



# BQCMB

SAFEGUARDING CARIBOU SINCE 1982

## Annual Report

2024-25





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*Photo at left by Thomas Sammurtok*

*Cover photos L to R: John E. Marriott, All Canada Photos; Tłı̨chǫ Government; and CPAWS*

# Letter to Ministers

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

The Hon. Ian Bushie, Minister  
Manitoba Natural Resources and Indigenous Futures  
Legislative Building, Room 301  
450 Broadway  
Winnipeg, MB R3C 0V8

The Hon. Jay Macdonald, Minister  
Northwest Territories Department of Environment and Climate Change  
P.O. Box 1320  
Legislative Assembly  
Yellowknife, NT X1A 2L9

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

The Hon. Travis Keisig, Minister  
Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment  
Legislative Building, Room 322  
2405 Legislative Drive  
Regina, SK S4S 0B3

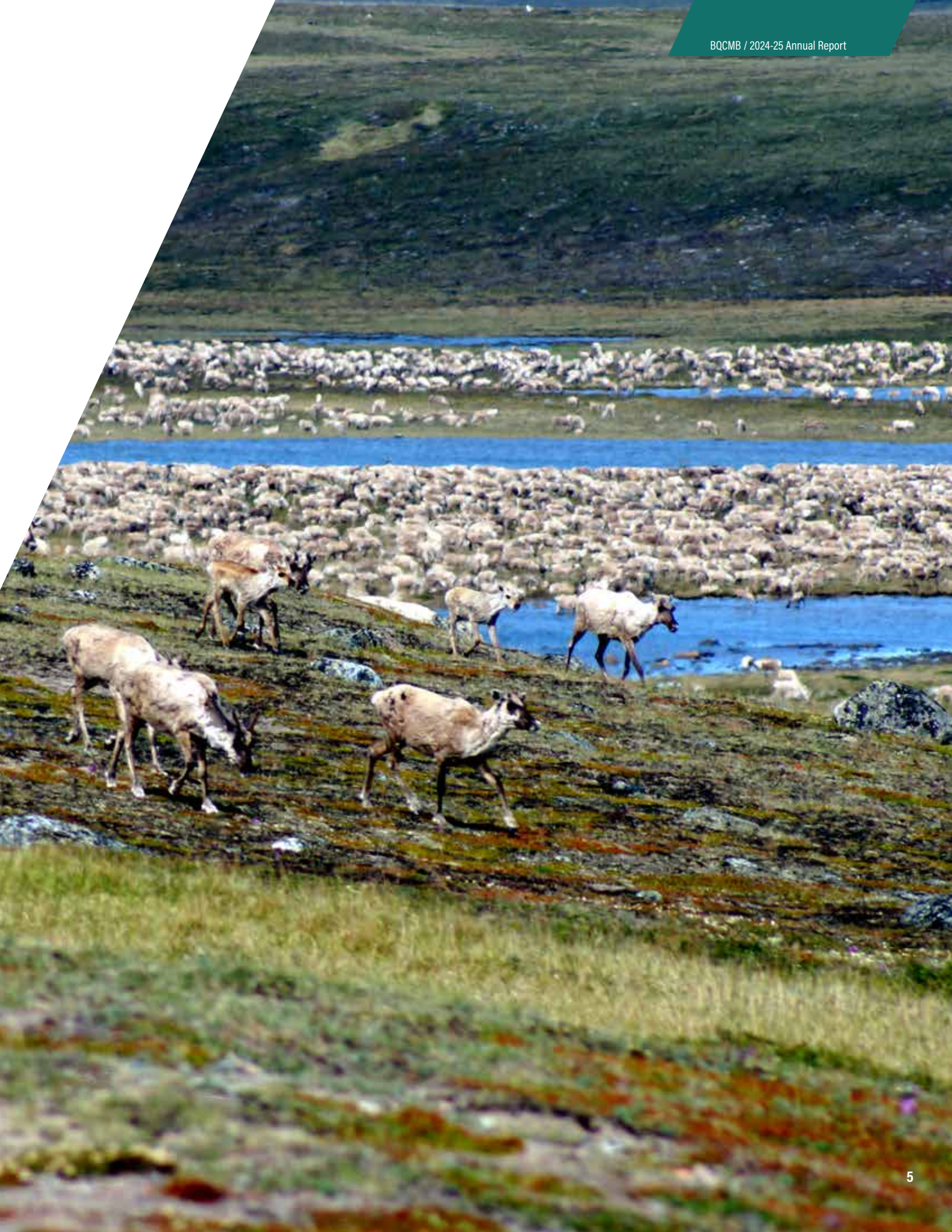
Dear Ministers:

I have the honour of presenting the 43rd Annual Report of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board, together with the financial statements, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.



Earl Evans, Chair  
Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board

*Photo at right by Thomas Sammurtok*





## Message from the Chair

As Chair of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board (BQCMB), I am pleased to present the 2024-2025 Annual Report. This report marks the BQCMB's 43rd year in operation, since its creation in 1982. Since then, it has brought together Indigenous peoples and government wildlife managers from across northern Canada to work toward the common goal of conserving two barren-ground caribou herds: the Beverly and the Qamanirjuaq herds.

We are well into the Board's fifth 10-year Barren-Ground Caribou Management Agreement, which will be in effect until 2032. This past year we also finalized our guiding document for the next decade: the 10-year Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Plan. The Plan, titled, "Caribou is Life", clearly outlines the Board's priorities over the next decade, while emphasizing the need for a collaborative approach toward the conservation of the herds.

Although we continued to wait for the Government of Nunavut to finalize the results of its 2023 survey of the Beverly herd, all signs pointed to a "statistically significant" increase in the herd's population—meaning a population increase large enough that it is unlikely to be due to chance—at the time of this report. And, while the Qamanirjuaq herd continues to experience a slow decline, it too shows signs of stabilizing. The Board is cautiously optimistic given the many threats facing the herds. Climate change, development, roads, wildfires, parasites and disease, and loss of habitat continue to make life difficult for migratory caribou. Our goal is to continue monitoring the herds and advising on conservation measures to the best of our ability.

This year once again saw a number of changes to the people around the BQCMB table. We were sad to see Jan Adamczewski, longtime wildlife biologist with the Northwest Territories Department of Environment and Climate Change in Yellowknife, retire. Jan made strong contributions to the board twice—first serving as an alternate member on the board from 2008-2013, and then again from 2019 until November 2024.

Jan left big shoes to fill both as GNWT member and as a valued member of the BQCMB's Executive Committee. Thankfully, Government of Saskatchewan member Matthew Tokaruk has ably stepped into that role.

We also said farewell to another longtime wildlife biologist and BQCMB member, Vicki Trim, who spent the past 24 years with the Government of Manitoba in Thompson. Vicki took a job in Alberta and will be greatly missed. We are fortunate that Vicki's alternate, Joanie Kennah, has taken on the role of lead member for Manitoba and has also taken on Vicki's vacant seat on the Executive Committee as Vice-Chair, Administration.

