

Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou
Management Board

ANNUAL REPORT 2021-22

April 1, 2021 - March 31, 2022



Beverly and Qamanirjuaq
Caribou Management Board

LETTER TO MINISTERS

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

The Hon. Greg Nesbitt, Minister
Manitoba Natural Resources and Northern 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. David Akeeagok, Minister
Nunavut Department of Environment
P.O. Box 1200
Legislative Building
Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0

The Hon. Dana Skoropad, Minister
Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment
Legislative Building, Room 30
2405 Legislative Drive
Regina, SK S4S 0B3

Dear Ministers:

I have the honour of presenting the 40th Annual Report of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board, together with the financial statements, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022.

Respectfully submitted,



Earl Evans, Chair
Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board



BQCMB CHAIR

**“Reconciliation
must be more than a
buzzword—it must
truly be reflected
in governments’
commitment to
Indigenous peoples
and our way of life.”**

The Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board (BQCMB) Annual Report for 2021-22 marks the end of an era. Not only does it represent the retirement of long-time Executive Director Ross Thompson and the appointment of incoming Executive Director Tina Giroux-Robillard, but also the 10th year of the Barren-Ground Caribou Management Agreement for 2012-2022. And while Covid-19 continued to impact our ability to gather in person, over the past year we continued to be a strong voice for caribou, and for the people who depend on caribou.

That voice is needed now, more than ever before. With increasing pressures such as climate change, disrespectful hunting practices, disease, predators, roads, and exploration and development occurring across the range, combined with the slow disappearance of Indigenous knowledge and cultural lessons from Elders, the threat to caribou—and the way of life of caribou people—is in jeopardy. There is no reason to ask “why” caribou populations are decreasing across the north. We know why.

The question we need to ask is “how” we can bring those populations back up for for future generations. The livelihood of thousands of Dene, Inuit, Métis and Cree residents of communities on ranges of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds who depend on caribou to feed their families are at risk.

The need for accurate harvest reporting numbers is key to managing the herds, and the BQCMB has been developing a harvest reporting project for the past number of years. But we need more time. This information is sensitive and requires a foundation built on trust.

This final year of our 4th 10-year Management Agreement was filled with hope for a new and improved funding arrangement representing a true “nation to nation” agreement that would carry us into the future. While lack of consensus resulted in a status-quo interim agreement until the end of the 2023 fiscal year, we continue to be hopeful. Reconciliation must be more than a buzzword—it must truly be reflected in governments’ commitment to Indigenous peoples and our way of life.

Earl Evans,
Northwest Territories Métis Nation

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BQCMB MEMBERS

The BQCMB's strength results primarily from the cooperative relationships built over 40 years among individuals representing various Indigenous groups, communities, and government agencies, and their willingness to work together toward a common goal.

Since the main purpose of the board is to safeguard the caribou herds in the interest of Indigenous people who have traditionally relied upon caribou, the majority of board members represent Indigenous communities. All Board members live in northern Canada.

The Board consists of eight community members from the following regions: Kivalliq, Nunavut; southern Northwest Territories (NWT); northern Saskatchewan; and northern Manitoba. Five members represent the governments of Canada, Nunavut, NWT, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.



Earl Evans

Chair

Communities of South Slave region (Northwest Territory Métis Nation, Fort Smith)

Alternate: Ken Hudson



Jan Adamczewski

Vice-Chair, Operations

Government of Northwest Territories (Environment and Natural Resources, Yellowknife)

Alternate: vacant



Vicki Trim

Vice-Chair, Administration

Government of Manitoba (Natural Resources and Northern Development, Thompson)

Alternate: Joanie Kennah



Mitch Campbell

Government of Nunavut (Department of Environment, Arviat)

Alternate: vacant



Matthew Tokaruk

Government of Saskatchewan (Ministry of Environment, Prince Albert)

