

Activities and Expenditures of Federal Departments and Agencies, 1999-2000

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

During 1999-2000, total funding allocated by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada to Cree, Inuit and Naskapi communities under the JBNQA and NEQA and federal programs amounted to \$160,476,808. This sum excludes the last payment of \$400,000 to the government of Quebec from the federal contribution to funding of the construction of an access road in Waskaganish.

Population

As at June 30, 1999, 21,910 people were beneficiaries of the agreements, including 12,674 Cree in nine communities, 8,510 Inuit in 14 northern municipalities and 726 Naskapi in a single community.

Education

The Department allocated \$74,853,295 dollars for education expenditures including the following:

- Education services and school infrastructure provided to the Cree School Board, the Kativik School Board, and the Central Québec School Board which serves the Naskapi, through the Quebec Department of Education, and expenditures for post-secondary provided directly from INAC.

	Cree	Inuit	Naskapi	Total
Education services	\$49,812,446	\$13,473,376	\$1,952,449	\$65,238,271
School infrastructure	3,487,419	3,713,496	246,867	7,447,782
Post-secondary students	273,470	62,754	40,175	376,399
Total	\$53,573,335	\$17,249,626	\$2,239,491	\$73,062,392
Number of students *	3,375	2,919	198	6,492

* Figures for 1999-2000 school year include pre-school to secondary students, and are supplied by the Quebec Department of Education.

- \$299,402 to the Avataq Cultural Institute for the Inuit and \$194,376 to the First Nation Confederacy of Cultural Education Centres / National Association of Cultural Education Centres for the James Bay Cree Cultural Centre; and
- \$1,297,065 to cover expenditures under INAC programs for Inuit and First Nations young people set up under the federal government Youth Employment Strategy, as follows:

	Cree	Inuit	Naskapi	Total
Science and technology summer camps	\$45,021	\$52,873	\$1,673	\$99,567
First Nations and Inuit Co-operative Education	219,051	183,353	9,013	411,417
Summer Career Placements	278,148	154,336	11,033	443,517
Work Experience Opportunities	210,764	131,800	nil	342,564
Total	\$752,984	\$522,362	\$21,719	\$1,297,065

Capital, Operations and Maintenance

During 1999-2000, \$70,347,846 was allocated to capital, operations and maintenance and infrastructure-related projects in Cree, Inuit and Naskapi communities, \$17,559,953 for capital projects and \$43,717,054 for operations and maintenance, and \$ 9,070,839 for particular infrastructure projects. Expenditures allocation by beneficiary group is the following:

Cree

- \$16,324,053 in capital works grants (including \$2.6 million for the purchase of vehicles, materials and communications equipment in connection with fire prevention, and \$3.78 million for the construction and renovation of police stations in all Cree communities);
- \$40,754,054 for operations and maintenance of communities;
- \$369,000 to the Cree Regional Authority complete purchasing of various fire fighting equipment in Cree communities and \$201,499 to cover training costs for Cree participating in fire protection services and in marine search and rescue missions;
- \$24,000 to cover the cost of works required to complete connecting the medical clinic to the water supply and wastewater network of Waskaganish;
- \$90,000 for operations and maintenance of the Chisasibi community centre;
- \$192,000 for the purchase of equipment used to increase the pump capacity of the Mistissini water supply system, and \$240,000 for continuing renovations work on the community's municipal infrastructure;

- \$105,000 to the Cree Regional Authority to cover the costs of a study on waste management in Cree communities on the east shore of James Bay; and
- \$29,840 for the purchase of a service vehicle to meet the needs of the electric power station at Waskaganish.

Inuit

INAC provided \$7,819,500 to the Makivik Corporation for infrastructure projects as follows:

- \$7,612,000 allocated under the Northern Quebec Marine Infrastructure Agreement, including supplementary funds to finance the purchase of a second set of equipment required to accelerate work on infrastructure.
- \$57,500 in annual funding to the community of Chisasibi under the Inuit Housing Agreement (1996-2006), to address the housing needs of the area's Inuit population; and
- \$150,000 to cover part of the costs of equipment for the Nunavik Research Centre.

Naskapi

- \$1,235,900 in capital funding grants to the Naskapi; and,
- \$2,963,000 for operations and maintenance of the community.

Electricity

In 1999-2000, the construction of the access road delayed new discussions regarding electric supply in Waskaganish. INAC spent \$3,324,352 to supply electricity to Waskaganish.

Social Development

INAC provided \$2,764,542—including \$700 for the July 1998 evacuation of disaster victims in Eastmain—to social assistance services in Mistissini, Waswanipi and Kawawachikamach. In the remaining JBNQA communities, these services were provided by the government of Quebec. The sums provided by Canada break down as follows:

Eastmain	\$700
Mistissini	981,988
Waswanipi	907,620
Kawawachikamach	874,234
Total	\$2,764,542

The federal government also participates in community social development by funding initiatives promoting health and better quality of life through the National Strategy for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities (SIPD) and the Federal Initiative on Family Violence (IFV). The following amounts were provided in 1999-2000:

	Cree	Inuit	Naskapi	Total
SIPD	\$19,559	\$25,744	\$1,764	\$47,067
IFV	112,001	169,200	11,635	292,836
Total	\$131,560	\$194,944	\$13,399	\$339,903

Economic Development

INAC participates in Aboriginal economic development through direct funding of Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs) and other sectoral organizations. These organizations provide technical and financial assistance to projects related to economic development. In 1999-2000, the Department provided:

	Cree	Inuit	Naskapi	Total
Total	\$1,232,806	\$870,441	\$52,623	\$2,155,870

Funding allocated to the Cree included \$381,880 for the Cree Trappers' Association, and \$35,600 for the Cree Regional Authority to support Cree arts and crafts activities.