With the addition of Matthew and Jo alongside myself and Executive Director Tina Giroux-Robillard, the "ExComm" is once again complete. I greatly appreciate these members, who are extremely busy with their careers and other boards and committees, stepping up to serve a greater role on the BQCMB.

In closing, I'd like to recognize this year's Honorary Board members, Joe Marten and Albert Thorassie. The board posthumously selected Joe and Albert during its December 2024 meeting in Saskatoon, SK. Albert, from Sayisi Dene First Nation in Tadoule Lake, MB, was a longtime member and former Chair of the BQCMB. Joe, from Fond du Lac Denesųliné First Nation, SK served as an alternate member for many years and contributed greatly to the Board. They are missed, and we are pleased to honour them in this way.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "Earl Evans".

Earl Evans,  
Chair



## Message from the Executive Director

This past year saw the conclusion of one multi-year process and the beginning of another.

The BQCMB finalized its 10-year Caribou Management Plan, “Caribou is Life”, which has effectively set the stage for caribou people from across the range to work cooperatively for the benefit of the herds and the people who rely on them.

And so begins the next step—implementing the Plan. More than a document, “Caribou is Life” is a living, breathing path toward greater sustainability for the herds and increased responsibility for those who care about them. From the plan itself to its supporting document, to our “Caribou Connect” online tracking tool, to the colourful one-page infographic (in English, Inuktitut, and Dene), to our youth activity book, “Caribou is Life” was created to be inclusive. All ages across all jurisdictions can look at this plan and see themselves reflected back—it is truly for everyone.

“Caribou is Life” is not the only tool the BQCMB produced over the past year, however. Our Operating Procedures were in dire need of updating, and alongside that work we created a new Code of Conduct for Board members. While not quite as engaging, colourful, or exciting to develop as a 10-year Management Plan, these documents form the backbone of Board operations and ensure our members have the guidance and support they need to serve the BQCMB confidently. I am proud to have brought forward these documents to better serve the Board and its membership.

Our Youth and Elder Engagement Program continued to be a highlight of BQCMB meetings over the past year. Indigenous youth and Elders came together to share and learn from each other and to exchange per-

spectives with board members and observers at our May and December 2024 BQCMB meetings in Winnipeg, MB and Saskatoon, SK respectively.

Our On The Land Camp funding program expanded this year, as the Board agreed to increase the funding from \$5,000 to \$10,000. Taking young people out onto the land is extremely important in order to ensure the transfer of knowledge from Elders to youth, but it is also very expensive. We saw an increase in applications as a result and were pleased with the resulting projects.

This past year was very full, and not always easy. I was sad to see long-time Board members depart, but thankful that they were part of my life. At the end of the day, I am extremely proud of the strides we have made and look forward to continuing to play a part in this work, together with our members and staff in a spirit of shared responsibility and friendship.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Tina Giroux-Robillard".

*Tina Giroux-Robillard*  
Executive Director

## Board and Staff

Pictured left to right:

**Vicki Trim**, Government of Manitoba (Thompson, MB)

**Lynne Bereza**, Communications Specialist

**Tina Giroux-Robillard**, Executive Director

**Joanie Kennah**, Alternate, Government of Manitoba (Thompson, MB)

**Petter Jacobsen**, Alternate, Tłıchǫ Government (Behchokò, NWT)

**Matthew Tokaruk**, Government of Saskatchewan (Prince Albert, SK)

**Mitch Campbell**, Government of Nunavut (Arviat, NU)

**Joe Dantouze**, Alternate, Ghotelnene K'odtjneh Dene, Northlands Denesuline First Nation (Lac Brochet, MB)

**Jimmy Laban**, Athabasca Denesųliné, Black Lake Denesųliné First Nation (Black Lake, SK)

**Alex Ishalook**, Kivalliq Wildlife Board (Arviat, NU)

**Jan Adamczewski**, Government of the Northwest Territories (Yellowknife, NWT)

**Gilly McNaughton**, Wildlife Biologist

**Stephanie Behrens**, Tłıchǫ Government (Behchokò, NWT)

**Dennis Larocque**, Communities of Northern Saskatchewan (Camsell Portage, SK)

**Doris Enzoe**, Alternate, Akaitcho Government, Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation (Lutsel K'e, NWT)

**Earl Evans**, Chair, NWT Métis Nation (Fort Smith, NWT)

**Erik Allain**, Government of Canada (Iqaluit, NU)

**Geoff Bussidor**, Ghotelnene K'odtjneh Dene, Sayisi Dene First Nation (Tadoule Lake, MB)

**James Hodson**, Alternate, Government of the Northwest Territories (Yellowknife, NWT)

**Stanley Adjuk**, Kivalliq Wildlife Board (Whale Cove, NU)

*Missing:*

**Napoleon Denechezhe**, Ghotelnene K'odtjneh Dene, Northlands Denesuline First Nation (Lac Brochet, MB)

**Peter Gazandlare**, Athabasca Denesųliné, Hatchet Lake Denesųliné First Nation (Hatchet Lake, SK)

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



**Clockwise, from top:**

L to R: Stanley Adjuk, Kivalliq Wildlife Board; Alex Ishalook, Kivalliq Wildlife Board; Jimmy Laban, Athabasca Denesųliné; and Geoff Bussidor, Ghotelnene K'odtjneh Dene



Lynne Bereza, Communications Specialist; Vicki Trim, Vice-Chair, Administration; Jo Kennah, Government of Manitoba



Jan Adamczewski, Government of the Northwest Territories

Tina Giroux-Robillard, Executive Director; Gilly McNaughton, Wildlife Biologist

Peter Gazandlare, Athabasca Denesųliné; Dennis Larocque, Northern Saskatchewan communities;

Youth representative Keesha Martin; Doris Enzoe, Akaitcho Government



# Year in Review

## **Nunavut**

The Government of Nunavut (GN) conducted a population survey of the Beverly herd in June 2023. This visual survey was challenging due to a clumping effect occurring with the herd that was attributed to unusual environmental conditions (e.g., lack of snow, surging river conditions). The GN was also unable to secure a photo plane to conduct the survey but improvised a method using iPhones that allowed observers to cross reference the caribou count, and the technology was sophisticated enough to accurately record video of the animals to reliably complete the survey. The impassable conditions also resulted in the caribou being much further south than they normally would have been.

Results of the survey, while not officially released at time of publication, showed a statistically significant increase to the herd, and the GN is not looking for further management actions at this time but will continue to monitor. The GN hopes to get another estimate in 3-4 years.

Kivalliq Wildlife Board (KWB) members observed healthy numbers of caribou in good condition, but without a formal monitoring program, an estimate on the number of caribou harvested is hard to confirm. KWB members were able to provide caribou meat to Elders and others who requested it.