Alternate: Katherine Mehl

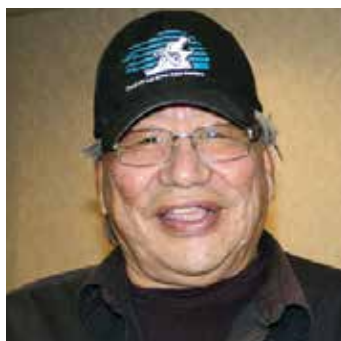


Erik Allain

Government of Canada (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, Iqaluit)

Alternate: Atuut Shouldice

BQCMB MEMBERS



Napoleon Denechezhe

Communities of
Northern Manitoba
(Northlands Denesuline
First Nation, Lac Brochet)
Alternate: Joe Danttouze



Ernie Bussidor

Alternate

Communities of
Northern Manitoba
(Sayisi Dene First Nation,
Tadoule Lake)



Dennis Larocque

Communities of
Northern Saskatchewan
(Camsell Portage)



James Laban

Communities of
Northern Saskatchewan
(Black Lake Denesūliné
First Nation)
Alternate: Joe Marten



August Enzoe

Lutsel K'e Dene First
Nation (Akaitcho
Government, Lutsel
K'e)
*Alternate: Jennifer
Jonasson*



Simon Enuapik

Communities in the
Kivalliq region (Kivalliq
Wildlife Board, Vice-
Chair)



Stanley Adjuk

Communities in the
Kivalliq region (Kivalliq
Wildlife Board, Chair)



Tina Giroux-Robillard

Executive Director

Paddockwood,
Saskatchewan

YEAR IN REVIEW

MANITOBA

The Government of Manitoba has a resident and non-resident/foreign resident licensed hunting season. For Qamanirjuaq caribou they have up to 800 resident licenses split between the fall and winter season; and 440 licenses available for non-resident, split between six lodges and Lac Brochet and Tadoule Lake commercial hunting.

There has been a significant decrease since 2015 in the number of licenses sold due to caribou not consistently coming down into the province in the fall and winter. Some years they stayed in Nunavut. Covid decreased this even more over the past two years. Over the winter of 2021-22, however, the caribou did come down and were scattered across Manitoba and into northern Saskatchewan.

The community of Tadoule Lake had an estimated harvest of 500-800 caribou over the winter. The caribou observed were healthy. Many wolves and other wildlife were observed. The community hired young people to harvest for the community.

Lac Brochet also did not have to go far to hunt caribou. However, many community members observed wastage.

SASKATCHEWAN

The licensed hunting season for barren-ground caribou remains closed and the Government of Saskatchewan has no plans at the present time to re-open the season. Rights-based harvest is not affected by this closure.

The Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment is currently working on a wildlife values initiative. They met with First Nation communities across the province to listen to concerns and learn about the values wildlife provide for communities and individuals. The information gathered is now being summarized with the intent of bringing back to communities in the form of a 'what-we-heard' document.

Barren-ground caribou entered the province in the winter of 2022 and some communities were able to harvest caribou in the north-east corner of the province. Other communities still had to travel significant distances by ice road and snowmobile to access caribou.

The Athabasca Denesųliné Ne Ne Land Corporation (ADNLC) has conducted hunter/harvest surveys in April each year over the past 10 years. The ADNLC shares this information confidentially with the BQCMB. It is also developing a Caribou Management Plan.



NUNAVUT

Since 1993, the Government of Nunavut Department of Environment (GN-DOE) has conducted a satellite telemetry program on the Qamanirjuaq herd. The information collected from this program provides an extremely valuable connection between the Qamanirjuaq caribou and their range.

Telemetry data obtained by GN-DOE between April 2021 and April 2022 clearly illustrate roads and disturbance from industrial blasting continue to impact caribou.

GN-DOE conducted a population survey of the Qamanirjuaq herd in June 2022, with results expected in early 2023. The next survey of the Beverly herd is planned for 2023.

The sale of caribou meat within Nunavut continues to be an issue. For a number of years now, Kivalliq HTOs have expressed concern over what is believed to be a large-scale harvest and sale of Qamanirjuaq caribou meat, specifically to Baffin Island communities where caribou abundance is very low and harvest restrictions exist.

