observations, caribou remained in this part of the province until early May of 2012. Small bands of mature bulls were the last to leave for the north and northeast.

Hunters from Black Lake and Stony Rapids reported caribou at Snowbird Lake in late September, and a wave of animals moving southwest across the Saskatchewan-NWT border, between Selwyn Lake and the Striding River in mid-November. Some caribou were hunted on lakes southwest and southeast of Selwyn Lake in December and January. A small number of caribou was also observed to be settled in an area along the Fond du Lac River immediately east of Black Lake.

Hunters from Fond du Lac reported small numbers of caribou near Rennie Lake (at the tree line in NWT) from late September to early October. As winter progressed small, scattered bands of caribou were located by hunters at Nonacho Lake, Porter Lake, Manchester Lake, and lakes to the southeast. A larger concentration of caribou reportedly moved into the Scott Lake area from the east in late December, moved north or northeasterly and left behind a few small bands of mixed sex and age animals.

In late winter, hunters from Uranium City, Camsell Portage and Fort Chipewyan travelled east to Fond du Lac then north into NWT to locate and hunt small numbers of caribou from Dunvegan Lake north. There were few if any caribou in the province from a line half-way between Fond du Lac and Stony Rapids west to the Alberta border. This condition has repeated itself for the past 10 or more years. In recent decades, mature bulls were the principal sex seen in small bands in Uranium City and areas further west.

In June of 2011, Saskatchewan's Ministry of the Environment also supported the participation of one of the province's board members in the calving ground survey in the Queen Maud Gulf region of Nunavut. In addition to the survey participation, a biologist with the Prince Albert Grand Council helped recruit local hunters to collect biological samples for assessing caribou health and condition.

Caribou monitoring and management

Manitoba

Based primarily on anecdotal information, most fall 2011 hunting camps for resident and non-resident hunters reported low harvest numbers at the start of the season for Qamanirjuaq caribou. Caribou patrols undertaken by Manitoba Conservation to various northern hunting camps also revealed low harvest levels for this time of year. However, during the third week of September 2011, the numbers of reported caribou increased throughout the eastern and central part of the province. Community hunts occurred out of Lac Brochet and Tadoule Lake at various times throughout the fiscal year—with both communities reporting successful hunts.

After the fall 2011 season, Qamanirjuaq caribou were seen to be making their usual shift across the province into known traditional areas east of Brochet. Manitoba Conservation's enforcement efforts continued on the winter roads and on South Indian Lake during this period. In the last part of January and through February and March 2012, enforcement staff also patrolled the road into Tadoule Lake and Lac Brochet.

Going forward, Manitoba Conservation and many northern communities agree that establishing two-way cooperation, better communication and improvements to education are priorities for more effective caribou management in these areas.



A Qamanirjuaq caribou herd at Tadoule Lake, Manitoba, winter 2012.

Board initiatives and communications

The board was involved with numerous initiatives throughout the year, including the development of several work plans and information requests related to the Kiggavik Uranium Mine proposal; many new communications efforts; and several youth programs.

Board funding renewed to 2022

During the year, all five levels of government renewed their commitments to the BQCMB for another 10 years and agreed to increase their respective funding contributions. In its rationale for a renewed mandate, the board cited many of its more substantial accomplishments, such as:

- Continuing to provide analysis and caribou-related recommendations related to the Kiggavik uranium mine environmental review in Nunavut.
- Developing a recipe for recovery of the Beverly herd and recommending protection of important habitat and protection of caribou from disturbance; designing campaigns to discourage hunting-related waste; and encouraging the harvest of predators.
- Following up on the successful BQCMB Caribou Workshop held in Saskatoon in early 2010. Lessons learned from the workshop include the importance of collecting information about the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds from a variety of sources and making meaningful recommendations for enhancing conservation.
- Producing a new herd management and action plan by 2013 (the term of the existing Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Plan [2005-2012] ends this year).

Selected comments from ministers on renewing the BQCMB agreement:

The Hon. Dustin Duncan, Minister Ministry of Environment, Saskatchewan

June 13, 2011

“We will continue to support the board’s operating budget with \$25,000 annually.”

The Hon. Bill Blaikie, Minister Manitoba Conservation

June 23, 2011

“The BQCMB has accomplished many significant tasks related to its core responsibilities since 1982. We will work with board staff on a timely renewal of our 10-year agreement for next April 1.”