In Arviat, a harvest collection program led by the Arviat Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO) commenced in mid-2024, with quite a lot of interest from the community. The BQCMB assisted by providing harvest calendars. An incentive program may be included for the hunters who will be recording their harvest.

The Qamanirjuaq caribou herd has been monitored as part of a Northern Contaminants Program for annual monitoring of elements (like mercury) and PFAS, ensuring the herd is healthy and caribou remain a safe, traditional food for communities. As part of this program, the Arviat HTO conducted a sampling program for Qamanirjuaq caribou. An analysis of these liver and kidney samples showed that most contaminants remain low. Mercury levels in kidneys are higher in this herd than in some others, but overall monitoring



trends show little change in recent years. PFAS levels in liver are declining, likely due to national and international chemical regulations. Arctic caribou remain a safe, healthy food source, and ongoing monitoring helps ensure they stay that way.

### **The Northwest Territories**

The Government of Northwest Territories Department of Environment and Climate Change (GNWT-ECC) conducted a March 2024 composition survey, which showed mixing amongst the Beverly, Bathurst and Bluenose-East caribou herds, although roughly 95% of the caribou classified were likely from the Beverly herd. The survey showed 48.7 calves:100 cows, which is a healthy ratio indicating a stable herd.

There was no fall composition survey in fall 2024 due to funding limitations and Beverly collars being very spread out. There were GPS collars on 26 cows and 17 bulls from the Beverly herd as of December 2024.

An enhanced wolf harvesting incentive program in the North Slave region of the Northwest Territories (NWT), which ran for five seasons, ended this year. This program was a joint effort between the Tłı̨chǫ Government and the GNWT put in place to reduce predation on the Bathurst and Bluenose East caribou herds. The Beverly herd may have benefited as well, as they overlap range with the Bathurst and Bluenose East herds. Last winter, 141 wolves were harvested, with an average of 116 wolves harvested each year over 5 years.

Hunters were from Kugluktuk Nunavut, the Tłı̨chǫ region, and included other individuals and outfitters. GNWT also deployed collars on some wolves to learn more about their movements, examined the wolves harvested to collect data regarding body condition, and calculated the percentage of wolves whose stomachs contained caribou.

Regarding wildfires, in 2024 the NWT saw almost 17,000 km<sup>2</sup> burned. This was an improvement over 2023 when more than 40,000 km<sup>2</sup> burned.

The Tłı̨chǫ Government conducted the Ekwò Harvest Monitoring Program which aims to minimize disrespectful harvesting (wounding, wastage, etc.) by increasing awareness of the no hunting zone and through education with harvesters about following traditional protocols according to Dene laws.

Tłı̨chǫ's winter caribou monitoring observed no caribou crossing the mining winter road over a six day period. Instead, the caribou stayed 1-2 km from the trucks and walked parallel to the road. Observers with the monitoring program also noted impacts of wolves on caribou.

Northwest Territories community members reported climate change is playing a role on the land and for wildlife, noting no one in the Fort Smith area has seen caribou in years. It now takes approximately three days by skidoo to reach caribou, and it is not easy travelling, so hunters need to go up the ice road instead. Due to the decline in the Qamanirjuaq herd, the Northwest Territory Métis Nation has been discouraging hunting. There is much burned area and little winter forage left, meaning the caribou don't come down as far, further limiting communities' involvement with caribou.

Forest fire activity is making it harder and more expensive for Łutsël K'é Dene First Nation (LKDFN) harvesters to go out on the land. The LKDFN Wildlife Committee provided gas to community members to hunt, but there were few caribou in the area. Approximately 40 caribou were harvested and shared with the community.

A Caribou Stewardship Plan is in place in Łutsël K'é, and anyone from outside the community going out hunting is required to check in with the Band office. A guardian accompanies hunters from outside the area to ensure they are safe and follow protocols.



*Pictured L to R: Robin Abernethy (GNWT); Judy Williams (GNWT); Kurt Pedersen (pilot for Acasta HeliFlight); and Jan Adamczewski (GNWT) following a 2024 composition survey.*

## **Saskatchewan**

Saskatchewan's boreal forest saw significant wildfire in 2025, leading to evacuations in several communities. However, the most intense fires were south of the Beverley and Qamanirjuaq winter range and Saskatchewan's northern forests continue to provide valuable winter habitat for these herds.

Caribou, particularly the Qamanirjuaq herd, have been using northeastern Saskatchewan in the winter months for the last several years, making caribou more accessible to some communities. Still, many residents need to travel long distances to harvest caribou.

The Ministry of Environment recognizes the importance of the land and the herds to northern communities and Indigenous caribou people. The ministry continues to support the BQCMB and collaborative management of barren-ground caribou through community involvement on the board.

We have also helped fund several culture camps, which keeps communities involved and supports land-based learning. Looking ahead, we will continue to look for opportunities to support barren-ground caribou monitoring and management, including sending community members to assist with surveys when possible.

Northern Saskatchewan communities are concerned about climate change and forest fires. The caribou came to northern Saskatchewan in late winter. Besides harvesting from the Athabasca Denesų́łn  First Nations,

hunters came up from Fort Chipewyan, Alberta, as well as hunters from communities from further south (e.g. Southend, SK). Harvest reporting is being collected by the Athabasca Denesų́łn  Ne Ne Land Corporation and drugs and alcohol use on caribou hunts is still an issue. Hunting protocols are being developed jointly with the Government of Saskatchewan and will be shared with all communities.

## **Manitoba**

Beginning in 2024, licensed hunting for caribou in Manitoba is bull-only, with no cow harvest allowed. There are up to 450 winter tags that can be allocated for winter caribou for residents of Manitoba, and 350 for fall resident licenses. For the past number of years there has been a significant decline in tag sales, and less than half of the available tags for Manitoban licensed hunters were sold in 2024/2025. There are up to 250 tags available for foreign/non-resident hunters; last season 48 were sold and 46 filled.

Sayisi Dene First Nation harvested close to 200 caribou this past year, and delivered meat to Elders in Churchill as well. Northlands Denesų́line First Nation reported a late start to the season, harvesting between 400 and 500 caribou. Communities from Saskatchewan also harvested caribou in the area.

*Photo courtesy of the Churchill Northern Studies Centre*



## BQCMB Achievements

### 2023-2032 Caribou Management Plan

The 2023-2032 Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Plan (CMP) process began in early 2022. Following community meetings in Indigenous communities in all jurisdictions, Traditional Knowledge interviews with Elders and knowledge holders, and numerous meetings with BQCMB working group members, the BQCMB's 10-year Caribou Management Plan, "Caribou is Life", was completed this past year.

