



Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board

32nd Annual Report
For the year ending March 31, 2014

Letter to Ministers

December 22, 2014

The Hon. Bernard Valcourt, Minister

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

The Hon. Gord Mackintosh, Minister

*Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship
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. John Mike, Minister

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

The Hon. Scott Moe, 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 32nd Annual Report of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board, together with the financial statements, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014.

Respectfully submitted,



Earl Evans

Chair
Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board

Table of contents

LETTER TO MINISTERS	
MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR	4
MISSION STATEMENT AND PROFILE	6
ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS	7
THE ANNUAL CARIBOU CYCLE	8
THE VALUE OF CARIBOU	9
THE YEAR IN REVIEW	
CARIBOU MONITORING & MANAGEMENT	10
BOARD INITIATIVES & COMMUNICATIONS	15
CONSULTATIONS & PRESENTATIONS	16
ANALYSIS, COMMENTS, RECOMMENDATIONS & RESPONSES	18
ANNUAL REPORT & BOARD MEETINGS	21
BQCMB OFFICERS & MEMBERS	22
IN MEMORIAM	24
<hr/>	
Appendix 1: Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board Financial Statements (March 31, 2014)	25
Appendix 2: Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Management Board Scholarship Fund Financial Statements (December 31, 2013)	35
Appendix 3: Harvest Estimates	40
Appendix 4: Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Barren Ground Caribou Management Agreement	41

Message from the Chair

Going into my second full year as Chair of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board, I'm very proud to report on another year of hard work, milestones and achievements.

As always, reports on caribou from the provinces and territories provide summaries of the herd movement patterns, based on observations from harvesters, other residents of caribou range communities and government biologists. Collecting and assessing the various kinds of data associated with herd movements and numbers remains one of the biggest challenges for the Board—but more knowledge and accuracy in reporting is gained every year.

More work was done during the fiscal year to finalize BQCMB's Caribou Management Plan 2013-2022. The plan—the fourth of its kind in our long history—identifies the Board's goals and objectives for a 10-year term and provides the framework for discussion and action at our semi-annual planning sessions. The plan is one of the most important documents in the Board's arsenal—as it forms the structure upon which all of our activities are formed. The detailed content was finalized in March 2014 and the plain language summary documents were expected to be distributed in the fall of 2014.

The Board was active on a variety of issues this year, including monitoring the exploration work on two projects in the Northwest Territories—the Gahcho Kué and Ekati diamond mines. To our knowledge, the potential impact on caribou from these developments has not been factored into the projects' environmental impact assessments. The Board will continue to monitor and communicate any information it discovers about the mines to its members, as these activities could impact the Beverly herd.

In February 2014, the BQCMB submitted extensive comments to the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) on the 2011-12 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. In our correspondence with NPC, I stressed that the Board's position is not anti-development but rather that exploration and development need to be carefully monitored as they could potentially affect caribou and caribou habitat. We made 11 recommendations for revising the draft plan that focused on incorporating measures for protecting key caribou habitat and clarifying processes related to cumulative impacts and trans-boundary effects.

We also remained an active participant in the Nunavut Impact Review Board's (NIRB) review of AREVA's proposed Kiggavik Project. In April 2013, the BQCMB submitted technical comments to NIRB on the Draft EIS concerning 12 issues relevant to caribou and caribou harvesters. Following NIRB's technical and public meetings on the project proposal in May and June 2013, most of these issues were still outstanding and NIRB advised AREVA to discuss them with the BQCMB. Unfortunately, many if not most of the issues with AREVA's proposal remain unresolved from the BQCMB's point of view. AREVA and BQCMB's technical committee committed to meeting in the spring of 2014 to try to make progress on resolving BQCMB issues.

I am concerned that support for the Board's efforts seems to be waning from certain jurisdictions—in spite of the commitments to the 10-year agreement signed by all ministers from Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Saskatchewan. We have enjoyed strong support from all these and other partners since the Board began in 1982. With all the issues and challenges facing the BQCMB and the great barren-ground caribou—this commitment must be strengthened, not weakened.

Message from the Chair

On a personal note I'd like to acknowledge the contributions made by one of our members who retired from the Board this year and three, unfortunately, who were taken from us.

Although he officially completed his term as a BQCMB member in March 2013, Archie Catholique from Lutsel K'e attended both spring and fall 2013 meetings to continue his participation on the Board's management planning committee—providing his usual support and guidance. I'd like to thank Archie for his years representing the Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation and his contributions to our efforts. We also lost one long-standing member and two alternate members in 2013 and 2014—Jerome Denechezhe, Billy Shott and David Vetra. Although we've acknowledged their contributions more formally on the back pages of this report—needless to say—they are all sorely missed.

In closing, I'd like to reiterate what I've said many times to the people who contribute to the Board in multiple ways. In addition to all who are directly associated with our organization, residents from the small northern communities who depend on barren-ground caribou for their livelihoods are the true voice of the land. The experience from the people who live, work, and raise their families here—contributing their advice, knowledge and guidance—is greatly appreciated.

Thank you all for your ongoing support.



Earl Evans

Chair

Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board

December 22, 2014

BQCMB 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 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 dependence on caribou—but not the significance of the animal to the culture and lifestyle of the region's Aboriginal peoples. 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 associated with that development 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 & abbreviations

AANDC	Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
ADNLC	Athabasca Denesuline Né Né Land Corporation
BQCMB	Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board
CNIB	Caribou News in Brief
DOE	Department of Environment
ENR	Environment and Natural Resources, GNWT
GN	Government of Nunavut
GNWT	Government of the Northwest Territories
KIA	Kivalliq Inuit Association
LKDFN	Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation
NIRB	Nunavut Impact Review Board
NRI	Nunavut Research Institute
NTI	Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated
NWMB	Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
NWT	Northwest Territories
NWTMN	Northwest Territory Métis Nation
PAGC	Prince Albert Grand Council



Photo courtesy of Daryll Hedman

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 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 north-western Saskatchewan or south-central 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.

