

2017/18

# Annual Report



Beverly and Qamanirjuaq  
Caribou Management Board





# Letter to Ministers

The Hon. Carolyn Bennett, Minister  
Crown-Indigenous Relations  
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. Jeannie Ehloak, 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 36th Annual Report of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board, together with the financial statements, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018.

Respectfully submitted,



Earl Evans, Chair  
Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board

# BOARD MEETINGS

The Board met twice during the fiscal year: in May 2017 in Prince Albert, SK and in November 2017 in Winnipeg, MB.

- |                                       |                                    |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| #1 August, 1982 Saskatoon, SK         | #44 November, 1997 Thompson, MB    |
| #2 January, 1983 Edmonton, AB         | #45 May, 1998 Tadoule Lake, MB     |
| #3 March, 1983 Lutsel K'e, NT         | #46 November, 1998 Fort Smith, NT  |
| #4 June, 1983 Yellowknife, NT         | #47 May, 1999 Arviat, NU           |
| #5 September, 1983 Black Lake, SK     | #48 November, 1999 Winnipeg, MB    |
| #6 January, 1984 Winnipeg, MB         | #49 May, 2000 Churchill, MB        |
| #7 April, 1984 Rankin Inlet, NU       | #50 November, 2000 Winnipeg, MB    |
| #8 August, 1984 Fort Smith, NT        | #51 June, 2001 Black Lake, SK      |
| #9 November, 1984 Saskatoon, SK       | #52 November, 2001 Yellowknife, NT |
| #10 April, 1985 Baker Lake, NU        | #53 May, 2002 Baker Lake, NU       |
| #11 August, 1985 Whitehorse, YK       | #54 November, 2002 Winnipeg, MB    |
| #12 November, 1985 Edmonton, AB       | #55 May, 2003 Fond du Lac, SK      |
| #13 April, 1986 Thompson, MB          | #56 November, 2003 Winnipeg, MB    |
| #14 August, 1986 Arviat, NU           | #57 May, 2004 Fort Smith, NT       |
| #15 April, 1987 Saskatoon, SK         | #58 November, 2004 Winnipeg, MB    |
| #16 August, 1987 Winnipeg, MB         | #59 May, 2005 Rankin Inlet, NU     |
| #17 November, 1987 Fort Smith, NT     | #60 November, 2005 Winnipeg, MB    |
| #18 April, 1988 Winnipeg, MB          | #61 May, 2006 Prince Albert, SK    |
| #19 August, 1988 Stony Rapids, SK     | #62 November, 2006 Winnipeg, MB    |
| #20 November, 1988 Winnipeg, MB       | #63 June, 2007 Thompson, MB        |
| #21 April, 1989 Baker Lake, NU        | #64 November, 2007 Winnipeg, MB    |
| #22 August, 1989 Lac Brochet, MB      | #65 May, 2008 Fort Smith, NT       |
| #23 December, 1989 Winnipeg, MB       | #66 November, 2008 Winnipeg, MB    |
| #24 April, 1990 Fond du Lac, SK       | #67 May, 2009 Prince Albert, SK    |
| #25 August, 1990 Lutsel K'e, NT       | #68 November, 2009 Winnipeg, MB    |
| #26 December, 1990 Winnipeg, MB       | #69 May, 2010 Wollaston Lake, SK   |
| #27 March, 1991 Yellowknife, NT       | #70 October, 2010 Winnipeg, MB     |
| #28 August, 1991 Prince Albert, SK    | #71 May, 2011 Thompson, MB         |
| #29 December, 1991 Fort Smith, NT     | #72 November, 2011 Winnipeg, MB    |
| #30 April, 1992 Arviat, NU            | #73 May 2012 Prince Albert, SK     |
| #31 December, 1992 Uranium City, SK   | #74 November, 2012 Winnipeg, MB    |
| #32 April, 1993 Winnipeg, MB          | #75 May 2013 Fort Smith, NWT       |
| #33 September, 1993 Prince Albert, SK | #76 November 2013 Winnipeg, MB     |
| #34 January, 1994 Winnipeg, MB        | #77 May 2014 Regina, SK            |
| #35 April, 1994 Baker Lake, NU        | #78 November 2014 Winnipeg, MB     |
| #36 September, 1994 Winnipeg, MB      | #79 May 2015 Flin Flon, MB         |
| #37 January, 1995 Prince Albert, SK   | #80 November 2015 Winnipeg, MB     |
| #38 April, 1995 Black Lake, SK        | #81 May 2016, Saskatoon, SK        |
| #39 September, 1995 Thompson, MB      | #82 November 2016, Winnipeg, MB    |
| #40 February, 1996 Whale Cove, NU     | #83 May 2017, Prince Albert, SK    |
| #41 June, 1996 Lutsel K'e, NT         | #84 November 2017, Winnipeg, MB    |
| #43 June, 1997 Wollaston Lake, SK     |                                    |

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Cover photo:

Napoleon Denechezhe

## BQCMB Officers & members

Earl Evans, Chair

Daryll Hedman, Vice-Chair, Operations

Tim Trottier, Vice-Chair, Administration

Ross Thompson, Executive Director

### MEMBERS

Government of Canada

Erik Allain (Iqaluit)

Alternate: Vacant

Manitoba

*Representing Communities of Manitoba*

Vacant

Alternate: Geoff Bussidor

Napoleon Denecheze (Lac Brochet)

Alternate: Joe Dantouze

*Representing the Government of  
Manitoba:*

Daryll Hedman (Thompson)

Alternate: Vicki Trim

Saskatchewan

*Representing Communities of  
Saskatchewan*

Dennis Larocque (Camsell Portage)

Vacant

Alternates:

Louis Josie

Joe Martin

*Representing the Government of  
Saskatchewan*

Tim Trottier (La Ronge)

Alternate: Chuck Lees

Northwest Territories

*Representing the Communities of the  
Northwest Territories*

Earl Evans (Fort Smith)

Alternate: Ken Hudson

Ron Fatt (Lutsel K'e)

Alternate: August Enzoe

*Representing the Government of the  
Northwest Territories*

Allicia Kelly (Fort Smith)

Alternate: Bruno Croft

Nunavut

*Representing the Communities of  
Nunavut*

Richard Aksawnee (Baker Lake)

Stanley Adjuk (Whale Cove)

Alternates: Vacant

*Representing the Government of  
Nunavut*

Mitch Campbell (Arviat)

Alternate: Rob Harmer

## Message from the Chair



I am pleased to bring you the 2017/18 annual report of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board. This report outlines several highlights from the year, as well as some challenges we continue to face.

A year after launching our "You Can Make a Difference – Caribou for the Future" campaign, our message has reached all corners of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou range. Posters and fact sheets explaining the campaign's three messages—Respectful Harvest, the Importance of Harvest Reporting, and Cumulative Effects on Caribou—can be seen in schools, Hunter and Trapper Organization offices, band offices, and other public places across the caribou range in Northwest Territories (NWT), Nunavut, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The accompanying video has been distributed widely and viewed many times as well.

In fact, in 2017 we were able to enter Phase II of the campaign with a Poster and Prose contest for Gr. 7-12 youth in the Kivalliq region of Nunavut. It has been some time since the Board ran a poster contest, and judging the many excellent essays and posters was certainly a highlight of the fall 2017 board meeting for board members and staff.

Another accomplishment was the development of the Kivalliq Harvest Reporting Project. As noted above, the importance of harvest reporting is one of the pillars of our "You Can Make a Difference" campaign. Annual reporting of the caribou harvest by community is also a requirement of the 10-year Management Agreement among five government parties (see p. 40). However, with no formal system of collecting harvest data in place across the range, we've been unable to estimate the numbers over the past decade.