The Plan is a living document that is composed of several key parts:

- **Main Document: Caribou is Life - Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Plan 2023-2032:** The Management Plan is widely available through the BQCMB website or hard copy. It was also distributed to over 200 stakeholders jurisdiction-wide in early 2025.
- **Caribou Connect:** This tracking tool and map will help identify all the caribou conservation projects across the range. Project managers are encouraged to submit their projects online or send details to the BQCMB for input.
- **Supporting Document:** The Management Plan Supporting Document provides additional information about selected topics and issues introduced in the main document.
- **Infographic:** A one-page description of the Management Plan is available in English, Dene, Inuktitut, and Athapaskan Dene.
- **Caribou is Life Edu-Kit:** The Caribou is Life "Edu-Kit" is a junior version of the BQCMB's Management Plan geared toward elementary level students. It was distributed to all elementary schools across the range of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds in early 2025.

BQCMB members will have these tools available for schools, community facilities, Band and HTO offices, government offices, tourism operators, and anywhere else people gather and talk about caribou.

Project funding for this work included funds from Environment and Climate Change Canada's Indigenous Partnerships for Species at Risk and the Species at Risk Act Consultation, Cooperation, and Accommodation project administered by the Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources.

The BQCMB's 10-year Management Plan, Caribou is Life, was completed this past year.

*Elder Thomas Duck, Sayisi Dene First Nation, during a community meeting in Tadoule Lake, Manitoba*



# Top Issues for Caribou and Harvesters

## ***Disrespectful Hunting and Wastage***

Disrespectful hunting and wastage remain a significant concern across barren-ground caribou ranges. BQCMB members and communities have noted that winter roads operations often lead to excessive harvest, and the use of high-powered rifles creates more wounding and wastage. Drugs and alcohol also contribute to unsafe and improper hunting practices.

Youth engagement is another concern, as many youth no longer have opportunities to learn proper hunting techniques and protocols. The BQCMB has identified education and Elder-youth connections as a priority to address this knowledge gap and promote sustainable and respectful harvesting practices. Increased monitoring efforts are also needed.

In early March 2025, the Government of the Northwest Territories Department of Environment and Climate Change (GNWT-ECC), sent a letter to Indigenous leaders informing them of at least ten cases of illegal harvest along the Tibbitt to Contwoyto Winter Road already during the 2025 winter road season. This included wastage from 48 caribou, including some full carcasses. In one case, wastage was found involving 22 pregnant cows, where most only had the backstraps taken. All of these cases were under investigation. Indigenous governments and organizations were asked to actively promote caribou conservation by sharing information and encouraging safe, respectful and legal harvesting practices within their communities.

## ***Loss of Caribou Habitat***

Barren-ground caribou need vast, connected landscapes to survive. Human activities can disrupt these areas and so careful monitoring and collaborative management across the range is essential. Strategies include wildfire management, land use planning, and establishing protected areas. Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas (IPCAs) are a key example of this. The Thaidene Nëné Indigenous Protected Area in the Northwest Territories was established as a National Park Reserve five years ago, while the Seal River Watershed Alliance continues to take steps towards establishing an Indigenous Protected Area in northern Manitoba. The BQCMB strongly encourages and supports the establishment of IPCAs.

## ***Wildfires***

Climate change is having an effect on wildfires which are now burning longer and hotter, impacting caribou habitat. The impact of wildfires in the Northwest Territories in 2023 was widely felt, as many BQCMB members and staff were evacuated from their homes. Historically in the Northwest Territories an average year between 1950 and 2023 saw about 5,000 km<sup>2</sup> burned, and in some years that number was much lower. However in 2023, at least 42,000 km<sup>2</sup> burned. These large, severe fires are becoming more common, highlighting the need for collaborative land management and planning to protect caribou.



### ***Disease and Parasites***

Climate change impacts caribou in many ways, especially in Arctic regions. One concern is the expansion of parasites and diseases into historically more northern areas. An example of this is Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD), which is spread when an infected animal sheds cells into the environment and another animal ingests them. In North America, CWD has infected deer, elk, and moose, but to date it has not spread to barren-ground caribou. It is a fatal and untreatable disease. First detected within Canada in imported elk in Saskatchewan in 1996, in 2021 it was detected in a single mule deer in southwestern Manitoba. There are now significant numbers of CWD in Saskatchewan in mule deer, but the risk of infection to barren-ground caribou is low due to the distance between the mule deer infections and the barren-ground caribou winter range. The disease has also been detected in moose and elk but in low numbers. CWD has not yet been detected in the NWT or Nunavut.

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

### ***Caribou as a Species at Risk***

Eight barren-ground herds, including the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds, are listed as Threatened species in the Northwest Territories (NWT) under territorial Species at Risk (SAR) legislation. A federal listing is being considered for all barren-ground caribou herds in Canada (except the Porcupine). The BQCMB supports this as long as existing Indigenous harvest rights are maintained. A legal Duty to Consult will be required if any changes that might affect harvest rights are considered in the future.

### ***Proposed Developments on the Range***

Mineral exploration and mining development, roads and other linear infrastructure and land use activities on crucial habitats are of significant concern across the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou ranges. The BQCMB monitors these types of projects and provides expertise, often with recommendations on whether projects can be modified to accommodate caribou, or whether the Board recommends they not proceed.

One project the BQCMB is monitoring is the Kivalliq Hydro-Fibre Link. The Board is actively advocating for route modifications to reduce the project's impact to barren-ground caribou. Further discussions with the project proponent, communities in Nunavut and northern Manitoba, regulators and other parties are ongoing, with the Environmental Assessment process expected to begin in both Nunavut and Manitoba in 2026.

The BQCMB also has concerns about the potential impacts the proposed Grays Bay Road and Port Project (GBRP) in Nunavut. This project includes a 230 km all-season road through important barren-ground caribou habitat for several herds, including the Beverly herd. The BQCMB is participating in the Environmental Assessment Process by advocating for caribou conservation, providing technical expertise on barren-ground caribou, and representing the interests of all those who rely on the Beverly herd.

Canadian North Resources' Ferguson Lake, Nunavut, Environmental Baseline Studies is also of concern due to its proximity to Qamanirjuaq Lake and well-documented calving and post-calving areas.

The BQCMB also had concerns about the ATHA Energy Corp Thelon Property's potential adverse impacts on the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds as the project location overlaps with a critical spring migration corridor leading to Beverly and Qamanirjuaq calving grounds.



Photos L to R courtesy the narwhal.ca, jvtcwinterroad.ca, and Thomas Sammurtok



# Top Issues for the BQCMB

## Implementation of the Caribou Management Plan

The BQCMB’s 10-year Caribou Management Plan, “Caribou is Life,” may be complete but the work has only just begun. To date, the Plan itself has been distributed across the range, the Caribou Connect online tracking tool is gathering data, the one-page infographic has been translated into Dene, Inuktitut, and Athapaskan Dene, and the Caribou is Life Edu-Kit has been distributed to 37 schools across the range.

An important next step is revising the Vulnerability Assessment (VA) process that was initially developed in 2015. Vulnerability Assessments are critical to assessing the overall health of the herds. By knowing how vulnerable the herds are, the BQCMB can recommend actions to governments, communities and others to manage negative effects and support herd sustainability.