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 Beverly and Qamanirjuaq range communities, meat from domestic sources is difficult to procure, fresh produce is limited and import costs are very high. A 2008 socio-economic evaluation of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds calculated the total annual net economic value of the caribou harvest from both herds 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 essential to providing a sustainable, affordable meat supply. It's also very important to the traditional lifestyles of Aboriginal peoples and is critical to preserving and, where necessary, revitalizing their cultures.



Photo courtesy of Daryll Hedman

Caribou monitoring & management

Nunavut

[Submitted by Nunavut Regional Biologist Mitch Campbell]

Note: This year's summary for Nunavut includes survey findings and opinions on caribou herd movements and potential threats—both short and long term.

An aerial reconnaissance survey took place on the Beverly and Ahiak calving grounds in June 2013. The crew surveyed the same range as in 2011, using the double observer method—two experienced observers along with two less experienced observers. The peak calving period for Beverly caribou occurred in mid-June, 2013 and the survey counted about 11 per cent more caribou on the calving ground in 2013. It could be interpreted that this simply means the herd is currently 'holding its own.'

Predators were also observed, with the survey counting 22 wolves (the highest of any reconnaissance survey of the Beverly calving ground) and five grizzly bears. It was noted the proportion of calves killed by carnivores increased to 30 per cent since the last survey. Other causes could be weather-related issues or abandonment of calves by cows.

Collars and stress

Although the use of collars to track caribou is not ideal, the value of the information obtained from collaring programs is believed to outweigh the stress to the animals. The use of collaring is a difficult decision for all hunter and trapper organizations but is undertaken carefully and respectfully. Collaring represents the best known method to obtain important tracking data for the ungulates.

Threats to Qamanirjuaq herd continue

An opinion shared by many hunters, biologists and others concerned about the barren-ground caribou population is that the biggest threat continues to be mineral exploration and development and the cumulative effects of those activities. General apprehension in environmental circles concerns the way exploration and development permits are being issued—which will ultimately lead to effects on caribou that can't be controlled or mitigated.

The Board agreed there is an urgent need for a 2014 population survey of the Qamanirjuaq herd and community members have also expressed concerns about the need for sound information about numbers of hunters and caribou harvest. The BQCMB decided promoting more community reports would also be helpful and agreed to develop a template and initiate a program for standard community reports of hunting and on-the-land observations by community members.

Caribou monitoring & management

Saskatchewan

[Submitted by Tim Trottier]

Note: This year's summary for Saskatchewan begins with a short overview of the historical caribou herd patterns over many years and opinions based on observations from harvesters, other residents of caribou range communities and government biologists. Some of these observations cross into NWT territory.

Many have observed that the distribution of barren-ground caribou and use of range in Saskatchewan has lessened north-eastward over recent decades. In the 1960s, caribou were still migrating into the province in October before freeze-up, crossing the Fond du Lac River from Wollaston Lake to Lake Athabasca and continuing southward to Reindeer Lake in the east, Cree Lake in the centre, and Carswell Lake in the west. Hunters located in the communities of Fond du Lac, Stony Rapids and Black Lake harvested caribou in the fall as they passed through, and again in the spring, on their return northward.

By the 1970s the southward migration of caribou had changed. The herds appeared later in the fall—in November—and seldom migrated as far south as in the past. This was particularly noticeable in the central and western half of their provincial winter range. Caribou continued to be plentiful in the eastern and northeastern parts of the provincial range.



Photo courtesy of Daryll Hedman

Caribou monitoring & management

During the winter of 1979-80, large numbers of caribou from both the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds flooded into Saskatchewan. The animals penetrated further south than they had for several years, but not all the way to Cree Lake. A large concentration of caribou wintered around Pasfield Lake—dispersing more broadly across that part of the provincial range. The communities of Stony Rapids, Black Lake and Wollaston had large numbers of caribou in and close to their communities for most of the winter. A large fire north of Fond du Lac the previous summer deflected caribou to the east and west so that they were plentiful around Uranium City and crossed the Fond du Lac River.

After 1980, the use of winter range in the province was more or less restricted to lands north of Lake Athabasca, the Fond du Lac River and north of Wollaston Lake. There were moderate concentrations of mixed sex and age herds found north of Wollaston Lake and sometimes north and northwest of Black Lake compared to larger concentrations observed farther north in the NWT portions of the winter range. The southern fringe of these concentrations tended to be bands of mainly mature bulls. Those caribou found in the province north of Uranium City were mainly bulls.

Beginning in 1990, larger numbers of caribou of mixed sex and age began to winter north and east of Wollaston—occasionally extending south to Reindeer Lake. In that same year, a large concentration of caribou migrated into the province before freeze-up in late October, dispersing throughout the Uranium City area and eastward, but stopping at the north shore of Lake Athabasca. The animals foraged between the north shore and lands further north to the NWT border for approximately two months then slowly drifted north into mid-winter. A few bands crossed Lake Athabasca at the eastern Narrows after freeze-up to spend winter south and east of the lake along the Fond du Lac River. That event didn't repeat itself again in subsequent years.

Since that time, use of winter range in the province has dwindled, except north and east of Wollaston Lake. The caribou have rarely crossed the Fond du Lac River, and then only in the east close to Wollaston Lake. In the past 15 years, caribou have been mostly absent from the provincial range north of Uranium City, and in very small numbers along the NWT/Saskatchewan border. By contrast, caribou have continued to show up near Black Lake in most years and occasionally on the lake itself. Moderate to large numbers of mixed sex and age caribou continue to winter on parts of Wollaston Lake and surrounding areas north and east. There have also been a few winters since 2000 when small numbers of caribou were observed on Reindeer Lake close to its northern extreme.

