

**COURTESY TRANSLATION**

Québec, March 3, 2008

Mr. Claude Béchar, Minister  
Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune  
5700, 4<sup>e</sup> Avenue Ouest, A 308  
Québec (Québec) G1H 6R1

Dear Minister:

This letter is to advise you that the Cree-Québec Forestry Board (CQFB) has proceeded to the review of the 2008-2013 General Forest Management Plans (GFMPs) in compliance with the mandate it is given under section 3.30 e) of the *Agreement concerning a new relationship between le gouvernement du Québec and the Cree of Québec* and to inform you of our recommendations with respect to their acceptance and implementation.

First, I would like to point out that over the last two years the ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune proceeded to many deferrals of timelines with regard to the production and analysis of the GFMPs. This situation, which generated uncertainty and confusion among all stakeholders, should be corrected in the next 2013-2018 cycle.

We have reviewed the fifteen GFMPs in the Territory covered by Chapter 3 of the *Agreement*. In the light of the information we had, our analysis concludes that the fifteen GFMPs we reviewed are satisfactory, while considering the following recommendations:

1- The 15 GFMPs that were tabled for the Territory of the *Agreement* were developed in compliance with the forest allocations based on the annual allowable cut the Chief Forester announced in December 2006. Since the adapted forestry regime incorporates a lot of spatial dimensions, the Chief Forester had then indicated that the harvest level and the adjustments to management strategies stemming from it should be used as a temporary basis while waiting for a new calculation based on spatial dimensions.

In view of this decision, the Board recommends that you ask the Chief Forester to review the calculations of the annual allowable cut allocated to each of the forest management units (FMUs) of the Territory of the Agreement and consequently require, in light of the outcome of the review, modification of the GFMPs concerned in order to ensure compliance with the Agreement.

The data and basis of calculation of the AAC announced in December 2006 should also be provided to the Cree party as soon as possible in accordance with section 19 of schedule C-4 of the Agreement.

2- The level of information a GFMP provides is not as great as required to verify that all the modalities of the *Agreement* are complied with. It is thus important that the evaluation of the Annual Forest Management Plans (AFMPs) that will follow be carried out so as to ensure respect of the modalities and spirit of the Agreement. Agreement holders and tallymen are the main actors of the implementation of forest planning. It is thus crucial to ensure their discussions remain harmonious and take all the modalities and the spirit of the Agreement into account. For this purpose, let us stress the leading role the Joint Working Groups (JWGs) play in facilitating fruitful and efficient relations between these stakeholders. As for the Board, it will carry on its monitoring role in order to ensure coherence between GFMPs and AFMPs and that they are respectful of the roles of each and everyone and compliant with the *Agreement*.

3- We observe that the identification exercise of sectors related to certain forest protection and development objectives (FPDOs) requiring cooperation between tallymen and agreement holders was carried out in a context where the stakeholders more or less mastered how to implement said objectives. We thus recommend to organize training sessions to make sure stakeholders have a better understanding of the FPDO's objectives and to optimize synergies in the location of new sectors

4- In the northern part of trapline W17A, a road project is proposed in the GFMP of FMU 8764, to which the Waswanipi Band Council objects. We thus recommend that you approve the plan with condition that no permit in the concerned sector be delivered, until the conciliation process provided in the Agreement be completed. However, this conciliation exercise should start as soon as possible.

5- In a certain number of traplines of FMUs 8462 and 8762, since no tallyman or Cree user has been identified, sites of interest (1%) and forest areas presenting wildlife

Mr. Claude Béchard

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interest for the Crees (25%) have not yet been located. This situation ensures that the GFMPs as presented cannot take into account some of the features and modalities of the *Agreement*. We recommend that the parties come to an agreement in order to solve this problem as soon as possible, and that following the identification of these particular sectors, the GFMPs be adjusted in relation thereto.

We include in annex to this letter the detail of the review of each of the GFMPs along with the principles and approach that guided our analysis. This detailed information is produced for the representatives of your ministère.

Lastly, we expect to receive, as defined in section 3.31 of the *Agreement*, a response to this advice explaining your decisions in relation with the recommendations we are submitting to you.