The Kivalliq Harvest Reporting Project is an important step toward a range-wide approach whereby regional reporting systems will provide valuable information for the BQCMB. Projects like this are also important because they go beyond meeting with our community board members twice a year—they allow us to work directly with the communities that rely on caribou. Patient and careful communication is needed so people understand the need for sensitive harvest information. And working with students, their teachers and families helps them to understand these messages and the valuable part they have to play.

Another step was the signing of a data-sharing agreement with the Athabasca Denesuline Ne Ne Land Corporation (ADNLC), which will provide summary harvest numbers from northern Saskatchewan's three AD communities. This data will be invaluable in helping the Board determine the overall demand for caribou, assess sustainability, and make recommendations to help conserve the herds.

It is only through the generous support of our partners that the BQCMB is able to fund these projects, however. Thanks to support from WWF-Canada for the "You Can Make a Difference – Caribou for the Future" campaign, from the Nunavut General Monitoring Plan for the harvest reporting project, and from the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board for the Kivalliq poster contest.

At the same time, this past year saw us once again struggling with an ongoing issue—lack of support for community members from Manitoba and Saskatchewan to attend Board meetings, and lack of full financial support from the same jurisdictions. Thankfully, Manitoba has pledged to reinstate our full funding; Saskatchewan is still contributing less than half of the annual amount agreed to by their Minister of Environment in 2012.

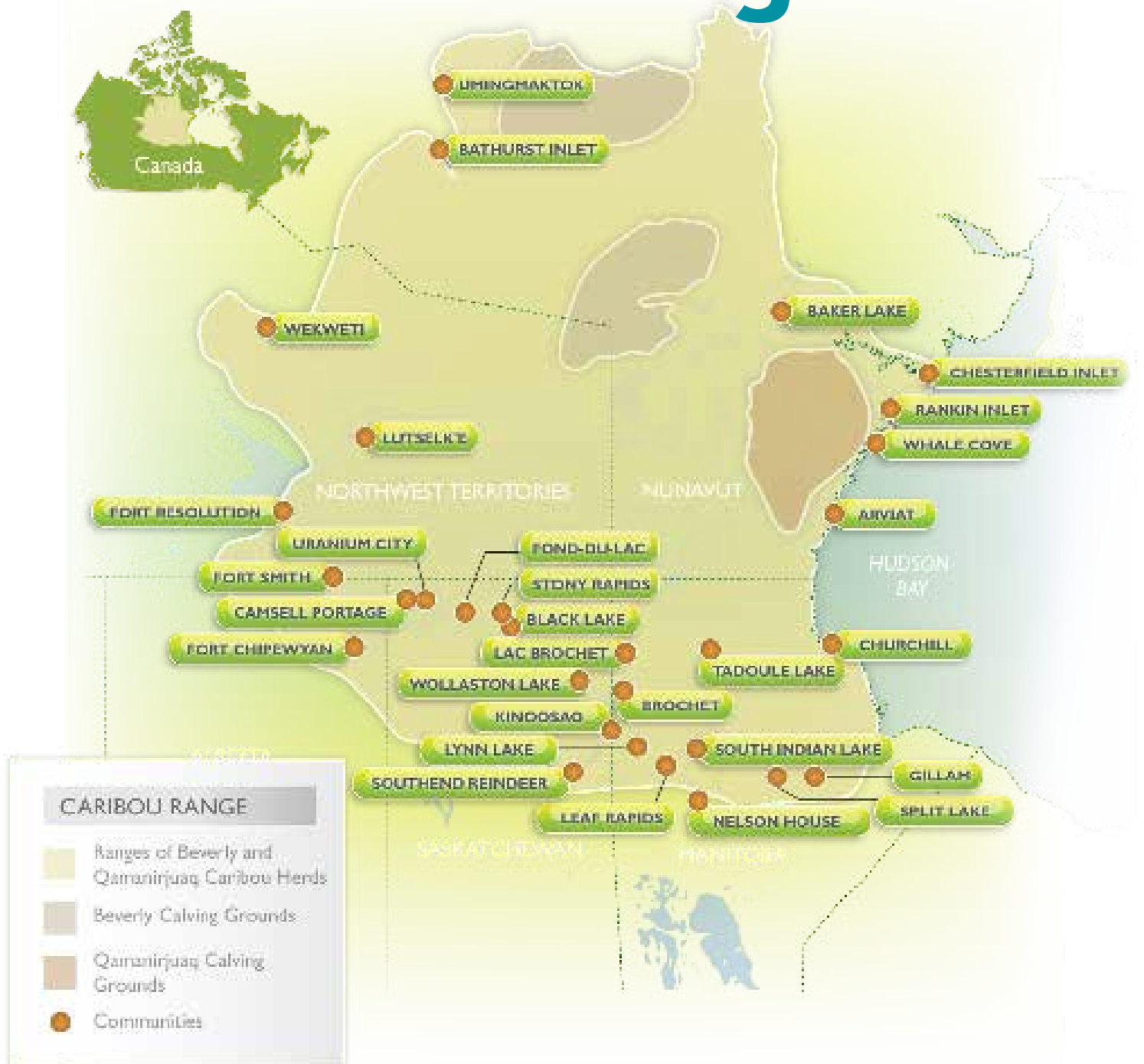
The BQCMB understands fiscal restraints—we operate under an extremely tight budget each year. But our core funding, which comes from the governments who are signatories to our current 10-year agreement for 2012-2022, is desperately needed, in full, each year in order for us to fulfill our mandate.

So too is full participation at Board meetings. The BQCMB was created to bring people together to discuss sensitive caribou-related issues. The community members are our eyes and ears on the ground, and if they can't get to meetings and get the information out, nobody knows about it. These people live, work, and raise their families on the land. They are the reason we do the work we do, after all.

Earl Evans, Chair



# People of the Caribou Range



## 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.

## 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 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).

# The Year in

## Caribou Monitoring and Management

### Northwest Territories

Responsibility for monitoring the Beverly herd is split between Government of Nunavut (GN) and Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT), with GN conducting surveys and collaring being done by GNWT. Many of the Beverly collared caribou were in a mobile protection zone in winter 2018 because they were mixed with Bathurst caribou, and in that zone could not be hunted. Some collared Beverly caribou were farther east beyond the mobile protection zone, but mostly in locations remote from hunter access.

The GNWT-ENR conducted late winter composition surveys and another round of collaring (of multiple herds) in February and March 2018. The aim was to increase the total number of collared Beverly caribou to 50 (from a previous total of 25), a mix of 30 females and 20 males. Thirty-six collars (28 cows, 8 bulls) were deployed in the overlap area of Bathurst and Beverly caribou. There are 36 collars on the Beverly herd (19 cows, 17 bulls).

NWT caribou harvest monitoring is conducted at check stations. However, as many hunters do not stop at check stations, meaning their harvest is not counted, the GNWT's process is to multiply the reported number by 1.5 to get an estimate of

actual harvest. It would be much better if everyone would report their harvest.

Ron Fatt, BQCMB member from Lutsel K'e, notes that many people from outside Lutsel K'e do not stop at the band office to report their harvest. They are caribou users and cannot be stopped from hunting, but it would be helpful if they would report how many caribou they have taken.

In Lutsel K'e total caribou harvest in winter 2018 was about 400. Fatt noted Lutsel K'e employs local people in multiple monitoring programs paid for through impact agreements with the mining industry. The information gained from them is important and vital to safety of the caribou.

Beverly caribou monitoring could be aided by "Moccasins on the Ground" programs where elders and other community members stay with a herd to observe everything it does.