In January of 2014, a concentration of caribou was observed between Pasfield Lake and the western shore of Wollaston Lake in the vicinity and south of the uranium mines. They appeared to drift back north and east by mid-February 2014. The tail-end of that movement—comprised of mature bulls—was in an area north of Wollaston Lake.

Hunting of caribou by provincial residents

Traditional caribou-using people comprise the main hunting population in Saskatchewan and they originate from six caribou range communities. There are also small numbers of First Nation harvesters travelling to occupied caribou range north of Wollaston Lake—from such off-range communities as Southend, Brabant, Grandmother's Bay, Stanley Mission, La Ronge, and a few west-side communities.

Dennis Larocque from Uranium City reported that hunters in that community travelled east and north of Fond du Lac into NWT to locate caribou and only discovered a few animals on Ivanhoe Lake. It appears that caribou have been absent from much of their former range in the western corner within that portion of NWT that borders on Saskatchewan.

George Tsannie from Wollaston Lake reported seeing small numbers of caribou in the area and due to harsh weather and travel conditions, hunters took fewer caribou than in previous years. Conservation Officer Brendon Smith reported that hunters from Black Lake and Stony Rapids travelled through Selwyn Lake to Wholdaia Lake throughout the winter. Hunters requiring a provincial hunting license are able to harvest two caribou if they are permanent residents of the Athabasca Region. As in past years, licensed hunting of barren-ground caribou by residents of the Athabasca region was negligible.

Projects and events

Biologist Tina Giroux from the Athabasca Denesuline Né Né Corporation (ADNLC) continued her community-based monitoring project in 2013-14, which included working with a handful of hunters from various Saskatchewan communities to submit biological samples from harvested caribou. The samples were sent to a lab in Yellowknife for analysis of the health and condition of caribou following a protocol established by the Circum-Arctic Rangifer Monitoring and Assessment Network (CARMA).

Ms. Giroux has also been coordinating the collection of harvest data for all species of wildlife hunted, including barren-ground caribou. Part of her work includes regularly meeting with people in the various communities to provide them with updates, get their feedback and share traditional knowledge. In December 2013, Ms. Giroux organized a meeting with ADNLC in support of their land use planning and land claim negotiations. In late winter of this fiscal year, she also organized a youth/elder culture camp that was held at the north end of Wollaston Lake.

Caribou monitoring & management

Land use and planning

The Athabasca Land Use Planning Initiative continues to be worked on by staff with ADNLC. A number of major developments are underway or proposed for the Athabasca region, including the Midwest Uranium Mine; Millennium Uranium Mine; Roughrider Advanced Uranium Exploration; Highway #914 extension from McArthur River Uranium Mine to Points North Freight Forwarding (onset of Athabasca seasonal road); continuation of the Wollaston Lake settlement road; Hydro projects at Black Lake and Hunt Falls on the Grease River; powerline upgrade from Island Falls to Points North; and the upgrading of the winter road from Stony Rapids to Fond du Lac to an all-weather road.

Manitoba

[submitted by Daryll Hedman]

Note: This year's summary for Manitoba is based on observations from harvesters, other residents of caribou range communities and government biologists.

Barren ground caribou from the Qamanirjuaq herd were observed moving into the northeast part of Manitoba in substantial numbers during late August 2013 but very few caribou were seen during the winter season within any of the communities on the caribou range. Community representatives from the Board reported very low numbers of caribou in both Tadoule Lake and Lac Brochet and most hunting activity took place outside community interest areas. No animals were noted on South Indian Lake for this reporting period and no resident hunters travelled north of Little Sand Lake during the winter season.

Overall harvest numbers during the 2013-14 winter season were very low, with few caribou in the traditional areas reported where normal hunting occurs.



Photo courtesy of Alicia Kelly

Caribou Management Plan 2013-2022

More work was done during the fiscal year to finalize the BQCMB's Caribou Management Plan 2013-2022. The purpose of the plan, which identifies the Board's goals and objectives for a 10-year term, is to outline the ways in which the BQCMB will work with others to safeguard the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds and address caribou conservation issues. The plan applies to these herds and to caribou harvesters from Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultures in two territories (Nunavut and NWT) and two provinces (Manitoba and Saskatchewan). It is one of the most important contemporary documents created by the BQCMB—as it forms the structure upon which all of the other Board's activities are formed.

Specifically, the plan provides background information on the herds, the caribou range, the value of the herds to range communities and the context for co-management; describes the process the Board will use to make recommendations and decisions on monitoring, harvest management, land use, communications and education; and outlines important items for discussion and action at the semi-annual planning sessions.

GNWT-ENR continued to provide supplemental funding in 2013-14 for plan writing, editing and coordination; production of the plain language version; and graphic design work. The content of the detailed 2013-2022 plan and design work for the plain language versions were finalized in March 2014 and the plain language summary and overview will be completed and distributed in the fall of 2014.

The Caribou Management Plan benefits from the experience of many people associated with the Board from its inception, but also benefits from contemporary conservation methods and techniques. The document guides virtually all of the Board's activities and will be constantly referenced when making recommendations to communities, governments and industry associated with impacts on barren-ground caribou.

The first management plan for the herds was published in 1987 and the plan has been reviewed and revised three times since. Much has changed since the last plan was developed in the early 2000s and challenges and concerns about the future of the caribou herds have only continued to increase.

Effects of the use of social media on caribou

A growing problem on the caribou range is the commercial sale of caribou meat within Nunavut using social media, such as Facebook, and other popular applications. The caribou harvest is typically a very respectful harvest but there are situations where a few people are selling caribou for profit.