Environment

During 1999-2000, the Cree Regional Authority received \$423,509 from INAC for projects under the Environment Issues Inventory and Remediation Plan in Cree communities.

Investigation work was performed in Chisasibi, Mistissini, Wemindji and Nemaska. A site along the Waskaganish access road was restored, and petroleum products storage installations in Eastmain were eliminated. Groundwater quality monitoring was carried out at waste disposal sites and contaminated sites in several Cree communities. Finally, a geo-referenced database was developed and set up for CRA offices—in particular, to manage data collected within the framework of the Inventory over the last several years.

INAC allocated \$58,483 to cover the cost of restoration and investigation of two sites in Waskaganish. Collection reservoirs for waste oils were also installed in Nemaska and Mistissini. INAC also spent \$98,832 to complete investigation work and groundwater quality monitoring on two sites that had been contaminated by petroleum products in Kawawachikamach, and to complete the installation of above ground collection and storage reservoirs for waste oils and other hazardous products in that community.

Indian Registration

INAC and the Cree and Naskapi communities are responsible for Indian registration records. During 1999-2000, the Department provided \$95,817 to the Cree and \$4,481 to the Naskapi, for their participation in maintaining the registry.

Cree-Naskapi Land Registry

In 1999-2000, the Central Registrar, in collaboration with Cree and Naskapi communities, completed the opening of all local registration offices; the nine Cree offices and the single Naskapi office are now fully operational.

The community of Mistissini piloted a project for computerizing the data of various service registers. This computerized system is now accessible in all communities that wish to use it. A seminar on using this software was held in Mistissini in September 1999, at a cost to INAC of \$18,000, for Cree and Naskapi local registrars. Further training on legal aspects, and on defining and mapping ownership interests was also provided.

In addition, aerial photos were made throughout the year and registration plans were completed for the communities of Nemaska, Mistissini, Ouje-Bougoumou, and Waswanipi. Colour mosaics and cartography were provided for these same communities.

Initiatives under “Gathering strength: Canada’s Aboriginal action plan”

In follow-up to the initiatives of Gathering strength, INAC allocated the following amounts for completing projects in Cree, Inuit and Naskapi communities in 1999-2000:

Education reform

- \$728,492 to the Cree School Board, \$592,122 to the Kativik School Board and \$30,000 to the Central Québec School Board for the Naskapi, to strengthen management and governance skills in education, improve the effectiveness of classroom instruction, encourage the participation of communities and parents, and support the transition from school to the job market.

Water and sewer initiatives

- \$240,000 to continue work renovating municipal infrastructure in Mistissini, by installing and commissioning a wastewater treatment; \$1 million for the costs of phase 1 of a project of aerated ponds for ha-

dling wastewater in Nemaska; and \$500,000 for work to expand the wastewater treatment plant in Waskaganish.

Income security reform

- \$69,080 to provide training in the use of a computer to members of the Kawawachikamach community who are either seeking jobs or information related to the job market.

Governance, administration and accountability (previously Governance Capacity Building Initiative)

- \$25,000 to cover the cost of training young Cree from Waskaganish in video production, journalism and media relations, and \$66,500 to develop and provide training programs for managers, employees and councillors of the Chisasibi Cree Nation in governance, management and financial accountability.
- \$84,741 for two projects submitted by the Makivik Corporation, one to improve the management and accounting skills of administrators and employees of the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Association of Nunavik, and to assist and define the roles of various organizations in Nunavik devoted to wildlife management; the other to increase management skills within the Inuit Land Corporations.
- \$30,000 for the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach to aid in developing an accounting and financial/administration software.

Opportunity fund and resource acquisition Initiative

- \$75,000 to fund the construction of a Cree cultural village in Eastmain, \$3,750 to assist start-up of an audiovisual company in Ouje-Bougoumou, \$ 50,000 as participation in the construction of a gas station in Mistissini, and \$25,000 to a construction firm in Chisasibi for the purchase of a heavy vehicle.

Other Financial Assistance

The Cree Regional Authority was allocated \$557,500 to cover the costs related to negotiations surrounding implementation of the JBNQA and \$65,000 for a feasibility survey on establishing a Cree Native Art and Craft Association. INAC also allocated \$45,000 to Mistissini to finish a project aimed at computerizing the Land Registry Service.

The Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach was granted \$14,190 for the purpose of negotiating a renewed operations and maintenance agreement for the community.

The Makivik Corporation received \$291,573 from INAC towards the costs of implementing the JBNQA. It also received \$133,450 to carry out the "Anchorage" project (to collect information from the elderly about roads and safe traditional anchorage) and, to cover the costs of translating communications products into French for the 25th anniversary of the signing of the JBNQA.

Makivik Corporation was provided \$7,000 to cover a portion of the costs associated with manpower training of employees at the Nunavik Research Centre and \$5,000 to the Kativik Regional Government to produce promotional material on programs to improve the integration of Nunavik youth in the job market.

Nunavik Community Projects

INAC allocated \$456,735 to support the community of Kangiqsualujjuaq and the region of Nunavik in their rebuilding process following the avalanche on January 1, 1999. Projects have been developed to provide special support for the community and to have a lasting impact, including initiatives related to youth, elders, women, the Canadian Rangers, job creation and the environment.

Nunavik Commission

In November 1999, Nunavik, Quebec and Canada signed a political accord establishing the Nunavik Commission, mandated to propose a form of government for Nunavik. In 1999-2000, INAC paid \$160,000 as a federal contribution to this tripartite commission.