These programs have been conducted in several regions of the NWT with the focus to date primarily on the Bathurst caribou herd. Funding is needed to expand these initiatives to other herds and regions.





# Review

## Nunavut

Qamanirjuaq calving ground aerial visual and photo surveys, took place in June 2017. The surveys were planned and led by GN Department of Environment (GN-DOE) staff and supported by funding provided by GN-DOE, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB) and Manitoba Sustainable Development (MB-SD). Total survey costs were about \$700,000, most paid by GN. Fall composition surveys, which are also necessary to produce an estimate of herd size, were also conducted by GN-DOE.

Previous surveys of the Qamanirjuaq herd show a decline from about 344,000 animals in 2008 to less than 265,000 in 2014. The preliminary 2017 population estimate is slightly higher than the 2014 estimate, however the overall trend is a continued decline, which remains a major concern. As the herd declines it becomes less resilient to all of the effects that threaten it. However, there is potential for mitigation and time to work with the communities to address some of the current issues that contribute to the decline.

There is also a complication with the survey results, as the majority of Hunter and Trapper Organizations (HTOs)—and the GN—believe the herd has had some Lorillard caribou from farther north

mix in with it, which could have resulted in an increase in numbers of caribou counted during the 2017 surveys.

Measures of recruitment indicated that productivity of the herd began to drop off in 2005/06. The decline in herd size has been about 2% per year—less than expected given the stresses the herd is dealing with. But the GN is being proactive with its surveys in part due to the experience with the Bathurst herd, which was once at similar population levels as the Qamanirjuaq herd and then dropped off drastically, declining 96% from about 470,000 to 20,000 animals over about 30 years.

Nunavut accounts for about 50% of the harvest of the Qamanirjuaq herd. The annual economic value of the harvest of the herd by Nunavut hunters in 2005/06 was estimated at \$9.5M. The annual economic value of the Qamanirjuaq harvest in Nunavut is now estimated by the GN-DOE to be closer to \$15M.

The Beverly herd has not received as much attention as the Qamanirjuaq herd because the GN is focused on surveying the herds with the highest level of harvest by Nunavut communities. However, there is a clear indication that the Beverly herd is changing and densities are dropping.

There is enough information to be concerned that the herd is not doing well, as all the indicators point to a decline.

The GN-DOE will conduct another full population survey on the Beverly herd in June of 2018, in partnership with NTI. Once that is complete there will be an estimate of how the herd is doing in relation to the last population survey, which was conducted in 2011.

**Caribou is a renewable resource for people of the caribou range.**



# The Year in Review

## Manitoba

Up to 12 Manitoba communities harvest Qamanirjuaq caribou each year, however currently there is no system in place for collecting harvest data from those communities. Therefore obtaining harvest estimates for Manitoba communities can be problematic, although Manitoba Sustainable Development (MB-SD) indicated it has estimates from approximately 5-7 communities.

MB-SD was pleased to contribute funding toward the Qamanirjuaq calving ground aerial visual and photo surveys which took place in June 2017.

There was a high (86%) success rate for the fall harvest, but very low harvest from Manitoba licensed residents for winter hunt due to the winter road not opening up until late February. The winter Qamanirjuaq harvest was north of South Indian Lake. Enforcement patrols were done in February and April.

More caribou were available to hunters in late March-early April. At least 883 caribou were killed, and some wastage was observed at sites where higher number of caribou were harvested. Enforcement patrols found that eight caribou were left and plenty of garbage was left.

MB-SD has created a caribou wastage 'Turn in Poachers' (T.I.P.) poster with a toll-free number to be used to report wastage anonymously.

Ernie Bussidor, from Tadoule Lake, noted Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTOs) do not exist in Manitoba as they do in Nunavut, yet the whole concept of hunters and trappers in each community meeting regularly to share information and discuss caribou issues is very important. He has tried to organize meetings in Tadoule Lake with little success.

He added climate change is having an impact on the caribou. He suggested in Manitoba it would be good to have a hunters and trappers association in each community to gather data on hunting and other observations by hunters about caribou and habitat.

Napoleon Denechezhe, from Lac Brochet noted that while accurate harvesting numbers aren't available, in his experience for the past two years the harvest numbers have gone down.

MB-SD created a caribou wastage 'Turn in Poachers' (T.I.P.) poster with a toll-free number to be used to report wastage anonymously.

## Saskatchewan

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 in 2017-18. Local people reported that few caribou were observed within Saskatchewan and those were close to the NWT and Manitoba borders.

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 2017 at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan to facilitate attendance of Saskatchewan members.

The partnership supporting the Athabasca Denesuline Ne Ne 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 2017-18.

There were very few forest fires on the Saskatchewan part of the winter range in 2017 and weather conditions were moderate throughout the summer.

Seven hunting tags for barren-ground caribou were purchased and no caribou were reported harvested by licensed hunters in Saskatchewan. There is no limit on the number of hunters that can buy a license, meaning no quota on the harvest.

The Ministry made a decision to close the licensed hunting season beginning in fall 2018. The closure was based on: listing of barren-ground caribou as a species at risk, few to no caribou in Saskatchewan in recent years, and the Ministry's priority allocation principles which state that there must be sufficient numbers of caribou in the province for Indigenous people to meet their needs and a harvestable surplus for allocating harvest to licensed hunters.

Outfitting for barren-ground caribou is not allowed in Saskatchewan.

## Caribou Wastage

Manitoba Sustainable Development seeks information about a person or persons who shot and allowed caribou to waste:

In March of 2018 eight barren ground caribou were shot and left in Waddie Bay at the northeast end of Southern Indian Lake. The caribou were shot with a rifle and no attempt was made to remove any meat from the animals. Witnesses report that a group of hunters were camping in the area at this time.



Anyone with information is asked to call the Thompson district office at 204-677-6640 or the Turn In Poachers (TIP) line at:

**1-800-782-0076**

Callers do not need to give their name.  
All information is confidential.

# Achievements

## Working with Communities

### Kivalliq Harvest Reporting Project

One of the three main messages in the BQCMB's "You Can Make a Difference – Caribou for the Future" campaign is the importance of harvest reporting. Thanks to funding from the Nunavut General Monitoring Plan, the BQCMB planned a harvest reporting project with the Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTOs) of four Kivalliq communities in Nunavut from 2016-17 through 2017-2018.

The project is modeled after the successful Athabasca Denesuline (AD) Harvest Data Study, which has collected harvest information for five years from the three AD communities in Northern Saskatchewan. Each year, the Athabasca Denesuline Ne Ne Land Corporation (ADNLC)'s Tina Giroux coordinates the project and oversees the collection of information from local harvesters. One of the reasons for the project's success is that the information is collected from community members, by community members. Each year of the program sees improvements in the quality of data.

BQCMB biologist Leslie Wakelyn conducted two meetings with the HTO boards and managers in each of four Kivalliq communities that harvest from the Qamanirjuaq herd—Arviat, Baker Lake, Rankin Inlet and Whale Cove—to obtain their advice for developing project methods. A harvest calendar and other interview materials were planned, and

in 2018-19 the HTOs will hire local people to help recruit caribou harvesters to participate in the project, provide participants with information (in English and Inuktitut), and conduct interviews about their community's harvest and observations about caribou.

The BQCMB knows requesting harvest information is a sensitive issue for many, and therefore the information will be collected anonymously and belong to the HTOs. The only information the BQCMB will use is a high-level summary per community.