Adding to the problem is the willingness of air carriers to ship country food for free or at subsidized rates, an issue first noticed two years ago. The Board believes air carriers should be encouraged to work with Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTOs) and the government so when populations are experiencing difficulties, they don't give reduced freight rates for shipping caribou.

The Board is not attempting to prevent people from feeding their families. However, those who are hunting caribou specifically with the goal of selling it for profit may make the harvest completely unsustainable.

The BQCMB decided to contact Nunavut's regional wildlife organizations to ask for their advice on contacting air carriers and to alert them to concerns about the freight subsidies. Keeping up communications with government agencies and working to keep local HTOs informed will be important as well.

HTO workshops

In the interests of gathering community input and sharing information on the Kiggavik uranium mine proposal, the Board held two Hunters and Trappers Organization workshops in Baker Lake and in Arviat, Nunavut in March 2014.

The BQCMB shared its concerns about the challenges facing caribou and their cumulative effects, including the effects of increasing exploration and development across the caribou ranges. Concerns about the potential effects of the Kiggavik project and key issues for caribou and caribou harvesters were also highlighted, along with the Board's views about AREVA's plans to minimize project effects and cumulative effects.

Youth and caribou

Each year, the BQCMB channels funds to caribou-range community-based projects that ideally target school-age youth—providing a chance to gain new knowledge and learn from the experiences of seasoned hunters, trappers and elders. Ongoing financial support was provided to the initiative this fiscal year.

On the Land

Over many years, the BQCMB has funded several “On the Land” programs with various northern schools—with the intent of teaching students about caribou, their environment, ecology and conservation efforts.

Pierre Bernier, Vice-Principal of Petit Casmir School in Lac Brochet, Manitoba reported on a successful hunt to Misty Lake, Manitoba in April 2013. The participants harvested 12 caribou for the culture camp and school graduation. Elders and rangers explained proper ways of harvesting the caribou and described ways in which each part of the caribou was traditionally used. Students from Kindergarten to Grade 12 took part in a variety of traditional and modern activities, such as cutting meat, fishing, net setting and checking, preparing fish and dry meat, fire and bannock making, dog mushing, building snow shelters, snowshoeing, and wood cutting. Over 260 students and 100 community members took part.

Youth/Elder camp

Another successful Youth/Elder Camp was organized by Tina Giroux from ADNLC—held this year at the north end of Wollaston Lake, Saskatchewan. Harvesting and preparing caribou meat was featured along with anatomy, story-telling, trapping, sample collecting and language instruction, which involved teachers and guest demos.

Caribou Research and Management Award

Since 1988, the BQCMB has helped post-secondary students learn more about the management and conservation of barren-ground caribou and their habitat through its annual Caribou Research and Management Award, sponsored by the Board’s Caribou Management Scholarship Fund. The award is administered by the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies (ACUNS) and carries a value of up to \$1500. It is open to anyone studying barren-ground caribou or their range in Canada or to students taking post-secondary natural resources training. This year’s recipients were University of Manitoba student Laura Hebert and McGill University’s Knut Kitching.

Miss Hebert’s studies were entitled “A Historical Ecological Analysis of Caribou in Northern Manitoba—an exploration of the historical relationship between caribou and Cree people in Manitoba. Mr. Kitching’s thesis was called “Tutku and Climate Change Adaptation: Inuit Hunting on Southern Baffin Island.”

Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan

In February 2014, the BQCMB submitted extensive comments to the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) on the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. When finalized, the new plan will replace the Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan and will apply to all of Nunavut.

In its cover letter, the BQCMB stressed it is not against mining or economic development but believes it is essential that key important caribou habitats are protected. The Board's position is that exploration and development must not be permitted in caribou-calving and post-calving areas.

As part of its submission, the Board provided ample evidence that the protection of caribou calving and post-calving areas is important to caribou harvesters and the organizations that represent them. Resolutions and other statements made by 11 organizations representing caribou harvesters, including all three of Nunavut's regional wildlife boards, five Kivalliq hunters' and trappers' organizations and three Aboriginal organizations that represent harvesters outside Nunavut, were attached.

The submission also noted that the need for effective land use planning for Nunavut has never been greater, given the growing pressures placed on the land, the potential for accelerating exploration and development activity and cumulative effects, and the increasing vulnerabilities of caribou and other wildlife species.

The BQCMB's view is that the options recommended in the draft plan do not adequately reflect the ecological, cultural and economic importance of caribou or ensure that land use planning supports the long-term future of healthy caribou herds.

The Board made 11 recommendations for revising the draft plan that focused on incorporating measures for protecting key caribou habitat, clarifying processes related to cumulative impacts and trans-boundary effects and describing why some provisions of the current plan were not carried over into the new draft plan. The Board also stated that it would participate in the final hearing on the final land use plan—scheduled for November 2014?



Photo courtesy of Alicia Kelly

Kiggavik review—the search for common ground

The BQCMB has been an active participant in the Nunavut Impact Review Board's (NIRB) review of AREVA's proposed Kiggavik Project since it began in 2010. This includes involvement in the technical review of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) since it started in February 2013.

In April 2013, the BQCMB submitted technical comments to NIRB on the Draft EIS concerning 12 issues relevant to caribou and caribou harvesters. Following NIRB's public and technical meetings on the project proposal in May and June 2013 most of these issues were still outstanding and NIRB advised AREVA to discuss them with the BQCMB.

In November 2013, AREVA representatives attended the BQCMB meeting in Winnipeg to discuss the unresolved issues. At the Board meeting, numerous concerns and information needs were raised around the table, including past experiences from northern Saskatchewan mines. Many of the concerns centred around the potentially toxic effects of the uranium on land and water and potential downstream effects of the mining process. The importance of caribou as a livelihood and the effects of the proposed project on caribou were high on the list of concerns as well as potential impacts from the transportation of toxic materials.

