

Annual Report 2018/19



Beverly and Qamanirjuaq
Caribou Management Board



Cover photo: Jan Adamczewski, GNWT, Yellowknife
Back cover photo: Tom Sammurtok, Rankin Inlet, NU

Letter to Ministers

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

The Hon. Blaine Pedersen, Minister
Manitoba Agriculture and Resource Development
Legislative Building, Room 330
450 Broadway
Winnipeg, MB R3C 0V8

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

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

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

Dear Ministers:

I have the honour of presenting the 37th Annual Report of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board, together with the financial statements, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019.

Respectfully submitted,



Earl Evans, Chair
Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board





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Message from the Chair

I am pleased to bring you the 2018/19 annual report of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board. We have made progress on several fronts over the past year, but challenges remain. Both are explained throughout the pages of this report.

The year began with some recurring concerns in the area of board operations, namely lack of member attendance at meetings due to lack of funding, and a core funding shortfall from both Manitoba and Saskatchewan governments. Thankfully, our efforts to rectify the funding agreement have borne fruit. Both the governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan have since pledged to reinstate full annual funding for Board operations.

This is a very positive development, particularly since the other jurisdictions—the Governments of Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and Canada—have been providing more money to support the work of the board on management planning, land use planning, species at risk and communications projects.

But it is about more than money—Indigenous traditional and local knowledge is missing when community members from Saskatchewan and Manitoba cannot attend Board meetings. This is why I hope we see a renewed commitment to the BQCMB for both operational funding and necessary support for all members to attend each biannual Board meeting, as both are stipulated in the Management Agreement (which the Ministers of all jurisdictions signed for a ten-year period). This support would not only ensure our members can attend meetings, but that we can once again have meetings in some of the caribou range communities.

Another highlight last year was the Kivalliq Harvest Reporting Project. While challenges have hampered implementing the project in some communities, four Kivalliq HTOs recommitted to the project. No doubt the lessons learned will ensure greater success as the project matures. Our thanks go out to the Nunavut General Monitoring Plan and World Wildlife Fund Canada for their continuing support of this important initiative.

Our successful “You Can Make a Difference – Caribou for the Future” campaign also carried on, with Phase II Poster and Prose contests for grade 7-12 youth being held in northern Manitoba and the southern Northwest Territories. The three key themes of the campaign—respectful caribou harvest, importance of harvest reporting, and cumulative effects of human activities on caribou—continue to stand the test of time by inspiring students and teachers across the range.

Educational messages like these are especially important in light of the status of the herds. Both the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds continued to decline, and we also learned that the Bathurst herd has declined almost 60% more since 2015 and 98% since the 1990s, to only about 8,200 animals. Barren-ground caribou is now listed as a Threatened species in the NWT, and the federal government is also proposing a Threatened designation for all barren-ground caribou herds in the country.

In light of these developments, the Board needs to ramp up its educational messages that caribou herds may not last forever, unless people do everything they can to help the caribou now. The Board must also strengthen its recommendations calling on all parties to take action to reduce the negative impacts of all human activities on caribou.

The Board needs all its members at the table when important caribou-related issues are discussed. With both herds declining, we have to be more vigilant than ever to ensure the important cultural, spiritual and economic relationships between northern peoples and barren-ground caribou are protected.

Buy-in from all governments is essential for this Board to do its job so that Indigenous people who depend on these herds will have access to them for generations to come.



Earl Evans, Chair

“Indigenous traditional and local knowledge is missing when community members cannot attend Board meetings.”



BQCMB Members

Chair: Earl Evans

Vice-Chair, Operations: Daryll Hedman

Vice-Chair, Administration: Tim Trottier

Executive Director: Ross Thompson

Representing the Government of Canada

Erik Allain (Iqaluit)

Alternate: Vacant

Representing Communities of Northern Manitoba

Geoff Bussidor (Tadoule Lake)

Napoleon Denechezhe (Lac Brochet)

Alternate: Ernie Bussidor (Tadoule Lake)

Alternate: Joe Dantouze (Lac Brochet)

Representing the Government of Manitoba:

Daryll Hedman (Thompson)

Alternate: Vicki Trim (Thompson)

Representing Communities of Northern Saskatchewan

Dennis Larocque (Camsell Portage)

Jimmy Laban (Black Lake)

Alternate: Louis Josie (Wollaston Lake)

Alternate: Joe Martin (Fond du Lac)

Representing the Government of Saskatchewan

Tim Trottier (La Ronge)

Alternate: Chuck Lees (Regina)

Representing the Communities of the Northwest Territories

Earl Evans (Fort Smith, representing communities in the South Slave region)

Ron Fatt (representing Lutsel K'e)

Alternate: Ken Hudson (Fort Smith)

Alternate: Vacant

Representing the Government of the Northwest Territories

Dean Cluff (Yellowknife)

Alternate: Vacant

Representing the Communities of Nunavut

Richard Aksawnee (Baker Lake)

Stanley Adjuk (Whale Cove)

