



LETTER TO MINISTERS

The Hon. Carolyn Bennett, Minister
Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs
House of Commons
Parliament Buildings
Ottawa, ON K1A 0A6

The Hon. Rochelle Squires, Minister
Manitoba Sustainable Development
Legislative Building, Room 330
450 Broadway
Winnipeg, MB R3C 0V8

The Hon. Robert C. McLeod, Minister
Department of Environment and Natural Resources, NWT
P.O. Box 1320
Legislative Assembly
Yellowknife, NT X1A 2L9

The Hon. Joe Savikataaq, Minister
Department of Environment, Nunavut
P.O. Box 1200
Legislative Building
Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0

The Hon. Dustin Duncan, Minister
Ministry of Environment, Saskatchewan
Legislative Building, Room 315
2405 Legislative Drive
Regina, SK S4S 0B3

Dear Ministers:

I have the honour of presenting the 35th Annual Report of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board, together with the financial statements, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017.

Respectfully submitted,



Earl Evans, Chair
Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board

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Cover photos:

Lynne Bereza
Bruno Croft
Tina Giroux
Government of NWT
Alex Ishalook
Marion Soubliere

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

As Chair of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board, I am proud to report on another year of hard work, achievements and yes, challenges. The work of this Board never gets easier, but from time to time we see positive results from our efforts.

A good example of this was the news that the federal government had accepted the Nunavut Impact Review Board's (NIRB) recommendation that the proposed Kiggavik uranium mine should not proceed at this time. The BQCMB had been a fully engaged participant in all stages of the NIRB's screening and review processes for the Kiggavik proposal since 2009. By providing extensive comments in written submissions, actively participating in meetings, and giving presentations at public hearings on this proposed project, our voice joined with many

others and resulted in good news for caribou and caribou harvesters.

Projects such as these are but one type of threat facing barren ground caribou, however. One of the main messages coming out of our spring 2016 meeting in Saskatoon was that more must be done to conserve the Qamanirjuaq caribou herd. This message emerged from our first vulnerability assessment, conducted by Board members according to a process developed as part of the current BQCMB management plan, which rated the herd's vulnerability as "medium-high". The Board then developed a 5-point plan to address some of the main factors that are contributing to the herd's vulnerable state.

Much of our work over the past year focused on initiatives which include

promoting best practices for harvesters and industry, encouraging habitat protection, increasing communications and education, and recommending monitoring programs to obtain information for management of the herd.

It is the last point that is arguably the most difficult to manage and the most important. Obtaining and assessing information associated with herd movements, numbers and trend, and overall health remains one of the Board's biggest challenges, because we simply don't have enough data. Unless jurisdictions make monitoring programs a well-resourced and ongoing priority so proactive measures can be taken, herds may decline to the point of no return before the Board has the opportunity to do its job – which is to make recommendations to help conserve the herds.



Photo credit: Earl Evans

“After all, it is not the Board who benefits from these agreements—it is the residents of the small northern communities who depend on barren-ground caribou as crucial components of their livelihoods.”

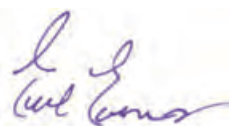
We saw this situation with the Bathurst caribou herd, and if we don't learn from history, we are doomed to repeat it. This is why now is the time for the Board to really ramp up its educational messages that caribou herds may not last forever unless we all work together and do everything we can to help caribou.

Thankfully, we have enjoyed strong partnerships with a number of organizations that believe strongly in our mandate and have shared in the costs associated with some of our work over the past year. Our sincere thanks go especially to WWF-Canada, Tides Canada, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, and the Nunavut General Monitoring Program (administered by Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada).

These partnerships are even more essential given the difficulty the BQCMB continues to face in ensuring all signatories to our 10-year agreement honour their annual financial contributions and commitments for ongoing participation by all board members in Board meetings. All ministers from the governments of Canada, Manitoba, Northwest Territories (NWT), Nunavut and Saskatchewan signed these agreements, yet not all parties have been fulfilling their commitments. This is in stark contrast to the strong support we received in the past from government parties since the Board began in 1982.

With the many issues and challenges facing the BQCMB and barren-ground caribou, now is the time to strengthen these commitments, not weaken them. The Board appreciates the additional funding provided for various projects beyond the core Agreement amounts from the governments of NWT and Canada, and hopes the coming year sees all parties contribute their fair share to our important work.

After all, it is not the Board who benefits from these commitments—it is the residents of the small northern communities who depend on barren-ground caribou as crucial components of their livelihoods. These people live, work and raise their families here—they are the true voice of the land. It is for them that we continue to do what we do.



Earl Evans
Chair
Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board

BQCMB OFFICERS

Earl Evans, Chair
Daryll Hedman, Vice-Chair, Operations
Tim Trottier, Vice-Chair, Administration
Ross Thompson, Executive Director

MEMBERS

Government of Canada

Erik Alain (Iqaluit)
Alternate: Alain Grenier (Iqaluit)

Manitoba

Representing the Communities of Northern Manitoba
Geoff Bussidor (Sayisi Dene First Nation, Tadoule Lake)
Alternate: Vacant
Napoleon Denechezhe (Northlands Denesuline First Nation, Lac Brochet)
Alternate: Adam Nalge

Representing the Government of Manitoba:

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

Saskatchewan

Representing the Communities of Northern Saskatchewan
Dennis Larocque (Camsell Portage)
Ron Robillard (Athabasca Denesuline, Prince Albert)
Alternates:
Louis Josie (Hatchet Lake Denesuline First Nation, Wollaston Lake)
Joe Martin (Fond du Lac Denesuline First Nation)

Representing the Government of Saskatchewan

Tim Trottier (La Ronge)
Alternate: Chuck Lees (Regina)

Northwest Territories

Representing the Communities of the Northwest Territories
Earl Evans (Northwest Territory Metis Nation, Fort Smith)
Alternate: Ken Hudson
Ron Fatt (Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation, Akaitcho Government)
Alternate: August Enzoe

Representing the Government of the Northwest Territories

Allicia Kelly (Fort Smith)
Alternate: Bruno Croft (Yellowknife)

Nunavut

Representing the Communities of Nunavut
Alex Ishalook (Kivalliq Wildlife Board, Arviat)
Stanley Adjuk (Kivalliq Wildlife Board, Whale Cove)
Alternates: Vacant

Representing the Government of Nunavut

Mitch Campbell (Arviat)
Alternate: Vacant

ABOUT THE BQCMB

ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

ADNLC Athabasca Denesuline Né Né Land Corporation

BQCMB Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board

CNIB Caribou News in Brief

COSEWIC Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada

DOE Department of Environment, GN

ENR Environment and Natural Resources, GNWT

GN Government of Nunavut

GNWT Government of the Northwest Territories

INAC Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada

KIA Kivalliq Inuit Association

KWB Kivalliq Wildlife Board

LKDFN Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation

MB-SD Manitoba Sustainable Development

MLOA Manitoba Lodges and Outfitters Association

MOE Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment

NIRB Nunavut Impact Review Board

NWMB Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

NWTMN Northwest Territories Metis First Nation

NWT Northwest Territories

SARC NWT Species at Risk Committee

WWF-Canada World Wildlife Fund Canada

MISSION STATEMENT AND PROFILE

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.