Representatives from AREVA stressed that processed uranium is stable and spills would be relatively easy to clean up. Dangerous agents (such as sulphuric acid) will be made and managed on site to avoid the need for transporting these substances. Mine sites are now designed so that water runoff is collected and treated, rather than released into the environment.

Both parties committed to revisit outstanding technical issues through a detailed working session. Chair Earl Evans, Vice-Chair Tim Trottier, Executive Director Ross Thompson and contract biologists' Leslie Wakelyn and Anne Gunn agreed to meet with several AREVA staff in early April 2014 in Saskatoon. In addition, part of the BQCMB's work on the Kiggavik review included the hosting of two separate workshops with the hunters and trappers organizations in Baker Lake and Arviat.

Because the project marks the first time uranium would be mined in Nunavut, the ability to predict the likely effects of the large mine and its roads on caribou and other resources that people depend on is hampered by lack of experience by all parties. Both AREVA and the BQCMB are first-time participants in a Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) technical review. Despite the extensive consultation process conducted by Areva and numerous community meetings held by NIRB, there remains a need for further communications and follow-up.

Anconia Resources Victory Lake area project

Anconia Resources Corporation continued to pursue exploration activities at its Victory Lake area project related to mineral claims for base and precious metals. The Board's position remains the same—that there is clear potential for Anconia's activities to result in significant impacts to Qamanirjuaq caribou through disturbance and cumulative effects on both the caribou and the herd's crucial habitat.

The explorations lie in the heart of the traditional calving ground of Qamanirjuaq caribou—between Whale Cove, Baker Lake and Rankin Inlet in Nunavut. The area is considered crucial for the caribou during calving season and very important during the post-calving period (late June to end of July) and summer and fall (through September)—the periods when the exploration activities are taking place.

In spite of the Board's position, the Nunavut Impact Review Board, the Kivalliq Inuit Association and the other governments involved have taken no action to address the Board's concerns and have approved of Anconia's exploration activities. In an attempt to reduce the impacts of the project on caribou, the BQCMB recommended several permit conditions to help ameliorate possible harm to the barren-ground caribou. The current situation continues to be monitored by the Board and more communications with Anconia and the various authorities involved will undoubtedly be pursued in the months ahead by the Board.



Photo courtesy of Darryll Hedman

Annual report & board meetings

Annual Report

The Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Barren Ground Caribou Management Agreements (1982, 1992, 2002, 2012) require 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 2013 in Fort Smith, NWT and in November 2013 in Winnipeg.

Meetings and locations

1982 to 2013

#1 August, 1982	Saskatoon, SK	#39 September, 1995	Thompson, MB
#2 January, 1983	Edmonton, AB	#40 February, 1996	Whale Cove, NU
#3 March, 1983	Lutsel K'e, NT	#41 June, 1996	Lutsel K'e, NT
#4 June, 1983	Yellowknife, NT	#42 November, 1996	Winnipeg, MB
#5 September, 1983	Black Lake, SK	#43 June, 1997	Wollaston Lake, SK
#6 January, 1984	Winnipeg, MB	#44 November, 1997	Thompson, MB
#7 April, 1984	Rankin Inlet, NU	#45 May, 1998	Tadoule Lake, MB
#8 August, 1984	Fort Smith, NT	#46 November, 1998	Fort Smith, NT
#9 November, 1984	Saskatoon, SK	#47 May, 1999	Arviat, NU
#10 April, 1985	Baker Lake, NU	#48 November, 1999	Winnipeg, MB
#11 August, 1985	Whitehorse, YK	#49 May, 2000	Churchill, MB
#12 November, 1985	Edmonton, AB	#50 November, 2000	Winnipeg, MB
#13 April, 1986	Thompson, MB	#51 June, 2001	Black Lake, SK
#14 August, 1986	Arviat, NU	#52 November, 2001	Yellowknife, NT
#15 April, 1987	Saskatoon, SK	#53 May, 2002	Baker Lake, NU
#16 August, 1987	Winnipeg, MB	#54 November, 2002	Winnipeg, MB
#17 November, 1987	Fort Smith, NT	#55 May, 2003	Fond du Lac, SK
#18 April, 1988	Winnipeg, MB	#56 November, 2003	Winnipeg, MB
#19 August, 1988	Stony Rapids, SK	#57 May, 2004	Fort Smith, NT
#20 November, 1988	Winnipeg, MB	#58 November, 2004	Winnipeg, MB
#21 April, 1989	Baker Lake, NU	#59 May, 2005	Rankin Inlet, NU
#22 August, 1989	Lac Brochet, MB	#60 November, 2005	Winnipeg, MB
#23 December, 1989	Winnipeg, MB	#61 May, 2006	Prince Albert, SK
#24 April, 1990	Fond du Lac, SK	#62 November, 2006	Winnipeg, MB
#25 August, 1990	Lutselk'e, NT	#63 June, 2007	Thompson, MB
#26 December, 1990	Winnipeg, MB	#64 November, 2007	Winnipeg, MB
#27 March, 1991	Yellowknife, NT	#65 May, 2008	Fort Smith, NT
#28 August, 1991	Prince Albert, SK	#66 November, 2008	Winnipeg, MB
#29 December, 1991	Fort Smith, NT	#67 May, 2009	Prince Albert, SK
#30 April, 1992	Arviat, NU	#68 November, 2009	Winnipeg, MB
#31 December, 1992	Uranium City, SK	#69 May, 2010	Wollaston Lake, SK
#32 April, 1993	Winnipeg, MB	#70 October, 2010	Winnipeg, MB
#33 September, 1993	Prince Albert, SK	#71 May, 2011	Thompson, MB
#34 January, 1994	Winnipeg, MB	#72 November, 2011	Winnipeg, MB
#35 April, 1994	Baker Lake, NU	#73 May 2012	Prince Albert, SK
#36 September, 1994	Winnipeg, MB	#74 November, 2012	Winnipeg, MB
#37 January, 1995	Prince Albert, SK	#75 May 2013	Fort Smith, NWT
#38 April, 1995	Black Lake, SK	#76 November 2013	Winnipeg, MB