Alternates: Vacant

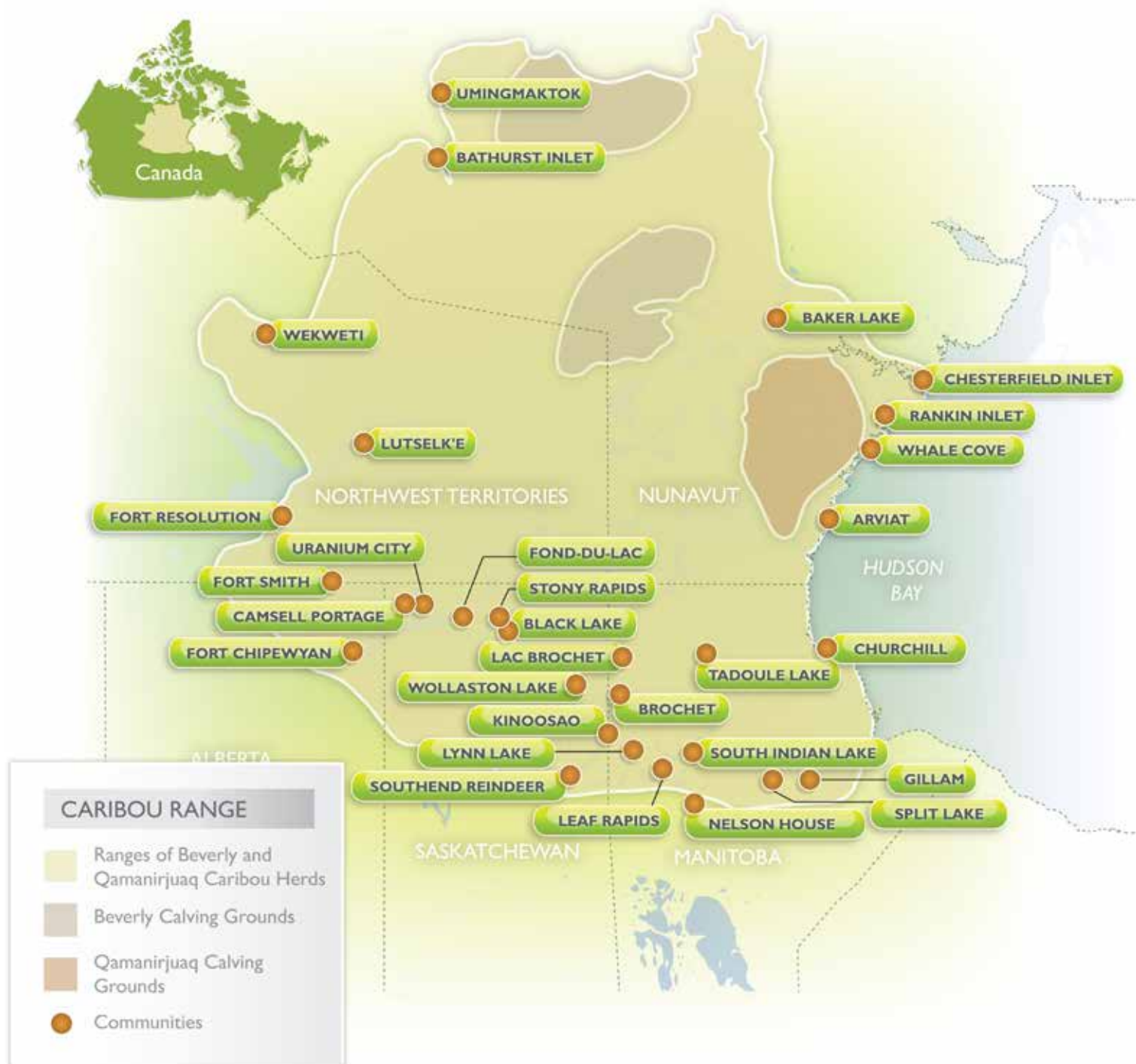
Representing the Government of Nunavut

Mitch Campbell (Arviat)

Alternate: Vacant



People of the Caribou Range



The Year in Review

Nunavut

The Government of Nunavut (GN) conducted a survey of the Beverly calving ground in June 2018. The results show that the herd has continued to decline since the last population estimate was developed by the GN in 2011. This followed up the Qamanirjuaq calving ground photo survey of June 2017, which also showed continued decline. The results of these surveys are further explained in “Top Issues for 2018/19”.

The GN is updating mapping of all seasonal ranges for NU caribou and this will be completed by Spring 2019. The mapping is based on movements and use of range over time based on caribou locations.

A current concern is the GN is increasingly being asked to share its data on caribou movements and locations collected using satellite collars with other organizations and companies whose main interest is to develop mineral resources, rather than caribou protection. This situation can cause conflict of interest situations regarding the data interpretation.

Road development continues to affect winter range use by caribou. The discovery of gold has led to six active exploration sites. There is speculation that wolves and wolverine are concentrating along with the caribou and following them as they try to cross the roads, where they are faced with barriers including dust plumes, traffic, deep snow and rock both in ditches and on slopes leading up to road.

GN staff conducting caribou surveys have also noticed an increasing caribou presence - wolves, grizzly bears and other predators - on the calving ground during the calving period. The GN is working on an incentive program to pay hunters for wolves. There are no restrictions on hunting wolves, but wolf hunting remains low.

Northwest Territories

Collaring of Beverly caribou in recent years has been mainly carried out by the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) while Qamanirjuaq caribou are collared by the NU government. The target is 50 collars total per herd (bulls and cows).

The GNWT conducted five population surveys in 2018. Though none of the surveys was conducted on the Beverly or Qamanirjuaq herds, three of the five surveys—on Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula, Bluenose-East, and Bathurst herds—show similar rates of decline and very low numbers. Only the small Cape Bathurst herd is increasing, while Bluenose-West remains stable since about 2006.