VALUE OF CARIBOU

In 2005-06 the harvest of the Qamanirjuaq and Beverly herds alone had an estimated economic value to caribou harvesters from Nunavut of about \$9.5 million, to Saskatchewan harvesters of almost \$6 million, to Manitoba of almost \$4 million, and to harvesters from the Northwest Territories (NWT) of about \$1 million, for a total annual value of at least \$20 million. That represents a value of at least \$200 million over the next decade and \$2 billion over the next hundred years.

Perhaps more importantly, the cultural value of a parent or elder teaching a child how to hunt and learn traditional ways and values cannot be measured. Additionally, as caribou is one of the healthiest foods available, it contributes significantly to healthy families (physically, psychologically and spiritually).



PEOPLE OF THE CARIBOU RANGE

Thousands of Dene, Inuit, Métis and Cree residents of communities on ranges of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds depend on caribou to feed their families when the herds are accessible.





THE YEAR IN REVIEW - CARIBOU MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT

The Government of Nunavut's Department of Environment (GN-DOE) placed collars with tracking devices on 55 caribou from the Ahiak and Qaminirjuaq herds in April 2016 to continue monitoring range use of the herds.

A need for increased numbers of collars stems in part from the increase in resource development pressures occurring on the range and the need for more information to ensure that areas important to caribou are known so the herds can be protected. Though the practice of collaring can be controversial, the effect on the animal is small. Each collar is pre-programmed to drop off after about three years.

The monitoring program provides a wealth of information that is critical for management of potential conflicts from resource development. If development pressures increase, the collaring program will need to be increased in order to properly monitor the situation.

The GN conducted a visual aerial reconnaissance survey of caribou on the Beverly herd's calving grounds in June 2016. The survey showed reduced numbers compared to 2011,

when the last full set of surveys required to provide a population estimate were conducted. The next calving ground survey is scheduled for 2018. The 2011 population estimate showed a clear decrease in herd size from 276,000 (1994) to 124,000 (2011). An analysis is being considered for the results from reconnaissance surveys from 2011, 2013, and 2016 to determine the trend (increasing, stable or decreasing).

The GN is planning to conduct surveys of caribou on the Qamanirjuaq herd's calving ground in June 2017, which will include aerial visual and photographic surveys. Manitoba Sustainable Development has committed to financially assisting Nunavut with the survey to support the long-term sustainability of the herd.

Board member Alex Ishalook from Arviat, representing the Kivalliq Wildlife Board, reported that Qamanirjuaq caribou came to his region late in fall 2016, possibly due to caribou not crossing the main river because it didn't freeze over until early November. He reported quite a lot of caribou, but agreed the herd has to be more closely managed.

A need for increased numbers of collars stems in part from the increase in resource development pressures occurring on the range and the need for more information to ensure that areas important to caribou are known so the herds can be protected.



Photo credit: Tina Giroux

SASKATCHEWAN

THE YEAR IN REVIEW - CARIBOU MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT

Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment was not involved in aerial survey, telemetry or other monitoring of caribou to obtain data on abundance, composition, recruitment, calving ground delineation and distribution 2016-17. Local people reported that no caribou were observed within Saskatchewan all winter.

The Ministry's contribution to management came mainly from providing partial support for the operation of the BQCMB (\$10K of the \$25K annual commitment), as well as partial support for board member participation in meetings - one of the two community members and the government member were approved to attend one of the two meetings of the Board. The meeting that members attended was held in May 2016 at Saskatoon, SK to facilitate attendance of Saskatchewan members.

The partnership supporting the Athabasca Denesuline Né Né Land Corporation (ADNLC) community-based monitoring within Athabasca communities was neither supported by the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment nor by the Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT) in 2016-17. Therefore this work was not carried out, nor were community meetings held to support this project. The BQCMB however, assisted the ADNLC to successfully apply for funding from Tides Canada for conducting caribou harvest interviews in April 2017.

There were very few forest fires on the Saskatchewan part of the winter range in 2016 and weather conditions were moderate throughout the summer.

Ten hunting tags for barren-ground caribou were purchased and approximately eight caribou were harvested by licensed hunters in Saskatchewan. The Ministry has divided the province into Wildlife Management Zones (WMZ) for purposes of managing for various game species including barren-ground caribou. WMZ 76 is the most northerly, the largest and the only barren-ground caribou

zone. In order for licensed hunters to hunt barren-ground caribou they must be permanent residents of a community within WMZ 76 for at least six months. That status allows a hunter requiring a license to purchase up to two tags and harvest up to two caribou during an established hunting season from October 15 in one year to April 15 in the following year. There is no limit on the number of hunters that can buy a license, meaning no quota on the harvest. There is also no stipulation as to allowed sex or age of each harvested animal, which can be bull, cow or calf.

The Ministry has had some discussion about closing the licensed hunting season due to recent recommendations by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC)

and the NWT Species and Risk Committee (SARC) to declare mainland populations of barren-ground caribou as a federal and territorial species at risk. Indigenous hunters have also had difficulty securing enough caribou for their sustenance needs.

The closure would be based on

the Ministry's priority allocation principles which state that there must be sufficient numbers of caribou in a population - in this case in the province during the hunting season - to allow for hunting of caribou, and sufficient numbers to allow Indigenous people to meet their needs (Treaty and Metis rights) before allocating some harvest to resident licensed hunters.

There is no non-resident licensed hunting season in Saskatchewan. Therefore, outfitting for barren-ground caribou is not allowed. This is partly due to the fact that in recent decades bulls have typically not reached Saskatchewan until after freeze-up when many have lost their antlers, greatly limiting the opportunity for a trophy hunt. It is also partly due to concerns of the Indigenous caribou-using people that the inclusion of a non-resident hunting opportunity would conflict with their caribou harvesting needs.

Local people reported that no caribou were observed within Saskatchewan all winter.



MANITOBA

Photo credit: Geoff Bussidor

THE YEAR IN REVIEW - CARIBOU MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT

For a second year in a row, caribou did not come into Manitoba during August/September 2016. There were, however, large numbers of caribou noted approximately 70 km north of the Nunavut/Manitoba border. This group of caribou did not move into Manitoba until mid November, and only in small numbers.

Hunters guided by outfitters shot only about 10 caribou altogether. Sayisi Dene were looking for caribou but there were none. Manitoba Sustainable Development (MB-SD) officers did a great deal of patrol coverage, and reported that no caribou were being harvested.

