



Aboriginal Affairs and
Northern Development Canada

Affaires autochtones et
Développement du Nord Canada

Canada



The James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and the Northeastern Quebec Agreement

Annual Reports 2008-2009 / 2009-2010

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FOREWORD

On behalf of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), I am pleased to present the report on the implementation of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA) and the Northeastern Quebec Agreement (NEQA).

This report covers the period from April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2010. It provides readers with an overview of the implementation process of the JBNQA and NEQA, and a summary of federal activities and expenditures related to the implementation of these Agreements.

During this period, on-going efforts were made to fulfill the obligations under these Agreements. Some of these achievements include the signing of Complementary Agreements No. 19 and 20, the coming into force of *Bill C-28: An Act to amend the Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act*, the signing of a five year agreement with the Cree to fund the Eeyou-Eenou Police Force, and a tripartite five-year agreement on housing in Nunavik.

The results achieved during the 2008-2010 period represent the work done in partnership with the Cree, Inuit and Naskapi, based on mutual respect and trust, with the cooperation of many federal departments and agencies.

Allan Macdonald

Director General

Implementation Branch

Treaties and Aboriginal Government

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BACKGROUND

The James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA) was signed on November 11, 1975, by the Cree and Inuit representatives, the Governments of Quebec and Canada, the “Société de développement de la Baie James”, the “Société d’énergie de la Baie James” and “Hydro-Québec”. On January 31, 1978, the Naskapi Band of Schefferville signed the Northeastern Quebec Agreement (NEQA) with the Governments of Quebec and Canada, the “Société de développement de la Baie James”, the “Société d’énergie de la Baie James”, “Hydro-Québec”, the Grand Council of the Crees (of Quebec) and the Northern Quebec Inuit Association, thus establishing similar rights to those acquired by the Cree and the Inuit under the JBNQA.

The JBNQA and NEQA are the first comprehensive land claim agreements signed in modern times between the Governments of Quebec and Canada and Aboriginal people. These Agreements include self-government components and lay the foundations for a new relationship between the Cree, the Inuit, the Naskapi and the Government of Canada. The territory covered by the JBNQA and NEQA includes more than one million square kilometres of land in Quebec between the 48th and 62nd parallels. It was once part of a larger federal territory known as Rupert’s Land of which two vast stretches were transferred to Quebec in 1898 and in 1912.

Under the terms of the JBNQA and the NEQA, Aboriginal communities of the region exchanged their rights and territorial interests for other rights and benefits, as specified in the Agreements. The JBNQA and the NEQA define the land regime applicable to the Cree, the Inuit and the Naskapi, as well as their rights in many areas such as resource management, economic development, policing and administration of justice, health and social services and environmental protection.

Finally, the Cree, Inuit and Naskapi are the beneficiaries of a range of services and programs to which the federal and provincial governments contribute on an annual basis. In this sense, the implementation of the JBNQA and the NEQA requires the participation of a number of federal departments and agencies, most of which, as part of their respective mandates, provide funding for the government programs to which the beneficiaries continue to have access in accordance with the Agreements.

For a map of Cree, Inuit and Naskapi communities in Quebec, please visit our website at: <http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/Mobile/Nations/carte960/carte-eng.html>

IMPLEMENTING THE JBNQA AND THE NEQA

In 1981, the House of Commons Standing Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development urged the federal government to address outstanding issues related to the JBNQA. In 1982, after the tabling of a departmental report, the Tait Report, the federal government introduced a series of measures to address JBNQA implementation-related issues. The same year, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development was given overall responsibility for coordinating all federal government activities related to the implementation of both JBNQA and NEQA.

Over the years, the Government of Canada has signed two “implementation agreements” with the Naskapi and Inuit and one out-of-court settlement with the Cree:

- An Agreement respecting the Implementation of the Northeastern Quebec Agreement, 1990;
- An Agreement respecting the Implementation of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement between her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada and Makivik Corporation, 1990; and

- An Agreement concerning a New Relationship between the Government of Canada and the Cree of Eeyou Istchee, 2008.

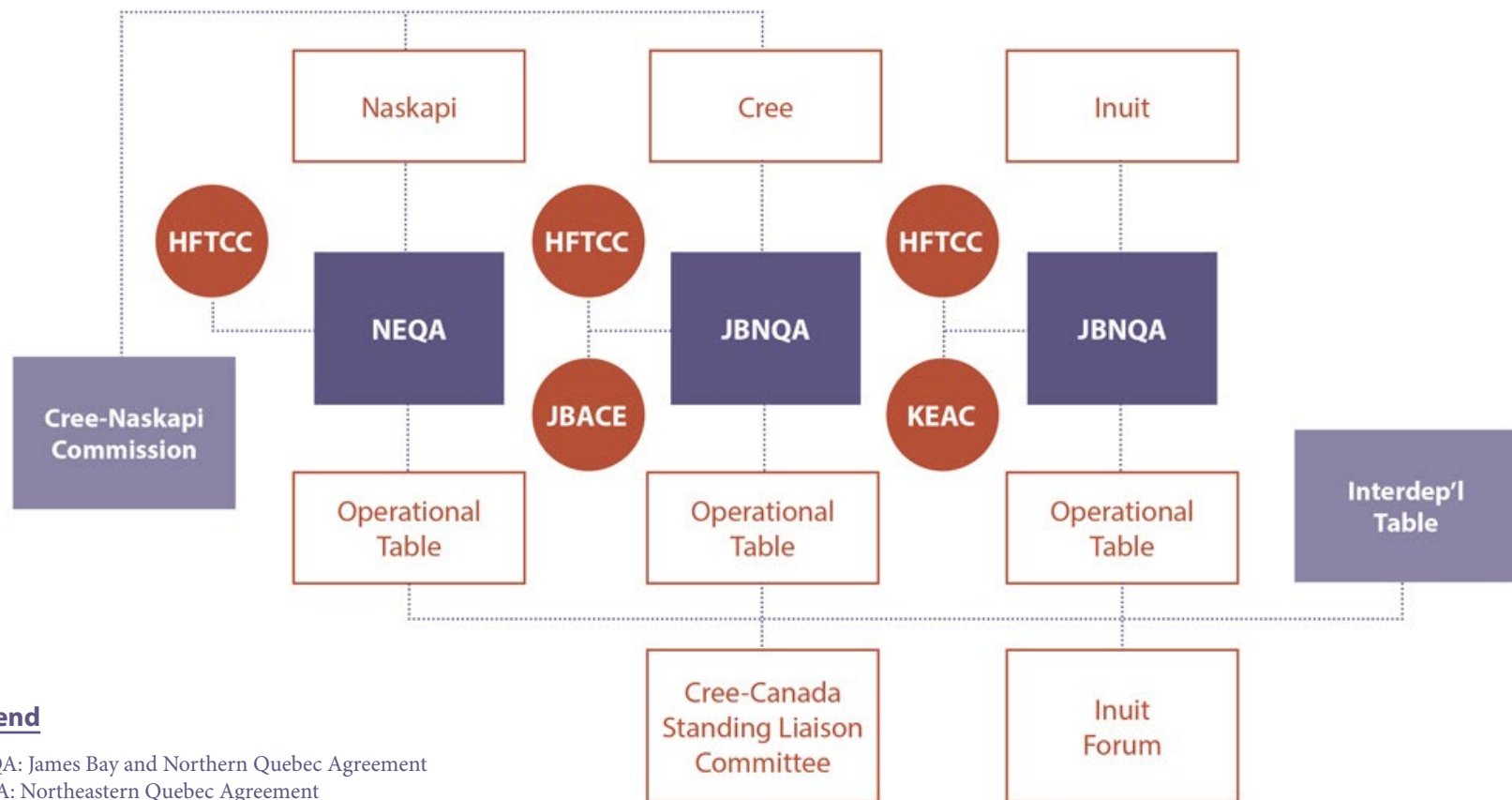
For more information on these Agreements, please visit our website at: <http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100030604/1100100030605>