The Kivalliq Caribou Harvest Reporting Project is meant to be a multi-jurisdictional project that uses Qamanirjuaq harvest information from across the herd's range. This project would see government departments for all four caribou range jurisdictions – Nunavut, NWT, Manitoba and Saskatchewan – providing harvest data they collect from resident hunters, outfitted hunts and other commercial harvests where appropriate.

The priority is to gather basic caribou harvest information every year from all communities that harvest from the Qamanirjuaq herd so that can be used to help identify subsistence harvest needs and determine the economic value of the herd to each region and to all users who depend on the herd.



Board members and managers participating in BQCMB meetings with HTO Boards in December 2017. Pictured top to bottom: Whale Cove, Arviat, Baker Lake, and Rankin Inlet.

**The information will be collected**

**anonymously and belong to the HTOs.**

### Data Sharing Agreement

The BQCMB and the Athabasca Denesuline Ne Ne Land Corporation (ADNLC) will sign a data-sharing agreement that was developed by the ADNLC with input from the BQCMB Executive and staff. This will allow the BQCMB Executive to use summaries of the barren-ground caribou harvest data collected from AD communities for the purpose of estimating regional and total annual barren-ground caribou harvest, determining the economic value of the harvest to traditional caribou users and conducting a vulnerability assessment for the Qamanirjuaq caribou herd, as per the BQCMB Management Plan.



# Achievements

## You Can Make a Difference - Caribou for the Future

While the BQCMB's job is to make recommendations for conservation of the herds and their habitat, this campaign focuses on what people can do to help safeguard caribou for current and future generations. The Board and others (HTOs, communities, regional organizations and governments) would like to know how many caribou are being harvested. Through this campaign the Board is promoting a respectful harvest and harvest reporting. It is also 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.

In 2017, posters and fact sheets were translated into Inuktitut so they could be used in the communities participating in the Kivalliq Harvest Reporting Project. Board members from all jurisdictions were asked to distribute the materials throughout their communities to help spread the educational messages.

Thanks to funding from the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board's Nunavut Wildlife Studies Fund, Phase II of the "You Can Make a Difference" campaign kicked off in late 2017 with a poster and essay contest to promote the messages in the five Kivalliq communities that harvest from the Beverly or Qamanirjuaq herds (Arviat, Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, Rankin Inlet, Whale Cove).

The BQCMB was very pleased with the quality and quantity of entries for the contest. Ross Thompson, BQCMB Executive Director, noted "the students displayed a keen understanding of the concepts and showed they are very interested in doing their part in making sure there will be caribou for the future." Results of the contest are provided later in this report under 'Communications and Education'. The messaging continued to be shared on the BQCMB's Facebook page as well throughout the year as well.

**The campaign focuses on what people can do to help safeguard caribou for current and future generations.**



# Top Issues for 2017/18

## Status and Monitoring of the Herds

### Qamanirjuaq Herd

The Government of Nunavut Department of Environment (GN-DOE), with support from Manitoba Sustainable Development and the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, conducted a Qamanirjuaq calving ground photo survey in June 2017.

Recent surveys of the Qamanirjuaq herd showed a decline from about 344,000 animals in 2008 to less than 265,000 in 2014.

While the 2017 population estimate is slightly higher than the 2014 estimate, it still indicates a continued slow decline of about 2% per year since 2008.

This rate of decline is less than expected given the stresses the herd is dealing with, including meat sales. As a herd declines it also becomes less resilient to all of the effects that threaten it.

An added complication is that some Hunters and Trappers Organizations, as well as the GN, believe the herd has had some Lorillard caribou mix in with it, which would result in a slight increase in the number of caribou counted in the 2017 surveys.

### Beverly Herd

The Board conducted a vulnerability assessment on the Beverly herd during its fall 2017 meeting. The herd, last surveyed in 2011, saw its population drop to about 124,000, which is less than half the size estimated in 1994.

Vulnerability assessments (VA) help the BQCMB determine the current vulnerability level of a herd ranging from very low to very high. All available knowledge, including scientific and traditional knowledge, is used to determine an overall vulnerability score for each herd. This is based on rating 20 factors, such as whether: caribou and habitat are in good or poor condition, the population size is growing or shrinking, animals are more or less stressed due to disturbance.

Once a vulnerability level is determined the Board can make recommendations and take actions in areas such as communications/ education, sustainable use, and commercial land use.

Each participant gave a score for each indicator varying from 1 (very low) to 5 (very high), taking into account the information available from all sources and also indicating when sufficient information was not available to produce a rating.

Final results of the VA are expected in late 2018. These results, combined with the results of a June 2018 Beverly calving ground survey to be conducted by the GN-DOE and Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., will give the Board a fuller picture of the status of the herd and allow the Board to make recommendations for monitoring and management of the herd.

**As a herd declines it also becomes less resilient to all of the effects that threaten it.**

Below: Recommended guidelines for determining acceptable levels of harvest from the BQCMB's 2013-2022 Management Plan.

Herd Vulnerability Level	Recommended Acceptable Total Harvest (% of herd)	Recommended Aboriginal Harvest	Recommended Resident Harvest	Recommended Commercial Harvest
Very Low	5 % or higher	Unrestricted, Either Sex Harvest	Limited tags/hunter	Limited commercial tags
Low	3-5 %	Unrestricted, Promote Bull Harvest	Limited tags/hunter	Limited commercial tags
Medium	2-3 %	Unrestricted, Promote Bull Harvest	Limited tags/hunter, possible limit on tags	Either no commercial tags or small numbers of tags
High	<2 %	Promote Conservation, Voluntary Bulls Only Harvest	Limited tags/hunter, possible limit on tags	No commercial tags
Very High	<1 %	Consider Mandatory Bulls Only Harvest	No resident tags	No commercial tags





## Viability of the Board

The BQCMB can only be successful as a multi-jurisdictional co-management Board if all government parties contribute full funding and support board member participation in BQCMB meetings. These commitments were made in the 10-year Caribou Management Agreement that five Ministers signed in 2012 on behalf of their governments (Canada, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories and Nunavut).

Given the continued decline in the herds, the Board needs support now more than ever.

Unfortunately, the BQCMB's fall, 2017 meeting in Winnipeg, MB was hampered by low attendance by board members due to factors out of their control. While Board members from caribou-using communities and members or representatives from governments of Nunavut, the Northwest Territories, and Manitoba attended, the Board was missing almost half of its members, as none of the appointed members or alternate members from Saskatchewan were approved to attend.

The BQCMB has attempted to enable full participation by scheduling a disproportionate number of its semi-annual meetings in Saskatchewan

and Manitoba, with limited success. The three other parties who have contributed significant extra funding for Board projects want this issue resolved, as do the communities.

However, the BQCMB was encouraged to hear the government of Manitoba's pledge to work toward reinstating full funding for Board operations via guest speaker, Sustainable Development Deputy Minister Rob Olson (pictured on facing page).

Olson pledged to do whatever he can to ensure the Board remains strong, stating "Manitoba is only as successful as its Indigenous communities are."

Saskatchewan Environment Minister Dustin Duncan was reported in the media to have said the province is not backing away from its commitment to the board, and suggested the lack of funding for one meeting does not indicate a lack of interest or participation on the part of the provincial department.

However, this has been an ongoing issue for several years and needs to be resolved to ensure full participation by all Saskatchewan board members at all BQCMB meetings.

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BQCMB members and guests listen during the BQCMB's 84th meeting in Winnipeg, MB November 14-16, 2017.