The Hon. John Duncan, Minister Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada

August 23, 2011

“I recognize the importance of the work of the board and agree that the funding adjustment is warranted.”

The Hon. Daniel Shewchuk, Minister Department of Environment, Nunavut

November 4, 2011

“We will continue to participate on the BQCMB and support increased funding, subject to available funding and budgetary approval.”

The Hon. J. Michael Miltenberger, Minister Department of Environment and Natural Resources, NWT

December 5, 2011

“The government of NWT supports a 10-year renewal of the agreement and increasing annual contributions to \$25,000, under the following conditions: the board consider the management and classification of caribou calving in the Queen Maud Gulf area; develop a harvest management action plan; hire a contractor to undertake the work described; and make minor revisions to the BQCMB agreement.”

Board initiatives and communications

Kiggavik Uranium Mine proposal

The Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) provided AREVA Resources Canada with its final guidelines for creating an environmental impact statement (EIS) for the Kiggavik uranium mine near Baker Lake, Nunavut in May 2011. AREVA submitted its first draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in January 2012. NIRB conducted an internal review and concluded that the EIS did not conform to guidelines and instructed AREVA to submit supplemental information to address deficiencies. AREVA didn't submit additional information until late April 2012.

BQCMB's position on the Kiggavik mine proposal remains the same—that the project could cause significant impacts on caribou, caribou habitat and hunting activities. This includes numerous short and long-term potential impacts and cumulative impacts associated with disturbance, radioactive materials and other environmental contaminants.

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 create a winter road across a Canadian heritage river. In addition, the project would establish a precedent for other uranium mining development in Nunavut. Currently, the Kiggavik project is one of 13 explorations projects surrounding Baker Lake, Nunavut—nine of which are related to uranium exploration. Also surrounding the community were four other exploration projects: two gold, one base metal, and one rare-earth elements.

According to AREVA's November 2008 project application, construction at Kiggavik would start no sooner than 2017. Building would take about four years, and commercial operations would run for 14 years after that. Approximately five years would be spent cleaning up the site. However, AREVA points out that Kiggavik might operate for more than its predicted lifespan if additional mineral deposits in the project area are developed.

AREVA's environmental review is still only one part of Kiggavik's journey to becoming reality, should the mine proposal proceed from application to operation. Numerous permits would also have to be issued by federal and territorial regulators, and institutions of public government and Inuit organizations. Finally, AREVA and its project partners would have to decide if current uranium market conditions are strong enough to turn Kiggavik into a financially worthwhile venture.

BQCMB staff developed several draft 2011-12 work plans as participants in NIRB's review of the Kiggavik proposal, according to NIRB's original anticipated timeline. More information about the EIS can be found on NIRB's public registry.

Board initiatives and communications

Information requests to AREVA

During the fiscal year, the board submitted numerous information requests with accompanying concerns to Areva Resources Canada related to the Kiggavik project. The list below provides subject titles of each—full descriptions can be found on BQCMB's website:

- Incorporation of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit.
- Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge from caribou harvesters outside Nunavut.
- Uncertainty about caribou herds using the Kiggavik Regional Study Area (RTA).
- Reliance on collared caribou for baseline information (on caribou distribution, movements and range).
- Baseline information for assessing change in caribou movements.
- Information on seasonal distribution and movements for assessment of effects.
- Baseline for heavy metal levels in lichens.
- Potential interactions between project activities and wildlife.
- Environmental Assessment Approach: measurable indicators.
- Cumulative effects assessment boundaries.
- Trans-boundary impact analysis.
- Scope of cumulative effects assessment.
- Lack of quantitative analysis in cumulative effects assessment.
- Inclusion of climate change in cumulative effects assessment.
- Monitoring and management for cumulative effects (roads and harvest).
- Managing effects of Kiggavik access road on caribou (harvest levels).
- Monitoring effects of disturbance for cumulative effects assessment.
- Cumulative effects of road networks on caribou (induced development).
- Proposed mitigation and monitoring program.
- Mitigation of dustfall.
- Monitoring heavy metal levels in lichens and berries.
- Air quality: dustfall predictions (total suspended particulates).
- Mitigation of effects of increased access via roads.
- Caribou protection measures.
- Monitoring and Nunavut general monitoring program.