JBNQA and NEQA Implementation Process

Implementation Branch (IB) of the Treaties and Aboriginal Government Sector (TAG) at INAC is responsible for the coordination of all activities related to the implementation of the JBNQA and the NEQA. To fulfill its mandate and the federal obligations tied to these Agreements, IB regularly represents the federal government on numerous implementation and advisory committees that bring together government stakeholders and Cree, Inuit and Naskapi representatives.

(See organizational chart on next page)

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESSES OF IMPLEMENTATION BRANCH (IB)



Legend

JBNQA: James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement
 NEQA: Northeastern Quebec Agreement
 HFTCC: Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee
 JBACE: James Bay Advisory Committee on Environment
 KEAC: Kativik Environment Advisory Committee

JBNQA and NEQA Committees

IB is part of two implementation committees: the Inuit Forum and the Cree-Canada Standing Liaison Committee.

Inuit Forum

The Inuit Forum is a high-level committee dedicated to discussing strategic JBNQA implementation issues. It includes an Inuit delegation as well as a federal delegation for whom the representative is the Senior Assistant Deputy Minister responsible for claims issues. The Inuit Forum, created in 1993 shortly after the signing of the Agreement Respecting the Implementation of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement between Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada and Makivik Corporation, provides the opportunity to discuss issues related to the implementation of the JBNQA. In 2009-2010, the Inuit Forum was reformed to focus discussions on strategic issues rather than on strictly operational issues. The Inuit Forum met twice in the period of 2008-2010.

Cree-Canada Standing Liaison Committee

The Cree-Canada Standing Liaison Committee is a high-level committee dedicated to discussing strategic JBNQA implementation issues. The Committee includes a Cree delegation as well as a federal delegation for whom the representative is the Senior Assistant Deputy Minister responsible for claims issues. The Cree-Canada Standing Liaison Committee was created in 2008 following the signing of the Agreement Concerning a New Relationship between the Government of

Canada and the Cree of Eeyou Istchee (New Relationship Agreement). As provided for in Chapter 8 of this Agreement, the Committee meets at least twice each fiscal year. The Committee met for the first time in 2009.

Cree-Naskapi Commission

The Cree-Naskapi Commission was created in 1984 following the enactment of the *Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act*. As stipulated in the Act, the Cree-Naskapi Commission consists of three commissioners appointed by the Governor General in Council upon recommendation of the Cree Regional Authority (CRA) and the Naskapi community of Kawawachikamach. Its mandate, among other responsibilities, consists of investigating claims related to the application of the *Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act*. The Cree-Naskapi Commission must also prepare bi-annual reports on the application of the Act to be tabled in Parliament by the Minister of INAC. IB is responsible for addressing the recommendations made by the commissioners in these reports.

Operational and Technical Tables

IB participates in three operational tables (Inuit, Cree and Naskapi) dedicated to the discussion of various matters and challenges at the operational level relating to the implementation of both the JBNQA and the NEQA. IB also sits on a number of technical tables used to settle specific matters or issues regarding housing, environment, transfer payments, etc.

JBNQA and NEQA Interdepartmental Table

The JBNQA and the NEQA Interdepartmental Table is a regional caucus that enables federal partners responsible for the implementation of these Agreements to deliberate and make recommendations to resolve various operational matters related to implementation activities. During the period of 2008-2010, the federal partners met twice.

Dispute Resolution Mechanisms

Dispute resolution mechanisms are included in the two implementation agreements with the Naskapi and Inuit (NEQA and JBNQA) and in the out-of-court settlement (New Relationship Agreement) with the Cree. Parties can use dispute resolution mechanisms to settle contentious issues pertaining to the interpretation, administration or implementation of the JBNQA and the NEQA, or as specified in these Agreements. These mechanisms are generally initiated by a bipartite or tripartite consultation phase. Should a satisfactory resolution for all parties to the dispute not be reached, the initial phase is followed by a mediation process and possible, arbitration.

JBNQA and NEQA Advisory Committees

The Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee (HFTCC), the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment (JBACE) and the Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee (KEAC) are the three advisory committees created under Sections 22, 23, and 24 of the

JBNQA. These three committees oversee the implementation of special regimes established under the JBNQA, particularly with regard to environmental protection and wildlife harvesting rights. INAC and its federal partners participate in these committees by offering technical expertise in many areas, while ensuring continued participation in the land and environmental management regimes.

Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee

The Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee (HFTCC) was formed under Section 24 of the JBNQA. It consists of Aboriginal representatives and representatives from both levels of government. The federal representatives at HFTCC are INAC, Environment Canada and Fisheries and Oceans Canada. HFTCC's mandate is to study, manage and in certain cases monitor and regulate the hunting, fishing and trapping regime. HFTCC plays an advisory role and makes recommendations to both provincial and federal governments. It holds annual meetings in the Northern communities to explain its activities and consult with local people about its mandate and broad objectives. Sub-committees, made up of Aboriginal and governments representatives, have been formed to deal with specific issues such as game animal, parks, fishing, outfitting operations, marketing of caribou meat and land use. For more information, please see HFTCC website at: <http://www.cccpp-hftcc.com>

James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment and Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee

The James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment (JBACE) and the Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee (KEAC) were formed under Sections 22 and 23 of the JBNQA to provide advices to both provincial and federal governments on policies and regulations likely to have an impact on the natural and social environments of Aboriginal communities. JBACE is responsible for the territory located south of the 55th parallel while KEAC is responsible for the territory north of the 55th parallel. Each committee consists of Aboriginal representatives, as well as representatives from Governments of Quebec and Canada. At the federal level, the representatives are from INAC, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Environment Canada and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency. For more information, please see JBACE and KEAC websites at: www.ccebj-jbace.ca/ and www.keaccek.ca/en/

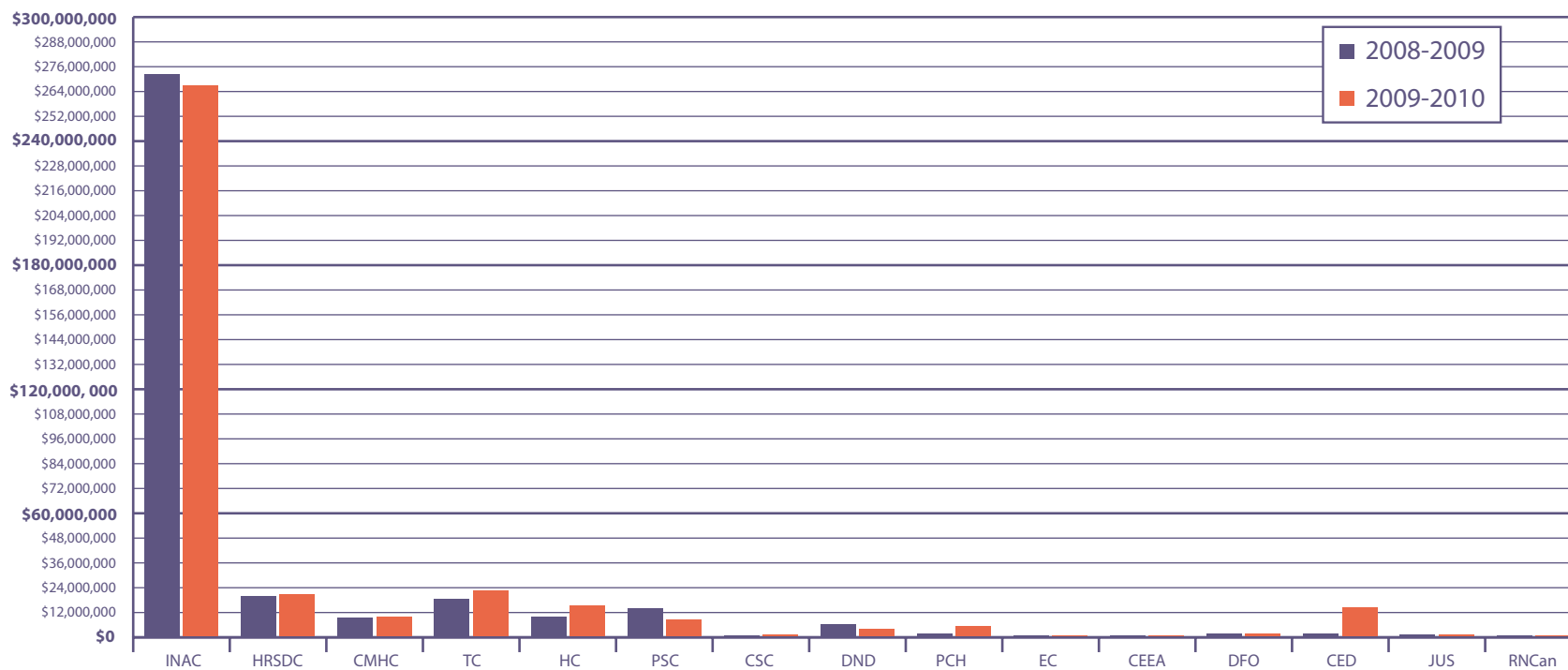
FEDERAL FUNDING OF JBNQA AND NEQA¹

The implementation of the JBNQA and the NEQA requires the participation of a number of federal departments and agencies. For the period of 2008-2010, these federal departments and agencies have allocated a total of \$831,206,400 to Cree, Inuit and Naskapi under the obligations created by the JBNQA and the NEQA. For a detailed list of departments and agencies' activities, please see Appendix 1.

*(See **Distribution of Federal Government Expenditures** graph on next page and **Summary of Federal Government Expenditures** table on page 8)*

¹ These figures were provided by federal departments and agencies and include actual expenditures for the programs to which beneficiaries continue to have access under these Agreements. In the event of discrepancies between these figures and the official figures from federal departments and agencies, the official figures will prevail.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (\$M)²



² These figures are rounded to the nearest 100th.

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES³

	2008-2009	2009-2010	Total
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC)	\$271,543,700	\$266,101,000	\$537,644,700
Human Resources and Skills Development Canada ⁴ (HRSDC)	\$19,287,700	\$20,272,800	\$39,560,500
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) ⁵	\$59,574,700	\$73,264,700	\$132,839,400
Transport Canada (TC)	\$17,880,400	\$21,779,900	\$39,660,300
Health Canada (HC)	\$9,208,200	\$14,705,100	\$23,913,300
Public Safety Canada (PSC)	\$13,516,000	\$7,869,800	\$21,385,800
Correctional Service of Canada (CSC)	\$432,100	\$469,600	\$901,700
National Defence (DND)	\$5,729,400	\$3,600,000	\$9,329,400
Canadian Heritage (PCH)	\$1,199,500	\$4,849,500	\$6,049,000
Environment Canada (EC)	\$137,300	\$238,000	\$375,300
Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEEA)	\$145,500	\$245,500	\$391,000
Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)	\$1,146,700	\$1,190,500	\$2,337,200
Canada Economic Development (CED)	\$1,131,500	\$13,925,700	\$15,057,200
Justice Canada (JUS)	\$787,200	\$865,800	\$1,653,000
Natural Resources Canada (NRCan)	\$52,500	\$56,100	\$108,600
TOTAL	\$401,772,400	\$429,434,000	\$831,206,400

³ These figures are rounded to the nearest 100th.

⁴ Includes Service Canada expenditures.

⁵ Includes contributions to the « Société d'habitation du Québec » (SHQ).