In July 2018, eight herds were added to the NWT’s list of species at risk under the NWT Species at Risk Act. The NWT listing includes the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula, Cape Bathurst, Bluenose West, Bluenose East, Bathurst, Beverly, Ahik, and Qamanirjuaq herds. Only the Porcupine caribou herd has been classified as “not at risk in the NWT” and is therefore excluded. The Threatened classification means that a NWT recovery strategy is now required within two years.

There is currently no formal method for collecting caribou harvest data in NWT. In the North Slave region, wildlife officers report the harvest they see, primarily from winter roads to the diamond mines. Some communities, such as Lutsel K’e, employ multiple monitoring programs paid for through impact agreements with the mining industry and supported by the GNWT. The information gained from these sources is vital to the monitoring and management of the caribou.

“It’s really hard to keep up. It’s the economy. We live with the caribou, we were the caribou, we eat the caribou. We really want to help the caribou, but if we stop all development, what are we going to do? We need jobs. It’s really hard to balance right now.”

Stanley Adjuk, Chair, Kivalliq Wildlife Board, Whale Cove, NU

“80% of my food comes from the land, not the store. The cost of living is very high, especially when you are raising kids. We need to get across to the government that this funding the BQCMB is huge. We can’t just sit back and let this happen... my traditional knowledge is my religion. That is how I was raised.”

*Ron Fatt, Lutsel K’e Dene First Nation
Lutsel K’e, NWT*



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 approximately 5-7 communities are able to provide reliable estimates.

There were very few caribou in MB last year in the North. Patrol coverage was made during the fall and winter months however no caribou were known to be in the province for a second year in a row.

The Pen Island caribou did come over to the west again this year with harvest success in the Split Lake, Ilford Region.

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 2018-19. However, the ministry did participate in community meetings that took place in the fall of 2018 at Black Lake and Fond du Lac. Local people reported that caribou were observed within Saskatchewan east and northeast of Wollaston Lake, and north of Black Lake close to the NWT border.

There was a slightly above average number of forest fires on the Saskatchewan part of the winter range in 2018 and weather conditions were conducive to fire especially later in the summer.

The Ministry made a decision to close the licensed hunting season beginning in fall 2018. The closure was based on the proposed 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.

“In my community, we depend on caribou every year. We can’t do without it – people do struggle.”

Joe Dantouze, Northlands Denesuline First Nation, Lac Brochet, MB

“For the last three years in Tadoule Lake caribou’s been kind of like a delicacy. If I get a hindquarter from Lac Brochet it’s split five ways between my kids and grandkids.”

Ernie Bussidor, Sayisi Dene First Nation, Tadoule Lake, Manitoba

“It’s a really hard life we’re living right now, with the cost of living. The main food for our children was caribou; without caribou there’s nothing. Even our store in Lac Brochet, everything costs so much. We have a lot of work to do as Board members.”

Napoleon Denecheszhe, Northlands Denesuline First Nation, Lac Brochet, Manitoba

“There used to be a lot of caribou and other animals when there was less disturbance from planes and snowmobiles. But even then the government didn’t talk to people before going ahead and doing things.”

Joe Martin, Fond du Lac First Nation, Fond du Lac, SK

Achievements

Working with Communities

Kivalliq Harvest Reporting Project

One of the major requirements of the BQCMB is to provide a summary of harvests in its annual report. This is valuable information for the Board and others as it can be 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 recording Indigenous harvest. However, since 2017, the BQCMB has been working with Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTOs) in the Kivalliq region of Nunavut to develop an approach for obtaining information about harvest of Qamanirjuaq caribou. HTO board members and staff from Arviat, Baker Lake and

Whale Cove agreed to participate in the initial phase of the project and Rankin Inlet agreed to provide information based on its own reporting system.

Much was learned during the first year of the project, as challenges including funding delays, limited HTO capacity, and logistical issues resulted in a late start. In August 2018 an information package and harvest calendar (pictured), in English and Inuktitut were delivered to HTOs. The Arviat HTO successfully implemented the project by hiring a local coordinator and interviewer and completing interviews with 30 Arviat caribou harvesters in February 2019. Other HTOs were either unable to hire local interviewers or staff capacity was not available. However, all participants have re-committed to continuing the project for 2019.

The BQCMB is grateful to the Nunavut General Monitoring Plan and WWF-Canada for supporting the Kivalliq Harvest Reporting Project. While much work remains to determine how to make the project work in some communities, the success of the Arviat HTO's work shows it is feasible.



HTO board members and staff during meetings with BQCMB staff about the Kivalliq Harvest Reporting Project:

top left, Issatik HTO (Whale Cove)

top right, Arviat HTO

bottom left, Baker Lake HTO

bottom right, Rankin Inlet HTO



“Community members are constantly making observations and are a wealth of information. But the Board can only rely on the people who come to meetings and who we are in contact with to provide the information we need. The Board needs to support knowledge sharing initiatives with caribou people, especially those who spend time out on the land and make observations about caribou and range. This becomes part of monitoring the herds.”

Tim Trottier, Government of Saskatchewan

Former Saskatchewan BQCMB member George Tsannie (right) and another community member build a rack to dry and smoke caribou meat. Photo by Tina Giroux.



Achievements

North American Caribou Workshop

A number of BQCMB members attended this year's North American Caribou Workshop (NACW) in Ottawa, ON in October 2018. The theme of the workshop was "Working Together" and many Inuit and other staff from Nunavut organizations attended the conference because of the theme. BQCMB member Ernie Bussidor made a presentation during the conference that was very well-received. Chair Earl Evans attended the conference thanks to funding from NACW, and shared legends during an Indigenous Talking Circle held during the workshop. He later shared these legends with BQCMB members during its meeting in November 2018.