Board member Napoleon Denecheze, of Northlands Denesuline First Nation in Lac Brochet, reported very low numbers of caribou being harvested by hunters from Lac Brochet during the open water season. This was also true for harvest out of the Tadoule Lake community. There were also very few caribou taken by Resident and Foreign Resident hunters during the fall season.

50 resident licenses were sold very quickly this year and all 2016-17 tags were out. If caribou come back south again and converge in the Tadoule Lake area as they did during the previous winter, MB-SD staff will be better prepared to deal with the situation.

Three Fall Patrols were completed by MB-SD by Turbo Otter and Helicopter. During each patrol there was no caribou observed in Manitoba, and harvest numbers were very low for this time of year.

Extensive winter patrols were completed on the winter range by snow machine and truck. Harvest numbers for this season were very small, with most of the hunting pressure being on the Tadoule Lake road. Hunters reported that there were caribou, however not many, and they had to travel a far distance to find them.

The communities of Lac Brochet and Tadoule Lake had a very low number of caribou harvested throughout the winter, both reporting that the caribou never did migrate into traditional harvesting areas.

There was a patrol done from the South Indian Lake community following the South Seal River by District staff. Caribou along the South Seal River up to Tadoule Lake were non-existent. There was no hunting pressure noted by hunters out of South Indian Lake.

There were high numbers of caribou in the Churchill area, with reports of caribou from the Churchill River to the Seal River.

Harvest numbers for this season were very small.

MB-SD Northeast Regional staff met with the Manitoba Lodge and Outfitters Association (MLOA) and caribou range lodge operators during the November BQCMB meeting in Winnipeg. The

intent of the meeting was to provide information to the group and to discuss future actions that may be needed if low numbers of caribou migrating into Manitoba continue. There is a concern from all involved if these low numbers continue. It was concluded that the upcoming Nunavut Qamanirjuaq Survey will determine whether the numbers of this herd are down, and/or if they are not following traditional migration patterns.

Northeast Regional staff continue to keep in contact with the MLOA, the lodge operators, and the communities of Tadoule Lake and Lac Brochet on caribou movements.

In April 2016, Daryll Hedman (Government of Manitoba) and BQCMB Executive Director Ross Thompson met with representatives from Calm Air, a Manitoba-based airline that serves the Kivalliq region of Nunavut to discuss the need for information about the amount of caribou meat being shipped for sale or trade from the Kivalliq Region to other regions of Nunavut. Calm Air agreed to tally meat shipments and provide that information to the Board.



Photo credit: Bruno Croft

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

THE YEAR IN REVIEW - CARIBOU MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT

As per the BQCMB Management Plan the Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT) had at least 40 collars on Beverly cows in late 2016. The Board supported increasing that to 50 collars for the 2017 season—30 cows and 20 bulls. August Enzoe, from Lutsel K'e, agreed to encourage his people to support the increase in collars. He reported at the fall 2016 BQCMB meeting that community monitors reported seeing caribou in the barrenlands limping, and few calves were seen.

BQCMB Chair Earl Evans, of Northwest Territory Metis Nation (NWTMN) in Fort Smith, reported no caribou at all in the Fort Smith region in summer 2016. The herd didn't migrate south into NWT as is typical, but turned around and wintered on the tundra. This put the herd out of reach of the NWT communities, and also a very long way north of Saskatchewan communities.

The impact of predators on caribou continues to be a contentious issue. GNWT's Department of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) is doing a feasibility assessment on predator management to determine if removing some of the predators will help the herds.

Natural factors play a big role in the decline of the herds, especially nutritional stress controlled by climate and forest fires. Industry creates another set of potential impacts, especially on the summer range.

Since 2006 the governments of Nunavut and NWT have increased their surveying considerably. In general, across all Canadian mainland populations, there are only about 1/3 of the caribou now as there were in the 1990s, and all indicators support the conclusion of significant declines.

GNWT-ENR did a spring composition/calf recruitment survey in March 2017, which had not been done for some time due to expense and competing priorities.

Harvest reports were provided to ENR officers and to Lutsel K'e from mid-January to late April 2017; about 70% of the reported harvest of about 1,600 animals out of this area was bulls; the total number harvested was probably about 2,500, mostly bulls.

Board member Ron Fatt, from Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation, noted there is a big impact from winter roads. They have to flood the roads to make the ice thicker and at the same time, the snow banks are very high, so caribou won't cross them to get to their winter range.

Harvest reporting, including at check stations, is voluntary. Evans pointed out that many hunters do not stop at check stations, so their harvest is not counted; there is lots of wastage and unreported harvest because there is lots of drugs and drinking, and also travel during the night when check stations are not open. The NWTMN hunters access the caribou by road from the south, but they stop and report their harvest every time, and they have cut back on their harvest compared to previous decades.

Programs such as "Moccasins on the Ground" where elders and other community members monitor a herd to observe everything it does can help increase harvest reporting and reduce wastage. But funding is needed to expand these types of programs.

The impact of predators on caribou continues to be a contentious issue.

A wide-angle photograph of a snowy, open landscape under a soft, orange-hued sky at sunset or sunrise. In the middle ground, a herd of caribou is scattered across the snow-covered terrain. The foreground shows the texture of the snow and some low-lying vegetation. The overall mood is serene and natural.

ACHIEVEMENTS

A key role of the BQCMB is to respond to issues and provide comments on the concerns facing barren ground caribou in northern Canada. These comments are on a range of issues including habitat protection, land use planning, harvesting, and mineral exploration and development projects. The BQCMB has played an important role in major initiatives regarding some of these activities.

2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan

The first regional public hearing on the 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan (DNLUP) took place in March 2017 in Iqaluit. The BQCMB has provided input to the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) to assist with development of a territorial land use plan since 2010. Chair Earl Evans presented on behalf of the BQCMB at this hearing to the Commissioners, community attendees from the Qikiqtani (Baffin) region, and other participants (pictured below). He reiterated the BQCMB's position that it is not against mining, but has strong concerns about the harm that some land use activities, like mineral exploration and mining, could cause for caribou and their habitat over time. The BQCMB has always promoted strict rules and careful management of land use across the caribou range, but especially on calving grounds and post-calving areas.

Overall, the BQCMB agrees with much of the proposed Plan, including making Protected Areas for core calving and post calving areas, key access corridors, and freshwater caribou crossings. These Protected Areas would make sure that the land use activities that could harm caribou and habitat are not allowed in the most important areas for caribou. The NPC has recommended using Protected Areas in the land use plan to protect core calving and post-calving areas even when they might have value for mining also. The BQCMB fully agrees with this.

The BQCMB also agrees with the NPC recommendation that all-season roads should not be allowed in Protected Areas, and proposals for roads outside of Protected Areas should be reviewed very carefully, including looking for other options that would avoid harm to caribou.

Chair Evans stressed that many of the most important places for caribou in Canada are in Nunavut, and this Plan is a great opportunity to use land use planning wisely. Using the land use plan to help safeguard caribou and the traditional cultures of Inuit and other Indigenous peoples that have shared the caribou herds for thousands of years should be viewed as a success.