JBNQA AND NEQA IMPLEMENTATION STATUS REPORT, 2008-2010

The following section provides an overview⁶ of the main activities carried out by federal departments and agencies as part of the implementation of JBNQA and NEQA.

Legislation and Agreements

Complementary Agreement No. 19

Complementary Agreement No. 19 replaces provisions concerning the Sûreté du Québec Cree Units and the Cree Community Police Forces provided for in subsections 19.1 and 19.2 of the JBNQA, with new provisions establishing the creation of a regional police force to be called the Eeyou-Eenou Police. Complementary Agreement No. 19 was signed on May 27, 2008, by the Minister of Public Safety Canada and the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. This change fulfills Canada's commitment under subsection 10.3 of the Agreement Concerning a New Relationship between the Government of Canada and the Cree of Eeyou Istchee (New Relationship Agreement).

⁶ Please note that this is an overview and not an exhaustive list of activities carried by federal departments and agencies regarding the implementation of these Agreements. For more information, please see Appendix 1.

Complementary Agreement No. 20

In 2008, Complementary Agreement No. 20 changing the definition of “administrator” set out in subsection 22.1.1 of the JBNQA, was signed by the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. This change fulfills Canada's commitment under subsection 10.2 of the Agreement Concerning a New Relationship between the Government of Canada and the Cree of Eeyou Istchee (New Relationship Agreement).

Bill C-28: An Act to amend the Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act

The Act to amend the Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act (Bill C-28) received Royal Assent on June 11, 2009 and came into force on February 1, 2010. The enactment of this law has made it possible to equip the Cree Regional Authority (CRA) with additional powers, allowing the CRA to receive and carry out certain responsibilities that had been previously assumed by the federal government under the JBNQA. The Act also incorporated the Cree of Oujé-Bougoumou into the JBNQA and the *Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act* regimes, as the ninth Cree band. These amendments fulfill Canada's commitment under subsection 3.3 of the Agreement Concerning a New Relationship between the Government of Canada and the Cree of Eeyou Istchee (New Relationship Agreement) and article 29 of Complementary Agreement No. 22⁷.

⁷ Complementary Agreement No.22 is not yet in force. The text was tabled in the House of Commons on December 12, 2012.

Indian Registration and Land Regimes

Indian Registration

Indian registration is a joint responsibility between INAC and the Cree and Naskapi communities. During the period of 2008-2010, the Department paid out \$260,400 to the Cree and \$14,500 to the Naskapi for maintaining the Indian Register.

Cree-Naskapi Land Registry

During the period of 2008-2010, 44 cadastral maps were prepared by the Surveyor General's Office of Natural Resources Canada for the registration of land interests on Cree lands and updating the registration plans of Cree and Naskapi communities. 1:8000 scale aerial photos of the Waskaganish, Eastmain, Wemindji and Chisasibi communities were also taken and were used to produce map sheets and digital orthophotographs showing the village portion of these communities. This mapping was used to update registration plans and the real property inventory.

Creation of Oujé-Bougoumou and Land Transfer of Block D to Chisasibi

The Surveyor General's Office of Natural Resources Canada was involved in various active files such as the creation of Oujé-Bougoumou and land transfer in Chisasibi. Territorial descriptions were analyzed regarding the creation of Oujé-Bougoumou. For the land transfer of Block D to Chisasibi, the land was surveyed by marking off the contaminated area.

First Nation Forestry Program

In 2008-2010, the Waswanipi Mishtuk Corporation received a contribution of \$98,500 to carry out silviculture work on an area of nearly 650 hectares as part of the First Nation Forestry Program (FNFP), jointly funded by INAC and Natural Resources Canada. This work included activities such as mosaic cutting, site preparation, plantation maintenance and reforestation for a total of 180,000 trees. Eleven kilometres of logging road construction work was also completed.

In 2009-2010, the Oujé-Bougoumou Cree community received a \$10,100 contribution to carry out a pre-feasibility study to estimate the supply costs of wood chips to run a power development. When required, the projects proposed under the FNFP were evaluated by the Canadian Forest Service of Natural Resources Canada according to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*.

Health and Social Services

Health Canada

The federal government contributes to the health of the Cree, the Inuit and Naskapi living on JBNQA and NEQA territory through a number of health programs and initiatives, the funding for which is primarily assumed by Health Canada's First Nations and Inuit Health Branch (FNIHB). These programs and services support those offered by health authorities in the Cree, Inuit and Naskapi communities. In 2008-2010, the FNIHB paid out \$23,913,300 for the operation of 15 programs related to First Nations and Inuit health.

Northern Contaminants Program

This program works to reduce the contaminants in traditional foods and provides information to assist northern communities in making informed decisions about their diet. In 2008-2010, INAC paid out a total of \$280,800 to implement two projects: the coordination of research on contaminants in Nunavik and the creation of a newsletter on health, nutrition and contaminants, as well as other local initiatives related to contaminants.

Social Development

The communities of Mistissini, Waswanipi and Kawawachikamach receive income assistance services directly from INAC. These services are provided by the Government of Quebec in the remaining Cree communities covered by the JBNQA. In 2008-2010, INAC paid out \$4,668,900 to the Cree and \$1,663,000 to the Naskapi under the Income Assistance Program and the First Nations National Child Benefit Re-investment Program.

The Government of Canada also contributes to social development by funding programs and activities designed to improve health and quality of life in communities through the National Strategy for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities (NSIPD) and the Family Violence Prevention Program (FVPP). In 2008-2010, INAC paid out \$297,400 to the Cree, \$389,800 to the Inuit and \$26,800 to the Naskapi to implement these programs.

Housing

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) offers programs to the Inuit through the “Société d’habitation du Québec” (SHQ) under federal-provincial cost-sharing agreements. The SHQ delivers and manages these programs. In 2008-2010, CMHC provided \$114,831,300 to the SHQ for the Inuit of Nunavik.

CMHC also works with the Cree and the Naskapi to offer these households access to affordable, suitably sized, quality homes. To fulfil its obligations, CMHC provided a total of \$16,475,200 to the Cree and \$1,532,900 to the Naskapi for the period of 2008-2010.