Sharing of a legend

Using an antler carving (pictured at right) by Métis artist Mike Labine of Fort Smith, NWT Evans first described the Inuit legend, told to him by former BQCMB member David Aksawnee, the late father of current Board member Richard Aksawnee. "Inuit used to have a carving of a hand with a hole in the middle and the Inuit used to say when the caribou come through, you always let some pass. That was the significance of the hole in the middle of the carving."

The Dene legend was told to Evans by BQCMB member Joe Martin, an Elder from Fond du Lac, SK. "According to Joe, the legend says when the caribou come through hunters should let the cows and calves go by, and only take the bulls. And that sometimes, when the caribou were really scarce, the Elders used to say the caribou would go in a hole in the ground, or away somewhere where nobody can reach them for awhile."

**"The legend says
when the caribou come
through hunters should
let the cows and calves
go by, and always take
the bulls."**



Top Issues for 2018/19

Status of the Herds

Beverly Herd

The Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board (BQCMB) wrapped up its 86th meeting November 20-22 with a clear message: the Beverly caribou herd is highly vulnerable and more needs to be done to address the pressures it is facing.

This message resulted from two things: the Board's vulnerability assessment for the herd, which was conducted in November 2017, and the Government of Nunavut's (GN) 2018 Beverly population estimate, based on a calving ground survey led by GN in June 2018.

Vulnerability Assessment

The Board conducted a vulnerability assessment on the Beverly herd during its fall 2017 meeting, using both scientific and traditional knowledge to determine an overall vulnerability score. Board members looked at 20 indicators of herd vulnerability for Beverly caribou. (When a caribou herd is 'vulnerable', the herd is more likely to be negatively affected by things that would have less impact under better conditions.) It also looked at the preliminary results of a June 2018 Beverly calving ground survey conducted by the GN.

This combined information allowed the Board to finalize the vulnerability rating for the Beverly herd as 'high' in November 2018.

Once a rating is determined the Board can address programs and recommendations needed in areas such as monitoring, communications/education, sustainable use, and commercial land use.

Beverly Calving Ground Survey

The GN and Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI) staff conducted surveys of the Beverly calving ground in June 2018. The results show that the herd has continued to decline since

the last population estimate was developed by the GN in 2011, decreasing significantly from about 136,600 to about 103,400 animals. This represents a slow decline in herd size of 4-5% per year between 2011-2018.

The survey also showed a decrease in the number of breeding females on the calving ground from 81,000 in 2011 to about 61,000.

As a result of some overlap in the areas used for calving by the Beverly and Ahiak herds, a re-analysis of the 2011 survey results was conducted. The latest estimates include Adelaide Peninsula animals, which were not included in the original Beverly herd estimate for 2011.

Improved survey methods and the use of satellite collars result in more precise surveys than in the past, and the GN is highly confident the numbers are accurate.

Qamanirjuaq Herd

The GN, with support from Manitoba Sustainable Development (MB-SD) and the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB), conducted Qamanirjuaq calving ground surveys, including a photo survey, in June 2017.

Previous 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.

Top Issues for 2018/19

Viability of the Board

A disturbing trend continued for the BQCMB's spring 2018 meeting in Prince Albert, SK. Those Saskatchewan members who did attend were funded through their First Nations, not the Government of Saskatchewan, and one member was unable to secure funding to attend, therefore missing another meeting.

An additional problem noted yet again was that neither the governments of Saskatchewan or Manitoba had contributed the funding for Board operations that their Ministers committed to provide for ten years, beginning in 2012.

This prompted the BQCMB to schedule meetings with both governments.

Manitoba

BQCMB representatives met with the Honourable Rochelle Squires, Manitoba Minister of Sustainable Development, at the Manitoba Legislature in November 2018 (pictured below).

Chair Earl Evans shared the Board's history with the Minister, and explained the need for conservation of the herds, as well as the importance of Indigenous peoples' cultural and spiritual connections to the caribou. He emphasized

the importance of having all community members at the table when the Board meets to deal with important issues.

The Minister presented a cheque for part of the year's funding and has since provided further financial support and pledged to reinstate full funding.

Saskatchewan

The BQCMB followed this up with a similar discussion with Deputy Minister Lin Gallagher of Saskatchewan's Ministry of Environment in March 2019. She indicated Saskatchewan would also meet the full amount of its funding and member support commitments.

The Board hopes these developments point to a renewed commitment to the BQCMB for both operational funding and necessary support for all members to attend each biannual Board meeting. Both are stipulated in the Board's Management Agreement (p. 30).

With the BQCMB's 2012-2022 Management Agreement set to expire in less than three years, the Board will be requesting confirmation of support for the next 10-year Agreement.



L to R: Rob Olson, Manitoba Director of Wildlife and Fisheries; Daryll Hedman, BQCMB Vice-Chair; Earl Evans, BQCMB Chair; the Honourable Rochelle Squires, Minister of Manitoba Sustainable Development; Geoff Bussidor, BQCMB member, Sayisi Dene First Nation; Bruce Gray, Deputy Minister of Manitoba Sustainable Development; and Ross Thompson, BQCMB Executive Director.

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



Photo by Katelyn Luff

Top Issues for 2018/19

Proposed Mining Activities

Whale Cove Area Mineral Exploration Projects

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

In January 2018 the BQCMB submitted comments to the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) regarding the Agnico-Eagle Huckleberry mineral exploration project near Whale Cove, NU in the area of the Qamanirjuaq calving ground.