The planning process is currently stalled and it is not known if or when regional hearings will resume, or when a final Nunavut Land Use Plan will be released. However, the BQCMB is prepared to participate in a Kivalliq regional hearing and to work with caribou harvesters from the region and from communities across the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou ranges to present views on the need for protection of caribou habitat through land use planning in Nunavut.

Using the land use plan to help safeguard caribou and the traditional cultures of Inuit and other Indigenous peoples that have shared the caribou herds for thousands of years should be viewed as a success.

Photo credit: Jody Pellissey, WRRB



ACHIEVEMENTS

The BQCMB would like to acknowledge the hard work and dedication of a number of people and organizations who contributed to the review of the Kiggavik uranium mine proposal put forth by AREVA Canada:

- Anne Gunn, who assisted the BQCMB over several years as technical advisor on the Kiggavik Review, made a huge difference in the quality and content of the BQCMB's submissions to the NIRB.
- The Baker Lake HTO (including manager Joan Scottie, previous HTO Board Chair Hugh Ikoe and Vice Chair Jamie Seeteenak, and previous BQCMB member Thomas Elytook), worked passionately over many years to ensure the views of the community's caribou harvesters were well-represented through-out the review process.
- Warren Bernauer, whose intense efforts over several years to support and facilitate the Baker HTO's input into the review ensured that key issues were raised and addressed, including some which proved to be critical to the final outcome.
- The Athabasca Denesuline and Tina Giroux, for providing regular input to the NIRB on their concerns about the project related to caribou and transportation of uranium over the caribou ranges, both inside and outside of NU.
- The staff and Board of NIRB, who listened carefully to the input provided and made sure concerns and perspectives of caribou harvesters from across the ranges (including outside Nunavut) were clearly represented in their recommendations report to the ministers.

Kiggavik Decision

The BQCMB was very pleased that the federal government accepted the Nunavut Impact Review Board's (NIRB) recommendation that AREVA's proposed Kiggavik uranium mine project should not proceed at this time.

The BQCMB has been a fully engaged participant in all stages of the NIRB's screening and review processes for the Kiggavik uranium mine proposal since 2009. BQCMB Chair Earl Evans made a presentation during the final technical and public hearings on the proposal, which took place in March 2015.

One of the major issues was the potential project-specific and cumulative effects on caribou, including the Qamanirjuaq herd, that would result from the Kiggavik project and other mining projects that would become more feasible once road access to the area was provided by AREVA. Rejection of this mine proposal means that these impacts will be avoided, which is especially important when the herd is declining and vulnerable.

The NIRB's review is now complete and there will be no more formal consideration of the project at this time.

Rejection of this mine proposal means that these impacts will be avoided, which is especially important when the herd is declining and vulnerable.

Photo credit: The Canadian Press



ACHIEVEMENTS

Partnerships

The BQCMB relies strongly on its partners to achieve its mission to ensure the long-term conservation of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds. Our partners include governments, wildlife boards, review boards, regional organizations and other non-government organizations. We are excited that these partners contributed to help us achieve or work toward our goals through some important projects over the past year.

WWF-Canada

- The BQCMB joined forces with World Wildlife Fund Canada (WWF-Canada) in 2016 to develop a comprehensive communications project that launched in early 2017. WWF-Canada provided \$25,000 for the BQCMB to produce an educational video, supporting posters and fact sheets to be distributed to a wide variety of audiences on the BQCMB range. The materials focused on respectful harvest, the value of harvest information, and cumulative effects on caribou – messages closely aligning with the WWF’s stated goal for caribou conservation: “By 2017, public awareness of, and support for caribou conservation requirements is increased in Canada”.

Tides Canada

- The BQCMB and the Athabasca Denesuline Né Né Land Corporation (ADNLC) gained a new partner in Tides Canada. Tides Canada works in social change philanthropy, and has approved funding for the ADNLC’s Tina Giroux to coordinate data collection for the 2016-17 caribou harvest and prepare a report. Giroux has done this work for five years and collected very important data from hunters, but government funding was unavailable this year. This information will become part of a formal data-sharing agreement with the BQCMB, to be used confidentially to contribute to management planning, including vulnerability assessments.

Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB)

- The Nunavut Wildlife Studies Fund (NWSF) was created by the NWMB to fund community based management and research projects in Nunavut. The NWMB has awarded funding to the BQCMB to conduct Phase II of its 2016-2017 communications project through a poster contest for schools in Kivalliq communities. This poster contest will build on the video, posters and fact sheets developed through the partnership with WWF-Canada to further promote caribou conservation messages among youth.

Nunavut General Monitoring Program (NGMP)

- The BQCMB submitted a successful proposal to the Nunavut General Monitoring Program (administered by Indigenous and Northern Affairs) to conduct a harvest monitoring project in the Kivalliq. The project, titled “Estimating the economic value of the harvest of the Qamanirjuaq Caribou Herd for five Kivalliq Communities”, is being funded by the NGMP and will allow the BQCMB to obtain reliable, current information on the harvest of Qamanirjuaq caribou from Kivalliq harvesters to assist with conservation of the herd and protection of the traditional subsistence caribou harvest. This is part of a multi-jurisdictional project that will use information from harvest reporting across the caribou ranges.

In its 35-year history, the BQCMB has been actively involved in partnerships and cooperative ventures with many parties, including:

Community Level:

Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTOs), band councils, and schools organizing “On the Land” camps and participating in BQCMB community-based caribou monitoring projects in Lac Brochet, South Indian Lake, and Tadoule Lake Manitoba; Arviat and Baker Lake Nunavut; Lutsel K’e and Fort Smith Northwest Territories (NWT); and Black Lake, Fond du Lac, Hatchet Lake/Wollaston Lake Saskatchewan.

Regional Level:

- Athabasca Denesuline Né Né Land Corporation (ADNLC), SK
- Kivalliq Wildlife Board (KWB), NU
- Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board (MVEIRB), NWT
- Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board (MVLWB), NWT
- Prince Albert Grand Council (PAGC), SK
- Tides Canada - Northern Program (Tides)
- WWF-Canada - Arctic Program (WWF)

Territorial Level:

- Nunavut - Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI), Impact Review Board (NIRB), Planning Commission (NPC), Wildlife Management Board (NWMB), General Monitoring Plan (NGMP)
- NWT - Species at Risk Committee (SARC) and Conference of Management Authorities (CMA)

National Level:

- Assoc. of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies (ACUNS),
- Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC),
- Environment Canada, Canadian Wildlife Service (EC-CWS)

International Level:

- Circum-Arctic Rangifer Monitoring and Assessment Network (CARMA)
- Univ. of Alaska Fairbanks, School of Natural Resources (UAF)

Other:

- AREVA Resources Canada Inc.
- Cameco Corporation
- Porcupine Caribou Management Board (PCMB)
- University of Manitoba, Natural Resources Institute (U of M)

TOP ISSUES FOR 2017



Photo credit: Government of Northwest Territories

Based on information currently available to the BQCMB, the Board believes that any further decline in herd size may reduce the sustainable harvest. This would be a major problem for the herd and for harvesters of Qamanirjuaq caribou.