Cree-Naskapi Commission

During 1999-2000, INAC provided \$725,745 to the Cree-Naskapi Commission to fund its activities and produce the Commission's 2000 biennial report on the implementation of the *Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act*.

INAC EXPENDITURES (\$), 1999-2000

	Cree	Inuit	Naskapi	Total
Education				
Education services	\$49,812,446	\$13,473,376	\$1,952,449	\$65,238,271
School Infrastructure	3,487,419	3,713,496	246,867	7,447,782
Post-secondary Assistance	273,470	62,754	40,175	376,399
Cultural Centres	194,376	299,402	n/a	493,778
Employment programs	752,984	522,362	21,719	1,297,065
	<u>54,520,695</u>	<u>18,071,390</u>	<u>2,261,210</u>	<u>74,853,295</u>
Capital	16,324,053	n/a	1,235,900	17,559,953
Operation and Maintenance	40,754,054	n/a	2,963,000	43,717,054
Infrastructure-related projects	1,251,339	7,819,500	nil	9,070,839
	<u>58,329,446</u>	<u>7,819,500</u>	<u>4,198,900</u>	<u>70,347,846</u>
Electricity Waskaganish	3,324,352	n/a	n/a	3,324,352
Social Development				
Social Assistance	1,890,308	n/a	874,234	2,764,542
NSIPD-IVF Programs	131,560	194,944	13,399	339,903
	<u>2,021,868</u>	<u>194,944</u>	<u>887,633</u>	<u>3,104,445</u>
Economic Development	1,232,806	870,441	52,633	2,155,879
Environment	481,992	n/a	98,832	580,824
Indian Registration	95,817	n/a	4,481	100,298
"Gathering Strength" Initiatives				
Education Reform	728,492	592,122	36,000	1,356,614
Water and Sewer Initiative	1,740,000	nil	nil	1,740,000
Income Security Reform	nil	nil	69,080	69,080
Governance	91,500	84,741	30,000	206,241
Opportunity Fund	153,750	nil	nil	153,750
	<u>2,713,742</u>	<u>676,863</u>	<u>135,080</u>	<u>3,525,685</u>
Other Financial Assistance	672,500	437,023	14,190	1,123,713
Community projects in Nunavik	n/a	456,735	n/a	456,735
Nunavik Commission	n/a	160,000	n/a	160,000
Sub total	<u>\$123,393,218</u>	<u>\$28,686,896</u>	<u>\$7,652,949</u>	<u>\$159,733,063</u>
Land Registry/Seminar	n/a	n/a	n/a	18,000
Cree-Naskapi Commission	n/a	n/a	n/a	725,745
Total				\$160,476,808

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), in co-operation with INAC, is directly involved in the Cree and Naskapi communities through its housing program funded under article 95 of the *National Housing Act*.

The housing program for the Inuit is administered by the Société d'habitation du Québec under federal-provincial cost-sharing agreements.

In 1999-2000, 40 new subsidized housing units were added to the housing stock of Cree communities, and 4 units to that of the Naskapi community. In addition,

in order to enhance the autonomy of the elderly in the Naskapi community, the CMHC paid the Naskapi \$19,328 to adapt eight housing units.

As part of the Youth Employment Strategy, four young Cree and two young Inuit received financial aid from the CMHC to gain experience in housing matters in their community.

Finally, three training sessions on the subject of client liaison, real estate management and management of payments due and rent were given to the persons in charge of housing in various Cree communities.

CMHC EXPENDITURES (\$), 1999

	Cree	Inuit	Naskapi	Total
Federal subsidies	\$8,742,100	\$28,249,300	\$629,300	\$37,620,700
Number of subsidized units	1,669	1,674	115	3,456

Human Resources Development Canada

In 1999, in response to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples and using the expertise it has acquired over the past several years, HRDC will expand its human resource management partnerships with Aboriginal groups through a new five-year Aboriginal Human Resource Development Strategy (AHRDS), effective from April 1999 to March 2004. The Strategy will make it possible to implement a broader range of human resource development programs to meet Aboriginal needs more

effectively in the area of human resources development; in addition, it will enable the HRDC to pursue its objective of fostering increased autonomy of Aboriginal communities by supporting their efforts to take charge of development tools designed to improve the employability of their manpower and enhance its adaptability to the job market. This Strategy calls for greater accountability on the part of Aboriginal administrations.

The HRDC-Kativik Regional Government devolution agreement, which has been renewed until March 2004, conforms with the AHRDS and gives Inuit increased responsibilities in managing employment insurance funds and delivering employment and training services, plus employment insurance services, for all Nunavik communities. In addition, the KRG delivers all first-line Income Security Benefit services. The KRG also receives moneys for other HRDC activities which are not included in its agreement.

HRDC, INAC and the Cree Regional Authority have since April 1999 engaged in sectoral table negotiations

towards a Cree-Canada Human Resource Development Agreement which will incorporate current regular HRDC programming, as well as additional programming to meet Canada's obligation under the JBNQA to target employment opportunities in the Cree territory. This agreement will also include provision for the administrative structure contemplated by the JBNQA.

The Naskapi receive AHRDS funding via the Assembly of First Nations of Quebec and Labrador, in keeping with the agreement on labour market, which will end on March 2004.

HRDC EXPENDITURES (\$), 1999-2000

	Cree	Inuit	Naskapi	Total
Aboriginal Labour Market Program	\$5,516,851	\$6,211,833	\$329,605	\$12,058,289
First Nations and Inuit Child Care Initiative	1,170,321	1,229,070	73,425	2,472,816
Youth Employment Initiatives	60,000	243,370	17,164	320,534
Transitional Jobs Fund	nil	nil	nil	nil
Other HRDC activities	nil	188,400	nil	188,400
Total	\$6,747,172	\$7,872,673	\$420,194	\$15,040,039

Health Canada

During 1999-2000, Health Canada's Medical Services Branch, Quebec Region, provided \$7,611,209 for various health care programs in the Cree, Inuit and Naskapi communities.