SUBSIDIZED HOUSING FOR THE PERIOD OF 2008-2010

	Cree	Naskapi	Inuit
2008-2009	2200	141	n/a
2009-2010	2228	146	n/a

Nunavik Housing Agreement

The Governments of Quebec and Canada and the Inuit renewed a tripartite agreement on housing in Nunavik on March 24, 2010. This new 5-year agreement will make possible the construction of approximately 340 social housing units in Nunavik. As set out in this agreement, the Government of Canada will fund the construction of the housing units while the Government of Quebec will assume the operating deficit over a 15-year period. Makivik Corporation will be the main contractor for the construction of the buildings and the Kativik Municipal Housing Bureau will be the owner and manager. To implement this agreement, INAC contributed to Makivik Corporation a total of \$13,802,900 in 2008-2009 and \$14,221,000 in 2009-2010.

Inuit Housing Construction in Chisasibi

In 2008-2009, INAC transferred \$750,000 to Makivik Corporation for the construction of three houses for the Inuit in Chisasibi. In doing so, the federal government honored its commitment under paragraph 29.0.42 of the JBNQA.

Education and Professional Development

As established by the JBNQA and NEQA, the federal government provides funding for the Cree School Board, the Central Québec School Board and the Kativik School Board on the basis of annual budgets,

providing for operating and capital costs. The Government of Canada contributes annually to the Government of Quebec 75% of the approved budgets for the Cree School Board and the Central Québec School Board and 25% of the approved budget for the Kativik School Board. To fulfil its obligation in education, the federal government transferred to the “Ministère de l’éducation, du loisir et du sport” \$128,827,500 in 2008-2009 and \$127,457,600 in 2009-2010.

New Paths for Education

This federal program aims to strengthen communities’ education capacity, improve the quality of classroom teaching, promote community and parental involvement and aid the school-to-work transition. In 2008-2010, INAC contributed \$3,596,800 to this program. These funds were allocated as follows:

	Cree School Board	Kativik School Board	Central Québec School Board
2008-2009	\$1,200,300	\$942,500	\$56,800
2009-2010	\$928,900	\$424,600	\$43,700

Avataq Cultural Institute

In 2008-2010, INAC paid out \$2,367,400 to Avataq Cultural Institute for funding agreements in regards to tuition fees and education-related programs, particularly the Post-Secondary Student Support Program (PSSSP) and the Cultural/Educational Centers Program.

First Nations and Inuit Youth Employment Strategy

The First Nations and Inuit Youth Employment Strategy (FNIYES) aims to assist youth in acquiring skills and work experience in order to facilitate the school-to-work transition. In 2008-2010, INAC contributed \$1,391,900 to the Cree and Naskapi⁸ to fund activities such as career fairs, conferences on professional skills and leadership, science camps, extracurricular visits, mentoring activities and internships in the communities.

Aboriginal Human Resources Development Strategy

The Aboriginal Human Resources Development Strategy (AHRDS) of Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC) enables Aboriginal organizations in Quebec that are signatories to aboriginal human resources development agreements to implement their own job market programs that foster their clientele's integration to employment. In 2008-2010, HRSDC has paid a total of \$39,560,500 to the Cree, Inuit and Naskapi for the implementation of this strategy. The funding

allocated to the Cree, Inuit and Naskapi has provided various employability measures to their respective clienteles, notably by promoting the return to work or school for more than 4,603 Inuit and over 4,449 Cree.

Administration of Justice

Cree Justice Committees

The Cree Justice Committees offer training sessions to members of the communities to enable them to implement community justice programs. The objective of the Cree Regional Authority (CRA) is to establish Cree Justice Committees in communities where there are none, and to continue supporting existing committees. In 2008-2010, Justice Canada has paid \$189,600 for the functioning of these committees.

Makivik Justice Project

The Makivik Justice Project is based on culturally sensitive approaches for the administration of justice that favours individual, family and community healing and examines the underlying problems that leads members of the community to have troubles with the law. The project aims to promote and maintain peace and harmony in the community, to fight crimes and resolve conflicts in a way that acknowledges culture, values, lifestyle and inuit knowledge, while giving victims the means to act. In 2008-2010, Justice Canada has paid \$324,000 for the implementation of this project.

⁸ Since 2006-2007, the funds designated to the Inuit under these employment programs are transferred to Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC).

Naskapi Justice Healing Program

The objective of the Naskapi Justice Healing Program is to resolve conflicts and fight crimes using approaches that emphasize individual, family and community healing. The program therefore seeks to address the needs of offenders, victims and Naskapi families, while strengthening the role of community members in the administration of justice. The implementation of this program requires the awareness of the community and justice committee's members to various matters on communication and conflict resolution, as well as the maintenance of peace and aboriginal justice. In 2008-2010, Justice Canada contributed a total of \$80,000 for activities related to this program.

Police Services and Correctional Facilities

Eeyou-Eenou Police Force Funding Agreement

A new 5-year funding agreement for the Eeyou-Eenou police force was concluded on June 18, 2009. This agreement is the result of the negotiation and review of Complementary Agreement No. 19 which amended Section 19 of the JBNQA. This new agreement will allow for at least 70 police officers to patrol Cree communities.

Aboriginal Pathways

Aboriginal Pathways are units, rows of cells or individual houses in correctional facilities designed to provide a traditional Aboriginal healing environment. The operational framework of this program is based on principles of healing provided by Elders or Spiritual advisors. The

initiatives, interventions, case management and services offered to offenders are centred on Aboriginal cultural, traditional and ceremonial practices. The Elders or Spiritual advisors and Aboriginal liaison officers play a vital role in the establishment of this environment. The first pathway was officially implemented in 2002-2003. However, this initiative's tremendous success has made it possible for these services to be expanded in 2009.

Protecting the environment

Enforcement of the Wildlife Act

Environment Canada's Wildlife Enforcement Division conducted advisory sessions in the James Bay Territory as part of the development of its program for the wildlife enforcement officers for the North program.

In addition to its regular inspection and investigation activities related to the protection of wildlife in the James Bay Territory, Environment Canada has worked hard to raise awareness and educate the public, notably by a consultation tour of the various communities under the JBNQA environmental regime. The tour, whose aim was to gather information on issues of concern for the Cree, Inuit and Naskapi, also allowed a greater awareness from the perspective of the beneficiaries in the planning of activities related to the enforcement of the *Wildlife Act* by Environment Canada and its partners.

Research on Northern Ecosystems

In 2008-2009, Environment Canada funded three research projects on northern ecosystems:

- The Cree Regional Authority (CRA) was awarded \$50,000 to pursue its project called “*Data Collection Pilot Project on Migratory Birds on the Eeyou Istchee*”;
- The Kativik Regional Government (KRG) received \$35,000 for its project entitled “*Climate Change in Nunavik and Northern Quebec: Access to the Territory and Resources*”; and
- The Naskapi of Kawawachikamach received a financial contribution of \$25,000 for their project called “*Development and Implementation of a Communication Strategy for Community Use and Dynamic Transmission of the Naskapi Ecological Knowledge*”.