Jordyn Siurko at Aurora College's Environment and Natural Resources Technology Program (ENRTP) camp in Fort Smith, NWT, February 2012.

Photo: Meagan Wohlberg, Northern Journal

Board initiatives and communications

Youth initiatives

In May 2011, the two winners of a popular board-sponsored poster contest were Katlyn Niego from Baker Lake, Nunavut and Shirleena Cheekie from Tadoule Lake, Manitoba. The winners received iPod touches as a result of their contest entries—which were aimed at encouraging caribou conservation.



BQCMB newsletters and website

The BQCMB's flagship newsletter, known as Caribou News in Brief (CNIB), reappeared in Summer 2011 after a brief hiatus in 2010. Requests for proposals to continue its publication were finalized in the fiscal year. Popular with many readers, and especially those residing in northern communities, the latest newsletter included information about the 2011 population survey in NWT, the status of the review of the Kiggavik mine, uranium exploration in general, and caribou education.

In addition to CNIB, Caribou Notes was a desktop newsletter briefly developed on a trial basis for interim communication between board members. The Manitoba government also agreed to help manage BQCMB's website with administrative support as an “in-kind” contribution.

On the Land program

Over the years, the board has funded several On the Land programs with various northern schools—teaching students about caribou, their environments, ecology and conservation efforts. Towards the end of this fiscal year, several of the popular camps were held in Tadoule Lake, Manitoba and northern Saskatchewan communities. More information about the programs can be found in past and future issues of CNIB.



Promotional materials

Taking further aim at caribou conservation, the board used key messages developed in 2010 for posters and other materials for a variety of venues and applications throughout the year. Some of the messages were titled: Respect and Make Best Use of the Caribou and Take Only What You Need, Use All You Take.

Top: BQCMB Chair Albert Thorassie presents an iPod to BQCMB poster contest winner Shirleena Cheekie from Tadoule Lake.

Bottom: The ENRTP winter camp at Fort Smith, NWT.

Consultations and presentations

During the fiscal year, board members and staff promoted the message of caribou conservation in many diverse locations—through a variety of mediums. Some of the more notable events are listed below:

Arctic Ungulate Conference

In August 2011, the Arctic Ungulate Conference was held in Yellowknife, NWT with participation from board members Earl Evans (Northwest Territory Métis Nation, Ft. Smith), Thomas Elytook (Kivalliq Wildlife Board, Baker Lake), Allicia Kelly (GNWT), Jan Adamczewski (GNWT), and Vicki Trim (Manitoba Conservation). The board's involvement included a poster presentation from Earl Evans entitled Conservation Strategies for Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou in an Era of Decline and Uncertainty. The abstract submitted for the presentation, prepared by BQCMB's contract biologist Leslie Wakelyn, was also expanded and submitted for publication in Rangifer, a newsletter from the Nordic Council for Reindeer Husbandry Research, Norway.

2011 Annual General Meeting of Canadian Wildlife Federation

BQCMB contract biologist Leslie Wakelyn prepared and delivered a PowerPoint presentation at the June 2011 Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Wildlife Federation (CWF) in Yellowknife, NWT. The presentation was called Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou: Conservation Strategies for Uncertain Times. Joe Tetlich, Chair of the Porcupine Caribou Management Board, also presented during the same session of the meeting.

Seven Oaks Game and Fish Association

In December 2011, the board's executive director made a presentation to the Seven Oaks Game and Fish Association in Winnipeg about the BQCMB in general and the current status of the barren-ground caribou in Canada.

Saskatchewan workshops

During the winter months, several information-sharing meetings were held in Saskatchewan caribou-range communities. Several schools on the range hosted workshops that brought together elders and youth to promote the transmission and sharing of traditional knowledge. All of these initiatives contributed to BQCMB's broad goals of promoting sustainable hunting and engaging community youth and elders in modern, cooperative management techniques

Analysis, comments, recommendations and responses

Some of the more substantive comments and recommendations made by the board this year are summarized below. More complete descriptions can be found on regulatory board (NIRB) and BQCMB websites.

Mineral exploration

Mineral exploration and, in particular uranium exploration, continues to be aggressive in northern Canada—much of it on the traditional ranges of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou. The BQCMB has long recommended to governments, regulators and industry that permits for exploration or development activities should not be issued on key seasonal ranges of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds, particularly the calving and post-calving areas.