The VA also guides the Board in developing its own programs to help the herds recover. A Working Group of BQCMB members and staff will continue to develop this over the coming months.

By knowing how vulnerable the herds are, the BQCMB can recommend actions to governments, communities and others to manage negative effects and support herd sustainability.

## Kivalliq Harvest Reporting Project

Collecting harvest information for the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds is important to the BQCMB, and communities in the Kivalliq region of Nunavut are interested in tracking this data as well. From 2017 to 2021, the Kivalliq Harvest Reporting Project gathered this information with financial support from the Nunavut General Monitoring Program, however it was disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic and later, gaps in funding.

In 2024 the Arviat Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO) expressed interest in getting the program up and running again and the BQCMB supported them in obtaining funding to do so. Since June 2024, the Arviat HTO has been leading the program, with the BQCMB providing administrative support and through providing harvest calendars to the HTO.

The program’s funding ends at the end of 2025 but it is hoped further funding can be secured to continue it.



# BQCMB Communications

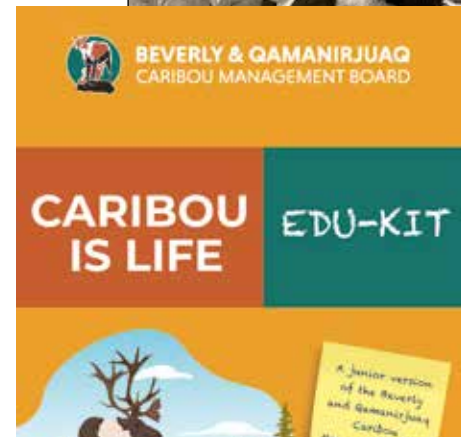
## 40-Year Anniversary newsletter

In May 2024, the BQCMB celebrated “40 Years of Co-Management” with a special double issue of the Caribou News in Brief newsletter. The newsletter contained 16 pages of highlights spanning the years 1981 (when the need for a co-management board emerged) to 2023 when the latest 10-year Management Agreement was signed by all parties.



## Caribou Edu-Kit in Schools

A key part of the BQCMB’s Management Plan, Caribou is Life, is community connection, including more outreach with caribou-using communities. In March 2024, the BQCMB distributed its new Caribou Edu-Kit to 37 schools across the ranges of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds. The kits include a wealth of information and activities for elementary school students to learn about caribou.



## Caribou Migration Animation

Barren-ground caribou herds travel thousands of kilometres each year, and collars on a limited number of animals help to track their movements. The BQCMB created an animation showing the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds’ spring and fall migrations from 2018-2022, as they make their way up to their calving grounds in Nunavut and back down to the treeline. The animation can be viewed on the BQCMB’s YouTube channel.

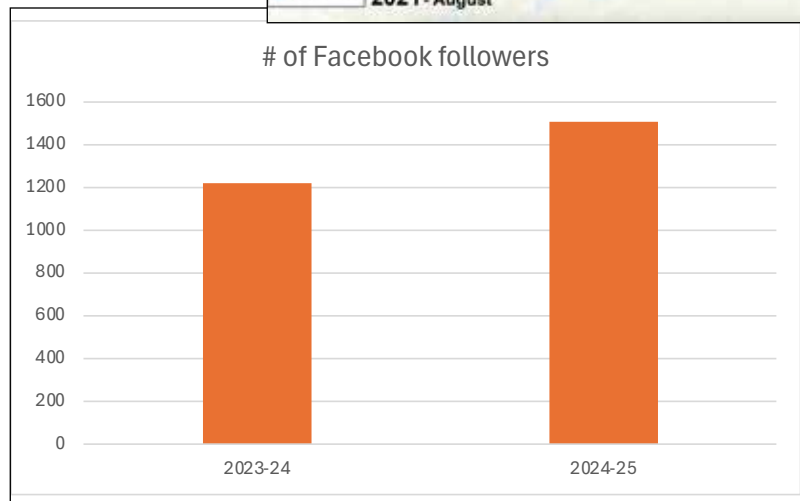


## Social Media

The BQCMB’s Facebook page has a total of 1,510 followers, an increase of 290 followers over the previous year. The Instagram page has 116 followers.

The BQCMB’s website at arctic-caribou.com received 5,800 visitors over the past year.

The BQCMB’s YouTube page now includes 10 videos.





“The way to promote a generation of respectful harvesters is to ensure they are watching somebody—parents, uncles, grandparents, cousins—so youth learn to respect the animals and the land.”

Dillon Smith, Tlicho Government, NWT



## ***BQCMB On The Land Program***

The BQCMB was pleased to provide a portion of the funding for the following activities through the On The Land Camp program:

### **Thaidene Nënë On The Land Program**

Over the winter months from December to March 2023, the Ni Hat'ni Dene guardians and local Elders led weekly workshops and training for Denegothe students from the Łutsël K'é Dene School (see photo bottom right). The students participated in the following activities:

- Ice safety awareness
- Setting and checking nets, cleaning and cooking fish
- Setting and checking traps and fur preparation
- Harvesting meat and safe food storage
- Sharing fish and meat with Elders
- Tanning caribou hides and making drums
- Storytelling and Denesuline history
- Wilderness safety and camp maintenance
- Trip and weather planning and navigation
- Dene Laws
- Caribou stewardship and respectful hunting protocols
- Harvesting and using traditional medicines

The Ni Hat'ni Dene program was designed to pass on teachings to youth. Local children and youth received hands-on activities and training from Ni Hat'ni Dene guardians, Elders, and local harvesters.

In partnership with the Łutsël K'é Dene School, all grades from pre-K to grade 12 were also invited to Hide Camps between February and May, 2025. All participants were fully immersed in the traditional Denesuline way of life. Students brought fresh meat and fish home to their families and Elders, and travelled on land by skidoo from Łutsël K'é to the hide camp on the camp days.

### **Tłicho Culture Camp**

From February 8-11, 2025, six students and two teachers from Chief Jimmy Bruneau School in Behchokò, NWT, along with four Tłicho hunters/Elders, spent two nights in the Mackay Lake area (see photo top right). The BQCMB provided partial funding for the school's 2025 Caribou Hunt Trip through its On The Land Funding Program.



Students were exposed to packing and preparing for a trip, safety preparation, selecting appropriate winter gear, setting up camp, wall tents and stoves, participating in a caribou hunt with Tłicho hunters, and learning the skills of skinning, gutting and quartering the caribou. Students learned responsible and respectful hunting techniques and gained Traditional Knowledge from Elders sharing stories of the land and past. Each student was able to bring caribou back to their family, and the school has caribou in its freezers for future traditional events, school seasonal camps, and culture programming within the school.

According to organizers, “Events like this make lasting memories for students, connect school and community and strengthen traditional learning and culture. “Masi Cho” to the BQCMB for helping support and fund our trip!”