The Department primarily funded projects in the areas of mental health, diabetes, alcohol, drug and solvent abuse. In addition, it contributed to the Brighter Future

program, which is focused on child development, and financially participated in the prenatal nutrition program (including the development), and in the Head Start program, so as to assist communities in improving the physical and mental well-being of children and their families.

This year saw the addition of the First Nations and Inuit Home and Community Program, covering a broad range of services in the area of nursing care.

Health Canada is also encouraging students in these communities to work in the health care sector through

the Indian and Inuit Health Careers Program. No request was made with respect to this program this year. The Department also paid for Non-Insured Health Benefits for beneficiaries living outside their affiliated communities.

HEALTH CANADA EXPENDITURES (\$), 1999-2000

	Cree	Inuit	Naskapi	Total
National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program	\$670,324	\$713,497	\$48,410	\$1,432,231
Solvent Abuse	148,488	127,958	8,249	284,695
Brighter Futures	1,112,298	952,085	61,425	2,125,808
Prenatal Nutrition	117,453	99,129	6,357	222,939
Prenatal Development	13,848	10,309	639	24,796
Head Start Initiative	783,416	nil	nil	783,416
Building Healthy Communities Strategy	824,582	718,438	46,515	1,589,535
Home and Community Care	238,457	305,560	11,629	555,646
Diabetes	30,000	nil	nil	30,000
Indian and Inuit Health Careers	nil	nil	nil	nil
Non-Insured Health Benefits	420,312	140,920	911	562,143
Total	\$4,359,178	\$3,067,896	\$184,135	\$7,611,209

Transport Canada

Through its various programs, Transport Canada invested \$7,263,476 in Cree, Inuit and Naskapi communities, during 1999-2000.

Transport Canada allocated \$951,000 to the Kativik Regional Government for the management of the Kuujuaq Airport and \$2,915,500 was spent in Kuujuaq to produce granular material and regravels the secondary runway.

In 1999-2000, the Cree of Eastmain received \$180,000, the Cree of Waskaganish \$175,000, and the Cree of Wemindji \$169,800 to cover the three-year operations and maintenance contracts for their airports. Work costing \$109,600 was performed on the Wemindji and Waskaganish airport runways.

Under the Airport Capital Assistance Program, \$341,660 was spent on airport facilities improvement projects and equipment purchasing projects in Chisasibi.

On April 21, 1999, Transport Canada announced the signing of an agreement with the Schefferville Airport Corporation, a non-profit organization formed jointly by the Innu nation of Matimekush-Lac-John (Schefferville) and the Naskapi community to assume the management of the Schefferville airport. Transfer of the management of the Schefferville airport includes leasing the airport until August 31, 2001 for the nominal sum of \$1.00, as well as an annual funding agreement to allow the Schefferville Airport Corporation to absorb the airport deficit. In 1999-2000, the Corporation received \$140,316 to manage the airport. Runway upgrading work, at a cost of \$2,188,300, was begun in 1999-2000.

During 1999-2000, the Department allocated \$1 million through INAC to the Makivik Corporation under Northern Quebec Marine Infrastructure Agreement.

Transport Canada expended \$92,300 under the program to provide marine safety training to Inuit communities.

TRANSPORT CANADA EXPENDITURES (\$), 1999-2000

	Cree	Inuit	Naskapi	Total
Airport management	n/a	\$951,000	\$140,316	\$1,091,316
Operation and Maintenance	524,800	n/a	n/a	524,800
Capital	109,600	2,915,500	2,188,300	5,213,400
Airport Capital Assistance	341,660	n/a	n/a	341,660
Training	n/a	92,300	n/a	92,300
Northern Quebec Marine Infrastructure Agreement	n/a	*	n/a	*
Total	\$976,060	\$3,958,80	\$2,328,616	\$7,263,476

* The amount of \$1 million provided through INAC is not included in the table.

Solicitor General Canada

During 1999-2000, the Aboriginal Policing Directorate of the Department of the Solicitor General of Canada oversaw implementation of three tripartite agreements for policing services with the government of Quebec and respectively, the Naskapi, the Cree Regional Authority and the Kativik Regional Government.

Along with representatives of the Cree and the government of Quebec, the Solicitor General continued to participate in discussions related to implementation of section 19.1 of the JBNQA (Cree units of the Sûreté du Québec)

The Solicitor General continued negotiations with representatives of the Naskapi and the government of Quebec to renew of the tripartite agreement on policing services. These negotiations led to an agreement covering April 1, 2000 to March 31, 2001.

Correctional Service Canada (CSC) continued its strategy of developing and delivering programs specially tailored to Aboriginal culture and realities. In particular, CSC provided liaison officer services in each institution through Native Paralegal Services of Quebec, which is responsible for counseling Aboriginal offenders in federal penitentiaries and providing correctional planning to facilitate the re-entry of Aboriginal offenders into society.

In addition, CSC funded various correctional programs adapted to the needs of Aboriginal delinquents—particularly in the areas of substance abuse, family violence, and sexual violence.

CSC also provided funding for the accommodation, supervision and treatment in halfway houses during parole.

SOLICITOR GENERAL CANADA EXPENDITURES (\$), 1999-2000

	Cree	Inuit	Naskapi	Total
Aboriginal Policing Directorate Tripartite agreements	\$2,979,124	\$3,304,086	\$182,000	\$6,465,210
Correctional Service				
Native Paralegal Services of Quebec	22,736	16,419	nil	39,155
Adapted correctional programs *	23,684	17,095	nil	40,779
Parole-related services	52,000	78,000	nil	130,000
	98,420	111,514	nil	209,934
Total	\$3,077,544	\$3,415,600	\$182,000	\$6,675,144

*These amounts do not include the direct costs of incarceration.