Nunavut

Mineral exploration and associated spending throughout Nunavut continued this fiscal year. AANDC has estimated that the industry may spend as much as \$322 million on exploration in 2011, up from \$189 million in 2009. In February 2011, AANDC issued nine new prospecting permits for areas at least partially in the Qamanirjuaq traditional calving ground or the 2008 calving area, and 11 additional permits on the herd's primary spring migration route just south of these calving areas—in spite of the BQCMB's written recommendation against the move. All 20 of these permits are within AANDC's Qamanirjuaq Caribou Protection Area, which was established in 1978 and is part of the current land use plan for the region.

At its May 2011 meeting, the BQCMB agreed to actively correspond with companies possessing mineral tenures on the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq calving grounds, to acquaint them with the Board's position on protecting these areas.

As of May 5, 2011, seven companies/individuals held 554 active tenures on the Beverly traditional calving ground: Uravan Minerals, Bayswater Uranium, Titan Uranium, Ruby Hill Exploration, Cameco Corporation, Strongbow Exploration and Ronald McMillan.

Uravan Minerals held the most mineral tenures, with 355 mineral claims. The company's proposal to explore for uranium on the core Beverly calving ground, south of Garry Lake, has been in stalemate for several years because the company has not yet delivered an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) nor withdrawn its land use permit application. To readdress the issue, the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) has requested Uravan to submit an EIS in 2010 and 2011 if the company intends to proceed.

On the Qamanirjuaq traditional calving ground, nine companies/individuals held 239 prospecting permits, mineral claims and mining leases as of the same date: Starfield Resources, Devonshire Resources, Pacific Ridge Exploration, Agnico-Eagle Mines, Minroc Management, Diamonds North Resources, Comaplex Minerals, Marcelle Hauseux, and Lawrence Barry. Starfield Resources holds more than half of these as mineral claims and mining leases.

Saskatchewan

Industry experts have suggested that one-fifth of the world's uranium can be found in Saskatchewan's Athabasca basin. Cameco Corporation and AREVA Resources Canada currently operate uranium mines at the McArthur River, Eagle Point and McClean Lake sites. The region is also home to the Key Lake and Rabbit Lake uranium operations. According to Cameco, its Cigar Lake Mine—where construction has been delayed several times by flooding in its underground production area—may be operational by mid-2013.

Conversely, AREVA and its partners have delayed plans for the Midwest Mine due to low uranium prices and high development costs—although the environmental assessment continues. The Midwest, Cigar Lake, Eagle Point and McClean Lake mines are all near the community of Wollaston Lake, with the McArthur River mine slightly southwest.

Manitoba

The biggest project in northern Manitoba consists of three, side-by-side CanAlaska properties: NW Manitoba, Kasmere South and Kasmere North. The projects are located in a diagonal path running from the Saskatchewan/Manitoba border up to the Manitoba/Nunavut border, an area of more than 1400 square kilometres.

The three projects also lie beside two new provincial parks (Nuelin Lake Provincial Park and Colvin Lake Provincial Park) in the northwest corner of Manitoba and also on the ranges of the Qamanirjuaq and Beverly herds. Directly north of Nuelin Lake Provincial Park in Nunavut is Cameco's Nuelin Lake uranium exploration property. Both parks lie within the traditional territories of the Northlands and Sayisi Dene First Nations.

According to Manitoba Conservation statutes, no mining is permitted within the parks and Aboriginal people still have the right to hunt, trap, fish and pursue other traditional activities in these areas. These lands are also available for treaty land entitlement selection.

Northwest Territories

Mineral exploration has been quieter in NWT since the 2008 recession. Spending was expected to reach \$83 million in 2011, much lower than 2008 expenditures of \$148 million, according to the NWT and Nunavut Chambers of Mines.

A handful of firms continue exploring on the caribou range in NWT—mainly for diamonds but also for nickel, base metals and gold. None are on the portion of the Beverly traditional calving ground in the NWT, which is protected by the Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary. Resource management planning for the Upper Thelon region is still underway.

Analysis, comments, recommendations and responses

The items below provide a list and short summary of some of the board's more notable correspondence with various companies, regulatory groups, and government departments in the fiscal year:

[April 15, 2011]

Susan Fleck, Director, Wildlife Division, Environment and Natural Resources, NWT
Comments from the BQCMB on the NWT's draft barren-ground caribou management strategy for 2011-2015 generally supported the draft document; urged the GNWT to maintain caribou conservation as a high priority and encouraged further consultation with the board.