### ***Gratitude to the Government of Saskatchewan***

The BQCMB is grateful to Saskatchewan’s Ministry of Environment for providing an additional \$14,250 to our On The Land Camp fund this past year. This unexpected and very welcome contribution provided funding for two additional culture camps for youth—one for Hatchet Lake First Nation and the other for Fond du Lac First Nation.

# **2024/25 Financial Statement**

# Financial Report

## BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

MARCH 31, 2025

This information is an excerpt from the audited financial statements which can be found at [arctic-caribou.com](http://arctic-caribou.com).

	2025	2024
<b>ASSETS</b>		
CURRENT		
Cash	\$147,097	\$ 81,174
Term deposits	38,282	38,450
Accounts receivable	35,000	9,117
Due from government agencies	2,706	7,201
Prepaid expenses	6,937	2,712
	<b>\$230,022</b>	<b>\$138,654</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$41,788	\$53,241
Payable to related party	33,299	31,761
Deferred contributions	53,000	-
	128,087	85,002
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	101,935	53,652
	<b>\$230,022</b>	<b>\$138,654</b>

# Financial Report

## BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

This information is an excerpt from the audited financial statements which can be found at [arctic-caribou.com](http://arctic-caribou.com).

	2025	2024
<b>NET ASSETS - BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$53,652</b>	<b>\$45,813</b>
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES	48,283	7,839
<b>NET ASSETS - END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$101,935</b>	<b>\$53,652</b>

# Financial Report

## BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

### STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

This information is an excerpt from the audited financial statements which can be found at [arctic-caribou.com](http://arctic-caribou.com).

	2025	2024	BUDGET
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Core Funding			
CIRNAC	50,000	50,002	50,000
Manitoba	50,000	50,000	50,000
Saskatchewan	50,000	50,000	50,000
Northwest Territories	50,020	50,000	50,000
Nunavut	50,000	50,000	50,000
Kivalliq Region	10,000	10,000	10,000
Ghotelnene K'Odtjneh Dene	10,000	10,000	10,000
Tlicho Government	10,000	10,000	10,000
Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation	10,000	10,000	10,000
Athabasca DNNLC	10,000	10,000	10,000
	<b>300,022</b>	300,022	300,000
<b>Other Funding</b>			
Canada Helps Promo	159	106	60
Caribou Management Plan	56,930	25,178	50,000
Interest earned	27	15	-
Management Agreement	-	35,051	-
NGMP Harvest Reporting	-	20,760	-
On the Land Funding	14,250	-	-
Youth/Elder Participation	-	5,000	-
	<b>71,366</b>	<b>86,110</b>	<b>50,060</b>
	<b>371,366</b>	<b>386,132</b>	<b>350,060</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Administration	273,483	292,304	300,060
Programs	49,600	85,989	50,000
	<b>323,083</b>	<b>378,293</b>	<b>350,060</b>
<b>EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$ 48,283</b>	<b>\$ 7,839</b>	<b>-</b>

# Financial Report

## BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

This information is an excerpt from the audited financial statements which can be found at [arctic-caribou.com](http://arctic-caribou.com).

	2025	2024
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Excess of revenues over expenses	\$ 48,283	\$7,839
<b>Changes in non-cash working capital</b>		
Accounts receivable	(25,883)	47,503
Prepaid expenses	(4,225)	(1,462)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(11,453)	(11,908)
Deferred contributions	53,000	(80,889)
Due from government agencies	4,495	(3,300)
	64,217	(42,217)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Proceeds from (payments to acquire) term deposits	168	(2,588)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net proceeds from (payments to) Scholarship fund	1,538	1,533
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH FLOW	65,923	(43,272)
CASH - BEGINNING OF YEAR	81,174	124,446
<b>CASH - END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$147,097</b>	81,174

# Financial Report

## BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

### SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

This information is an excerpt from the audited financial statements which can be found at [arctic-caribou.com](http://arctic-caribou.com).

	2025	2024	BUDGET
<b>ADMINISTRATION</b>			
Accounting and legal fees	\$12,272	\$6,570	\$9,000
Administration	-	6,914	-
Advertising	1,818	-	500
Bad debt	15,000	15,000	-
Bank charges and interest	244	1,230	1,000
Biologist implementation	31,564	-	27,760
Caribou News	-	4,588	-
Chairperson Stipend	9,000	9,000	9,000
Communications implementation	13,257	46,349	25,000
Contract Biologist	48,713	39,946	60,000
Contract communications	39,373	34,491	55,000
Donations	106	6,250	-
Executive director	42,758	33,566	55,000
Meetings	13,081	14,757	15,000
Office stationary and supplies	1,903	988	1,000
On the land camps	24,250	37,106	10,000
Postage, courier, printing	2,232	2,402	2,500
Scholarship	-	-	2,500
Stationary, office supplies	-	1,000	0
Telephone	1,704	1,850	1,800
Travel	16,208	28,969	25,000
Website	-	1,328	-
	<b>273,483</b>	292,304	300,060
<b>PROGRAMS</b>			
Caribou Management Plan	49,600	25,178	50,000
Management Agreement	-	35,051	-
NGMP Harvest Reporting	-	20,760	-
Youth/Elder Participation	-	5,000	-
	<b>49,600</b>	85,989	50,000
	<b>\$323,083</b>	\$378,293	\$350,060

# **Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Barren Ground Caribou Management Agreement 2023-2032**

## **BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ BARREN-GROUND CARIBOU MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT**

THIS AGREEMENT made on the 24 day of July 2023 BETWEEN:

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, as represented by the Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (hereinafter referred to as “Canada”);

and

THE GOVERNMENT OF MANITOBA, as represented by the Minister of Natural Resources and Northern Development (hereinafter referred to as “Manitoba”);

and

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

and

THE GOVERNMENT OF NUNAVUT, as represented by the Minister of Environment (hereinafter referred to as “Nunavut”); and

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

and

THE ATHABASCA DENESŪĹINÉ;

and

GHOTELNENE K’ODTĹNEH DENE;

and

THE INUIT OF THE KIVALLIQ REGION;

and

THE TĹĹCHQ GOVERNMENT;

and

THE ŁUTSĹĹ K’É DENE FIRST NATION;

and

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES MÉTIS NATION.

(the PARTIES).