Pictured at top (foreground), L to R:

David Kritterdlik, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

BQCMB Members:

Stanley Adjuk, Whale Cove, NU,

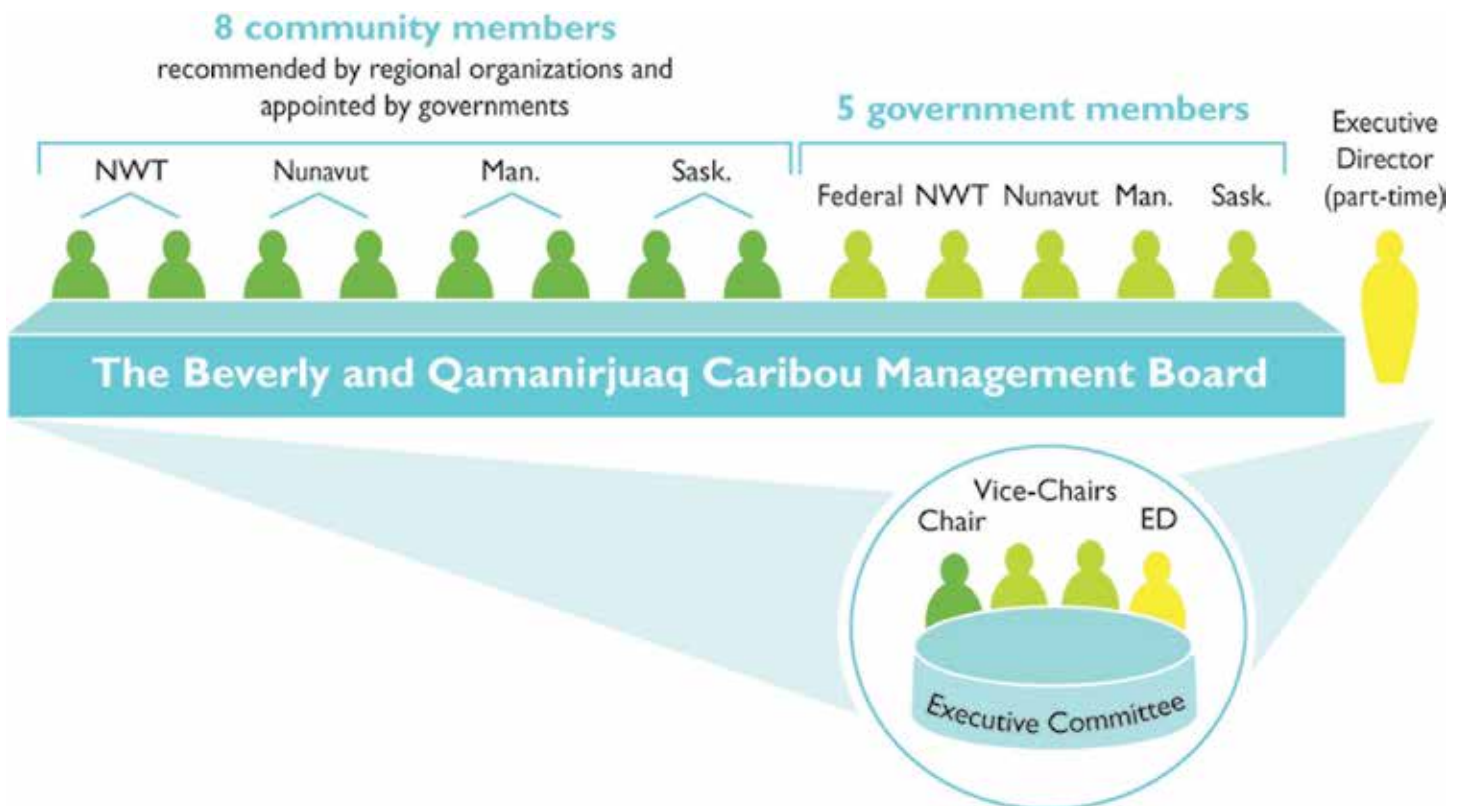
Richard Aksawnee, Baker Lake, NU

Napoleon Denechezhe, Northlands Denesuline First Nation, Lac Brochet, MB

Ron Fatt, Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation, Lutsel K'e, NWT

**“Manitoba  
is only as  
successful as  
its Indigenous  
communities  
are.”**

**Rob Olson, Deputy Minister  
Manitoba Sustainable  
Development**



## Sale of Caribou Meat



Two ongoing issues that are hampering collection of accurate harvest numbers for the Kivalliq region of Nunavut are the sale of caribou meat being facilitated by social media and the subsidized shipping of caribou meat by airline companies to other parts of Nunavut. The BQCMB believes these factors are contributing to increasing harvest levels for caribou, and has worked to influence airline companies to provide information about how much caribou meat they are shipping.

According to information provided by Calm Air in 2018, the number of people using their airline to ship caribou meat within the Kivalliq region has declined recently. However, airlines that offer free or subsidized rates for shipping “country food” (including caribou) within Nunavut continue to contribute to the problem. Several community members have commented that caribou meat shipments are of lower freight priority and consequently are at risk of spoiling, thus contributing an additional waste factor to the harvest.

The BQCMB has also been told that there has been an increase in social pressures against people using the Internet for selling caribou meat. People who are traditional hunters and those who are aware that the Qamanirjuaq herd is declining are reproaching those selling meat, and that may be helping to take the pressure off the herd.

However, until there is cooperation by all relevant airlines to report shipping numbers, the GN and BQCMB will be unable to assess whether this is having a significant effect on caribou harvest levels in the Kivalliq region, or whether recommendations for harvest will be made.

## Top Issues

### Harvest Levels

One of the roles of the BQCMB is to provide a summary of annual harvest estimates in its annual report. This is valuable information for the Board as it is used to:

- Protect herds from serious declines
- Determine numbers of caribou that communities need
- Figure out the economic value of caribou
- Tell the difference between traditional and non-traditional uses of caribou, and
- Make sure caribou-range communities are involved in caribou conservation.

Collecting this information is difficult because there is no range-wide system for reporting or recording harvest by Indigenous hunters. One way to get more information is to ask caribou-using communities how many animals they are harvesting each year, but this information is difficult to get unless communities understand the value of harvest information.

The Board knows it is important to be sensitive and respectful when collecting harvest data from traditional caribou hunters. When communities support harvest data collection programs, it helps the Board to identify below what herd size traditional caribou hunters will experience hardship.

This year, the BQCMB made two large strides in collecting harvest information. One was to conduct further work on planning for a Kivalliq Harvest Reporting Project, and the other was finalizing a data-sharing agreement with Athabasca Denesuline Ne Ne Land Corporation (ADNLC), which is ready to be signed. These initiatives are described in “Working with Communities”.

These initiatives are meant to be part of a multi-jurisdictional project that would see government departments for all four caribou range jurisdictions – Nunavut, NWT, Manitoba and Saskatchewan – providing harvest data they collect from resident hunters, outfitted hunts and other commercial harvests where appropriate.

### Proposed NU Exploration and Development

The BQCMB’s position is that no industrial exploration or development activities should be allowed on calving and post-calving areas—period.

Yet exploration and development projects proposed in Nunavut continue to raise concerns with BQCMB and others this year. Of particular concern was the Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA) lifting its temporary ban on issuing exploration permits on calving and post-calving areas in Inuit-owned land. Instead, the KIA plans to issue permit conditions that include Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures (MCCM) and other seasonal restrictions on activities. This opened the door for companies to apply to the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) to conduct exploration projects in the region.