BQCMB officers & members

Officers

Earl Evans (Chair, from May 2012)

Albert Thorassie (Past Chair, 2008 to May 2012)

Tim Trottier (Vice-Chair, Administration)

Daryll Hedman (Vice-Chair, Operations)

Ross Thompson (Executive Director)

Members and representatives

Date appointed

Canada

Representing the Government of Canada:

Jeff Mercer (Iqaluit)

August 2012

Eric Allain (Iqaluit)

Manitoba

Representing the communities of northern Manitoba:

Jerome Denechezhe (Lac Brochet)

June 1982

(former Chair, 1993-1998; 2005-2008)

Joe Dantouze (Northlands Band)

April 2014

Alternate: Adam Nalge (Lac Brochet)

Albert Thorassie (Tadoule Lake)

August 1992

(former Chair 2008-2012)

Alternate: Geoff Bussidor (Tadoule Lake)

Representing the Government of Manitoba:

Daryll Hedman (Thompson)

February 2004

Alternate: Vicki Trim (Thompson)

Northwest Territories

Representing the Northwest Territory Métis Nation:

Earl Evans (Fort Smith)

November 2003

Alternate: Arthur Beck (Hay River)

Representing the Akaitcho Government:

Sam Boucher (Lutsel K'e)

January 2014

Representing the Dené Nation:

Archie Catholique (Lutsel K'e)

April 2008

Alternate: Florence Catholique (Lutsel K'e)

Representing the Government of the Northwest Territories:

Allicia Kelly (Fort Smith)

September 2009

Alternate: Jan Adamczewski (Yellowknife)

(to May 2013)

Alternate: Bruno Croft (Yellowknife)

(from May 2013)

BQCMB officers & members

Nunavut

Representing the Kivalliq Wildlife Board:

Stanley Adjuk (Whale Cove)

October 2013

Alternates to be determined

Representing the Government of Nunavut:

Mitch Campbell (Arviat)

October 1999; November 2011

Alternate: David Vetra (Arviat)

Alex Ishalook (Arviat)

October 2013

Saskatchewan

Representing the communities of northern Saskatchewan:

Dennis Larocque (Camsell Portage)

November 2006

Alternate: Billy Shott (Uranium City)

George Tsannie (Wollaston Lake)

June 2007

Alternates: Joe Martin (Fond du Lac); Phillip Josie (Wollaston Lake)

Representing the Government of Saskatchewan:

Tim Trottier (La Ronge)

March 1983

Alternate: Chuck Lees (Regina)

January 2010

In Memoriam

Jerome Denechezhe

Sadly, Jerome Denechezhe of Lac Brochet and former Chief of Northlands First Nation, passed away in April 2013. Jerome dutifully represented the communities of northern Manitoba on the BQCMB for more than 30 years. As one of its founding members, he was instrumental in establishing its original organization in 1982. Although known for his quiet manner, Jerome was steadfast and unafraid of dealing with the uncertainty of new situations—such as the establishment of the BQCMB—the first co-management board established in North America for a major game species.

Jerome was a trapper, hunter and fisherman from Lac Brochet and one of the first few who moved from Brochet to establish the community of Lac Brochet and the Northlands First Nation. He was widely recognized for having a strong understanding of Beverly and Q herd movements and had a keen interest in the management and conservation of both herds for the Dene people. Those who knew him describe Jerome with similar words: kind, humble and respectful.

Billy Shott

In late May 2014, long-time board member Billy Shott passed away at his home in Uranium City at the age of 85. All who knew Billy will remember his engaging personality and wonderful sense of humour. Billy was an honest, genuine person with strong feelings about the land, nature and barren-ground caribou. He was widely known across the north and respected as a traditional hunter, trapper, fisher and guide. He will be sorely missed.

David Vetra

It is with a heavy heart and great sadness that we report on the loss of long-standing Board member David Vetra who died in a one-vehicle accident on July 20, 2014 in Whale Cove, Nunavut. David was a valued member of the BQCMB and a special man—whose spirit of generosity towards family, friends and strangers knew no bounds. He loved life, revelled in learning and strove to improve his personal character with every passing day. He had a tremendous work ethic; loved hockey, football and soccer; inherited the ‘Vetra family’ love of food, reading and travel. David also had a keen eye for art, photography and writing.

David will be greatly missed by the Board and all who knew him. His many contributions to BQCMB will not be forgotten. Our collective thoughts and prayers continue to be with his family.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ
CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2014

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Index to Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2014

	Page
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	27
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
Statement of Financial Position	28
Statement of Revenue and Expenditures	29
Statement of Changes in Net Assets	30
Statement of Cash Flows	31
Notes of Financial Statements	32
Statement of Project Revenue and Expenditures	34
Statement of AANDC Care Funding	34

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Box 1038, Unit 2-278 Main Street
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 statement of financial position as at March 31, 2014 and the statements of operations, changes in net assets and cash flows 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 accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations, 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, 2014 and its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

CERTIFIED GENERAL ACCOUNTANT

Stonewall, Manitoba
July 11, 2014

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2014

	2014	2013
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 24,504	\$ 6,474
Accounts receivable	30,000	77,500
GST receivable	3,695	6,472
Prepaid expenses	1,385	-
	59,584	90,446
Long-term investment (note 3)	30,000	30,000
	\$ 89,584	\$ 120,446
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 5,356	\$ 4,328
Unearned revenue (note 4)	9,467	34,234
Payable to Scholarship fund (note 5)	21,549	23,549
	36,372	62,111
Net assets:		
Unrestricted net assets	53,212	58,335
	53,212	58,335
	\$ 89,584	\$ 120,446