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 among the above public and Indigenous governments and Indigenous organizations;

AND WHEREAS the Parties hereto recognize that, as well as the value of the caribou to all Canadians generally, a special relationship exists between Indigenous harvesters and the caribou;

AND WHEREAS coordinated information and project management among Indigenous and public governments, communities, organizations and by industry and other stakeholders is required for determining trends in population size, herd movements, seasonal habitat requirements and other key information;

NOW THEREFORE 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 Northwest Territories Wildlife Act – section 12;
- (d) The Nunavut Wildlife Act – section 175 (1)
- (e) The Nunavut Land Claims Agreement – section 5.9.5
- (f) The Saskatchewan Wildlife Act – section 9; agree that:

#### **A. Definitions in this Agreement**

1. “Beverly herd” means barren-ground caribou which give birth to their young in the Beverly Lake and the Queen Maud Gulf areas in Nunavut, and migrate into the Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.
2. “Qamanirjuaq herd” means barren-ground caribou which give birth to their young near Qamanirjuaq Lake in Nunavut and migrate into Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and the Northwest Territories.
3. “Indigenous harvesters” means First Nation, Metis, and Inuit people who hold Indigenous rights to harvest Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou.
4. “Habitat” means all parts of the ecosystem upon which the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds depend, including all the land, water and air they use at any time.
5. “Management” means the methods, procedures and practices which are necessary to ensure the health and conservation of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds and the maintenance of their habitat,

which may include but are not limited to the following activities: research, surveys, monitoring, public information, education, harvest studies, harvesting restrictions, law enforcement, land use and habitat conservation, predator management and other functions provided for in this Agreement.

1. "Harvest" means to hunt, shoot, kill, harm, wound, capture, trap or collect or gather caribou or parts of caribou for any purpose, or attempt to engage in such activities.
2. "Minister" means the appropriate responsible Minister of the public governments.
3. "Indigenous governments" means those Indigenous governments recognized by the Inuit, First Nation and Metis and mandated to participate in the BQCMB.
4. "Public governments" means the federal, provincial, and territorial governments that are Parties to this Agreement.

#### **A. Objectives of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board**

A joint management board shall be known as the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board, hereinafter referred to as the "Board," having the following objectives:

1. To co-ordinate management of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds with Indigenous harvesters while promoting the spirit and intent of reconciliation and recognizing the interest of all Canadians in the survival of this species.
2. To establish a process of shared responsibility among the public and Indigenous governments for the monitoring and management of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds.
3. To establish and enhance communications among Indigenous harvesters, among Indigenous harvesters and the public and Indigenous governments here to, and among the public and Indigenous governments hereto, in order to promote coordinated conservation of Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou and their habitat.
4. To implement the collective responsibilities for the conservation and management of caribou and caribou habitat protection within the spirit of this Agreement.

#### **B. 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. Develop and make conservation and management recommendations to public and Indigenous governments concerning Beverly and Qamanirjuaq 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 Indigenous harvesters. Such recommendations may be made concerning topics including, but not necessarily limited to:

- (a) sustainable use of caribou, based on acceptable levels of harvest in relation to herd size, trend and vulnerability level, respectful harvest, and harvest reporting;
  - (b) inclusion of recommended management actions, Indigenous knowledge (when appropriate) and traditional protocols from Indigenous governments and harvesters;
  - (c) caribou research proposals;
  - (d) monitoring, including monitoring methods, intensity, indicators and standardized data collection and presentation; and
  - (e) plans, processes and permit conditions for land use and human activities on the ranges.
2. To develop a management plan for the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds which will include Indigenous knowledge, where available; and, that 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. To assess and report on the implementation of the herd management plan to appropriate public and Indigenous governments, organizations, and communities.
  3. To coordinate information on the health of caribou habitat for inclusion in land use and vulnerability assessments of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds and ranges to facilitate the maintenance and protection of productive caribou habitat.
  4. Provide information to and gain feedback from the public and Indigenous harvesters through information programs and public meetings; discuss responsibilities, findings, and progress; and request input for identifying Board priorities.
  5. To submit to the Parties annual reports which shall include:
    - (a) a summary of Board activities, recommendations and responses by public and Indigenous governments;
    - (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, when possible; and
    - (d) a financial statement for the operation of the Board.
  6. To consider any other matters respecting the conservation and management of barren-ground caribou that are referred to the Board by the Parties, Board members, or any other person or organization.

### **C. Membership of the Board**

1. Up to seventeen (17) members shall be appointed to the Board as follows:

- (a) The Ministers for the Governments of Canada, Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Saskatchewan shall each appoint one senior official from their respective Ministries for a total of five (5) members;
  - (b) the Minister for Manitoba shall confirm appointments of up to three (3) members:
    - (i) two (2) who are residents of the communities of Lac Brochet and Tadoule Lake as recommended by the Northlands and Sayisi Denesųliné First and;
    - (ii) one (1) resident of the community of South Indian Lake, as recommended by the O-Pipon-Na-Piwin Cree Nation;
  - (c) the Minister for Northwest Territories shall confirm appointments of up to three (3) members:
    - (i) who are recommended by the NWT Indigenous governments or Indigenous Organizations who have traditionally harvested from the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds.
  - (d) the Minister for Nunavut shall confirm appointments recommended by the Kivalliq Wildlife Board of up to three (3) members who are residents of the communities of Arviat, Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, Rankin Inlet, or Whale Cove in the Kivalliq region of Nunavut.
  - (e) the Minister for Saskatchewan shall confirm appointments of up to three (3) members:
    - (i) up to two (2) residents from the First Nation communities of Fond du Lac, Black Lake or Hatchet Lake as recommended by the Athabasca Denesųliné Né Né Land Corporation, and
    - (ii) one (1) resident of the communities of Camsell Portage, Uranium City, Stony Rapids or Wollaston Lake Post as recommended by the province of Saskatchewan.
1. All Parties indicated above will recommend alternate members, who will represent members when they are unable to attend Board meetings. The Ministers shall confirm appointments of alternate members upon receipt of notification from the Parties.
  2. The members of the Board, and their alternates, shall be appointed for a term of five years whenever practicable, 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.
  3. Upon receipt of notification from the Parties, the Ministers shall confirm the nominations and appointments of alternate members, who will represent members when they are unable to attend Board meetings.

#### **A. Board Rules and Procedure**

The Board shall establish in writing, from time-to-time, rules and procedures for its functioning, provided however that:

1. The Chair and two Vice-Chairs (Administration and Operations) shall be elected from among the members of the Board by secret ballot and simple majority, for three (3) - year terms.
2. Thirty (30) days' notice of bi-annual Board meetings shall be given by e-mail, mail, fax or telephone, as appropriate.
3. Fifty percent plus one (50% +1) Board members physically present shall constitute a quorum. The Board may modify the requirement for being physically present by permitting use of tele- or video- conferencing facilities.
4. Decisions of the Board shall be by consensus wherever possible, and when a vote is appropriate, shall require a majority vote in favour, with each member having one vote. In case of a tie, the Chair shall be able to vote.
5. No voting by a proxy shall be allowed.
6. The Board shall hold formal in-person meetings twice yearly or more often as necessary at the call of the Chair, and the Board shall, whenever practicable, meet in communities on the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou range.
7. The Chair may call additional virtual meetings to discuss unforeseen and time-sensitive topics.
8. Board meetings are generally public meetings, although portions of any meeting may be held in- camera or designated for specified targeted audiences, when appropriate.
9. The Board shall keep summary minutes and records of its meetings, circulate them among its members and post them publicly on its website upon approval by the Board.
10. 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.