[April 29, 2011]

Heather Coyote, Program Manager, Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies (ACUNS)

The board proposed several changes to the BQCMB's Caribou Research and Management Award—which were agreed to and adopted by ACUNS for the 2012 year. Key changes included expanding award criteria to include traditional knowledge studies and students enrolled in college programs not requiring field work. The semi-annual award was also increased to in value to between \$1500 and \$5000.

[May 6, 2011]

Nunavut Impact Review Board

The board submitted comments on the proposal from Uranium North Resources for mineral exploration on the company's Aura and Nowyak properties—about 335 km west of Arviat, Nunavut. The board stated that it remains concerned about the cumulative effects of mineral exploration across the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq ranges and the corresponding lack of cumulative effects assessment in the region. The board also stated that reviewing single projects in isolation is inadequate for ensuring the protection of caribou and their habitat.

[June 10, 2011]

David Ramsay, Chair, Committee on Economic Development and Infrastructure, NWT
Comments from the board on NWT's proposed Bill 9 Wildlife Act include acknowledgement of the inclusion of some of the board's suggestions in the act and overall appreciation for its intent and eco-based approach for wildlife management. The board suggested further work was required to clarify how the act would be implemented and the issue of identification of aboriginal and treaty right holders.

[June 30, 2011]

Nunavut Impact Review Board

The board provided comments to NIRB on the proposal from IronOne Inc. for mineral exploration on the company's Maguse River property, 70 km northwest of Arviat, Nunavut. Concerns and recommendations were outlined for reducing potential disturbances from project activities. The board also stated that it remains concerned about the cumulative effects of mineral exploration across the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq ranges and the corresponding lack of cumulative effects assessment in the region.

Analysis, comments, recommendations and responses

[July 15, 2011]

Justina Ray, Co-Chair Terrestrial Mammal Species Subcommittee, Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC)

The board commented favourably on the draft Special Project report prepared by COSEWIC on Designatable Units for Caribou in Canada and noted the board generally addressed comments and concerns that it had previously submitted.

[September 20, 2011]

Nunavut Impact Review Board

The board submitted comments on the proposal from Natural Resources Canada for an aeromagnetic survey of the area around and east of Garry Lake—which included portions of the Beverly traditional calving ground; recent core-calving area; and Beverly Caribou Protection Area. The board expressed its concerns over the project's proposed low-level flights and potential impact on caribou as a result and further questioned the purpose of the mapping the area—clearly intended to facilitate mineral exploration in the region.



BQCMB annual report framework and meeting history

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 2011 in Thompson, Manitoba and in November 2011 in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Meetings and locations