The Board called for no exploration or development activities on calving and post-calving areas of the Qamanirjuaq herd, and asked for a review of the proposal to give interested parties the opportunity to present their views. This would include the Kivalliq communities of Arviat, Baker Lake, Rankin Inlet and Whale Cove, as well as others such as the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Denesuline and the BQCMB.

In March 2018 the NIRB recommended project approval without a review and terms and conditions including measures intended to reduce disturbance to caribou and interference with harvesting activities, use of independent wildlife monitors, and public consultation and involvement.

In May 2018 Agnico-Eagle submitted another application that included new exploration areas and a second camp near Whale Cove, in the area of a spring pre-calving migration route described by the GN as a “key access corridor”.

In June 2018 the BQCMB submitted comments to the NIRB, including the following:

- The proposed activities could disturb pregnant caribou cows, reducing their chance of calving successfully.
- Permitting increasing amounts of exploration on the pre-calving migration route and calving areas would set a precedent.
- This increase in human-caused disturbance will contribute to continuing the decline of the herd.

The BQCMB also stated that the project was likely to lead to significant adverse impacts on crucial caribou habitat if results lead to development of a mine and roads, also potentially leading to a network of exploration areas. All of these factors would be a major problem for an already declining herd.

Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan

When finalized, the new Nunavut Land Use Plan (NLUP) will replace the Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan (approved in 1995) and will apply to all of Nunavut. The new Plan has been under development by the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) since 2005, and the BQCMB has been providing written input to the formal process since 2010.

The Board's latest input, submitted in January, 2019, was in response to the NPC's invitation to provide comments on the additional written submissions received from various participants in November 2018 on the 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan.

BQCMB comments are available at <https://arctic-caribou.com/review-comments/>.

Kivalliq Meat Sales

The ongoing problem of meat sales in the Kivalliq continues, but during the year BQCMB members were encouraged to hear reports of one northern airline requiring an affidavit from those shipping meat stating it isn't being sold for profit, but shared with friends and family. That is a positive development and Board members were asked to seek confirmation and follow up with other airlines with a request they follow suit.

The issue of meat sales continues to be a difficult one as people on Baffin Island, for instance, no longer have caribou and have few options. Jobs are scarce, expenses are high, and Inuit have the right, as outlined in the Nunavut Agreement, to share caribou amongst each other.

However, sustainable harvest is needed to conserve the herds for the future.

Top Issues for 2018/19

NWT and Federal Species at Risk Assessments

The BQCMB closely watched two proposals for Species-at-Risk (SAR) status of barren-ground Caribou this year.

NWT Species at Risk (SAR)

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 (excluding the Porcupine herd) as a species at risk with Threatened status under the Species at Risk (NWT) Act. A Threatened classification means that they are likely to become Endangered if nothing is done to reverse the factors that are contributing to population loss.

BQCMB members expressed concern with the Threatened designation, as some feared a recovery strategy could impact traditional harvesting rights. NWT officials emphasized that no automatic prohibitions would result from listing under NWT legislation, and that existing management plans, such as the BQCMB's 2013-2022 Management Plan, would be fully referenced and used during recovery planning when applicable.

In July 2018, the CMA announced that the eight herds had been added to the NWT's list of species at risk. The NWT listing includes the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula, Cape Bathurst, Bluenose West, Bluenose East, Bathurst, Beverly, Ahiak, and Qamanirjuaq herds. The Porcupine caribou herd has been classified as "not at risk in the NWT" and is therefore excluded.

The Threatened classification means that an NWT recovery strategy is now required within two years.

The BQCMB is a non-voting participant in the CMA listing and recovery planning processes for barren-ground caribou. Chair Earl Evans and Biologist Leslie Wakelyn participate on behalf of the Board and attend meetings.

Proposed Federal Listing

Board members were also concerned with a proposed Species-at-Risk Threatened designation under the Species-at-Risk Act (SARA) presented by officials from Environment and Climate Change Canada - Canadian Wildlife Service (ECCC-CWS) at the spring 2018 BQCMB meeting. The federal pre-listing consultation process began in January 2008 and ECCC-CWS were going to meet with individual communities to get input on their concerns.

A Threatened classification means they are likely to become Endangered if nothing is done to reverse the factors contributing to population loss.

When the BQCMB advised that members of 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. If barren-ground caribou is listed on the SARA, a recovery plan must be developed and critical habitat defined. People attending the BQCMB

meeting had many questions about what a listing would mean to caribou harvesters, but the answers were far from clear.

During the BQCMB's fall 2018 meeting, the Board received an update on the proposed federal Species-at-Risk Threatened designation. Consensus around the Board table was that consultations conducted with the BQCMB in May 2018 and in Nunavut and northern Saskatchewan communities were insufficient in addressing their concerns. Any positive implications to the proposed Threatened designation—such as requirements for recovery plans and critical habitat protection—were overshadowed by the unsatisfactory experiences people reported through the consultation process. Specifically, the statement that caribou would be protected on all federal lands caused great confusion and alarm, since Indigenous harvesting rights were not clearly explained.

In January 2019, the BQCMB sent a letter to the federal government seeking clarity on some of the unanswered questions raised during the consultation process.

Communication and Education

Thanks to generous funding from Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada, the BQCMB was able to develop new and improved communication tools this year.

New Communication Tools

New Website at arctic-caribou.com

A completely re-designed and updated BQCMB website launched in March 2019. Users can:

- Find out more about BQCMB range communities;
- See at a glance what the BQCMB's most pressing issues are; and
- Explore BQCMB Education initiatives (including new resources for both teachers and students).