This situation has the potential to create hardship for Kivalliq region communities. During the pandemic, for example, the Issatik HTO in Whale Cove bought caribou meat for widows and others with no means to hunt caribou. These types of harvests can reach up to 150 caribou, and if caribou were not available, community members would not have access to fresh meat.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

The Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) has used satellite radio collars to track movements of barren-ground caribou since 1996. Caribou are usually collared in the late winter and their movements are tracked throughout the year. The GNWT needs at least 40 collars to get good information on a caribou herd's distribution at any time of year. While more collars can provide better information, any decision to increase the number of collars on the herd must be balanced with the need for respectful behavior towards caribou as recommended by Indigenous Elders.

From 2008-2022 the calf to cow ratio for the Beverly herd has been increasing. A March 2022 survey found a ratio of 51.1 calves:100 cows, which is a very good result. Plans include a composition survey in fall 2022 to determine the proportion of males in the herd and the calf:cow ratio at that time, and the calf to cow ratio will be determined again in March 2023.

There is also a program in place to try to reduce the wolf numbers on the Bluenose-East and Bathurst ranges due to the enormous declines in these herds' populations. There have been incentives for wolf hunters on the ranges of the two herds over the last three years to try to give the herds a chance to recover, with 69 wolves harvested in winter 2021-2022. Because of overlap in Beverly caribou with these herds, some of the wolves harvested were likely associated with the Beverly herd.

Lutsel K'e held an On The Land program which lasted 10 days, involved 14 youth, and saw 40 caribou harvested. The hides were to be used in summer 2022 at a camp where surrounding communities come and learn tanning of the hides. Lutsel K'e also has a Guardians program that monitors hunters to make sure people are hunting properly.

BQCMB ACHIEVEMENTS

KIVALLIQ HARVEST REPORTING PROJECT

The Kivalliq Harvest Reporting Project is now in its fifth year. The project's purpose is to obtain accurate, current information about the harvest of Qamanirjuaq caribou to assist with conservation of the herd and protection of the traditional subsistence caribou harvest.

During the project's development the BQCMB consulted four Kivalliq communities that harvest from the Qamanirjuaq herd—Whale Cove, Arviat, Baker Lake, and Rankin Inlet—to ensure the project is based on their suggestions. A harvest calendar and other interview materials were developed and translated into Inuktitut to assist Hunters and Trapper's Organizations (HTOs) to conduct harvest interviews with their members.

The program has faced numerous challenges for the communities and HTOs. Covid-19 restrictions prevented in-person interviews with hunters, and frequent HTO staff turn-over resulted in a lack of capacity in the communities.

Largely modeled after the successful Athabasca Denesūliné harvest reporting project, the goal of the program has always been to eventually obtain harvest information from each region so that the overall picture about total year-round harvest from the Qamanirjuaq herd would be clearer.

The BQCMB appreciates the support of the project funders, the Nunavut General Monitoring Program (NGMP) and WWF-Canada.

"The need for accurate harvest reporting numbers is key to managing the herds, and the BQCMB has been developing a viable harvest reporting project for the past number of years. But we need more time. This information is sensitive and requires a foundation built on trust."