Status of Qamanirjuaq herd – Medium to High risk

The BQCMB wrapped up its 81st meeting in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan May 10-12 with a clear message: more needs to be done to conserve the Qamanirjuaq caribou herd.

This message was a result of two significant developments:

- availability of the results of the most recent population survey of the Qamanirjuaq herd, which was completed in June 2014. and
- the Board's vulnerability assessment of the herd.

Population Survey

According to the June, 2014 population survey, the size of the herd was estimated to be about 264,700, based on the total number of adult female caribou in the herd.

This is a significant decline from the June 2008 population size of about 344,100—about 23% overall, or 4% per year on average.

This decline could have serious implications for sustainable harvest. Using the 2014 population estimate, the level of sustainable harvest for the Qamanirjuaq herd is now about the same as the basic needs level for caribou of traditional harvesters in all communities across the Qamanirjuaq range. This means that any further decline in herd size may reduce the sustainable harvest, which would be a major problem for the herd and for harvesters of Qamanirjuaq caribou.

This estimate of the “basic needs level” does not include additional harvest from communities which traditionally hunted other herds (such as Beverly and Bathurst) when they were available, easier access to caribou provided to hunters from communities south of the caribou range by roads in northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and new types of harvest such as commercial sales made possible by social media.

In plain language—there may be enough caribou to go around today, but unless the total harvest is reduced, there may not be enough caribou for traditional harvesters to feed their families in the near future.

Vulnerability Assessment

This message resulted from the Board's vulnerability assessment of the herd, which was conducted according to the BQCMB 2013-2022 management plan for the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds. The preliminary 2015 assessment result was revised to incorporate additional information provided by board members at their November 2015 meeting. The adjusted result, finalized and approved at the spring 2016 meeting, rated the Qamanirjuaq herd's vulnerability as “medium-high”.

This relatively high vulnerability level prompted the Board to develop a 5-point plan to address some of the main factors that contribute to the herd's vulnerable state. The plan included the following initiatives:

1. Best practices for harvesters - Improve harvest information; promote harvest protocols being developed and supported by caribou range communities; advocate for minimum wastage; and encourage bulls-only harvest when herds are declining.
2. Habitat protection - Continue to recommend minimizing disturbance of habitat and protecting the calving ground, post-calving area and key water crossings.
3. Communication and education - Increase communication with caribou harvesters, specifically youth, by providing messages from elders and other respected harvesters about ways to respect caribou and the land, in video format.
4. Best practices for industry - Provide mineral exploration and air charter companies with information about cumulative effects on caribou, and seek cooperation of airlines to report on shipping of caribou meat.
5. Information for management - The Board passed a motion recommending that the Government of Nunavut conduct a full population survey of the Qamanirjuaq herd in 2017.

Beverly Herd

In 2011 there were about 124,000 Beverly caribou, which is less than half the size estimated in 1994. A reconnaissance survey conducted by the Government of Nunavut on the Beverly caribou herd's calving grounds in June 2016 will provide key information about how that herd is doing. Board members will use this information, along with additional traditional, local and scientific knowledge about caribou and other key indicators, to assess the vulnerability level of the Beverly herd.

TOP ISSUES FOR 2017

Harvest Issues

The harvest of Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou for 2005-06 was estimated to have a direct economic value to communities from Nunavut, Northwest Territories, northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba of over 20 million dollars—which could be extrapolated to at least \$200 million over the next decade. And the cultural value of experienced hunters and elders teaching youth how to hunt and learn traditional ways and values, as well as the spiritual importance of caribou, are immeasurable.

This is just one reason the BQCMB has identified a need for monitoring harvest levels, however. This information is also required by the Board's 10-year agreement, and is an important part of implementing its 2013-2022 Management Plan as well. It is also needed for conducting vulnerability assessments of the herds.

Unfortunately, harvest estimates have not been available in recent years. One way to get more information is to ask caribou-using communities how many animals they are harvesting each year, but this information is sensitive and difficult to get. Some people worry that this information will be used against their way of life. The BQCMB can only make recommendations for caribou management, not set restrictions, but it understands this sensitivity and the need for a respectful dialogue with caribou-using communities.

In response to this situation, the BQCMB has initiated a new harvest reporting project by which it hopes to acquire current estimates of all caribou harvest by all groups who harvest from the Qamanirjuaq herd, and to estimate the current annual economic value of that harvest. This will use the experience and cooperation of the ADNLC based on their harvest monitoring project to initiate a similar project in the Kivalliq communities (see also "Partnerships" on p. 15 and "Getting a Grasp" on p. 19).

Sale of Caribou meat

The controversial sale and shipping of caribou meat from the Kivalliq region is a growing concern across the Qamanirjuaq range due to its potentially large impact on the caribou herds. While the BQCMB has no hard numbers, anecdotal evidence from community members suggest that the amount of caribou meat being sold and shipped out of the Kivalliq might exceed the subsistence hunt in the region. Much of the caribou meat is destined for the Baffin region where a severe population decline led to a small, strict quota of 250 male caribou for all of Baffin Island. The Nunavut Land Claim Agreement gives Inuit the right to sell any legally-harvested wildlife.

Between April and October, 2016, Calm Air reported more than 15,000 lbs of meat was shipped, which could represent about 150 animals at a minimum (but is likely more given that all the edible meat from each animal harvested is not being shipped).

While this information will be helpful, the other major airlines have not yet made the same commitment. And without being able to track the information, it is difficult to assess this significant harvest and work it into management.

The Board's efforts to gather more information from Canadian North and First Air, as well as from Kivalliq Arctic Foods, is ongoing.



TOP ISSUES FOR 2017

Getting a grasp of harvest numbers

The Board has taken a two-pronged, multi-year approach to increasing information available regarding harvest numbers.

1. First, by creating a comprehensive communications and education program focused on the importance of harvest information, respectful harvest, and the accumulating negative effects of the many factors affecting caribou, the Board hopes to raise awareness of the need for harvest information. More information about this campaign can be found in the Communications section on p. 21.
2. Second, two important projects gather information on the harvest out of Saskatchewan and Nunavut:

- **Kivalliq Harvest Reporting Project**

A harvest reporting project for Kivalliq communities that harvest Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou began this year thanks to funding for 2016-17 work through the Nunavut General Monitoring Plan (NGMP).

The first main objective is to find out the total annual harvest of the Qamanirjuaq herd by five Kivalliq communities, and then estimate the economic value of the harvest for all harvesters and for individual regions.

Another key objective is to identify if the total harvest is getting close to the sustainable level. This information will allow the board to make recommendations.