National Defence

Land Forces Quebec Area (LFQA) is responsible for two activities: the Canadian Ranger and Junior Ranger programs. During 1999-2000, the Department of National Defence allocated \$2,021,000 for both these programs.

Involvement of the Canadian Rangers is particularly important for the Canadian Forces during search and rescue missions and during winter survival exercises in Northern Quebec. In November 1999, leaders of the Northern Quebec Rangers and their assistants took part in the first provincial training seminar of the Canadian Rangers, held in Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu. Under the theme of "Meeting of the Leaders", this meeting enabled Rangers from across Quebec to share their experiences and to update this basic training, with the assistance of members of the Canadian Forces.

The Canadian Junior Rangers program is also a free activity program for Youth between the age of 12 and 18 based on traditional Native culture and disciplines, and on modern living habits. More than 350 young girls and boys from the JBNQA and NEQA areas participated in this program.

In 1998, the Department of National Defence co-signed an agreement with Environment Canada, the Kativik Regional Government and the Quebec government for clean-up and environmental restoration at 42 Mid-Canada Line sites along the 55th parallel.

Canadian Heritage

The Citizens' Participation Directorate of Canadian Heritage supports a wide range of activities in Northern Quebec, particularly Aboriginal communication networks, friendship centres, the protection of Aboriginal languages and cultures, support for Aboriginal organizations and initiatives to improve the situation of Aboriginal women.

During 1999-2000, Canadian Heritage provided support amounting to \$1,834,424 to Aboriginal communities in Northern Quebec, as follows:

CANADIAN HERITAGE EXPENDITURES (\$), 1999-2000

Northern Native Broadcast Access Program	
James Bay Cree Communications Society	\$292,200
Taqramiut Nipingat Incorporated (TNI)	907,317
Aboriginal Representative Organizations Program	
Makivik Corporation	201,645
Native Friendship Centre Program	
Senneterre Native Friendship Centre Inc.*	114,158
Val-d'Or Native Friendship Centre Inc.*	171,237
Cree Indian Friendship Centre of Chibougamau Inc.	142,697
Aboriginal Women's Program	
Cree Women' Council	5,170
Total	\$1,834,424

* The services provided by these Native friendship centres are not offered exclusively to the agreements' beneficiaries.

Natural Resources Canada

The Department of Natural Resources (NRCan) is active in the territory covered by the JBNQA and NEQA through the Canadian Forest Service and Geomatics Canada.

Canadian Forest Service

In 1999-2000, the Canadian Forest Service continued to implement the First Nation Forestry Program (FNFP), which is jointly funded by INAC and the Natural Resources Canada. The objective of this program is to increase the development the forestry capabilities of Aboriginal communities. In addition to a forestry component, it offers the following three additional components focussing on the economic development of Aboriginal forestry: development of Aboriginal businesses, co-operation between communities, and partnerships with non-Aboriginal industries.

In 1999-2000, the Cree communities of Waswanipi and Mistissini carried out projects and activities covered by the FNFP.

The Waswanipi Mishtuk Corporation received \$64,000 to carry out checkerboard clear-cutting, precommercial thinning, site preparation and reforestation work on close to 600 hectares of land, for a total of 450,000 trees planted. It also built and repaired 60 kilometres of roads. In addition to FNFP funding, the community of Waswanipi received \$531,500 from the Canada's Model Forest Program to implement the Cree Model Forest in Waswanipi.

The Eenatuk Forestry Corporation in Mistissini received an FNFP contribution of \$59,600 and performed checkerboard clear-cutting, release cutting, site preparation and precommercial thinning over a total surface area of 590 hectares. In addition, it planted 350,000 trees and built 5 kilometres of roads.

CANADIAN FOREST SERVICE (\$), 1999-2000

	Cree	Inuit	Naskapi	Total
First Nation Forestry Program	\$123,600	n/a	nil	\$123,600
Canada's Model Forest Network	531,500	n/a	nil	531,500
Total	\$655,100	n/a	nil	\$655,100

Geomatics Canada

In 1999-2000, the Quebec Client Liaison Unit (the Eastern Regional Operations Centre's local representative of the Legal Survey Division of Geomatics Canada) drafted 7 parcel plans for the registration of interests in Cree lands. The Unit managed mapmaking and map verification contracts for the communities of Mistissini, Nemaska, Ouje-Bougoumou and Waswanipi. It had map manuscripts produced for the communities of Chisasibi, Eastmain, Waskaganish and Wemindji. In addition, the Unit began producing scale

maps for use representing the ownership interests of the communities of Nemaska, Mistissini, Ouje-Bougoumou and Waswanipi.

At a seminar held in Montreal on November 17 and 18, 1999, the Quebec Client Liaison Unit produced a presentation on the basic principles governing defining and mapping procedures as part of registering lands covered by the agreements.

Canada Economic Development

Canada Economic Development (CED) implements programs to promote the start-up and development of small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) in Northern Quebec. In 1999-2000, the CED pursued the same strategic priorities as in 1998-1999: technological development designed to strengthen SMEs; market development; developing entrepreneurship and a business climate; local economic development; and the capacity of regions to adapt. These priorities are aimed, on the one hand, to enable all region of Quebec to achieve their potential, and, on the other, to more specifically aid certain target clienteles—in particular, youth, Aboriginals, and rural populations—to become part of an entrepreneurial dynamic.