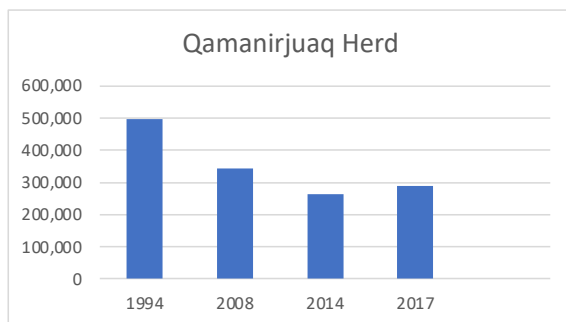
Earl Evans, Chair



TOP ISSUES FOR CARIBOU

STATUS OF THE HERDS

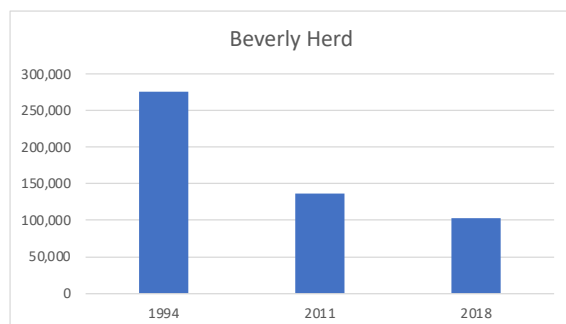
Both the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds are in decline. The BQCMB has conducted vulnerability assessments on both herds and found the Beverly herd to be at high risk of continued decline, and the Qamanirjuaq herd at medium-high risk of continued decline.



The last population survey of the Qamanirjuaq herd showed a decline from about 344,000 animals in 2008 to less than 288,200 in 2017.

This indicates a slow decline of about 2% per year.

GN-DOE conducted the most recent population survey of the Qamanirjuaq herd in June 2022. Results are expected in early 2023.



The last population survey of the Beverly calving ground in June 2018 revealed the herd has decreased significantly since 2011, from about 136,600 to about 103,400 animals. These numbers represent a decline of 24% since 2011, or 4-5% per year.

The next survey of the Beverly herd is planned for 2023.



Both the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds are decreasing in size.

TOP ISSUES FOR CARIBOU



NUNAVUT LAND USE PLAN

The Nunavut Land Use Plan has been under development by the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) since 2005, and the BQCMB has been providing written submissions and verbal input to NPC at hearings and workshops since 2010.

The BQCMB is not against development in Nunavut, and understands the need for economic development. But action is needed to protect some of the key caribou habitats in Nunavut.

In October 2021, the BQCMB submitted comments on the current 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan (DNLUP). The Nunavut Planning Commission's regional public hearings, originally scheduled for November 2021, were re-scheduled for March 2022, and then further delayed until September-November 2022.

The BQCMB's submission indicated that the Board fully supports some of the proposals in the NPC's 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, supports others with some recommendations, and does not support proposals that would allow certain land uses that would harm the most important caribou habitats.

The BQCMB supports the NPC's proposal of year-round prohibitions for several types of activities (like mineral exploration and mining, hydro-electrical infrastructure, wind turbines, and roads) on caribou calving areas, post-calving areas, and key access corridors by designating them as "Limited Use" areas. In addition, NPC proposes that all land uses would be prohibited during calving and post-calving periods except research and tourism related to caribou conservation. This is good news for caribou.

However, for areas with existing mineral rights, the proposal in the land use plan is that Limited Use protections for the most important caribou habitats will NOT apply, and any level of mineral rights automatically overrides the value of an area to caribou. The BQCMB does not support this proposal.

The BQCMB has prepared a summary of its recommendations submitted last October. You can view it at: <https://arctic-caribou.com/land-use-planning/>.

***The BQCMB is not against development in Nunavut,
and understands the need for economic development.
But action is needed to protect some of the key caribou
habitats in Nunavut.***

DISRESPECTFUL HUNTING PRACTICES

Disrespectful hunting and wastage continued to be a concern across the range.

BQCMB members have identified that the opening of winter roads typically leads to excessive hunting. In addition, the use of high-powered rifles creates more wounding and wastage.

Drugs and alcohol are also a factor in improper and unsafe hunting practices. Increased monitoring is needed to ensure proper hunting protocols are being observed.

In addition, many youth no longer have the opportunity to learn proper hunting techniques. The BQCMB has identified education and Elder-youth connections as a priority to address this situation.

CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is spread when an infected animal sheds cells into the environment and another animal ingests them. There is no treatment. It is always fatal.

In North America, CWD has infected deer, elk, and moose, but not caribou.

One confirmed case of CWD was detected in a mule deer in southwestern Manitoba in 2021, whereas the first CWD infection in Saskatchewan was found in imported elk in 1996. CWD has not yet been detected in the NWT or Nunavut.