New Video

The BQCMB's new video was created to educate and inform people about the work of the Board, to describe the status of the herds, and to encourage government parties to start thinking about the next 10-year Management Agreement. The video can be viewed on the BQCMB website at <https://arctic-caribou.com/new-bqcm-video/> or by searching 'BQCMB' on YouTube.

Poster and Prose Contests

Northern Manitoba / NWT

The BQCMB held two Poster & Prose Contests during the year—one in northern Manitoba in spring 2018, and a second in NWT in fall 2018. Schools located on the historic range of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds were eligible to enter the contests.

The theme was again the BQCMB's "You Can Make a Difference – Caribou for the Future" campaign and students from grade 7-12 were invited to focus their posters on one of the campaign's three themes: respectful caribou harvest, the importance of harvest reporting, and cumulative effects on caribou.

The contests were made possible with generous funding from the Manitoba Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund (FWEF) and the Government of Northwest Territories Species at Risk Stewardship Program.



Lutsel K'e Dene school students holding their prizes.

Photo by Vivian Harris

The youth gain confidence and perspective that will aid them long after they leave the program.



Communication and Education

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. This year, two programs received support through the BQCMB.

On The Land Camps

Arviat Young Hunters Program

This year's grant to a Nunavut organization was awarded to the Arviat Young Hunters Program. The Aqqiumavvik Society's Young Hunters Program provides experience and skills development for youth in the community in the areas of sustainable harvesting practices. These are also inherent to becoming capable, confident and contributing community members.

Elders have stated that a critical skill for Inuit is close observation of the environment. Ujjiqsuiniq is the process that enables one to monitor and observe with confidence and ultimately to be prepared for different outcomes. Participants in the program gain skills and knowledge through time spent with experienced Elders and instructors by engaging in local hunting activities. Through this, the youth also gain confidence and perspective that will aid them long after they leave the program.

The BQCMB On the Land Program helped cover the costs of taking youth aged 8-18 on hunting trips that taught them how to travel on land/sea, gun safety, understanding the weather and environment, how to harvest caribou effectively and sustainably and how to use these skills to provide food security for their families. The Young Hunters Program intakes groups of 6-8 participants and teaches them skills through experiential learning, including a particular emphasis on spending time in the local environment engaging in subsistence hunting activities.

The caribou is important to the community of Arviat and as such is an important part of the Young Hunters Program.

Elder and Youth Caribou Culture Camp

An Elder and Youth Caribou Culture Camp took place in April 2019, hosted by Fond du Lac, SK. The purpose of the camp was to get youth out on the land for a caribou hunt, and the organizers took the kids further than ever this year, to Fraser Lake, NWT.

Kids from Black Lake, Fond du Lac and Hatchet Lake were flown into the camp—an exciting event in itself—and accompanied by chaperones and two Elders, one man and one woman.

Caribou had been in the area very recently, but had left by the time the campers arrived. So while the kids couldn't go on an actual caribou hunt, they were still able to learn about caribou because there were seven caribou at the camp that had been harvested earlier.

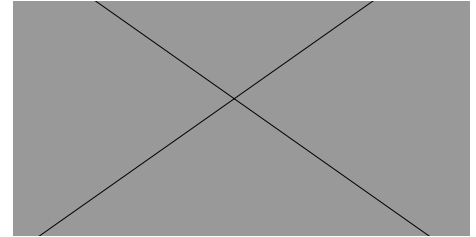
With 27 youth between the ages of 14-19, the camp was busy. One of the first tasks for the kids was to build smoke racks, to learn how to dry and smoke meat. They debarked branches to make the rack. Camp helpers cut wood and got water, while a cabin nearby provided a place for food preparation.

Caribou and fish were the main meals. The whole camp stayed in canvas tents, and during the evenings the youth and Elders spent more time together. The Elders would share stories with the kids, and use that time to pass on their knowledge in a traditional way.

For more information about the On The Land program, visit the BQCMB website at <https://arctic-caribou.com/education/>.

Facebook

The BQCMB Facebook page has 676 followers, up from 394 in 2017/18. This increase is largely attributed to a post that went viral during the Fall 2018 BQCMB meeting in Winnipeg. After posting a letter written by BQCMB member Dennis Larocque (see facing page), within 24 hours, the post had been shared 171 times, received 163 “likes” and 26 positive comments, reaching 11,641 people in total.



One week later, the post had more than doubled that reach. It had generated 246 likes and 42 comments and had been shared 258 times, extending its reach to a total of 22,537 people.

Gunther Abrahamson Caribou Research and Management Award


In 2018 the Board received two applications for the Gunther Abrahamson Caribou Research and Management Award. The Scholarship Committee unanimously agreed to award Andrea Hanke, Master of Science candidate from University of Calgary, \$1,500 for her project, “Traditional Knowledge in Dolphin and Union Caribou Health Monitoring”. Scholarship applications may be downloaded at <https://arctic-caribou.com/education/>.

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 2018/19 may be downloaded at <https://arctic-caribou.com/resources/>.

- *Summer 2018* - Lead story: Barren-Ground Caribou Species At Risk
- *Winter 2018/19* - Lead Story: Beverly Caribou at High Risk of Continued Decline



A photograph of a herd of caribou on a tundra. In the foreground, several caribou are visible, some looking towards the camera. In the background, a blue lake is visible, and the horizon is flat under a clear sky. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

“So take pride in your tradition, traditional knowledge, and willpower. If you don’t, someday you’ll find the caribou might not be coming back.”