1982 to 2011

#1 August, 1982	Saskatoon, SK	#37 January, 1995	Prince Albert, SK
#2 January, 1983	Edmonton, AB	#38 April, 1995	Black Lake, SK
#3 March, 1983	Lutsel K'e, NT	#39 September, 1995	Thompson, MB
#4 June, 1983	Yellowknife, NT	#40 February, 1996	Whale Cove, NU
#5 September, 1983	Black Lake, SK	#41 June, 1996	Lutsel K'e, NT
#6 January, 1984	Winnipeg, MB	#42 November, 1996	Winnipeg, MB
#7 April, 1984	Rankin Inlet, NU	#43 June, 1997	Wollaston Lake, SK
#8 August, 1984	Fort Smith, NT	#44 November, 1997	Thompson, MB
#9 November, 1984	Saskatoon, SK	#45 May, 1998	Tadoule Lake, MB
#10 April, 1985	Baker Lake, NU	#46 November, 1998	Fort Smith, NT
#11 August, 1985	Whitehorse, YK	#47 May, 1999	Arviat, NU
#12 November, 1985	Edmonton, AB	#48 November, 1999	Winnipeg, MB
#13 April, 1986	Thompson, MB	#49 May, 2000	Churchill, MB
#14 August, 1986	Arviat, NU	#50 November, 2000	Winnipeg, MB
#15 April, 1987	Saskatoon, SK	#51 June, 2001	Black Lake, SK
#16 August, 1987	Winnipeg, MB	#52 November, 2001	Yellowknife, NT
#17 November, 1987	Fort Smith, NT	#53 May, 2002	Baker Lake, NU
#18 April, 1988	Winnipeg, MB	#54 November, 2002	Winnipeg, MB
#19 August, 1988	Stony Rapids, SK	#55 May, 2003	Fond du Lac, SK
#20 November, 1988	Winnipeg, MB	#56 November, 2003	Winnipeg, MB
#21 April, 1989	Baker Lake, NU	#57 May, 2004	Fort Smith, NT
#22 August, 1989	Lac Brochet, MB	#58 November, 2004	Winnipeg, MB
#23 December, 1989	Winnipeg, MB	#59 May, 2005	Rankin Inlet, NU
#24 April, 1990	Fond du Lac, SK	#60 November, 2005	Winnipeg, MB
#25 August, 1990	Lutselk'e, NT	#61 May, 2006	Prince Albert, SK
#26 December, 1990	Winnipeg, MB	#62 November, 2006	Winnipeg, MB
#27 March, 1991	Yellowknife, NT	#63 June, 2007	Thompson, MB
#28 August, 1991	Prince Albert, SK	#64 November, 2007	Winnipeg, MB
#29 December, 1991	Fort Smith, NT	#65 May, 2008	Fort Smith, NT
#30 April, 1992	Arviat, NU	#66 November, 2008	Winnipeg, MB
#31 December, 1992	Uranium City, SK	#67 May, 2009	Prince Albert, SK
#32 April, 1993	Winnipeg, MB	#68 November, 2009	Winnipeg, MB
#33 September, 1993	Prince Albert, SK	#69 May, 2010	Wollaston Lake, SK
#34 January, 1994	Winnipeg, MB	#70 October, 2010	Winnipeg, MB
#35 April, 1994	Baker Lake, NU	#71 May, 2011	Thompson, MB
#36 September, 1994	Winnipeg, MB	#72 November, 2011	Winnipeg, MB

BQCMB officers and members

Nunavut

Representing the Kivalliq Wildlife Board:

Laurent Angalik (Arviat)

November 4, 2011

Thomas Elytook (Baker Lake)

November 4, 2011

Alternates to be determined

Representing the Government of Nunavut:

Mitch Campbell (Arviat)

November 4, 2011

Alternate is David Vetra (Arviat)

Saskatchewan

Representing the communities of northern Saskatchewan:

Dennis Larocque (Camsell Portage)

November 7, 2006

Alternate is Billy Shott (Uranium City)

George Tsannie (Wollaston Lake)

June 4, 2007

Alternates are Joe Martin (Fond du Lac) and Phillip Josie (Wollaston Lake)

Representing the Government of Saskatchewan:

Tim Trottier (La Ronge)

March 1, 1983

Alternate is Chuck Lees (Regina)

January 1, 2010

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ
CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2012

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, 2012 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, 2012 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
July 30, 2012

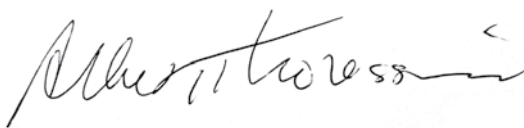
BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Balance Sheet

For the year ended March 31, 2012, with comparative figures for 2011

	2012	2011
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 66,753	\$ 80,713
Accounts receivable	1,947	9,617
GST receivable	2,222	6,938
	\$ 70,922	\$ 97,268
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 4,043	\$ 3,792
Unearned revenue (note 2)	-	6,436
Payable to Scholarship fund (note 4)	25,049	25,049
	29,092	35,277
Net assets:		
Unrestricted net assets	41,830	61,991
	41,830	61,991
	\$ 70,922	\$ 97,268

On behalf of the Board:



Albert Thorassie, Chair, BQCMB



Ross Thompson, Executive Director, BQCMB

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Statement of Earnings

For the year ended March 31, 2012

	Budget	2012	2011
Revenue			
Core funding			
AANDC (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
AANDC (schedule)			
AANDC - Kiggavik review	76,672	-	74,834
Gebauer	-	-	17,414
AREVA	-	-	14,000
CAMECO	25,000	50,000	-
Workshop - NWT	-	25,000	-
Government of Nunavut	-	10,000	-
Other revenue	100,000	-	100,000
	20,000	4,562	-
	221,672	89,562	206,248
Total revenue	296,672	164,562	281,248
Expenditures			
Administration			
Meeting expense	4,000	2,320	5,230
Executive Director fees and travel	26,000	26,650	28,162
Audit and bank charges	4,650	4,566	4,110
Office expense	1,000	2,583	483
	35,650	36,119	37,985
Programs			
Kiggavik review	-	1,292	17,414
Public relations and education	72,500	14,561	6,381
Contracts - Board support	85,000	39,621	63,138
Community projects	25,000	16,250	15,000
Workshop	5,000	10,807	-
Communication, community information and dialogue project (schedule)	23,000	10,612	29,809
Collaring project (schedule)	50,000	55,461	146,769
	260,500	148,604	278,511
Total expenditures	296,150	184,723	316,496
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures		\$ (20,161)	\$ (35,248)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the year ended March 31, 2012

	2012	2011
Net assets, beginning of year	\$ 61,991	\$ 97,239
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	(20,161)	(35,248)
Net assets, end of year	\$ 41,830	\$ 61,991

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2012

1. Significant accounting policies:

(a) Nature of Business:

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

(b) Revenue Recognition:

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

(c) Financial instruments:

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

(d) Use of estimates:

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

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2012

2. 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, the 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 was returned to Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada 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, 2012

	2012	2011
Revenue		
AANDC	\$ -	\$ 74,834
AREVA	50,000	-
CAMECO	25,000	-
Government of Nunavut	-	100,000
	75,000	174,834
Expenses		
Equipment	50,461	73,668
Herd surveys	5,000	73,101
	55,461	146,769
Public relations and education	10,594	16,564
Community projects	16,250	-
Professional and administration fees	18	13,245
	26,862	29,809
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	\$ (7,323)	\$ (1,744)

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Statement of DIAND Core Funding

Statement of Revenue and Expenditures

For the year ended March 31, 2012

	Budget	2011	2010
Revenue:			
AANDC	\$ 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, 2011

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, 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 Scholarship Fund as at December 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
July 16, 2012

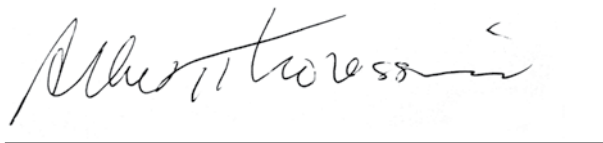
BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Balance Sheet

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

	2010	2010
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 4,053	\$ 3,874
Receivable from Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board	25,049	24,999
	29,102	28,873
Non-redeemable RBC GIC, 1.8%, due Dec. 31, 2014	10,000	10,000
	\$ 39,102	\$ 38,873
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Payable to the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board	\$ -	\$ -
Fund Balance		
Unrestricted, end of year	39,102	38,873
	\$ 38,873	\$ 39,814

On behalf of the Board:



Albert Thorassie, Chair, BQCMB



Ross Thompson, Executive Director, BQCMB

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Statement of Operations and Retained Earnings

Year ended December 31, 2011, with comparative figures for 2010

	2011	2010
Revenue:		
Interest earned	\$ 229	\$ 559
Expenses:		
Grants distributed	-	1,500
Excess of expenditures over revenue for the year	229	(941)
Fund balance, beginning of year	38,873	39,814
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 39,102	\$ 38,873

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2011

1. Significant accounting policies:

(a) Nature of Business:

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

(b) Revenue Recognition:

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

(c) Investments:

Guaranteed investment certificates are recorded at cost.

2. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities:

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

3. Statement of cash flow:

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

Harvest estimates were not available for either the Beverly or Qamanirjuaq caribou herds for the 2011-12 fiscal year. It should be noted, however, that the BQCMB has serious concerns regarding the continued sustainability of both the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds for harvesters. 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 to for harvesting. For the Beverly herd, the key issue is the lack of updated information on population size (pending the results of the June 2011 calving ground survey).

In October 2010, the board passed a resolution recommending that actions be taken by the governments of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nunavut, and the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB) to acquire annual harvest estimates for Qamanirjuaq caribou. The board also recommended that minimum standards for collection of harvest data and standardized reporting procedures be developed. The resolution was sent to all relevant governments and the NWMB.

One of the conditions outlined in the GNWT's renewal of the BQCMB management agreement was the development of a "harvest management action plan." Discussion of harvest data collection and planning is ongoing during the development of the new management plan for the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds.

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.



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