Workshops and individual meetings with Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTOs) will take place to share the communication tools (posters, video, factsheets) and discuss an approach for collecting harvest information.

This will be part of a larger multi-jurisdictional project. Longer-term objectives include establishing a system with regional reporting systems from which summary results feed into the Board's system. This information would also help determine overall demand for caribou, and provide information to allow the Board to make recommendations regarding cumulative effects on herds.

- **Data-Sharing Agreement**

For the past five years, the Athabasca Denesuline Né Né Land Corporation (ADNLC) has conducted a winter harvest data collection program. The methodology includes interviewing about 100 hunters per community and asking questions including the number of caribou harvested, bulls or cows, location, observations (health of caribou etc.) and the date of hunt(s).



Photo credit: David Vetra, Doug Heard, Marion Soubliere

Each year has seen improvements in the data collected and cooperation of participants, but no interviews occurred in 2016 due to both lack of both funding and caribou in northern Saskatchewan.

A partnership with the BQCMB and Tides Canada will allow the collection of 2016-2017 harvest data to take place in April 2017. The information will become part of a formal data-sharing agreement with the BQCMB, to be used confidentially to contribute to management planning.

Viability of the Board

The BQCMB has appreciated the strong support of most parties to each 10-year Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Barren Ground Caribou Management Agreement since its inception in 1982.

The current fourth term (2012-2022), however, poses serious challenges to the security of the BQCMB and thus its effectiveness. Not all governments have lived up to commitments they made in the Agreement stipulating annual operational fund amounts and support for attendance at two meetings per year by government and community representatives.

The BQCMB has done its best to continue its work in spite of expectations from all fronts to meet the challenges facing the Herds and Board operations. Meetings are no longer held in the northern user communities, instead convened in cities in southern Canada where there is a higher chance of support for attendance. BQCMB members and staff have met with cabinet ministers, elected officials, and senior departmental staff to press home BQCMB accomplishments, challenges and the need for continuing basic support.

Thanks to separate agreements, including those with organizations listed under "Partnerships" on p. 15, the BQCMB has accomplished much with its partners, but it is the view of all involved that these important funds should not excuse parties to the 2012-2022 Agreement from meeting their obligations.

Not all governments have lived up to the commitments they made in the current Agreement.

COMMUNICATIONS



Education

You Can Make a Difference – Caribou for the Future

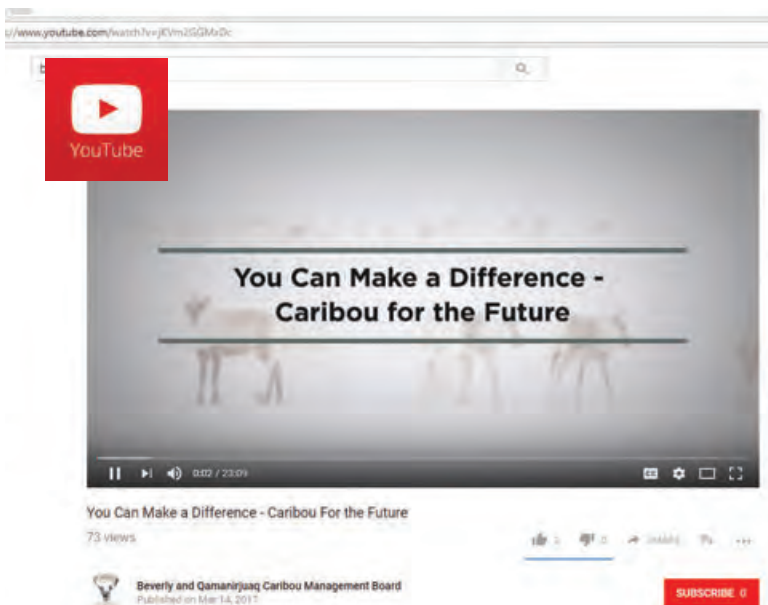
In March 2017 the BQCMB launched a communications campaign called “You Can Make a Difference – Caribou for the Future”, which was aimed at strengthening support for caribou conservation and made possible with funding from WWF-Canada. The campaign was in development for close to a year and includes a video, posters and fact sheets all zeroing in on three central themes: respectful harvest, the importance of harvest reporting, and cumulative effects on caribou.

The need for this type of information is growing due to the increasing challenges faced by the herds. In 2011 there were about 124,000 Beverly caribou, which is less than half the size estimated in 1994, and the Qamanirjuaq herd is also declining. In 2014, the herd was estimated to be about 265,000, down from about 344,000 in 2008.

While the BQCMB’s job is to make recommendations for conservation of the herds and their habitat, this project focuses on what people can do to help ensure there are enough caribou for everybody. The Board needs to know how many caribou are being harvested, while at the same time promoting a respectful harvest and educating people about some of the stresses that can affect the caribou herds and ultimately the number of caribou available for harvest, and what people can do to reduce those stresses.

The video, posters and fact sheets are available on the BQCMB website and will be distributed across the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou range. Targeted audiences include schools, hunters and trappers organizations, band councils, regional wildlife organizations, community members, aircraft charter companies and passengers, outfitters, the mining industry, and others.

The need for this type of information is growing due to the increasing challenges faced by the herds.



COMMUNICATIONS

BQCMB Website

www.arctic-caribou.com

A total of 8,162 visitors used the BQCMB website over the past year - an increase in 1,661 visitors from the previous year.

The site offers a vast amount of important information to traditional Indigenous hunters, scientists and researchers, educators and youth, and community residents.

Users may easily access reports, research materials, educational materials and other important documents and information. They may also find background information on the BQCMB, including challenges and accomplishments over the Board's 30-year history.

The site also works in conjunction with the BQCMB's Facebook page to ensure users of social media are directed to the website and encouraged to explore and learn. This is particularly important in order to attract youth whose first interaction is often through social media.

BQCMB on Facebook

<https://www.facebook.com/BQCMB/>



The BQCMB Facebook page grew in popularity over the past year, increasing the number of 'likes' from 241 to 322.

North American Caribou Workshop Presentation

BQCMB Executive Director Ross Thompson made a presentation during a pre-conference workshop on "Working Towards Caribou Conservation: Aboriginal Engagement and Knowledge" at the 16th North American Caribou Workshop, May 16-18 in Thunder Bay, ON.

The topic of the presentation was the BQCMB's long history of community involvement.

Caribou News in Brief

Caribou News in Brief is a periodic publication of the BQCMB. The newsletter keeps people in touch with the BQCMB and with issues affecting caribou.

In 2016/17, the BQCMB issued two editions of Caribou News in Brief – Winter/Spring, 2016 and Fall, 2016.