BQCMB members are working to prevent spread of CWD by educating themselves, reporting observations of sick/injured/dead wildlife to government disease specialists, and submitting samples for testing from harvested deer, caribou, moose, and elk.

CARIBOU AS A SPECIES AT RISK

In May 2021, following three years of consultation with Environment and Climate Change Canada – Canadian Wildlife Service (ECCC-CWS), the BQCMB passed a motion to support designating barren-ground caribou as a Threatened species in Canada under the federal Species at Risk Act (SARA).

The decision was in part based on ECCC-CWS's assurance that existing Indigenous harvest rights would be maintained and a legal Duty to Consult will be required if any changes that might affect those rights are considered in the future.

Eight barren-ground herds, including the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds, are already listed as a Threatened species in the Northwest Territories (NWT) under territorial Species-at-Risk (SAR) legislation.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON THE RANGE

The BQCMB continues to monitor several proposed developments on the range, including:

- Taltson Hydroelectricity Expansion (NWT)
- Slave Geological Province Road Corridor (NWT)
- Highway 914 Extension Project (Saskatchewan)
- Kivalliq Hydro-Fibre Link (Nunavut)

The BQCMB's position on these proposed developments can be found at: <https://arctic-caribou.com/development-issues/>

TOP ISSUES FOR THE BOARD

BARREN-GROUND CARIBOU MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

At the BQCMB's virtual board meeting, held from November 30-December 2, 2021 incoming Executive Director Tina Giroux-Robillard presented details of a proposed new Beverly and Qamaniruaq Barren-Ground Caribou Management Agreement (MA) to carry the Board through to 2032, make Indigenous governments equal partners in its management, and bring the Board's operations—and budget—into the 21st century.

The Board submitted the proposed new MA to the governments of Nunavut, Northwest Territories, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Canada in late 2021.

After reviewing the proposed MA, the current government signatories indicated more time was required to achieve consensus and agreed to an amendment to the existing agreement until a new multi-year agreement is finalized.

The BQCMB hopes the revised MA will be embraced in the same spirit of cooperation and reconciliation in which it is being offered, and which has made the BQCMB a model of co-management since 1982.

“We need to strengthen the BQCMB’s ability to play a strong, effective role in conservation and management of the two caribou herds for the future, and we need to more successfully engage Indigenous communities, youth and Elders.”

*Tina Giroux-Robillard,
Executive Director*





WHAT IS IN THE PROPOSED NEW MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT?

The BQCMB's 10 year management agreements have not changed markedly in 40 years and updates are required. So is increased funding, as the amount of operating funding in the current MA has not kept up with inflation or the operational demands on the Board.

Building a true Nation to Nation relationship within the BQCMB, and reconciliation, will be keystones of the new MA.

Major changes being proposed include:

- An increase to the budget from \$125,000 per year to \$300,000 per year. Indigenous governments would contribute \$10,000 each, and contractors would become paid staff members.
- A request for public governments to increase their annual contribution from \$25K to \$50K per year. They would still be responsible for funding attendance by community members at BQCMB meetings.
- Modernization of the management agreement. In addition to the five government signatories, Indigenous governments would become signatories and full partners. These may include the Northwest Territory Métis Nation, Athabasca Denesųliné, Ghotelnene K'odtineh Dene, Inuit of Kivalliq Region, and Akaitcho Dene First Nation, and possibly additional parties.

CARIBOU MANAGEMENT PLAN

Alongside a "new and improved" management agreement, the BQCMB is working toward an updated Caribou Management Plan which will be our guiding document for the next 10 years. To gather information for the plan, the BQCMB is conducting meetings to engage Indigenous communities, including Elders and youth. The feedback gathered will be invaluable in drafting the updated plan.

The first meetings occurred in February, 2022 when Executive Director Tina Giroux-Robillard and BQCMB member Jimmy Laban met with the Saskatchewan Athabasca communities of Fond du Lac Denesųliné First Nation, Black Lake Denesųliné First Nation, and Hatchet Lake Denesųliné First Nation.