The IDEA-SME Program provides services and funds activities in the areas of innovation, research and development, and design; development of market and export trade; and, entrepreneurship and business climate development. In 1999-2000, CED provided financial assistance to Cree communities and Inuit communities under the IDEA-SME Program for projects mostly focused on developing the tourism potential and entrepreneurship, as well as community support for setting priorities for socioeconomic development.

CED also fosters the economic growth of regions through its Regional Strategic Initiatives (RSI) program, which consists of developing strategies and action plans to promote the emergence of a socioeconomic environment conducive to strengthening the assets and competitive advantages of the regions of Quebec. In Northern Quebec, the major issues to which the program is addressed include, particularly, the development of communications infrastructures, information technologies and tourism, as well as support for adaptivity. Under the RSI program, Inuit communities received funding to support the development of their technological capacity.

Under the Community Futures Program, the Community Futures Development Corporation (CFDC) makes available to Cree communities an investment fund of over \$1 million to support strategic projects proposed by businesspeople. In 1999-2000, \$265,000 was provided to the CFDC for its operations budget.

CANADA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES (\$), 1999-2000

	Cree	Inuit	Naskapi	Total
IDEA-SME Program	\$82,599	\$83,000	nil	\$165,599
Regional Strategic Initiatives	nil	124,700	nil	124,700
Community Futures Program	265,000	nil	nil	265,000
Total	\$347,599	\$207,700	nil	\$555,299

Justice Canada

The Department of Justice, through the Aboriginal Justice Directorate, in collaboration with Aboriginal communities and the provinces, develops long-term community based programming that facilitates the transfer of responsibilities for the administration of justice to Aboriginal people and encourages a reduction in crime and incarceration rates.

Previous discussions with the Cree, Inuit and Naskapi resulted during 1999-2000 in the development and implementation of two community-based justice programs, jointly funded by the Aboriginal Justice Strategy and the Quebec government: the Naskapi Justice Healing Committee and the Cree Regional Authority Justice Initiative. Discussions in 1999-2000 have also paved the way for the addition of new programming, scheduled to commence in 2000-2001 with the Makivik Corporation: a justice program servicing up to six Inuit communities. This program will feature two components, the Justice of the Peace Program and the Community Justice Committees.

During 1999-2000, the Directorate provided funding in support of community consultation in Cree communities towards the report on "Justice for the Crees".

In addition to community-based justice programming through the Aboriginal Justice Strategy, the Directorate promotes the exchange of ideas and information between mainstream justice officials and Aboriginal community members through the Aboriginal Justice Learning Network and provides training tools to persons involved with the operation of community-based programming.

Justice Canada also allocated, through the Native Courtworker Program, \$107,785 to Cree communities, \$86,341 to Inuit communities and \$20,534 to the Naskapi community.

JUSTICE CANADA EXPENDITURES (\$), 1999-2000

Aboriginal Justice Strategy	\$274,605
Justice for the Crees Consultation	40,000
Native Courtworker Program	214,660
Total	\$529,265

Industry Canada

In 1999-2000, Industry Canada, through Aboriginal Business Canada, funded a total of 25 projects, including the establishment and expansion of Aboriginal

businesses, the development of a variety of business and marketing plans and research and development towards the commercialization of technology.

INDUSTRY CANADA EXPENDITURES (\$), 1999-2000

	Cree	Inuit	Naskapi	Total
Aboriginal Business Canada	\$504,037	nil	\$16,500	\$520,537
Total				\$520,537

Environment Canada and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency

Environment Canada and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA) participate jointly with INAC and Fisheries and Oceans Canada in the implementation of environmental and social protection regimes, as stipulated in sections 22 and 23 of the JBNQA, and the hunting, fishing and trapping regime, as stipulated in section 24.

Environment Canada

In 1999-2000, Environment Canada continued to assist in the implementation of the environmental and social protection regimes and the hunting, fishing and trapping regime through its representatives on the federal delegation to the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment (JBACE), the Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee and the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Co-ordinating Committee. Environment Canada's expenditures related to implementing the JBNQA during 1999-2000 amounted to some \$40,000.

Under the Northern Ecosystem Initiative, Environment Canada conducted an information and consultation tour among the major stakeholders in government, Aboriginal organizations, and committees established under the JBNQA. An amount of \$60,000 from the Northern Ecosystem Initiative budget was provided for this consultation in 1999-2000. A consultation report was prepared summarizing the progress to date and comments.

During 1999-2000, the Canadian Wildlife Service of Environment Canada continued its efforts to preserve migratory bird populations that frequent the territory covered by the agreements. A study on the Barrow's Goldeneye dispersal was initiated, the findings of which will be very useful for the future management of this species of duck.

American Black Duck and Canada Goose surveys were carried out as part of joint Canada-United States activities established in the North American Waterfowl Management Plan. As in previous years, with respect to Canada Goose, a breeding study of the northern stock and bird-banding activities were carried out to ensure ongoing assessment of the species' status, and factors influencing its breeding habits.

Once again, the Canadian Wildlife Service provided funding to help Aboriginals attend the winter meeting of the Atlantic Flyway Council's Technical Committee. They presented the Aboriginal perspective and made a very positive contribution to this discussion of migratory bird hunting and conservation issues.

In June 1999, the Canadian Wildlife Service made a presentation on the draft legislation concerning endangered species to the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Co-ordinating Committee, within the framework of the consultation process. It also kept the Committee informed of recent developments related to the bill.

During 1999-2000, expenditures by the Canadian Wildlife Service on the territory covered by the agreements amounted to some \$75,000.