Yours truly,



Jean-Pierre Gauthier  
The Chairman of the Board





Conseil Cris-Québec sur la foresterie  
*Cree-Québec Forestry Board*

**Review of the  
2008-2013 General Forest  
Management Plans (GFMPs)**

**in the**

***Territory of the Agreement  
concerning a new relationship  
between le gouvernement du Québec  
and the Crees of Québec***

**Prepared by the  
Cree-Québec Forestry Board (CQFB)**

Québec, March 3, 2008



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<sup>1</sup> FMU = Forest Management Unit



## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 026-61

### FMU technical information

Area of the FMU	7 815 km <sup>2</sup>	
Productive forested area of the FMU	4 045 km <sup>2</sup>	
Concerned Cree communities	Mistissini	
Beneficiary responsible for the FMU	Les chantiers Chibougamau Itée	
Traplines included in the FMU (territories with forest planning in the GFMP underlined)	M17C, M30, <u>M31</u> , M34, M35A, M36, M37, M38, <u>M39</u> , <u>M39A</u> , M40, <u>M41</u>	

### Analysis results of the JWG

- Our interpretation is that the Québec party of the Mistissini JWG recommends approval of the plan. The Cree party of the Mistissini JWG does not specify its position.

### Revision results of the CQFB \*

The CQFB recommends that this GFMP be

- Accepted
- Accepted with recommendation (s)
- Refused

\*Revision findings presented are the outcome of the Secretariat of the Board's analysis of the information given by the beneficiaries' representative, the MRNF and the JWG. A detailed description of the revision methodology and table can be found in annex.

### CQFB specific recommendations

R.1 The information presented in the GFMP does not allow to confirm the integral respect of certain technical modalities and processes included in the Agreement. The analysis of the AFMP, related to the content of the GFMP, must respect these technical modalities and processes. Consultation of the annual plans should thus allow the direct interaction between tallymen and beneficiaries in a way to complete the participation process initiated at the GFMP.

R.2 The various stakeholders involved in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) should be specifically trained to insure the required cooperation with tallymen and to optimize the creation of synergy when identifying the areas answering the FPDOs.

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 026-61

### Revision timeline

Date of receipt of (MRNF) conformity report by the CQFB	January 17, 2008
Date of receipt of conform GFMP by the CQFB	January 11, 2008
Date of receipt of JWG analysis report by the CQFB	February 4, 2008
Date of production of the GFMP revision sheet	February 20, 2008

### Principle 1: GFMPs' conformity to forest allocations per FMU

#### Statement

- The MRNF has certified that the five-year program presented in the GFMP conforms to the forest allocations based on the annual allowable cut the Chief Forester determined in December 2006.

#### Comment

- None

### Principle 2: Compliance with the instructions and guidelines

#### Statements

- The MRNF has certified that the GFMP conforms to the instructions and guidelines it defined to supervise the elaboration of the 2008-2013 GFMPs in compliance with the Agreement.
- All precommercial treatments (especially potential precommercial thinning areas as required in the instructions) and some roads have not been mapped in the GFMP.
- The GFMP indicates that the harvest rate set out in the five-year program does not comply with the disturbance statistics identified in the Agreement for the sites presenting wildlife interest in 2 traplines (M39 et M41).
- The GFMP indicates that 19% of the volume planned in the 5 years program would be harvested in non-mature forests, while the management strategy propose to harvest 0% in these forests.
- There are differences between the various tables of the GFMP with regard to the total area of the FMU and the productive forested area. These areas are used as the basis for the implementation of certain technical modalities of the Agreement and for calculations of disturbance statistics

#### Comment

- It will be necessary to modify the GFMP in compliance with the processes set out in the Agreement in order to integrate, when necessary, the missing mapping features.

### Principle 3: Integration of Cree information

#### Statements

- According to the information the GFMP provides, tallymen shared their planning support map with agreement holders in the course of the participation process, therefore identifying the sites presenting interest for them. According to the JWG, this tool made forest planning easier and contributed to the success of the participation process.
- The GFMP and the JWG's report do not identify significant disagreement for this FMU, although certain of the trappers' demands will be evaluated during the consultation of annual plans.
- The GFMP and the JWG's report provide little information with regard to the synergy level in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation in relation to the maintenance and enhancement of wildlife habitats presenting an interest for the Cree.
- The GFMP makes no mention at all of areas being subjected to special intervention modalities stemming from the guidelines on the protection and enhancement of wildlife habitats or aiming at specific management of mixed stands presenting special wildlife interest.