Consultations with Sayisi Dene First Nation in Tadoule Lake and Northlands Denesųliné First Nation in Lac Brochet were scheduled for summer 2022, and with communities in NWT and Nunavut in winter 2022/23.

A "Caribou Management Plan Working Group" consisting of a government member and Indigenous member from each jurisdiction will continue working to develop the final plan throughout the 2022-23 fiscal year.

The BQCMB met with The Honourable Warren Kaeding, Minister of Environment for Saskatchewan on December 7, 2021 to provide an overview of the Board and its work and to outline the proposed changes in the management agreement (MA).

Minister Kaeding acknowledged the economic hardship for northern communities who must travel long distances to hopefully find caribou. In regard to the new MA, he said the BQCMB made some compelling arguments. He noted the Board does great work and he has a new respect to the importance of caribou to northerners.

On December 9, 2021, the BQCMB met with The Honourable Ralph Eichler, Minister of Agriculture and Resource Development for Manitoba.

Minister Eichler also expressed concern at the decline in the herds.

BQCMB COMMUNICATIONS



945

SOCIAL MEDIA AND WEBSITE

The BQCMB Facebook page continues to engage people interested in the herds. With **945** followers, it is a key tool for communicating about the BQCMB and the issues it is concerned about. The page reached **17,628** people this past year.

1,000

CARIBOU NEWS IN BRIEF

The BQCMB's bi-annual newsletter continues to be the Board's primary communication tool. Approximately **1,000** copies are distributed throughout the north and many people also received the newsletter virtually.

4

BQCMB IN THE MEDIA

The BQCMB issues news releases periodically throughout the year. On December 16, 2021, the news release titled "BQCMB Seeks Essential Funding" resulted in **4** published media stories.

BQCMB EDUCATION

[arctic-caribou.com/
education](https://arctic-caribou.com/education)

YOUTH & ELDER ENGAGEMENT

Prior to Covid-19 and the need for virtual meetings, the BQCMB had developed a Youth and Elder Engagement Project to bring youth and Elders from Indigenous communities to its May 2020 Board meeting, originally to be held in Churchill, MB.

BQCMB members have long recognized there is a strong need to encourage the transfer of knowledge and education between Elders and youth, and to bring people together who would not ordinarily have the opportunity to share their knowledge about barren-ground caribou and conservation issues.

In early 2021, the BQCMB successfully secured funding to implement this program at its May, 2022 meeting in Winnipeg.

The outcome will be highlighted in the BQCMB 2022-23 Annual Report.

ONLINE RESOURCES

The Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board is committed to providing educational support to help our present and future generations understand the important environmental, cultural and economic roles that caribou play, and especially to help them thrive into the future. Our website at arctic-caribou.com features a Conservation Toolkit including posters, fact sheets and videos to increase awareness of and support for caribou conservation in Canada. It also includes "Caribou Quick Facts" with the answers to many questions about barren-ground caribou.

BQCMB SCHOLARSHIP

The BQCMB helps post-secondary students learn more about the management and conservation of barren-ground caribou and their habitat through its Gunther Abrahamson Caribou Research and Management Award, sponsored by the Caribou Management Scholarship Fund.

The BQCMB awarded the 2021 award to Allison Clark of Brock University's Master of Sustainability program. Allison received \$2,000 for her research titled "Tracking Holocene and recent treeline change using sedaDNA and remote sensing techniques, Northwest Territories, Canada."

ON-THE-LAND CAMPS

Each year, the BQCMB channels funds to caribou-range community-based projects that target youth. In early 2022, the BQCMB provided funds to assist Athabasca Denesųliné Ne Ne Land Corporation to organize a youth culture camp at Firedrake Lake Northwest Territories. Along with Elders, hunters, organizational staff, and peers, ten youth in grades 9 to 12 from Black Lake and Fond du Lac, Saskatchewan were selected to attend and participate in daily activities such as fishing/fish net set-up, preparing caribou meat, setting up survival camp, making camp fires, and traditional land mark identification sites. The youth returned home with a greater understanding of the importance of respect, honour, and the significance of hunting, trapping, fishing, tool handling/making, and its value to the Denesųliné way of life.