Environment Canada is co-signatory with the Department of National Defence, the Kativik Regional Government and the Quebec government of an agreement for investigating, restoring, dismantling and renovating 42 Mid-Canada Line sites along the 55th parallel in Quebec. In 1999-2000, under this agreement, Environment Canada provided scientific expertise amounting to some \$60,000.

As advisor to Transport Canada, Environment Canada completed the first phase of a rehabilitation project involving a contaminated site located on the 61st parallel. In 1999-2000, the nature and scope of contamination at Cape Hopes Advance was assessed, and the description of the restoration project was completed in collaboration with the KRG, the Quaqtaq Land Corporation and the Makivik Corporation. In addition to cleaning up the environment, this project was designed to convey knowledge in this field to Aboriginal communities. Environment Canada spent \$70,000 in connection with this project.

With the support of the KRG, the Kuujjuarapik Municipal Corporation and the Department of the Environment of Quebec, Environment Canada undertook a research to determine a means of using some 2000 barrels of abandoned bituminous binder that have been stored for approximately 50 years on the edge of the village of Kuujjuarapik. Trials were conducted to upgrade this bituminous binder which, under current conditions, presents a potential environmental hazard.

In addition, thanks to a financial contribution of \$37,000 under the Northern Contaminants Program, a campaign for measuring the transport and deposit of mercury in Kuujjuarapik was conducted.

Under its Atmospheric Environment Program, Environment Canada operates 18 weather stations, three of which are aerology stations, in the territory covered by the agreements. It also operates a system of three lightning stations, in La Grande-4, Wemindji and Kuujjuarapik, respectively. Environment Canada also provides a variety of meteorological services, such as weather forecasts, weather watch, marine forecasts, and flight forecasts, for the benefit of Northern residents and visitors.

Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency

The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency assisted the federal administrator and various committees established under the JBNQA in accordance with sections 22 and 23. CEAA's related expenditures in 1999-2000 were \$152,429. This sum included the federal contribution of \$101,000 dollars for the maintenance and joint funding with the Quebec government of the secretariats of the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment and the Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee. It also included a contribution towards the operating expenses of the Evaluating Committee (COMEV), and the costs related to the activities of the federal review panel (COFEX-North and COFEX-South).

In 1999-2000, the CEAA, Quebec office, performed executive secretariat duties for both review panels. It contributed to setting up a pilot project designed to assess an effective co-ordination process for use in connection with the environmental impact evaluation of projects requiring enforcement of the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (CEAA) and the JBNQA. In addition, the CEAA consulted both advisory committees within the framework of the five-year examination prescribed under the Act.

The CEAA continued to contribute to the environmental impact evaluation of the access road project in Waskaganish through COFEX-South and of the Kangiqsualujjuaq marine infrastructures project through COFEX-North; in addition, it contributed to the assessment of another marine infrastructure project in Quaqaq through COFEX-North. Throughout the entire process of evaluating the environmental impact of these projects, the CEAA made available its support to facilitate and synchronize as much as possible the various phases of the environmental impact evaluation process with the JBNQA and the CEAA. Concerning the Waskaganish access road in particular, CEAA developed and applied, in collaboration with the promoter, the community and environmental evaluation factors under the terms of the JBNQA and the CEAA, an approach to public consultations that was innovative, dynamic effective—and successful.

ENVIRONMENT CANADA AND CEAA EXPENDITURES (\$), 1999-2000

Environment Canada	
Committees expenditures	\$40,000
Northern Ecosystem Initiative	60,000
Canadian Wildlife Service	75,000
Mid-Canada Line Agreement	60,000
Cape Hopes Advance Project	70,000
Northern Contaminants Program	37,000
	<hr/>
	342,000
Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency	\$152,429
Total	\$494,429

Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Fisheries and Oceans Canada administers several research and development projects in Northern Quebec through its Laurentian region.

Through the Laurentian Region Science Branch, the Department participates with INAC, Environment Canada and CEAA in the implementation of social and environmental protection regimes, as stipulated in sections 22 and 23 of the JBNQA. Through the Laurentian Region Fisheries Management Branch, it participates in the hunting, fishing and trapping regime, as stipulated in section 24.

DFO allocated \$1 million through INAC to Makivik Corporation under the Northern Quebec Marine Infrastructure Agreement.

North Shore and Northern Quebec Sector - Fisheries Management Branch

In 1999-2000, implementation of the Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy (AFS) and the five-year (1996-2000) Northern Quebec beluga management plan continued. As in the past, activities were carried out jointly by the 14 Nunavik municipal corporations, the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Association of Nunavik, the Makivik Corporation, the Kativik Regional Government and DFO.

Thanks to an agreement with Kativik Regional Government, the Department allocated funding for coordinating the work and the observation patrols of six Aboriginal fishery guardians, and provide liaison with a multidisciplinary agent in the employ of DFO, in Inukjuak. A community officer was assigned, on a seasonal basis, to the municipal corporation of each of the 14 Nunavik communities. The officers' duties included

statistical monitoring of the beluga and walrus hunt, beluga sample gathering and relaying of weekly harvest data. In addition, funds were allocated under the contribution agreement between DFO and the Makivik Corporation to provide expertise, tools and necessary equipment to analyze the harvested samples.

In the course of aerial patrols carried out each year in Nunavik, Fisheries Management Branch representatives visited all of the territory communities to meet and talk with their Inuit partners. In addition, DFO commissioned two patrol vessels to expand monitoring activities on its territory.

There were no specific Department activities on JBNQA and NEQA territory in 1999-2000. However, the Department maintained contact with the Cree and Naskapi through the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee.