- Winter/Spring, 2016 – Lead story: *Sounding the Alarm on Qamanirjuaq Caribou*

- Fall, 2017 – Lead story: *Vulnerability of Qamanirjuaq Herd: Medium-High*

Gunther Abrahamson Caribou Research & 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 Caribou Research and Management Award, sponsored by the BQCMB Scholarship Fund. The annual award, administered by the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies (ACUNS), currently carries a value of up to \$1,500 semi-annually and is open to anyone studying barren-ground caribou and/or their range in Canada, with a scientific and/or traditional knowledge perspective. Preference is given to applicants from a caribou range community and to those examining the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds.

In 2016, the BQCMB renamed the Award the Gunther Abrahamson Caribou Research and Management Award, in honour of one of the BQCMB's founders and its first Secretary-Treasurer, the late Gunther Abrahamson.



BOARD MEETINGS

The Board met twice during the fiscal year: in May 2016 in Saskatoon, SK and in November 2016 in Winnipeg, MB.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| #1 August, 1982 Saskatoon, SK | #42 November, 1996 Winnipeg, MB |
| #2 January, 1983 Edmonton, AB | #43 June, 1997 Wollaston Lake, SK |
| #3 March, 1983 Lutsel K'e, NT | #44 November, 1997 Thompson, MB |
| #4 June, 1983 Yellowknife, NT | #45 May, 1998 Tadoule Lake, MB |
| #5 September, 1983 Black Lake, SK | #46 November, 1998 Fort Smith, NT |
| #6 January, 1984 Winnipeg, MB | #47 May, 1999 Arviat, NU |
| #7 April, 1984 Rankin Inlet, NU | #48 November, 1999 Winnipeg, MB |
| #8 August, 1984 Fort Smith, NT | #49 May, 2000 Churchill, MB |
| #9 November, 1984 Saskatoon, SK | #50 November, 2000 Winnipeg, MB |
| #10 April, 1985 Baker Lake, NU | #51 June, 2001 Black Lake, SK |
| #11 August, 1985 Whitehorse, YK | #52 November, 2001 Yellowknife, NT |
| #12 November, 1985 Edmonton, AB | #53 May, 2002 Baker Lake, NU |
| #13 April, 1986 Thompson, MB | #54 November, 2002 Winnipeg, MB |
| #14 August, 1986 Arviat, NU | #55 May, 2003 Fond du Lac, SK |
| #15 April, 1987 Saskatoon, SK | #56 November, 2003 Winnipeg, MB |
| #16 August, 1987 Winnipeg, MB | #57 May, 2004 Fort Smith, NT |
| #17 November, 1987 Fort Smith, NT | #58 November, 2004 Winnipeg, MB |
| #18 April, 1988 Winnipeg, MB | #59 May, 2005 Rankin Inlet, NU |
| #19 August, 1988 Stony Rapids, SK | #60 November, 2005 Winnipeg, MB |
| #20 November, 1988 Winnipeg, MB | #61 May, 2006 Prince Albert, SK |
| #21 April, 1989 Baker Lake, NU | #62 November, 2006 Winnipeg, MB |
| #22 August, 1989 Lac Brochet, MB | #63 June, 2007 Thompson, MB |
| #23 December, 1989 Winnipeg, MB | #64 November, 2007 Winnipeg, MB |
| #24 April, 1990 Fond du Lac, SK | #65 May, 2008 Fort Smith, NT |
| #25 August, 1990 Lutsel K'e, NT | #66 November, 2008 Winnipeg, MB |
| #26 December, 1990 Winnipeg, MB | #67 May, 2009 Prince Albert, SK |
| #27 March, 1991 Yellowknife, NT | #68 November, 2009 Winnipeg, MB |
| #28 August, 1991 Prince Albert, SK | #69 May, 2010 Wollaston Lake, SK |
| #29 December, 1991 Fort Smith, NT | #70 October, 2010 Winnipeg, MB |
| #30 April, 1992 Arviat, NU | #71 May, 2011 Thompson, MB |
| #31 December, 1992 Uranium City, SK | #72 November, 2011 Winnipeg, MB |
| #32 April, 1993 Winnipeg, MB | #73 May 2012 Prince Albert, SK |
| #33 September, 1993 Prince Albert, SK | #74 November, 2012 Winnipeg, MB |
| #34 January, 1994 Winnipeg, MB | #75 May 2013 Fort Smith, NWT |
| #35 April, 1994 Baker Lake, NU | #76 November 2013 Winnipeg, MB |
| #36 September, 1994 Winnipeg, MB | #77 May 2014 Regina, SK |
| #37 January, 1995 Prince Albert, SK | #78 November 2014 Winnipeg, MB |
| #38 April, 1995 Black Lake, SK | #79 May 2015 Flin Flon, MB |
| #39 September, 1995 Thompson, MB | #80 November 2015 Winnipeg, MB |
| #40 February, 1996 Whale Cove, NU | #81 May 2016, Saskatoon, SK |
| #41 June, 1996 Lutsel K'e, NT | #82 November 2016, Winnipeg, MB |

FINANCIAL STATEMENT



**BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU
MANAGEMENT BOARD**

Financial Statements

Year Ended March 31, 2017

EPR STONEWALL
Chartered Professional Accountant*

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board

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, 2017 and the statements of revenues and expenditures, 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.

(continues)

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*Practising through Ryan Smith CGA Professional Corporation

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board
(continued)

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, 2017 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

EPR STONEWALL
Chartered Professional Accountant

Stonewall, Manitoba
June 30, 2017

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2017

	2017	2016
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash	\$ 29,871	\$ 24,697
Accounts receivable	6,250	-
Goods and services tax recoverable	2,434	5,095
Prepaid expenses	1,000	500
	39,555	30,292
LONG TERM INVESTMENTS (Note 3)	34,264	33,827
	\$ 73,819	\$ 64,119
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 6,997	\$ 7,146
Payable to Scholarship fund (Note 4)	24,463	25,526
Deferred contributions (Note 5)	19,328	-
	50,788	32,672
NET ASSETS	23,031	31,447
	\$ 73,819	\$ 64,119

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD



Earl Evans, Chair, BQCMB



Ross Thompson, Executive Director, BQCMB

See notes to financial statements

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Statement of Revenues and Expenditures

Year Ended March 31, 2017

	Budget	2017	2016
REVENUE			
Core Funding			
INAC(Schedule 1)	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
Manitoba	15,000	15,000	15,000
Saskatchewan	25,000	10,000	20,000
Northwest Territories	25,000	25,000	25,000
Nunavut	25,000	25,000	25,000
	115,000	100,000	110,000
World Wildlife Fund	25,000	25,000	-
NGMP Economic Value	-	6,660	-
Land Use Plan - Nunavut	-	5,000	-
Government of NWT - SAR	-	1,000	-
INAC	-	-	15,000
Other revenue	-	-	100
	25,000	37,660	15,100
	140,000	137,660	125,100
EXPENSES			
Administration			
Executive Director fees and travel	27,850	23,978	33,062
Audit and bank charges	6,150	5,548	7,096
Meeting expense	5,000	5,495	4,854
Office expense	900	954	1,033
	39,900	35,975	46,045
Programs			
Contracts - board support	50,000	41,213	38,537
Public relations and education	24,250	20,952	20,084
Communication, community information and dialogue(Schedule 2)	13,000	8,000	8,856
Workshops	-	506	-
Community projects	7,000	405	250
World Wildlife Fund project	-	25,796	-
NGMP Economic Value	-	6,660	-
Land use plan - Nunavut	7,500	6,569	17,066
	101,750	110,101	84,793
	141,650	146,076	130,838
DEFICIENCY OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES	\$ (1,650)	\$ (8,416)	\$ (5,738)