#### **B. Finances – Annual Core Funding for Board Operations**

1. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement and to funds being appropriated by the respective authority of each Party on an annual basis, the Parties hereto shall annually provide funds necessary to ensure the Board's capacity to function as outlined in this Agreement.
2. Parties shall submit annual contributions as early as possible each year, preferably within the first quarter of the fiscal year.
3. 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 \$300,000.00 in each year, and each Party shall in writing within thirty days of receipt thereof, indicate its approval, or if a Party disapproves it shall provide reasons.

In the event a majority of the Parties hereto approve the annual budget for the administrative costs, the budget shall be shared by the public governments each contributing \$50,000, and by the Indigenous government parties each contributing \$10,000.

1. Administrative costs to be shared amongst the Parties hereto shall include expenditures related to:
  - (a) maintaining a Secretariat to organize, provide for and follow up on meetings, record and distribute minutes, provide members with informational support, maintain the operation of the Board between meetings, monitor and report on annual budget and expenditures and undertake such other organizational and administrative arrangements as the Board may require, which will be provided for through hiring an Executive Director as a part-time employee (with salary and benefits);
  - (b) payment to the Chairperson of a salary or honorarium, and all travel, accommodation and related expenses incurred while working on Board activities, in accordance with federal Treasury Board guidelines.
  - (c) capacity for independent research and review through hiring a Wildlife Biologist as a part-time employee (with salary and benefits);
  - (d) hiring a Communication Specialist as a part-time employee (with salary and benefits) to produce and distribute annual reports, periodic newsletters and other informational and educational materials; produce and maintain a website and social media presence; and provide capacity for enhanced communications;
  - (e) enhancing community engagement and support;
  - (f) capacity for increasing youth participation in Board meetings and other Board activities, as appropriate;
  - (g) coordinating and overseeing implementation of the Caribou Management Plan by Parties, and conducting appropriate aspects of its implementation (e.g., communications and education);
  - (h) performing vulnerability assessments of each herd and its habitat;
  - (i) hosting Board meetings in range communities, when feasible;
  - (j) such other costs as the Parties may agree upon.
2. The Board shall annually account for all core funding contributions received and disbursed through annual audited financial statements and said records shall be available to any of the Parties for inspection upon thirty days written notice to the Chairman.

#### **A. Other Responsibilities of the Parties**

1. 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 promptly reviewing and implementing recommendations submitted by the Board, when possible.

2. Each public government shall be responsible for funding the expenses related to Board members appointed or confirmed by that Party attending Board meetings (or alternate members when members are unable to attend), including for salaries or honoraria and travel expenses, including transportation, meals, and accommodation. Out-of-province/territory travel will be required. The provisions for said expenses shall be in addition to the annual core funding for Board operations described in section F above.
3. The Parties are committed to taking all actions under this Agreement in a way that respects any Treaty or Indigenous rights of Indigenous peoples relating to the harvest and use of Beverly and Qamanirjuaq barren-ground caribou.

## **B. 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 funds provided shall be jointly shared among the Parties in proportion to expenditures incurred by each Party in generating such funds.
2. This Agreement shall take effect on the 1st day of April 2023 and shall remain in effect until terminated on the 31st day of March 2032, unless sooner terminated, for any reason, by any of the Parties hereto upon six months' notice in writing to the other Parties.
3. 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 an amended Agreement among the remaining Parties to continue the joint management board with the objectives and processes set out in this Agreement.
4. This Agreement may be amended at any time by an exchange of letters following unanimous approval by the Parties hereto.
5. 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 2012, as amended by unanimous approval of the Parties in 2022.

**Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Barren Ground  
Caribou Management Agreement  
2023-2032**

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have executed and delivered this Agreement as of the day and year first above written.

**WITNESSES TO THE AGREEMENT**

Signed on Behalf of the Government of Canada, as represented by the Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada

  
-----  
Witness

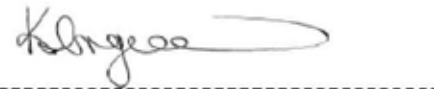
  
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Signed on Behalf of the Government of Manitoba, as represented by the Minister of Natural Resources and Northern Development

  
-----  
Witness


  
-----


Signed on Behalf of the Government of Northwest Territories, as represented by the Minister of Environment and Climate Change

  
-----  
Witness

  
-----

Signed on Behalf of the Government of Nunavut, as represented by the Minister of Environment

  
-----  
Witness

  
-----

Signed on Behalf of the Government of Saskatchewan, as represented by the Minister of Environment

  
-----  
Witness  
Emni Eltassi

  
-----  
Dana Skoropad

ATHABASCA DENESŪLINÉ



Witness



Black Lake DenesŪliné First Nation



Witness



Fond du Lac DenesŪliné First Nation



Witness



Hatchet Lake DenesŪliné First Nation

THE INUIT OF THE KIVALLIQ REGION;

Amy Kaludjak

Witness

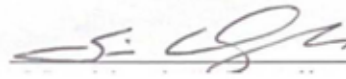


Kivalliq Wildlife Board

MANITOBA FIRST NATIONS

Wayne Wysocki

Witness



Northlands Dene First Nation

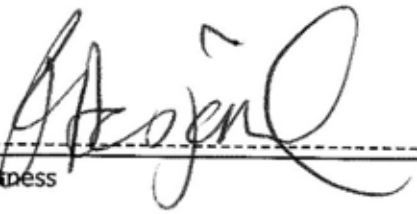


Witness

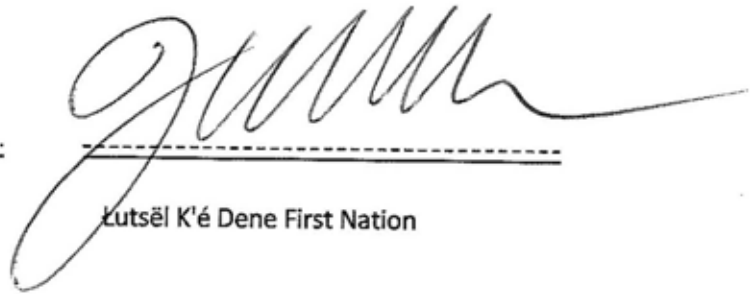


Sayisi Dene First Nation

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES INDIGENOUS ORGANIZATIONS



Witness



Lutsël K'é Dene First Nation



Witness



Northwest Territories Métis Nation



Witness



Tłı̄chǫ Government

# BQCMB 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
- 87 - May 2019 Winnipeg, MB
- 88 - November 2019 Arviat, NU
- 89 - November 2020 Virtual
- 90 - May 2021 Virtual
- 91 - November 2021 Virtual
- 92 - May 2022 Winnipeg, MB
- 93 - November 2022 Prince Albert, SK
- 94 - May 2023 Yellowknife, NWT
- 95 - November 2023 Churchill, MB
- 96 - May 2024 Winnipeg, MB
- 97 - December 2024 Saskatoon, SK



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