Words of Wisdom

“This is a reminder to the young hunters, and some not so young. Caribou hunting season is here, and hunters should be following their traditional ways of hunting. Take only what you need and can carry on your toboggan, don’t waste. If you believe in your tradition and respect the Elders, caribou and the land, then you should believe in willpower, the willpower to put your gun away after you got your load. Don’t overkill, don’t be trigger-happy. Leave something for tomorrow, for the future.

I remember going hunting caribou with my parents, I was about 11 or 12 years old. We walked for about a couple of miles before we saw about 50 caribou bulls, this was in March, and my Dad shot one caribou and skinned it. While we were having lunch on the shore, caribou meat, the rest of the caribou were still standing around. I asked my Mom, ‘are you going to kill more, or shoot them all?’ She looked at the caribou, looked at me and said, ‘you think you could eat them all today?’ Now that’s respect and willpower.

I learned a good lesson that day, and it’s still with me today. Just because you see 40 caribou, you don’t have to kill 20. If at all possible, try not to kill the cows—cows are carrying future caribou. Because one day, Elders voices will be echoing out on the land, calling for caribou, and the thousands of empty caribou trails out on the tundra. We don’t need that, we don’t want that.

So take pride in your tradition, traditional knowledge, respect and willpower. If you don’t, someday you’ll find the caribou might not be coming back. Mother nature is doing her best to keep caribou around, and we too could do the same. Remember, look after the caribou, and the caribou will look after you.”

Dennis Larocque, Camsell Portage, Saskatchewan

Background photo by Tom Sammurtok, Rankin Inlet, NU

Financial Statements

This information is an excerpt from the audited financial statements which can be found at arctic-caribou.com.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2019

	2019	2018
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash	\$ 15,931	\$ 63,261
Term deposits (Note 3)	7,075	-
Accounts receivable	45,623	4,117
Goods and services tax recoverable	2,199	2,909
	70,828	70,287
LONG TERM INVESTMENTS (Note 3)	34,661	35,746
	\$ 105,489	\$ 106,033
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 4)	\$ 26,060	\$ 47,764
Payable to Scholarship fund (Note 5)	35,450	25,945
Deferred contributions (Note 6)	2,443	3,433
	63,953	77,142
NET ASSETS	41,536	28,891
	\$ 105,489	\$ 106,033

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD



Earl Evans, Chair, BQCMB



Ross Thompson, Executive Director, BQCMB

Financial Statements

This information is an excerpt from the audited financial statements which can be found at arctic-caribou.com.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Statement of Revenues and Expenditures

Year Ended March 31, 2019

	Budget (Unaudited)	2019	2018
REVENUES			
Core Funding			
INAC	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
Manitoba	35,000	25,000	15,000
Saskatchewan	25,000	25,000	10,000
Northwest Territories	25,000	25,000	25,000
Nunavut	25,000	25,000	25,000
	135,000	125,000	100,000
Other Funding			
FWEF	-	-	4,500
GNWT SAR - Poster / Prose	2,792	2,623	-
GNWT SAR - Workshop	6,250	5,403	4,600
INAC - Supplemental funding (Note 7)	-	50,000	-
NACW support	-	4,764	-
NGMP Harvest Reporting	46,000	25,094	50,759
NWMB	-	-	5,000
Province of Manitoba - meeting support	-	5,000	-
Rotary Club donation	-	-	1,000
Tides Canada	-	3,433	10,000
World Wildlife Fund	-	14,157	-
	55,042	110,474	75,859
	190,042	235,474	175,859
EXPENDITURES (Schedule 1)	196,583	222,829	169,998
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ (6,541)	\$ 12,645	\$ 5,861

Financial Statements

This information is an excerpt from the audited financial statements which can be found at arctic-caribou.com.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Expenditures

(Schedule 1)

Year Ended March 31, 2019

	Budget (Unaudited)	2019	2018
Administration			
Audit and bank charges	\$ 6,150	\$ 6,143	\$ 5,960
Contract biologist	41,000	39,892	37,566
Executive Director fees	17,000	16,771	13,516
Meeting expense	6,000	4,413	5,151
Office expense	1,250	858	699
Travel	5,000	5,667	4,670
	76,400	73,744	67,562
Public relations and education			
Caribou news	10,000	9,862	9,630
Public relations and education	500	360	247
Website - board writing	17,000	16,893	8,133
	27,500	27,115	18,010
Programs			
Community projects	10,000	4,500	-
FWEF	4,000	2,197	1,025
GNWT SAR - poster / prose	3,000	3,113	-
GNWT SAR - workshops	6,250	5,376	4,392
INAC Supplemental (Note 7)	-	50,777	-
Land use plan - Nunavut	5,000	-	-
NACW conference	-	7,273	-
NGMP Harvest Reporting	46,000	25,094	50,759
NWMB	-	50	4,904
Reports	3,000	-	2,500
Tides Canada project	3,433	3,433	10,000
WWF harvest reporting	-	14,157	1,014
	80,683	115,970	74,594
Other board Support			
Chairperson stipend	6,000	6,000	6,000
Contract support	6,000	-	3,832
	\$ 196,583	\$ 222,829	\$ 169,998

Financial Statements

This information is an excerpt from the audited financial statements which can be found at arctic-caribou.com.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2018