See notes to financial statements

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Year Ended March 31, 2017

	2017 Operating Fund	2016 Operating Fund
NET ASSETS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$ 31,447	\$ 37,185
Deficiency of revenue over expenses	(8,416)	(5,738)
NET ASSETS - END OF YEAR	\$ 23,031	\$ 31,447

See notes to financial statements

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Statement of Cash Flows

Year Ended March 31, 2017

	2017	2016
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Deficiency Of Revenue Over Expenses	\$ (8,416)	\$ (5,738)
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	(6,250)	17,586
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(149)	1,074
Deferred contributions	19,328	-
Prepaid expenses	(500)	(500)
Goods and services tax payable	2,661	(2,088)
Payable to Scholarship fund	(1,063)	(6,792)
	14,027	9,280
Cash flow from operating activities	5,611	3,542
INVESTING ACTIVITY		
Long term Investments	(437)	(3,208)
INCREASE IN CASH FLOW	5,174	334
Cash - beginning of year	24,697	24,363
CASH - END OF YEAR	\$ 29,871	\$ 24,697

See notes to financial statements

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended March 31, 2017

1. PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION

Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board (the "organization") is a not-for-profit organization incorporated provincially under the Corporations Act of Manitoba. As a registered charity the organization is exempt from the payment of income tax under Section 149(1) of the Income Tax Act.

The organization operates to provide 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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations (ASNFPPO). Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations are part of Canadian GAAP.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash and cash equivalents. Highly liquid investments with maturities of ninety days or less are classified as cash equivalents.

Financial instruments policy

The organization's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the organization 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.

Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Such estimates are periodically reviewed and any adjustments necessary are reported in earnings in the period in which they become known. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Fund accounting

Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. At this time the organization only uses the Operating Fund.

Revenues and expenses related to program delivery and administrative activities are reported in the Operating Fund.

(continues)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended March 31, 2017

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Revenue recognition

The organization 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.

3. LONG TERM INVESTMENTS

Long term investments consist of guaranteed investment certificates bearing various interest rates. These investments are stated at cost.

4. PAYABLE TO SCHOLARSHIP FUND

The amount payable consists of term deposits in the name of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board, but held for the purpose of earning interest for the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board Scholarship Fund. The amount payable is non-interest bearing, unsecured and has no specified terms of repayment.

5. DEFERRED CONTRIBUTIONS

Restricted contributions have been deferred until related expenses are incurred in order to properly match revenue and expense. The following projects comprise the deferred contributions balance.

	2017	2016
Tides Canada	\$ 13,433	\$ -
NGMP Economic Value	5,895	-
	\$ 19,328	\$ -

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Statement of INAC Core Funding

(Schedule 1)

Year Ended March 31, 2017

	Budget	2016	2015
REVENUE			
INAC	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
EXPENDITURES			
Administration	25,000	25,000	25,000
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

See notes to financial statements

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Statement of Project Revenues and Expenditures

(Schedule 2)

Year Ended March 31, 2017

	2017	2016
REVENUE	\$ -	\$ -
EXPENDITURES		
Public relations and education	2,000	2,856
Community projects	405	250
Communication, community information and dialogue	6,000	6,000
	8,405	9,106
DEFICIENCY OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ (8,405)	\$ (9,106)

See notes to financial statements

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Financial Statements

Year Ended March 31, 2017

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

EPR STONEWALL Chartered Professional Accountant*

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Scholarship Fund

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Scholarship Fund, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2016 and the statements of revenues and expenditures, 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.

(continues)

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*Practising through Ryan Smith CGA Professional Corporation

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Scholarship Fund *(continued)*

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, 2016 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

EPR STONEWALL

Chartered Professional Accountant

Stonewall, Manitoba
June 30, 2017

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2016

	2016	2015
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash	\$ 10,390	\$ 10,132
DUE FROM RELATED PARTIES (Note 3)	24,462	25,525
	\$ 34,852	\$ 35,657
NET ASSETS	\$ 34,852	\$ 35,657

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD



Earl Evans, Chair, BQCMB



Ross Thompson, Executive Director, BQCMB

See notes to financial statements

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Statement of Revenues and Expenditures

Year Ended December 31, 2016

	2016	2015
REVENUE		
Interest income	\$ 695	\$ 1,014
EXPENSES		
Scholarship distribution	1,500	-
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES	\$ (805)	\$ 1,014

See notes to financial statements

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Year Ended December 31, 2016

	2016	2015
NET ASSETS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$ 35,657	\$ 34,643
Deficiency of revenue over expenses	(805)	1,014
NET ASSETS - END OF YEAR	\$ 34,852	\$ 35,657

See notes to financial statements

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Statement of Cash Flows

Year Ended December 31, 2016

	2016	2015
OPERATING ACTIVITY		
Excess (deficiency) of revenue	\$ (805)	\$ 1,014
FINANCING ACTIVITY		
Advances from related parties	1,063	6,174
INCREASE IN CASH FLOW	258	7,188
Cash - beginning of year	10,132	2,944
CASH - END OF YEAR	\$ 10,390	\$ 10,132

See notes to financial statements

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2016

1. PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION

Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Scholarship Fund (the "organization") is a not-for-profit organization incorporated provincially under the Corporations Act of Manitoba. As a registered charity the organization is exempt from the payment of income tax under Section 149(1) of the Income Tax Act.

The company operates to provide 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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations (ASNFPO). Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations are part of Canadian GAAP.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash and cash equivalents. Highly liquid investments with maturities of ninety days or less are classified as cash equivalents.

Financial instruments policy

The organization's financial instruments consist of cash and accounts receivable. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the organization 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.

Fund accounting

Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Scholarship Fund follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. At this time, the organization only uses the Operating Fund.

Revenues and expenses related to program delivery and administrative activities are reported in the Operating Fund.

Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Such estimates are periodically reviewed and any adjustments necessary are reported in earnings in the period in which they become known. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

(continues)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2016

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (*continued*)

Revenue recognition

Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Scholarship 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.

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.

3. DUE FROM RELATED PARTY

The amount receivable consists of term deposits made in the name of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board, but held for the purpose of earning interest for the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board Scholarship Fund. The amount receivable is non-interest bearing, unsecured and has no specified terms of repayment.

MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

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:

MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

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:

MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

- (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:

MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

- 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.

MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

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.

Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board

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