Nunavut project proposals of major concern in 2017/18 included:

- Agnico-Eagle’s Huckleberry Exploration Project, at the eastern edge of the Qamanirjuaq calving ground, an area used regularly by the herd as an access route to the calving ground. This project also raised concerns because of the high probability that a road between Whale Cove and the project site will result in future, should a mine be feasible.
- Gray’s Bay Port and Road Project, which proposes a 230 km permanent, all-weather road that would be used year-round and would cross the calving and post-calving areas of the Bathurst caribou herd in Nunavut. This is significant to the BQCMB because of the precedent it would create for allowing industrial development on these critical habitats and because harvest pressure is being shifted from the Bathurst herd to adjacent herds, including the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds.

The BQCMB’s submissions on these two projects, and on a discussion paper regarding a new NWT Mineral Resources Act, can be viewed at <http://arctic-caribou.com/library/comments-on-issues/>



**Plants and animals  
that are in danger  
of disappearing  
from the wild are  
considered species  
at risk.**



Claire Singer (at podium), from the NWT Species at Risk Secretariat and Brett Elkin, NWT Wildlife Director attended the BQCMB November, 2017 Board meeting to present on the proposed listing of barren-ground caribou under the NWT Species at Risk Act.

## NWT and Federal Species at Risk Assessments

Two proposals for Species-at-Risk (SAR) status of barren-ground Caribou were brought to the Board's attention this year.

### NWT Species at Risk Listing

In February 2018 the NWT Conference of Management Authorities (CMA) approved a recommendation by the NWT Species at Risk Committee (SARC) to list eight NWT barren-ground caribou herds (all NWT herds except the Porcupine herd) as a species at risk with 'threatened' status under the Species at Risk (NWT) Act.

With numbers declining by more than 85% for most NWT herds over the last 25 years due to climate change, predation, industrial development and habitat changes resulting from forest fires, barren-ground caribou may become 'endangered' if no further action is taken to support recovery of the herds. If listed, a recovery strategy would be developed within a 2-year period.

BQCMB members expressed concern with the 'threatened' designation, as some fear a recovery strategy could impact traditional harvesting rights.

NWT SAR officials have assured the Board that no automatic prohibitions for barren-ground caribou or their habitat in the NWT would result from listing under NWT legislation. As well, since work on NWT SAR by the SARC and CMA has been done with co-management boards like the BQCMB for many years, existing management plans – like the BQCMB's – would have a role to play during recovery planning when applicable.

A consensus agreement on listing signed by CMA parties was to be provided to the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) in April 2018. The NWT Minister was expected to legally list NWT barren-ground caribou herds (excluding the Porcupine herd) as Threatened in July 2018, which would launch the NWT CMA's recovery planning process. The BQCMB has committed to continue to participate in the CMA and to assist with recovery planning.

## Bathurst Caribou Range Plan

The BQCMB attended meetings regarding the Bathurst Caribou Range Plan as an observer. Half of the Bathurst historic range overlaps with the historic Beverly range, so any restrictions on land use activities that are implemented as a result of the Plan on this portion of the Bathurst range will have potential benefits for the Beverly range also. The BQCMB submitted comments on the Range Plan Discussion Document in April 2017, which are available here: <http://arctic-caribou.com/library/comments-on-issues/>.

The final draft Range Plan was circulated in January, 2018 with a request for comments by March. A meeting of the Working Group was planned to be held in May, and review of the final document was expected in summer 2018.



# Species at Risk

## Proposed Federal Listing



Canadian wildlife species are assessed by COSEWIC, and if determined to be at risk are recommended for listing under federal legislation at one of five levels:

- ◇ Extinct: No longer exists anywhere.
- ◇ Extirpated: No longer exists in the wild in Canada.
- ◇ Endangered: Facing imminent disappearance from Canada.
- ◇ Threatened: Likely to become endangered unless threats are addressed.
- ◇ Special Concern: Likely to become endangered or threatened unless threats are mitigated.

## Top Issues

### Proposed Federal SAR Listing

Board members were also concerned with a proposed Species-at-Risk 'threatened' designation by the Government of Canada for all barren-ground caribou herds in Canada under the federal Species at Risk Act (SARA). The purpose of SARA is to prevent Canadian wildlife species from becoming extirpated or extinct and to help species that are extirpated, endangered or threatened to recover.

The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) has said that most Canadian herds have declined dramatically, at least 50% over the past three caribou generations (27 years), and some have declined more than 80% during this period. As of 2016 it was estimated that there were 800,000 barren-ground caribou in Canada, down from over two million in the early 1990s.

COSEWIC assessed barren-ground caribou and recommended listing as 'threatened' under SARA to the federal Minister of Environment in October 2017. The Minister formally responded to this listing recommendation (and many others) in January 2018. Environment and Climate Change Canada - Canadian Wildlife Service (ECCC-CWS) launched public consultations in February 2018 and requested comments on the proposal for barren-ground caribou by October 2018.

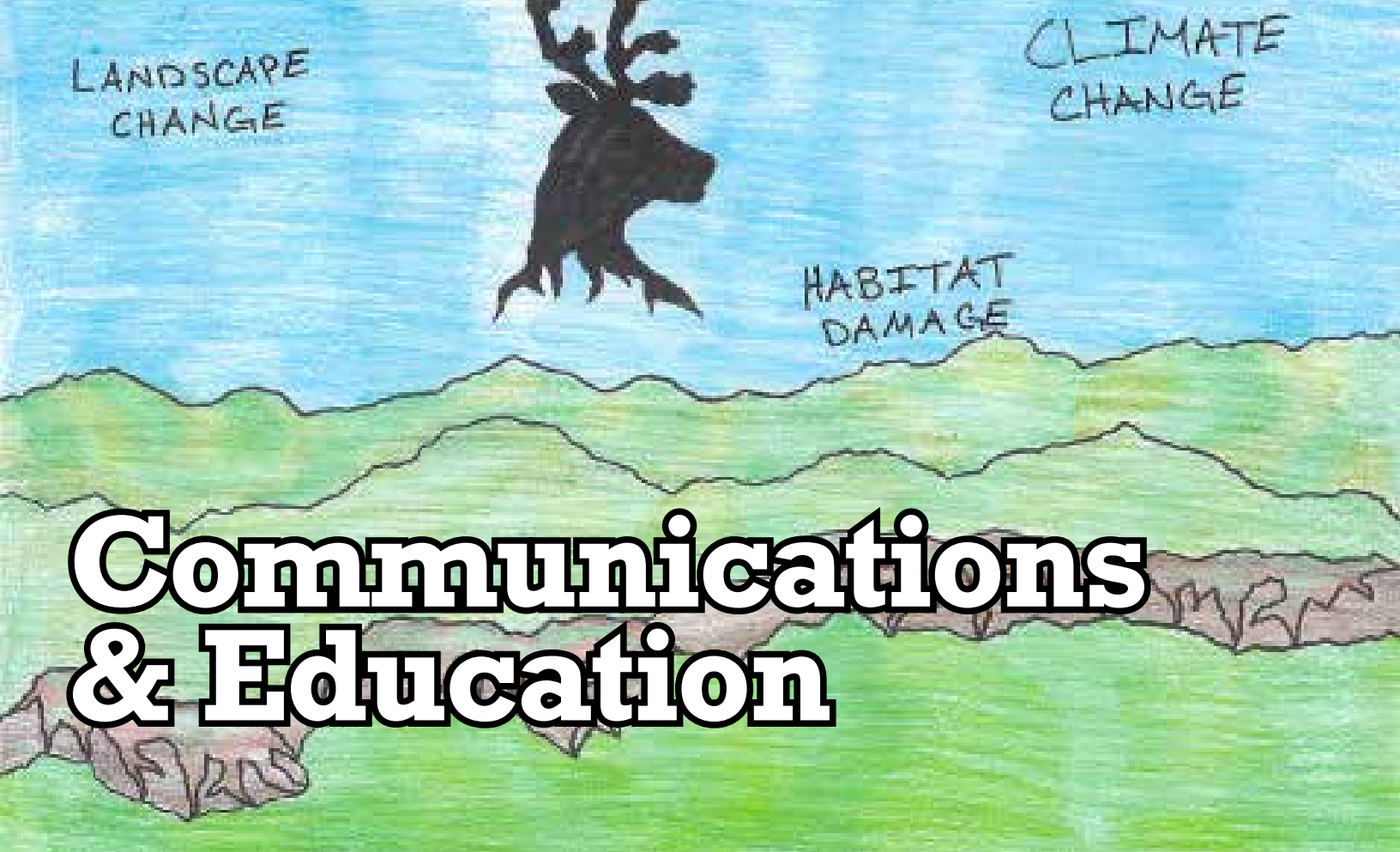
Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou range communities are involved in consultations being conducted by both the Northern and Prairie regions of CWS. The BQCMB invited CWS representatives to provide information on the proposed listing at the spring 2018 meeting.