#### Comment

- As specified in the planning support aid guide produced by the MRNF, implementation of FPDOs 3 (aquatic habitat), 4 (mature and overmature forests), 7 (precommercial

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 026-61

thinning) and 8 (dead wood) in the Territory of the Agreement presents a significant opportunity to take Cree concerns and sites presenting special interest for them into account. Special attention should be given to these issues when analyzing the location of these FPDOs presented in the GFMP and in the annual planning.

### Principle 4: Proper consultation of tallymen

#### Statements

- The JWG report confirms that the participation process fostered fruitful discussions and information sharing between the beneficiary responsible for the FMU and the tallymen. According to the JWG, a few tallymen thus succeeded in influencing the planning a little.
- Both the GFMP and the JWG report mention that the tallymen (or their representatives) whose territory will be disturbed by forest activity were met once or twice in the framework of the participation process. However, the JWG mentions that one of these tallymen refused to take part in the participation exercise (M39A).
- The agreement reached by the beneficiaries' representative and the tallyman has been set out in the GFMP harmonization measures table.
- Both the GFMP and the JWG report indicate that some roads have not been mapped and thus were not subjected to consultation with the tallymen. Other roads were discussed with tallymen. They also indicate that residual forest blocs were discussed with only one tallyman.
- The JWG report mentions that in the final version of the GFMP that the tallymen have not seen, some biological refuges and old growth stands were added or modified and thus were not subjected to consultation with the tallymen.
- Both the GFMP and the JWG report do not clearly indicate that all the FPDOs requiring consultation with the tallymen were specifically discussed in the framework of the participation process. Thus, there are few specific references concerning measures in relation to biological refuges and old growth stands and no reference to buffer strips (dead wood conservation), precommercial thinning, threatened species and adapted silvicultural practices. Some tallymen were simply not met and thus could not be consulted on the FPDOs. Moreover, the GFMP refers to the fact that some of the tallymen's demands concerning biological refuges were simply not considered.
- The JWG points out that the conduct of the participation process was not fully exploited. Some shortcomings were identified in the consultation tools like, for example, the content of planning maps.

#### Comments

- In a way to optimize the synergy in the identification of areas answering FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) it should be important that all stakeholders involved in this exercise have a good understanding of the issues related to these FPDOs and their specific role in their implementation.
- Closer working relationships between the various stakeholders at the very beginning of the process would have allowed the optimization of the participation sessions (stakeholders' preparation, participation tools, etc.).

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 026-62

### FMU technical information

Area of the FMU	5 505 km <sup>2</sup>	
Productive forested area of the FMU	2 145 km <sup>2</sup>	
Concerned Cree communities	Mistissini	
Beneficiary responsible for the FMU	Les chantiers Chibougamau ltée	
Traplines included in the FMU (territories with forest planning in the GFMP underlined)	<u>M42</u> , <u>M42B</u> , <u>M43</u> , <u>M44</u> , M45, M45A, <u>M46</u> , M46A, M46B, M50, M51, M51A, M51B, <u>M56</u>	

### Analysis results of the JWG

- Our interpretation is that the Québec party of the Mistissini JWG recommends approval of the plan. The Cree party of the Mistissini JWG does not specify its position.

### Analysis results of the CQFB\*

The CQFB recommends that this GFMP be

- Accepted
- Accepted with recommendation (s)
- Refused

\*Revision findings presented are the outcome of the Secretariat of the Board's analysis of the information given by the beneficiaries' representative, the MRNF and the JWG. A detailed description of the revision methodology and table can be found in annex.

### CQFB specific recommendations

R.1 The information presented in the GFMP does not allow to confirm the integral respect of certain technical modalities and processes included in the Agreement. The analysis of the AFMP, related to the content of the GFMP, must respect these technical modalities and processes. Consultation of the annual plans should thus allow the direct interaction between tallymen and beneficiaries in a way to complete the participation process initiated at the GFMP.

R.2 The various stakeholders involved in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) should be specifically trained to insure the required cooperation with tallymen and to optimize the creation of synergy when identifying the areas answering the FPDOs.