Environmental Assessments

The JBNQA establishes the environmental assessment processes for development projects located in the James Bay Territory; the Cree participate in the assessment of projects affecting the territory south of the 55th parallel while the Inuit are responsible for the assessment of projects affecting the territory north of the 55th parallel. However, as defined under the JBNQA, the administrator is responsible for making the final decision regarding the review of development projects in the James Bay territory.

At the federal level, the administrator is the President of the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA). The President is appointed by the Governor General in Council and is responsible for studying projects that are under federal jurisdiction. A provincial administrator is appointed by the Government of Quebec to study projects that are under provincial jurisdiction. Projects located on land classified as Category IA are under the jurisdiction of the Cree local government.

In 2008-2010, CEAA participated in the assessment of over 40 development projects located in the James Bay territory, five of which were subject to an in-depth study by the federal review panel (COFEX). Among these projects are:

- A uranium exploration project in Quebec involving the participation of the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission was the subject of a cooperation agreement between administrators, a first in 35 years of existence;
- The assessment of Phase II of the Ivujivik and Kuujjuaq projects in which the Habitat and Species at Risk Branch from Fisheries and Oceans participated; and
- The assessment of the Nunavik-Nickel project (an infrastructure construction project in furtherance of the development of a nickel and copper mine located north of the 55th parallel) and the Eastmain-1A project (a hydroelectric project located south of the 55th parallel promoted by Hydro-Québec and the James Bay Energy Corporation).

Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry

The JBNQA section of the Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry was created to improve access to information related to projects subject to environmental assessment as part of the JBNQA. To access the registry, please visit the following site and select the JBNQA tab: www.ceaa-acee.gc.ca.

Aboriginal Aquatic Resource and Oceans Management Program

Inuit participation in the implementation of management plans for marine mammals is provided by an agreement with the Kativik Regional Government (KRG) through the Aboriginal Aquatic Resource and Oceans Management Program.

This program also provides for Aboriginal participation in awareness, prevention and aquatic resource protection activities. Under this program, Fisheries and Oceans Canada supports the hiring and activities of Aboriginal guardians and works closely with Environment Canada and the “Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune du Québec” to increase the number of Aboriginal conservation and protection officers (Inuit, Cree and Naskapi) in the James Bay territory.

Nunavik Beluga Population Management Plan

Working closely with the Inuit of Nunavik, Fisheries and Aquaculture Management Branch of Fisheries and Oceans Canada provides sound management of aquatic resources. In this regard, a 3-year management

plan (2006-2009) for the Nunavik beluga population was developed. It involved the participation of 14 Nunavik Inuit communities, the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Association of Nunavik, the Makivik Corporation, the Kativik Regional Government (KRG) and representatives from Nunavut. This partnership was renewed for 2009-2010.

Infrastructure

Aanischaaukamikw Cultural Institute

In 2009-2010, Canadian Heritage and INAC, in cooperation with Canada Economic Development, provided \$4,200,000 to the Cree for the construction of the Aanischaaukamikw Cultural Institute, a museum dedicated to the promotion of Cree culture and history. Built in the community of Oujé-Bougoumou, the facility includes exhibition rooms, a resource and documentation centre, as well as spaces for archiving, storing, and preserving museological and archaeological artifacts. The building also houses the Cree Outfitting and Tourism Association and the Cree Native Arts and Crafts Association.

The tripartite contribution was allocated as follows:

- Canadian Heritage: \$1,800,000;
- Canada Economic Development: \$1,400,000; and
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada: \$1,000,000.

Economic and Community Development

Economic and Community Development

INAC participates in the economic development of the Cree, Inuit and Naskapi by providing funding to community and economic development organizations, as well as other industry organizations. In return, these organizations bring critical technical and financial assistance for carrying out various economic development projects. In 2008-2010, INAC provided \$3,266,200 to the Cree, \$2,258,700 to the Inuit and \$148,200 to the Naskapi for various economic and community development projects.

Aboriginal Business Development Program

Aboriginal Business Development Program (ABDP) provides support to Aboriginal entrepreneurs in a number of areas such as planning, start-up and entrepreneurial development, as well as marketing and product development. It also provides financial assistance, trade information, literature and business assistance. From 2008 to 2010, INAC provided \$2,463,100 to carry out 18 economic development projects or business activities.

Innavik Hydro-Electric Project

In 2008-2009, the Division of Major Projects and Investment Fund contributed \$500,000 over two years through the Aboriginal Business Development Program (ABDP) to Pituvik Landholding Corporation for a feasibility study of the Innavik hydro-electric project located ten kilometres from Inukjuak. An additional amount of \$34,400 was invested in 2009-2010 for planning activities related to this project.

Canada Economic Development

The purpose of Canada Economic Development (CED) is to increase community vitality and strengthen the competitiveness of small and medium size enterprises (SME) in the regions while taking into account the realities of these Quebec's regions. Through its programs and presence, CED provides financial assistance, guidance and consulting services, analyses forward-looking studies and provides referrals and information. The Northern Quebec office covers the James Bay territory and works with the communities, SMEs and Cree/Inuit non-profit organizations. In 2008-2010, CED contributed a total of \$15,057,200 for economic development activities in communities that are part of the JBNQA.

Aboriginal Governance

Professional and Institutional Development Program

The Professional and Institutional Development Program is a proposal-based program that funds governance capacity development projects. In 2008-2010, INAC provided \$188,200 to Cree, \$122,900 to Inuit and \$34,200 to Naskapi for projects on leadership, financial management, human resources management, information management and risk management, as well as on planning, development, and policy implementation.

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF ACTIVITIES OF FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES, 2008-2010.