	2018	2017
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash	\$ -	\$ 10,370
DUE FROM RELATED PARTY	35,451	25,945
	\$ 35,451	\$ 36,315
NET ASSETS	\$ 35,451	\$ 36,315

Statement of Revenues and Expenditures

REVENUE		
Interest income	\$ 636	\$ 1,482
EXPENSES		
Interest and bank charges	-	20
Scholarship distribution	1,500	-
	1,500	20
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES	\$ (864)	\$ 1,462

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

NET ASSETS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$ 36,315	\$ 34,853
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	(864)	1,462
NET ASSETS - END OF YEAR	\$ 35,451	\$ 36,315

Statement of Cash Flows

OPERATING ACTIVITY		
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	\$ (864)	\$ 1,462
Advances to related party	(9,506)	(1,482)
DECREASE IN CASH FLOW	(10,370)	(20)
Cash - beginning of year	10,370	10,390
CASH - END OF YEAR	\$ -	\$ 10,370

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 (here in after 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.

Board Meetings

- 1 - August, 1982 Saskatoon, SK
- 2 - January, 1983 Edmonton, AB
- 3 - March, 1983 Lutsel K'e, NT
- 4 - June, 1983 Yellowknife, NT
- 5 - September, 1983 Black Lake, SK
- 6 - January, 1984 Winnipeg, MB
- 7 - April, 1984 Rankin Inlet, NU
- 8 - August, 1984 Fort Smith, NT
- 9 - November, 1984 Saskatoon, SK
- 10 - April, 1985 Baker Lake, NU
- 11 - August, 1985 Whitehorse, YK
- 12 - November, 1985 Edmonton, AB
- 13 - April, 1986 Thompson, MB
- 14 - August, 1986 Arviat, NU
- 15 - April, 1987 Saskatoon, SK
- 16 - August, 1987 Winnipeg, MB
- 17 - November, 1987 Fort Smith, NT
- 18 - April, 1988 Winnipeg, MB
- 19 - August, 1988 Stony Rapids, SK
- 20 - November, 1988 Winnipeg, MB
- 21 - April, 1989 Baker Lake, NU
- 22 - August, 1989 Lac Brochet, MB
- 23 - December, 1989 Winnipeg, MB
- 24 - April, 1990 Fond du Lac, SK
- 25 - August, 1990 Lutsel K'e, NT
- 26 - December, 1990 Winnipeg, MB
- 27 - March, 1991 Yellowknife, NT
- 28 - August, 1991 Prince Albert, SK
- 29 - December, 1991 Fort Smith, NT
- 30 - April, 1992 Arviat, NU
- 31 - December, 1992 Uranium City, SK
- 32 - April, 1993 Winnipeg, MB
- 33 - September, 1993 Prince Albert, SK
- 34 - January, 1994 Winnipeg, MB
- 35 - April, 1994 Baker Lake, NU
- 36 - September, 1994 Winnipeg, MB
- 37 - January, 1995 Prince Albert, SK
- 38 - April, 1995 Black Lake, SK
- 39 - September, 1995 Thompson, MB#
- 40 - February, 1996 Whale Cove, NU
- 41 - June, 1996 Lutsel K'e, NT
- 42 - November, 1996 Winnipeg, MB
- 43 - June, 1997 Wollaston Lake, SK
- 44 - November, 1997 Thompson, MB
- 45 - May, 1998 Tadoule Lake, MB
- 46 - November, 1998 Fort Smith, NT
- 47 - May, 1999 Arviat, NU
- 48 - November, 1999 Winnipeg, MB
- 49 - May, 2000 Churchill, MB
- 50 - November, 2000 Winnipeg, MB
- 51 - June, 2001 Black Lake, SK
- 52 - November, 2001 Yellowknife, NT
- 53 - May, 2002 Baker Lake, NU
- 54 - November, 2002 Winnipeg, MB
- 55 - May, 2003 Fond du Lac, SK
- 56 - November, 2003 Winnipeg, MB
- 57 - May, 2004 Fort Smith, NT
- 58 - November, 2004 Winnipeg, MB
- 59 - May, 2005 Rankin Inlet, NU
- 60 - November, 2005 Winnipeg, MB
- 61 - May, 2006 Prince Albert, SK
- 62 - November, 2006 Winnipeg, MB
- 63 - June, 2007 Thompson, MB
- 64 - November, 2007 Winnipeg, MB
- 65 - May, 2008 Fort Smith, NT
- 66 - November, 2008 Winnipeg, MB
- 67 - May, 2009 Prince Albert, SK
- 68 - November, 2009 Winnipeg, MB
- 69 - May, 2010 Wollaston Lake, SK
- 70 - October, 2010 Winnipeg, MB
- 71 - May, 2011 Thompson, MB
- 72 - November, 2011 Winnipeg, MB
- 73 - May 2012 Prince Albert, SK
- 74 - November, 2012 Winnipeg, MB
- 75 - May 2013 Fort Smith, NWT
- 76 - November 2013 Winnipeg, MB
- 77 - May 2014 Regina, SK
- 78 - November 2014 Winnipeg, MB
- 79 - May 2015 Flin Flon, MB
- 80 - November 2015 Winnipeg, MB
- 81 - May 2016, Saskatoon, SK
- 82 - November 2016, Winnipeg, MB
- 83 - May 2017, Prince Albert, SK
- 84 - November 2017, Winnipeg, MB
- 85 - May, 2018 Prince Albert, SK
- 86 - November, 2018 Winnipeg, MB



Beverly and Qamanirjuaq
Caribou Management Board

Contact the BQCMB

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