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 026-62

### **Revision timeline**

Date of receipt of (MRNF) conformity report by the CQFB	January 17, 2008
Date of receipt of conform GFMP by the CQFB	January 11, 2008
Date of receipt of JWG analysis report by the CQFB	February 4, 2008
Date of production of the GFMP revision sheet	February 20, 2008

### Principle 1: GFMPs' conformity to forest allocations per FMU

#### Statement

- The MRNF has certified that the five-year program presented in the GFMP conforms to the forest allocations based on the annual allowable cut the Chief Forester determined in December 2006

#### Comment

- None

### Principle 2: Compliance with the instructions and guidelines

#### Statements

- The MRNF has certified that the GFMP conforms to the instructions and guidelines it defined to supervise the elaboration of the 2008-2013 GFMPs in compliance with the Agreement.
- All precommercial treatments (especially potential precommercial thinning areas as required in the instructions) have not been mapped in the GFMP.
- The GFMP indicates that the harvest rate set out in the five-year program does not comply with the disturbance statistics identified in the Agreement for the TRU as a whole and for the sites presenting wildlife interest in a trapline (M42).
- The GFMP indicates that 2% of the volume planned in the 5 years program would be harvested in non-mature forests, while the management strategy propose to harvest 0% in these forests.
- There are differences between the various tables of the GFMP with regard to the total area of the FMU and the productive forested area. These areas are used as the basis for the implementation of certain technical modalities of the Agreement and for calculations of disturbance statistics

#### Comment

- It will be necessary to modify the GFMP in compliance with the processes set out in the Agreement in order to integrate, when necessary, the missing mapping features.

### Principle 3: Integration of Cree information

#### Statements

- According to the information the GFMP provides, tallymen shared their planning support map with agreement holders in the course of the participation process, therefore identifying the sites presenting interest for them. According to the JWG, this tool made forest planning easier and contributed to the success of the participation process.
- The GFMP and the JWG's report do not identify significant disagreement for this FMU, although certain of the trappers' demands will be evaluated during the consultation of annual plans.
- The GFMP and the JWG's report provide little information with regard to the synergy level in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation in relation to the maintenance and enhancement of wildlife habitats presenting an interest for the Cree.
- The GFMP makes no mention at all of areas being subjected to special intervention modalities stemming from the guidelines on the protection and enhancement of wildlife habitats or aiming at specific management of mixed stands presenting special wildlife interest.

#### Comment

Analysis report ratified by the CQFB

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 026-62

- As specified in the planning support aid guide produced by the MRNF, implementation of FPDOs 3 (aquatic habitat), 4 (mature and overmature forests), 7 (precommercial thinning) and 8 (dead wood) in the Territory of the Agreement presents a significant opportunity to take Cree concerns and sites presenting special interest for them into account. Special attention should be given to these issues when analyzing the location of these FPDOs presented in the GFMP and in the annual planning.

### Principle 4: Proper consultation of tallymen

#### Statements

- The JWG report confirms that the participation process fostered fruitful discussions and information sharing between the beneficiary responsible for the FMU and the tallymen. According to the JWG, a few tallymen thus succeeded in influencing the planning a little.
- Both the GFMP and the JWG report mention that the tallymen (or their representatives) whose territory will be disturbed by forest activity were met once or twice in the framework of the participation process.
- Both the GFMP and the JWG's report indicate that forestry roads were discussed with all tallymen and residual forest blocs were discussed only with one tallyman.
- The agreement reached by the beneficiaries' representative and the tallyman has been set out in the GFMP harmonization measures table.
- The JWG report mentions that, in the final version of the GFMP that the tallymen have not seen, certain biological refuges and old growth stands were added or modified, and were thus not subjected to consultation with the tallymen.
- Both the GFMP and the JWG report do not clearly indicate that all the FPDOs requiring consultation with the tallymen were specifically discussed in the framework of the participation process. Thus, there are few specific references concerning measures in relation to biological refuges, old growth stands and adapted silvicultural practices, and no reference to buffer strips (dead wood conservation), precommercial thinning and threatened species. Almost half of the tallymen were simply not met and thus could not be consulted on the FPDOs.
- The JWG points out that the conduct of the participation process was not fully exploited. Some shortcomings were identified in the consultation tools (ex: the content of planning maps).