Federal Departments or Agencies	Programs or Activities	Years	Cree	Inuit	Naskapi	Total
INAC	Capital, Operations and Maintenance (Cree/Naskapi)	2008-2009	n/a			\$83,593,500
		2009-2010	n/a			\$83,416,200
	Implementation of the JBNQA – Makivik Corporation	2008-2009	-	\$23,417,700	-	\$23,417,700
		2009-2010	-	\$15,316,500	-	\$15,316,500
	Cree Native Arts and Crafts Association	2008-2009	\$315,800	-	-	\$315,800
		2009-2010	\$322,300	-	-	\$322,300
	Cree Outfitter and Tourism Association	2008-2009	\$332,800	-	-	\$332,800
		2009-2010	\$339,700	-	-	\$339,700
	Cree Trapper Association	2008-2009	\$528,500	-	-	\$528,500
		2009-2010	\$694,400	-	-	\$694,400
	Education (MELS)	2008-2009	n/a			\$128,827,500
		2009-2010	n/a			\$127,457,600
	Cree Naskapi Commission	2008-2009	-	-	\$813,900	\$813,900
		2009-2010	-	-	\$825,200	\$825,200
	Nunavik Housing Agreement	2008-2009	-	\$13,802,900	-	\$13,802,900
		2009-2010	-	\$14,221,000	-	\$14,221,000
Inuit Houses in Chisasibi	2008-2009	-	\$750,000	-	\$750,000	
	2009-2010	n/a			\$0	

Federal Departments or Agencies	Programs or Activities	Years	Cree	Inuit	Naskapi	Total
INAC (continued)	New Path for Education	2008-2009	\$1,200,300	\$942,500	\$56,800	\$2,199,600
		2009-2010	\$928,900	\$424,600	\$43,700	\$1,397,200
	Avataq Cultural Institute	2008-2009	-	\$1,138,800	-	\$1,138,800
		2009-2010	-	\$1,228,600	-	\$1,228,600
	First Nations and Inuit Youth Employment Strategy	2008-2009	\$670,900	-	\$22,300	\$693,200
		2009-2010	\$676,000	-	\$22,700	\$698,700
	Aboriginal Business Development Program	2008-2009	n/a			\$1,804,000
		2009-2010	n/a			\$659,100
	Economic and Community Development	2008-2009	\$1,622,600	\$1,120,800	\$61,100	\$2,804,500
		2009-2010	\$1,643,600	\$1,137,900	\$87,100	\$2,868,600
	Community Infrastructure	2008-2009	\$3,964,900	-	\$500,000	\$4,014,900
		2009-2010	\$5,775,50	-	\$25,000	\$5,800,500
	Responsible Federal Stewardship	2008-2009	\$259,900	-	\$74,000	\$333,900
		2009-2010	\$372,400	-	-	\$372,400
	Northern Land and Resources	2008-2009	n/a			\$0
		2009-2010	\$162,400	\$4,046,300	-	\$4,208,700
	National Child Benefit Reinvestment Program	2008-2009	\$258,200	-	\$119,500	\$377,700
		2009-2010	\$235,500	-	\$109,000	\$344,500

Federal Departments or Agencies	Programs or Activities	Years	Cree	Inuit	Naskapi	Total
INAC (continued)	Income Assistance Program	2008-2009	\$2,162,700	-	\$669,700	\$2,832,400
		2009-2010	\$2,012,500	-	\$764,800	\$2,777,300
	National Strategy for the Intergration of Persons with Disabilities	2008-2009	\$19,600	\$25,700	\$1,800	\$47,100
		2009-2010	\$19,600	\$25,700	\$1,800	\$47,100
	Family Violence Prevention Program	2008-2009	\$129,100	\$169,200	\$11,600	\$309,900
		2009-2010	\$129,100	\$169,200	\$11,600	\$309,900
	Managing Individual Affairs / Indian Registration	2008-2009	\$138,500	-	\$9,600	\$148,100
		2009-2010	\$121,900	-	\$4,900	\$126,800
	Government Relations	2008-2009	\$44,400	\$650,600	-	\$695,000
		2009-2010	-	\$727,400	-	\$727,400
	Healty Northern Communities	2008-2009	-	\$910,600	-	\$910,600
		2009-2010	-	\$632,500	-	\$632,500
	Northern Contaminants Program	2008-2009	-	\$121,600	-	\$121,600
		2009-2010	-	\$159,200	-	\$159,200
	Professional and Institutional Development Program	2008-2009	\$151,600	\$61,700	\$16,500	\$229,800
		2009-2010	\$36,300	\$61,200	\$17,700	\$115,200
	Innavik Hydro Electric Project	2008-2009	-	\$500,000	-	\$500,000
		2009-2010	-	\$34,400	-	\$34,400
Aanischaaukumikw Cultural Institute	2008-2009	n/a			\$0	
	2009-2010	\$1,000,000	-	-	\$1,000,000	

Federal Departments or Agencies	Programs or Activities	Years	Cree	Inuit	Naskapi	Total	
HRSDC / Service Canada	Aboriginal Human Resources Development Strategy	2008-2009	\$6,990,900	\$11,933,100	\$363,700	\$19,287,700	
		2009-2010	\$7,183,500	\$12,715,800	\$373,500	\$20,272,800	
CMHC	Federal Subsidies	2008-2009	\$8,104,900	\$50,706,000	\$763,800	\$59,574,700	
		2009-2010	\$8,370,300	\$64,125,300	\$769,100	\$73,264,700	
TC	Airports Management	2008-2009	-	\$831,000	\$136,800	\$967,800	
		2009-2010	-	\$980,100	\$211,500	\$1,191,600	
	Capital, Operations and Maintenance	2008-2009	\$1,268,200	\$1,100,700	\$315,500	\$2,684,400	
		2009-2010	\$1,961,500	\$765,200	\$430,500	\$3,157,200	
	Airports Capital Assistance Program	2008-2009	-	\$2,109,100	-	\$2,109,100	
		2009-2010	-	\$1,975,000	-	\$1,975,000	
	Compliance with Environmental Standards	2008-2009	-	\$75,000	-	\$75,000	
		2009-2010	\$29,900	\$200,300	-	\$230,200	
	Marine Safety Inspection and Training	2008-2009	-	\$120,800	-	\$120,800	
		2009-2010	-	\$155,100	-	\$155,100	
	Operating Funds	2008-2009	\$2,435,600	\$6,325,100	\$3,162,600	\$11,923,300	
		2009-2010	\$4,265,000	\$7,203,800	\$3,602,000	\$15,070,800	
	HC	Brighter Futures Program	2008-2009	\$1,246,300	-	\$70,200	\$1,316,500
			2009-2010	\$941,500	\$1,120,300	\$72,300	\$2,134,100