When advised by the BQCMB that community members in caribou-using communities will only listen and agree if they are consulted so they understand each step of the process, ECCC-CWS officials emphasized that SARA recognizes the essential role of traditional knowledge (TK) in wildlife conservation, and that Aboriginal TK is included in COSEWIC assessments.

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**Community members in caribou-using communities will only listen and agree if they are consulted so they understand each step of the process.**





## Poster and Prose Contest - Nunavut

During the BQCMB's 84th meeting in Winnipeg, MB in November 2017, Board members had an important task—to select the winners of the BQCMB 2017 Poster and Prose contest.

The contest launched Phase II of the “You Can Make a Difference – Caribou for the Future” campaign.

The contest, held in schools in five communities in the Kivalliq region of Nunavut that harvest from the Beverly or Qamanirjuaq herds, required students from Grades 7-12 to focus their essays and posters on one of three themes, and generated 37 entries.

It was made possible with funding from the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board's Nunavut Wildlife Studies Fund. Prizes included Apple iPads, Beats wireless headphones and iTunes cards.



Pictured, top of page: Poster by Aulajuq (Raymond) Iqqaat, Gr. 10, Jonah Amitnaaq Secondary School, Baker Lake, NU

Pictured at right: Poster by Cayla Kablutsiak, Gr. 8, Qitiliq Middle School, Arviat, NU

# Winners

## Nunavut Poster & Prose Contest

### Gr. 7-9 Category

- 1st place - Essay: Respecting Caribou, Johnathan Campbell, Gr. 7, Qitiqliq Middle School, Arviat
- 2nd place - Poster: Keep our Caribou Populations Sustainable: Cayla Kablutsiak, Gr. 8, Qitiqliq Middle School, Arviat
- 3rd place - Essay: Respectful Caribou Hunting: Irena Komak, Gr. 7, Qitiqliq Middle School, Arviat

### Gr. 10-12 Category

- 1st place - Essay: Cumulative Effects, William Campbell, Gr. 10, John Arnalukjuak High School, Arviat
- 2nd place - Poster: Landscape/Climate/Habitat Change, Aulajuq (Raymond) Iqqaat, Gr. 10, Jonah Amitnaaq Secondary School, Baker Lake
- 3rd place - Essay: Lindsay Aksawnee, Gr. 12, Jonah Amitnaaq Secondary School, Baker Lake

### Honourable Mentions:

- Essay: Respectful Caribou Hunting: Kenia Pike, Inuglak School, Whale Cove
- Poster: Caribou Uses: Garreth Anoe, Gr. 7, Qitiqliq Middle School, Arviat
- Poster: Caribou Uses: Reanne Gibbons, Gr. 8, Qitiqliq Middle School, Arviat

# Communications & Education

## Gunther Abrahamson Caribou Research and Management Award

In 2017 the Board received one application for the Gunther Abrahamson Caribou Research and Management Award from the award's administrator, the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies (ACUNS). After discussion, the Board determined the subject matter was not sufficiently applicable to the BQCMB and management of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds. It would be preferable to select a community applicant if there was one, thus consensus was not to grant the Award this year.

## On The Land Camps

Each year, the BQCMB earmarks some funds to caribou-range community-based projects that target school-age youth. This gives kids a chance to gain new knowledge by learning from seasoned hunters, trappers and elders. In recent years, these "on the land" experiences have taken place with youth from Lutsel K'e NWT; Black Lake, Fond du Lac, and Hatchet Lake, SK; and Tadoule Lake and Lac Brochet, MB among others.

The awards are funded by the BQCMB with assistance from some of its partners, including the Charleswood Rotary Club, who funded the Manitoba camps this year, including Lac Brochet's 2018 Cultural Camp.

The Club was encouraged to help thanks to a presentation in November 2017 by BQCMB members Napoleon Denechezhe, from Northlands Denesuline First Nation in Lac Brochet, MB, and Ernie Bussidor, from Sayisi Dene First Nation in Tadoule Lake, MB.

Before the presentation, Club members really had no clear idea what effect their contribution to the camps might have. BQCMB Executive Director Ross Thompson had achieved an initial donation by appealing to the Club's preference for funding youth activities, but he felt hearing about the camps from community members would be more effective.

The presentation, which included a slide show of youth participating in some recent camps showing knowledge being passed from generation to generation, had a strong impact on the Rotary members.

Funds from this donation have also been set aside for similar youth experiences in Tadoule Lake, MB.

More information about On-the-Land Camps is available at: <http://arctic-caribou.com/projects/education/>.



Students enjoying Culture Camp. Photo courtesy Napoleon Denechezhe.

## Website – arctic-caribou.com

The BQCMB website at arctic-caribou.com had a slight decrease in visitors in 2017/18. In total, 1,754 visitors accessed the site 2,459 times.

The most-visited pages were in the “Maps” section, including BQCMB Management Plan Maps, and Maps by Caribou Herd.

Visitors were also interested in the BQCMB’s online “Library”, accessing annual reports and the Caribou News in Brief newsletter.

Also visited frequently was the “Education” section, particularly the “You Can Make a Difference – Caribou for the Future” campaign page.

## BQCMB in the Media

Following the November 2017 BQCMB meeting in Winnipeg, the BQCMB issued two news releases.

The first, on November 27, was headlined “BQCMB Encouraged by Pledge” and focused on two issues: the lack of support for Saskatchewan members to attend the meeting, and Manitoba’s pledge to reinstate full funding to the Board.

This release generated the next-day news story on CBC: “Sask. government a no show at Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou board meeting” (pictured top right).

The second news release, titled “Nunavut Students Make a Difference with posters, essays on caribou conservation”, announced the winners of the BQCMB’s Poster & Prose contest for Grade 7-12 students in the Kivalliq.

This release generated the November 23 Kivalliq News story titled “Youth share caribou management knowledge”.

BQCMB news releases can be viewed at <http://arctic-caribou.com/news-room/news-releases/>.

## Facebook

The BQCMB Facebook page now has 394 followers, up from 322 in 2016/17.



## Caribou News in Brief

Twice annually, the BQCMB publishes Caribou News in Brief, a newsletter that keeps people across the range in touch with issues affecting the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou. It has a controlled distribution of approximately 1,000 copies.

The two editions released in 2017/18 were:

### Spring 2017

Lead story: Nunavut Land Use Plan enters Final Stages

### Winter 2017/18

Lead Story: Nunavut Students Make a Difference



**Beverly and Qamanijuaq Caribou  
Management Board**

**Financial Statements**

**Year Ended March 31, 2018**

**EPR STONEWALL**  
**Chartered Professional Accountant\***

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

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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, 2018 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.