On behalf of the Board:



Earl Evans, Chair, BQCMB



Ross Thompson, Executive Director, BQCMB

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Statement of Earnings

For the year ended March 31, 2014

	Budget	2014	2013
Revenue			
Core funding			
AANDC (schedule)	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
Northwest Territories	25,000	25,000	25,000
Saskatchewan	25,000	25,000	25,000
Manitoba	15,000	15,000	15,000
Nunavut	25,000	25,000	25,000
	115,000	115,000	115,000
AANDC - Kiggavik review	-	24,767	30,647
AREVA	-	-	25,000
CAMECO	-	46,000	-
Government of NWT - Management Plan	-	1,819	-
Government of NWT - Workshop	-	-	84,968
Province of Manitoba - meeting support	3,000	-	3,151
Other revenue	300	330	540
	3,300	72,916	144,306
Total revenue	118,300	187,916	259,306
Expenditures			
Administration			
Meeting expense	5,000	4,338	4,023
Executive Director fees and travel	30,500	28,511	27,393
Audit and bank charges	5,100	4,926	4,864
Office expense	1,400	1,350	941
	42,000	39,125	37,221
Programs			
BQCMB management plan development (NWT funds)	-	46,000	44,360
Kiggavik review	-	24,767	29,355
Public relations and education	16,000	14,752	13,859
Contracts - Board support	40,000	26,591	38,524
Community projects	24,000	6,353	23,750
Workshop	3,000	-	3,151
Communication, community information and dialogue project (schedule)	42,800	35,451	8,321
Collaring project (schedule)	30,000	-	44,260
	155,800	153,914	205,580
Total expenditures	197,800	193,039	242,801
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures		\$ (5,123)	\$ 16,505

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the year ended March 31, 2014

	2014	2013
Net assets, beginning of year	\$ 58,335	\$ 41,830
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	(5,123)	16,505
Net assets, end of year	\$ 53,212	\$ 58,335

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended March 31, 2014

	2014	2013
Operating activities		
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	\$ (5,123)	\$ 16,505
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	47,500	(75,553)
GST receivable	2,777	(4,250)
Prepaid expenses	(1,385)	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,028	285
Unearned review revenue	(24,767)	34,234
Payable to Scholarship fund	(2,000)	(1,500)
	23,153	(46,784)
Cash flow from (used by) operating activities	18,030	(30,279)
Investing activity		
Long-term investment	-	(30,000)
Increase (decrease) in cash flow	18,030	(60,279)
Cash - beginning of period	6,474	66,753
Cash - end of period	\$ 24,504	\$ 6,474

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2014

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. Long-term investment:

The guaranteed investment certificate purchased November 2, 2012 replaces a guaranteed investment certificate that matured February 16, 2011.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2013

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 2012-2013 fiscal year, the Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada contributed \$64,881.00 toward the Kiggavik review. Expenditures during the 2011-2012, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 fiscal years were \$55,414.02. The remainder of the support from Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada is to be used for the Kiggavik review in the 2014-2015 fiscal year.

4. 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.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Statement of Project Revenues and Expenditures

For the year ended March 31, 2014

	2014	2013
Revenue		
AREVA	\$ -	\$ 25,000
Government of NWT - Management Plan	46,000	-
Government of Nunavut	-	84,968
	46,000	109,968
Expenditures		
Equipment	-	44,260
Herd surveys	-	-
	-	44,260
Public relations and education	10,155	2,050
Community projects	6,353	23,750
Professional and administration fees	7,000	6,271
BQCMB management plan development (NWT funds)	64,296	44,360
	87,804	76,431
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	\$ (41,804)	\$ (10,723)

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Statement of AANDC Core Funding

For the year ended March 31, 2014

	Budget	2014	2013
Revenue:			
AANDC	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
		25,000	25,000
Expenditures:			
Administration	\$ 25,000	25,000	15,000
		25,000	15,000
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ
CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD
SCHOLARSHIP FUND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2013

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Box 1038, 2-278 Main Street
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, 2013 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, 2013 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

CERTIFIED GENERAL ACCOUNTANT

Stonewall, Manitoba
June 30, 2014

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Balance Sheet

Year ended December 31, 2013, with comparative figures for 2012

	2013	2012
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 4,413	\$ 4,233
Receivable from the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board	21,549	23,549
	25,962	27,782
Non-redeemable RBC GIC, 1.80%, due Dec. 31, 2014	10,000	10,000
	\$ 35,962	\$ 37,782
Liabilities and Fund Balance		
Payable to the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board	\$ -	\$ -
Fund Balance		
Unrestricted, end of year	35,962	37,782
	\$ 35,962	\$ 37,782

On behalf of the Board:



Earl Evans, Chair, BQCMB



Ross Thompson, Executive Director, BQCMB

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Statement of Operations and Retained Earnings

Year ended December 31, 2013, with comparative figures for 2012

	2013	2012
Revenue:		
Interest earned	\$ 180	\$ 180
Expenditures:		
Grants distributed	2,000	1,500
Excess of revenue over expenditures (expenditures over revenue) for the year	(1,820)	(1,320)
Fund balance, beginning of year	37,782	39,102
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 35,962	\$ 37,782

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31, 2013, with comparative figures for 2012

	2013	2012
Operating activities		
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	\$ (1,820)	\$ (1,320)
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Receivable from Management Board	2,000	1,500
Cash flow from (used by) operating activities	180	180
Investing activity		
Long-term investment	-	-
Increase (decrease) in cash flow	180	180
Cash - beginning of period	4,233	4,053
Cash - end of period	\$ 4,413	\$ 4,233

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2013

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.

3. 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.