Federal Departments or Agencies	Programs or Activities	Years	Cree	Inuit	Naskapi	Total
HC (continued)	National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program	2008-2009	-	\$717,300	\$58,000	\$775,300
		2009-2010	\$765,500	-	\$59,800	\$825,300
	Building Healthy Communities – Mental Health Crisis Management Program	2008-2009	\$983,800	-	\$53,100	\$1,036,900
		2009-2010	\$649,000	\$662,900	\$54,700	\$1,366,600
	Youth Solvent Abuse Program	2008-2009	-	\$102,500	\$10,000	\$112,500
		2009-2010	\$159,100	-	\$10,300	\$169,400
	First Nations and Inuit Home and Community Care Program	2008-2009	-	\$2,055,000	\$104,300	\$2,159,300
		2009-2010	\$2,151,100	\$1,873,900	\$109,500	\$4,134,500
	Maternal and Child Health Program	2008-2009	\$500,300	-	\$20,100	\$520,400
		2009-2010	\$414,300	-	\$20,100	\$434,400
	Canada Prenatal Nutrition Program	2008-2009	-	\$264,600	\$18,400	\$283,000
		2009-2010	\$206,600	\$259,300	\$18,900	\$484,800
	Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder Program	2008-2009	\$263,400	\$235,200	\$13,200	\$511,800
		2009-2010	\$260,900	\$351,700	\$13,700	\$626,300
	Aboriginal Diabetes Initiative	2008-2009	-	\$436,400	\$27,800	\$464,200
		2009-2010	\$555,200	\$468,100	\$34,800	\$1,058,100
	National Aboriginal Youth Suicide Prevention Strategy	2008-2009	-	-	\$14,700	\$14,700
		2009-2010	\$28,700	\$174,500	\$10,200	\$213,400
	Aboriginal Health Human Resources Initiative	2008-2009	-	\$125,500	-	\$125,500
		2009-2010	\$213,000	\$266,500	-	\$479,500

Federal Departments or Agencies	Programs or Activities	Years	Cree	Inuit	Naskapi	Total
HC (continued)	Aboriginal Head Start on Reserve Program	2008-2009	\$1,572,400	-	\$47,400	\$1,619,800
		2009-2010	\$1,578,400	-	\$47,400	\$1,625,800
	Indian Residential Schools Resolution Health Support Program	2008-2009	\$48,800	-	-	\$48,800
		2009-2010	\$143,900	-	-	\$143,900
	Aboriginal Health Transition Fund	2008-2009	-	\$213,500	-	\$213,500
		2009-2010	\$211,300	\$797,700	-	\$1,009,000
	Sexually Transmitted and Blood-born Infections	2008-2009	-	-	\$6,000	\$6,000
		2009-2010	n/a			\$0
PS	Aboriginal Policing Directorate	2008-2009	\$7,151,400	\$6,025,000	\$339,600	\$13,516,000
		2009-2010	\$7,187,200	\$341,300	\$341,300	\$7,869,800
CSC	Native Para-judicial of Quebec	2008-2009	\$9,700	\$29,800	-	\$39,500
		2009-2010	n/a			\$0
	Elders / Spiritual Advisors	2008-2009	n/a			\$0
		2009-2010	\$50,400	\$51,900	\$20,100	\$122,400
	Correctional Programs Adapted to the Needs of Aboriginal Offenders	2008-2009	\$29,000	\$69,200	-	\$98,200
		2009-2010	\$15,500	\$15,500	\$31,000	\$62,000
	Pathways Units	2008-2009	n/a			\$0
		2009-2010	\$11,900	-	-	\$11,900
	Accommodation, Supervision and Transitional Care	2008-2009	\$135,900	\$158,500	-	\$294,400
		2009-2010	\$67,700	-	\$205,600	\$273,300

Federal Departments or Agencies	Programs or Activities	Years	Cree	Inuit	Naskapi	Total
DND	Canadian Rangers and Junior Canadian Rangers Programs	2008-2009	n/a			\$5,729,400
		2009-2010	n/a			\$3,600,000
PCH	Northern Native Broadcast Access Program	2008-2009	\$292,200	\$907,300	-	\$1,199,500
		2009-2010	\$292,200	\$907,300	-	\$1,199,500
	Canada Cultural Spaces Fund	2008-2009	n/a			\$0
		2009-2010	\$1,800,000	-	-	\$1,800,000
	Aboriginal Peoples' Program – Aboriginal Languages Initiative	2008-2009	n/a			\$0
		2009-2010	\$50,000	-	-	\$50,000
	Aanischaaumikw Cultural Institute	2008-2009	n/a			\$0
		2009-2010	\$1,800,000	-	-	\$1,800,000
EC	Northern Ecosystem Initiative	2008-2009	\$50,000	\$35,000	\$25,000	\$110,000
		2009-2010	n/a			\$110,000
	Enforcement	2008-2009	n/a			\$27,300
		2009-2010	n/a			\$128,000
CEAA	Contributions (KEAC, JBACE)	2008-2009	n/a			\$145,500
		2009-2010	n/a			\$245,500
DFO	Aboriginal Fisheries Division (Agreement with KRG)	2008-2009	-	\$780,100	-	\$780,100
		2009-2010	-	\$780,100	-	\$780,100
	Regional Science Branch	2008-2009	\$10,000	\$317,000	-	\$327,000
		2009-2010	\$10,000	\$370,000	-	\$380,000

Federal Departments or Agencies	Programs or Activities	Years	Cree	Inuit	Naskapi	Total
DFO (continued)	Regional Oceans and Habitat Branch	2008-2009	\$20,300	\$19,300	-	\$39,600
		2009-2010	\$20,300	\$10,100	-	\$30,400
CED	Strategic Regional Initiatives	2008-2009	\$22,000	\$22,000	-	\$44,000
		2009-2010	\$22,000	\$22,000	-	\$44,000
	Community Diversification	2008-2009	-	\$219,300	-	\$219,300
		2009-2010	\$9,600,700	\$900,100	-	\$10,500,800
	Community Adjustment Fund	2008-2009	n/a			\$0
		2009-2010	\$900,000	\$200,100	-	\$1,100,100
	Community Futures Program	2008-2009	\$434,100	\$434,100	-	\$868,200
		2009-2010	\$440,400	\$440,400	-	\$880,800
	Aanischaukamikw Cultural Institute	2008-2009	n/a			\$0
		2009-2010	\$1,400,000	-	-	\$1,400,000
JUS	Aboriginal Justice Strategy	2008-2009	\$68,000	\$149,500	\$40,000	\$257,500
		2009-2010	\$121,600	\$174,500	\$40,000	\$336,100
	Aboriginal Courtwork Program	2008-2009	n/a			\$529,700
		2009-2010	n/a			\$529,700
NRCan	First Nations Forestry Program	2008-2009	\$52,500	-	-	\$52,500
		2009-2010	\$56,100	-	-	\$56,100
Total						\$831,206,400