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

**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, 2018 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  
August 1, 2018



**BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD****Statement of Financial Position****March 31, 2018**

	2018	2017
<b>ASSETS</b>		
CURRENT		
Cash	\$ 63,261	\$ 29,871
Accounts receivable	4,117	6,250
Goods and services tax recoverable	2,909	2,434
Prepaid expenses	-	1,000
	<b>70,287</b>	39,555
LONG TERM INVESTMENTS (Note 3)	<b>35,746</b>	34,264
	<b>\$ 106,033</b>	\$ 73,819
<b>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 47,764	\$ 6,998
Payable to Scholarship fund (Note 4)	25,945	24,463
Deferred contributions (Note 5)	3,433	19,328
	<b>77,142</b>	50,789
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	<b>28,891</b>	23,030
	<b>\$ 106,033</b>	\$ 73,819

**ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD**

Earl Evans, Chair, BQCMB



Ross Thompson, Executive Director, BQCMB

See notes to financial statements

# BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

## Statement of Revenues and Expenditures

Year Ended March 31, 2018

	Budget	2018	2017
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Core Funding			
INAC	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
Manitoba	15,000	15,000	15,000
Saskatchewan	10,000	10,000	10,000
Northwest Territories	25,000	25,000	25,000
Nunavut	25,000	25,000	25,000
	100,000	100,000	100,000
NGMP Harvest Reporting	37,320	50,759	6,660
Tides Canada	13,433	10,000	-
NWMB	5,000	5,000	-
GNWT SAR Workshop	4,600	4,600	1,000
FWEF	-	4,500	-
Rotary Club donation	-	1,000	-
World Wildlife Fund	-	-	25,000
Land Use Plan - Nunavut	-	-	5,000
	60,353	75,859	37,660
	160,353	175,859	137,660
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Administration			
Executive Director fees and travel	26,000	18,186	23,978
Audit and bank charges	6,150	5,960	5,549
Meeting expense	6,200	5,151	5,495
Office expense	650	699	953
	39,000	29,996	35,975
Programs			
NGMP Harvest Reporting	37,320	50,759	6,660
Contract board support	43,000	41,398	41,213
Public relations and education	23,000	18,010	20,952
Tides Canada project	13,433	10,000	-
Communication, community information and dialogue ( <i>Schedule 1</i> )	8,000	8,500	8,405
NWMB	5,000	4,904	-
GNWT SAR Workshop	5,775	4,392	506
FWEF project	-	1,025	-
World Wildlife Fund project	1,000	1,014	25,796
Land use plan - Nunavut	7,000	-	6,569
	143,528	140,002	110,101
	182,528	169,998	146,076
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$ (22,175)</b>	<b>\$ 5,861</b>	<b>\$ (8,416)</b>

See notes to financial statements

**BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD****Statement of Changes in Net Assets****Year Ended March 31, 2018**

	2018	2017
<b>NET ASSETS - BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$ 23,030</b>	<b>\$ 31,446</b>
Excess of revenue over expenses	<b>5,861</b>	<b>(8,416)</b>
<b>NET ASSETS - END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$ 28,891</b>	<b>\$ 23,030</b>

See notes to financial statements

**BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD****Statement of Cash Flows****Year Ended March 31, 2018**

	2018	2017
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Excess (deficiency) of revenue	\$ 5,861	\$ (8,416)
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	2,133	(6,250)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	40,766	(149)
Deferred contributions	(15,895)	19,328
Prepaid expenses	1,000	(500)
Goods and services tax payable	(475)	2,661
Payable to Scholarship fund	1,482	(1,063)
	29,011	14,027
Cash flow from operating activities	34,872	5,611
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITY</b>		
Long term investments	(1,482)	(437)
Cash flow used by investing activity	(1,482)	(437)
<b>INCREASE IN CASH FLOW</b>	33,390	5,174
Cash - beginning of year	29,871	24,697
<b>CASH - END OF YEAR</b>	\$ 63,261	\$ 29,871

See notes to financial statements

## BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

### Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended March 31, 2018

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#### 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 (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.

##### Comparative figures

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

##### 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.

##### 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.



**BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD****Notes to Financial Statements****Year Ended March 31, 2018**

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**3. LONG TERM INVESTMENTS**

Long term investments consist of guaranteed investment certificates bearing various interest rates, maturing beyond one year. 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.

	2018	2017
Tides Canada	\$ 3,433	\$ 13,433
NGMP Economic Value	-	5,895
	<b>\$ 3,433</b>	<b>\$ 19,328</b>

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**BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD****Statement of Project Revenues and Expenditures****(Schedule 1)****Year Ended March 31, 2018**

	2018	2017
<b>REVENUE</b>	\$ -	\$ -
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>		
Public relations and education	2,500	2,000
Community projects	-	405
Communication, community information and dialogue	6,000	6,000
	8,500	8,405
<b>DEFICIENCY OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES</b>	\$ (8,500)	\$ (8,405)

See notes to financial statements

**BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD****Statement of INAC Core Funding****(Schedule 2)****Year Ended March 31, 2018**

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

See notes to financial statements

**Beverly and Qamanijuaq Caribou  
Management Scholarship Fund**

**Financial Statements**

**Year Ended March 31, 2018**



**EPR STONEWALL**  
**Chartered Professional Accountant\***

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

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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, 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.

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

**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, 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



**BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**December 31, 2017**

	2017	2016
<b>ASSETS</b>		
CURRENT		
Cash	\$ 10,370	\$ 10,390
DUE FROM RELATED PARTY (Note 3)	25,945	24,463
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 36,315</b>	<b>\$ 34,853</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 36,315</b>	<b>\$ 34,853</b>

**ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD**

  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Earl Evans, Chair, BQCMB

  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Ross Thompson, Executive Director, BQCMB

**BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND**  
**Statement of Revenues and Expenditures**  
**Year Ended December 31, 2017**

	2017	2016
<b>REVENUE</b>		
Interest income	\$ 1,482	\$ 695
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
Scholarship distribution	-	1,500
Interest and bank charges	20	-
	20	1,500
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES</b>	\$ 1,462	\$ (805)

**BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND**  
**Statement of Changes in Net Assets**  
**Year Ended December 31, 2017**

	2017	2016
<b>NET ASSETS - BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$ 34,853</b>	<b>\$ 35,658</b>
Excess of revenue over expenses	<b>1,462</b>	<b>(805)</b>
<b>NET ASSETS - END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$ 36,315</b>	<b>\$ 34,853</b>

**BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**Year Ended December 31, 2017**

	2017	2016
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITY</b>		
Excess (deficiency) of revenue	\$ 1,462	\$ (805)
Cash flow from operating activity	1,462	(805)
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITY</b>		
Advances from related parties	(1,482)	1,063
Cash flow from (used by) financing activity	(1,482)	1,063
<b>INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH FLOW</b>	(20)	258
Cash - beginning of year	10,390	10,132
<b>CASH - END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$ 10,370</b>	<b>\$ 10,390</b>

## **BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND**

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

**Year Ended December 31, 2017**

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#### **3. DUE FROM RELATED PARTY**

The amount receivable 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 receivable is non-interest bearing, unsecured and has no specified terms of repayment.



# BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND

## Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2017

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### 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 organization operates to provide financial assistance by way of scholarship awards to full-time students enrolled in 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 (ASNFP). 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. 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.

#### 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 and investment income are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

**Beverly and Qamanijuaq Caribou  
Management Agreement**

**2012-2022**

# 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.







**Beverly and Qamanirjuaq  
Caribou Management Board**

**Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou  
Management Board**

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