Science Branch

The Maurice Lamontagne Institute conducted several research project in Northern Quebec, including a considerable number of oceanographic missions. However, budget cuts entailed putting the majority of initiatives on hold. Among the critical research projects which did go forward, including a number conducted with the Central and Arctic administrative region, Inuit organizations and universities, it is worth mentioning:

- Development of a precautionary approach for the beluga;
- Sampling of beluga in Hudson Bay;
- Diseases of marine mammals;
- Study of the physical and biological processes of the North Water polynya;
- Prediction of climate change using digital models.

Oceans Branch

The Oceans Directorate recommenced its activities in Northern Quebec during 1999-2000, following a temporary hiatus during the integration of the Habitat Management and Marine Environment Sciences Division into the new Regional Science Branch set up following the adoption of the *Oceans Act*.

The first project was conducted by the Contaminants and Ecotoxicology unit, in collaboration with Environment Canada, and was designed to determine the levels of PCBs in the aquatic resource, which plays a vital role in the Inuit communities along the shores of Labrador and in Nunavik.

FISHERIES AND OCEANS CANADA EXPENDITURES (\$), LAURENTIAN REGION, 1999-2000

	Cree	Inuit	Naskapi	Total
Northern Quebec Marine Infrastructure Agreement	n/a	*	n/a	*
Fisheries Management Branch				
Agreement with Makivik Corporation	n/a	\$144,000	n/a	\$144,000
Agreement with KRG	n/a	270,000	n/a	270,000
Total	n/a	\$414,000	n/a	\$414,000

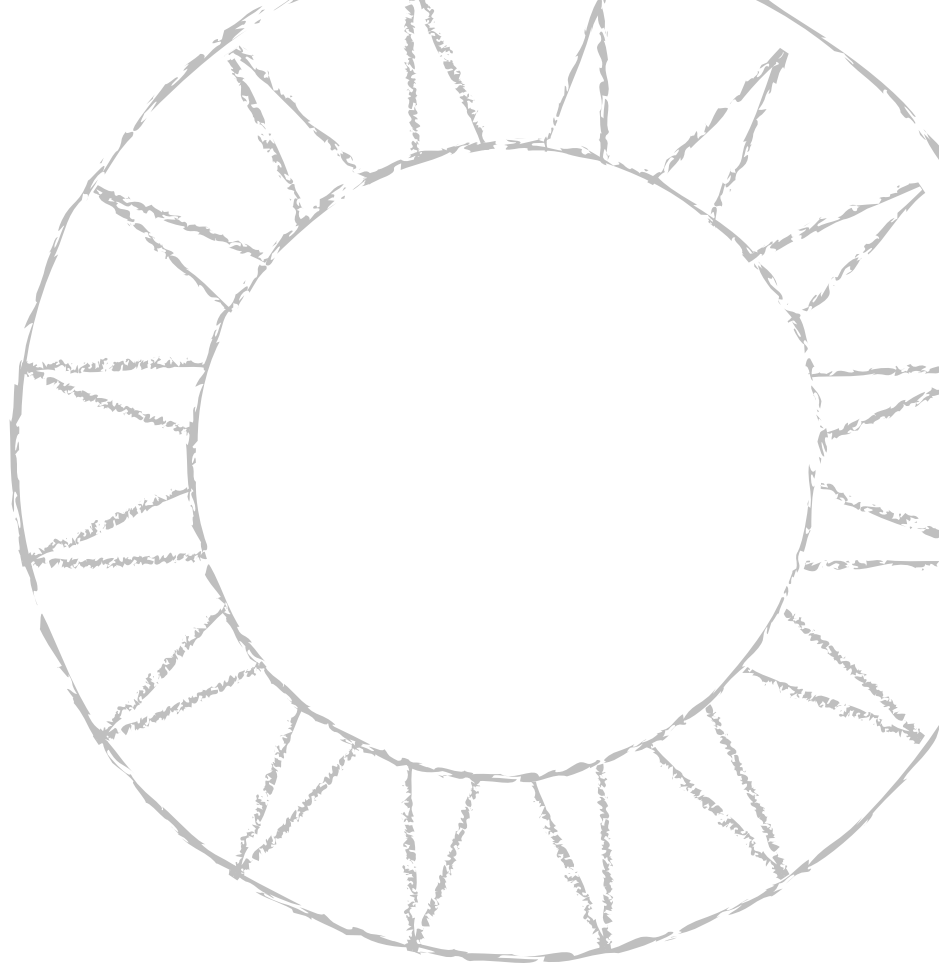
* The amount of \$1 million provided through INAC is not included in the table.

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency

In 1999-2000, as in previous years, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) inspected the meat produced at a commercial caribou slaughter in Northern Quebec. A team of two inspectors and a veterinarian went to Lake Mollet east of Kuujjuarapik to supervise the slaughter of caribou at temporary facilities managed by Nunavik Arctic Foods. The Agency also certified the meat for sale in interprovincial and international markets. The hunting season, which had to be spread out over

six weeks, was not as productive as it had been in previous years. Fewer than 3000 caribou were killed, as their migration route veered away from production facilities. The CFIA also concluded a service agreement with the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach for caribou inspection. However, this activity was cancelled at the request of the Naskapi, as the migration route prevented making a profitable use of this resource.

**LIST OF
CREE, INUIT
AND NASKAPI
COMMUNITIES
IN QUEBEC**



Cree: Chisasibi
Eastmain
Mistissini
Nemaska
Oujé-Bougoumou
Waskaganish
Waswanipi
Wemindji
Whapmagoostui

Inuit: Akulivik
Aupaluk
Inukjuak
Ivujivik
Kangiqsualujjuaq
Kangiqsujuaq
Kangirsuk
Kuujjuaq
Kuujjuarapik
Puvirnituq
Quaqtaq
Salluit
Tasiujaq
Umiujaq

Naskapi: Kawawachikamach