FINANCIAL REPORT

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

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

	2022	2021
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash	\$138,381	\$127,008
Term deposits	\$168,240	\$ 43,104
Accounts receivable	\$ -	\$ 900
Due from government agencies (Note 3)	\$ 3,297	\$ 2,969
Prepaid expenses	\$ 777	\$ 5,536
LONG TERM INVESTMENTS (Note 3)	\$ -	\$125,000
	\$310,695	\$304,517
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 71,092	\$ 45,966
Payable to Scholarship fund (Note 4)	\$ 35,184	\$ 37,083
Deferred revenue (Note 6)	\$173,045	\$198,775
	\$279,321	\$281,824
	\$ 31,374	\$ 22,693
NET ASSETS	\$310,695	\$304,517

FINANCIAL REPORT

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

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

	2022	2021
NET ASSETS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$ 22,693	\$ 4,615
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES	\$ 8,681	\$ 18,078
NET ASSETS - END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 31,374</u>	<u>\$ 22,693</u>
Due from government agencies (Note 3)		

FINANCIAL REPORT

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

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

	2022	2021	BUDGET
REVENUE			
Core funding			
CIRNAC	25,000	25,000	25,000
MANITOBA	25,000	25,000	25,000
SASKATCHEWAN	25,000	25,000	25,000
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	25,000	25,000	25,000
NUNAVUT	25,000	25,000	25,000
	125,000	125,000	125,000
Other Funding			
CANADA HELPS PROMO	552	-	-
CIRNAC PLANNING FOR 2022-2032	3,389	26,611	-
COMMUNITY/ON THE LAND	-	-	5,000
ECCC - SAR Management Planning	15,000	-	-
GNWT - Planning	20,000	-	20,000
Manitoba - Planning	-	-	20,000
NGMP Harvest Reporting	13,295	3,649	45,501
Nunavut - Planning	-	-	20,000
Species at Risk - CMA Support	450	900	900
WWF - Harvest Reporting	5,876	6,233	6,925
WWF - Planning	15,000	-	20,000
WWF - Remainder for 2021	692	-	-
Yathi Dene IPA	24,885	115	24,885
	224,139	162,508	288,211
EXPENSES (Schedule I)			
Administration	108,433	106,319	136,600
Programs	107,025	38,111	166,811
	215,458	144,430	303,411
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES	\$ 8,681	\$ 18,078	\$(15,200)

FINANCIAL REPORT

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

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

2022

2021

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Excess of revenues over expenses	\$ 8,681	\$ 18,078
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Changes in non-cash working capital balances:

Accounts receivable	900	3,772
Prepaid expenses	4,759	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	25,126	(1,359)
Deferred contributions	(25,730)	164,211
Due from government agencies	(328)	661
	13,408	185,363

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Proceeds from (payments to acquire) term deposits	(125,136)	(6,896)
Proceeds from (payments to acquire) long term investments	125,000	(118,750)
	(136)	(125,646)

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Net proceeds from (payments to) Scholarship fund	(1,899)	803
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INCREASE IN CASH FLOW

CASH - BEGINNING OF YEAR	11,373	60,520
	127,008	66,488

CASH - END OF YEAR

	\$138,381	127,008
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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)

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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 here to, 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.

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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.

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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;

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- (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;

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(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.