Harvest estimates were not available for either the Beverly or Qamanirjuaq caribou herds for the 2013-14 fiscal year. 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 various aspects of the sustainable use of caribou is ongoing during the development of the 2013-22 caribou management plan for the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds. These include the importance of respectful harvest, harvest monitoring, assessing acceptable levels of harvest based on herd vulnerability and recommending harvest options.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ BARREN GROUND CARIBOU MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT made on the 1st day of April 2012 BETWEEN:

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

and

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

and

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

and

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

and

THE GOVERNMENT OF NUNAVUT, as represented by the Minister of Environment (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, worth more than \$15 million annually in subsistence value alone;

AND WHEREAS trends in population size and herd movements require coordinated information and project management among governments, communities, industry, organization and other stakeholders;

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 Wildlife Act - section 175 (1)

agree that:

A. Definitions in this Agreement

1. “Beverly herd” means that complex of barren ground caribou which utilizes range in Nunavut, the Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, gives birth to its young near Beverly Lake and the Queen Maud Gulf area in Nunavut, and historically migrates into the Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.
2. “Qamanirjuaq herd” means that herd of barren ground caribou which utilizes range in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut traditionally bears its young near Qamanirjuaq Lake in Nunavut and historically migrates into Saskatchewan, 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.
5. “Complex” means an aggregation of caribou that could potentially include females from more than one herd sharing use of a calving area.

B. The Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board

1. A joint management board shall be maintained 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 and enhance communications amongst TRADITIONAL USERS, between TRADITIONAL USERS and the parties hereto, and amongst the parties hereto in order to ensure coordinated caribou conservation and caribou HABITAT protection for the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds;
 - (d) to discharge the collective responsibilities for the conservation and management of caribou and caribou HABITAT within the spirit of this Agreement.
2. Support shall be provided by the parties hereto to the Board in its efforts to achieve coordinated management of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds by responding promptly to recommended measures.

C. Board Responsibilities

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

1. To develop and make recommendations to the appropriate governments and to the groups of TRADITIONAL USERS for the conservation and management of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds of barren ground caribou and their HABITAT in order to maintain the herds, as far as reasonably possible, at a size and quality which will sustain the requirements of TRADITIONAL USERS. Such recommendations may include, but are not necessarily limited to:

- (a) limitations on the annual harvest of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds and the allocation of that harvest amongst the Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba;
 - (b) criteria for regulating the methods of harvest;
 - (c) methods of TRADITIONAL USER participation to assist in the management of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds;
 - (d) caribou research proposals;
 - (e) recommended standardized data collection and presentation;
 - (f) a herd management plan for the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds which will include consideration of traditional knowledge, where available; and will take into account the maintenance of the natural balance of ecological systems; the protection of wildlife HABITAT; and the maintenance of vital, healthy wildlife populations capable of sustaining lawful harvesting needs.
 - (g) plans, processes and permit conditions for land use and human activities on the ranges.
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 Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development, Government of Canada; the Minister of Conservation and Water Stewardship, Government of Manitoba; the Minister of Environment, Government of Saskatchewan; the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources, Government of the Northwest Territories; and the Minister of Environment, Government of Nunavut, and each shall each appoint one senior official from their respective ministries for a total of five members.
 - (b) the Minister of Conservation and Water Stewardship, Government of Manitoba, shall appoint two residents from the communities of Northern Manitoba for a total of two members;
 - (c) the Minister of Environment, Government of Saskatchewan, shall appoint two residents from the communities of Northern Saskatchewan for a total of two members; and may appoint a third resident from the communities of Northern Saskatchewan;
 - (d) the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources, Government of the Northwest Territories, shall:

- i) where recommended by the Akaitcho Government, appoint one resident from the community of Lutsel K'e, Dene First Nation, 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 Environment, Government of Nunavut, shall, where recommended by the Kivalliq Wildlife Board, appoint two residents from the communities in the Kivalliq region of Nunavut and may appoint a third resident from the communities of the southern Kivalliq 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 Chair and Vice-Chair shall be elected from amongst the members of the Board by secret ballot;
 - (b) the election and replacement of the Chair and the Vice-Chair shall be by simple majority;
 - (c) thirty days notice of meeting shall be given by mail, telephone, fax or e-mail, 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 Chair;
 - (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;
 - (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 \$125,000.00 annually and that all such annual costs shall be shared equally amongst the parties to this Agreement in accordance with section F-2 below. In extraordinary circumstances, if a party is unable to provide costs beyond \$15,000.00 annually, such party shall provide in-kind services or support not to exceed \$10,000.00, to assist with duties, responsibilities and annual expenditures in Sections C and F-3 below, provided that a majority of the parties and the Board approve, such undertaking to be confirmed in writing.
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 \$125,000.00 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 production and maintenance of a website;
 - (e) such other costs as the parties may agree upon.
4. Each party shall be responsible for funding the expenses for salaries or honoraria and other incidental travel expenses, including transportation, meals, accommodation related to Board members appointed or confirmed by that party. The provisions for said expenses shall be in addition to the annual administrative costs provided in section F-1 above.
5. The Board shall annually account for all monies received and disbursed and said records shall be available to any of the parties for inspection upon thirty days written notice to the Chairman.

G. General

1. All reports, summaries or other documentation prepared or otherwise completed under the terms of this Agreement shall become the joint property of all parties hereto and any and all income derived 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 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, 2012, and shall terminate on the 31st day of March, 2022, 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 Canada, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut on the 1st day of April, 2002.



Published by the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq
Caribou Management Board
© December 2014

BQCMB Secretariat
P.O. Box 629
Stonewall, MB
R0C 2Z0
Phone: 204-467-2438
Website: www.arctic-caribou.com

BQCMB charitable registration number:
86620 7574 RR00.