BQCMB MEETINGS

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 - August 1982 Saskatoon, SK | 32 - April 1993 Winnipeg, MB | 63 - June 2007 Thompson, MB |
| 2 - January 1983 Edmonton, AB | 33 - September 1993 Prince Albert, SK | 64 - November 2007 Winnipeg, MB |
| 3 - March 1983 Lutsel K'e, NT | 34 - January 1994 Winnipeg, MB | 65 - May 2008 Fort Smith, NT |
| 4 - June 1983 Yellowknife, NT | 35 - April 1994 Baker Lake, NU | 66 - November 2008 Winnipeg, MB |
| 5 - September 1983 Black Lake, SK | 36 - September 1994 Winnipeg, MB | 67 - May 2009 Prince Albert, SK |
| 6 - January 1984 Winnipeg, MB | 37 - January 1995 Prince Albert, SK | 68 - November 2009 Winnipeg, MB |
| 7 - April 1984 Rankin Inlet, NU | 38 - April 1995 Black Lake, SK | 69 - May 2010 Wollaston Lake, SK |
| 8 - August 1984 Fort Smith, NT | 39 - September 1995 Thompson, MB# | 70 - October 2010 Winnipeg, MB |
| 9 - November 1984 Saskatoon, SK | 40 - February 1996 Whale Cove, NU | 71 - May 2011 Thompson, MB |
| 10 - April 1985 Baker Lake, NU | 41 - June 1996 Lutsel K'e, NT | 72 - November 2011 Winnipeg, MB |
| 11 - August 1985 Whitehorse, YK | 42 - November 1996 Winnipeg, MB | 73 - May 2012 Prince Albert, SK |
| 12 - November 1985 Edmonton, AB | 43 - June 1997 Wollaston Lake, SK | 74 - November 2012 Winnipeg, MB |
| 13 - April 1986 Thompson, MB | 44 - November 1997 Thompson, MB | 75 - May 2013 Fort Smith, NWT |
| 14 - August 1986 Arviat, NU | 45 - May 1998 Tadoule Lake, MB | 76 - November 2013 Winnipeg, MB |
| 15 - April 1987 Saskatoon, SK | 46 - November 1998 Fort Smith, NT | 77 - May 2014 Regina, SK |
| 16 - August 1987 Winnipeg, MB | 47 - May 1999 Arviat, NU | 78 - November 2014 Winnipeg, MB |
| 17 - November 1987 Fort Smith, NT | 48 - November 1999 Winnipeg, MB | 79 - May 2015 Flin Flon, MB |
| 18 - April 1988 Winnipeg, MB | 49 - May 2000 Churchill, MB | 80 - November 2015 Winnipeg, MB |
| 19 - August 1988 Stony Rapids, SK | 50 - November 2000 Winnipeg, MB | 81 - May 2016 Saskatoon, SK |
| 20 - November 1988 Winnipeg, MB | 51 - June 2001 Black Lake, SK | 82 - November 2016 Winnipeg, MB |
| 21 - April 1989 Baker Lake, NU | 52 - November 2001 Yellowknife, NT | 83 - May 2017 Prince Albert, SK |
| 22 - August 1989 Lac Brochet, MB | 53 - May 2002 Baker Lake, NU | 84 - November 2017 Winnipeg, MB |
| 23 - December 1989 Winnipeg, MB | 54 - November 2002 Winnipeg, MB | 85 - May 2018 Prince Albert, SK |
| 24 - April 1990 Fond du Lac, SK | 55 - May 2003 Fond du Lac, SK | 86 - November 2018 Winnipeg, MB |
| 25 - August 1990 Lutsel K'e, NT | 56 - November 2003 Winnipeg, MB | 87 - May 2019 Winnipeg, MB |
| 26 - December 1990 Winnipeg, MB | 57 - May 2004 Fort Smith, NT | 88 - November 2019 Arviat, NU |
| 27 - March 1991 Yellowknife, NT | 58 - November 2004 Winnipeg, MB | 89 - November 2020, Virtual |
| 28 - August 1991 Prince Albert, SK | 59 - May 2005 Rankin Inlet, NU | 90 - May 2021, Virtual |
| 29 - December 1991 Fort Smith, NT | 60 - November 2005 Winnipeg, MB | 91 - November 2021, Virtual |
| 30 - April 1992 Arviat, NU | 61 - May 2006 Prince Albert, SK | |
| 31 - December 1992 Uranium City, SK | 62 - November 2006 Winnipeg, MB | |

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