#### Comments

- In a way to optimize the synergy in the identification of areas answering FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) it should be important that all stakeholders involved in this exercise have a good understanding of the issues related to these FPDOs and their specific role in their implementation.
- Closer working relationships between the various stakeholders at the very beginning of the process would have allowed the optimization of the process of the participation sessions (stakeholders' preparation, participation tools, etc.).

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 026-63

### FMU technical information

Area of the FMU	4 970 km <sup>2</sup>	
Productive forested area of the FMU	2 605 km <sup>2</sup>	
Concerned Cree communities	Ouje-Bougoumou et Mistissini	
Beneficiary responsible for the FMU	Barrette-Chapais Itée	
Traplines included in the FMU (territories with forest planning in the GFMP underlined)	M47, M47A, M48, <u>O48A</u> , O48B, O48C, O52, <u>O53</u> , <u>O54</u>	

### Analysis results of the JWGs

- Our interpretation is that the Québec party of the Ouje-Bougoumou JWG recommends approval of the plan. The Cree party of the Ouje-Bougoumou JWG recommends approval of the plan.
- We have received no JWG report from Mistissini for this GFMP.

### Revision results of the CQFB \*

The CQFB recommends that this GFMP be

- Accepted
- Accepted with recommendation (s)
- Refused

\*Revision findings presented are the outcome of the Secretariat of the Board's analysis of the information given by the beneficiaries' representative, the MRNF and the JWG. A detailed description of the revision methodology and table can be found in annex.

### CQFB specific recommendations

R.1 The information presented in the GFMP does not allow to confirm the integral respect of certain technical modalities and processes included in the Agreement. The analysis of the AFMP, related to the content of the GFMP, must respect these technical modalities and processes. Consultation of the annual plans should thus allow the direct interaction between tallymen and beneficiaries in a way to complete the participation process initiated at the GFMP.

R.2 The various stakeholders involved in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) should be specifically trained to insure the required cooperation with tallymen and to optimize the creation of synergy when identifying the areas answering the FPDOs.

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 026-63

### **Revision timeline**

Date of receipt of (MRNF) conformity report by the CQFB	December 4, 2007
Date of receipt of conform GFMP by the CQFB	December 6, 2007
Date of receipt of JWG analysis report by the CQFB	February 4, 2008
Date of production of the GFMP revision sheet	February 20, 2008

### **Principle 1: GFMPs' conformity to forest allocations per FMU**

#### Statement

- The MRNF has certified that the five-year program presented in the GFMP conforms to the forest allocations based on the annual allowable cut the Chief Forester determined in December 2006

#### Comment

- None

### **Principle 2: Compliance with the instructions and guidelines**

#### Statements

- The MRNF has certified that the GFMP conforms to the instructions and guidelines it defined to supervise the elaboration of the 2008-2013 GFMPs in compliance with the Agreement.
- All precommercial treatments (especially potential precommercial thinning areas as required in the instructions) have not been mapped in the GFMP.
- The GFMP indicates that 8% of the volume planned in the 5 years program would be harvested in non-mature forests, while the management strategy propose to harvest 0% in these forests
- There are differences between the various tables of the GFMP with regard to the total area of the FMU and the productive forested area. These areas are used as the basis for the implementation of certain technical modalities of the Agreement and for calculations of disturbance statistics.

#### Comment

- It will be necessary to modify the GFMP in compliance with the processes set out in the Agreement in order to integrate the missing mapping features.

### **Principle 3: Integration of Cree information**

#### Statements

- According to the information the GFMP and the JWG's report provides, tallymen shared their planning support map with agreement holders in the course of the participation process, therefore identifying the sites presenting interest for them. According to the JWG, this tool made forest planning easier and contributed to the success of the participation process.
- The GFMP and the JWG's report do not identify significant disagreement for this FMU, although certain of the tallymen's demands will be evaluated during the consultation of annual plans. Nevertheless, the Ouje-Bougoumou JWG mentions that there are still certain features that are problematic for the tallymen (width of buffer strips, scarifying and rutting).
- The Cree party of the Ouje-Bougoumou JWG points out that there is confusion among certain tallymen with regard to sites presenting special interest and sites presenting wildlife interest, which potentially limits the optimization of the maintenance and improvement of the wildlife habitats presenting special interest for the Cree and of the harmonization between forest management activities and traditional activities.
- The GFMP and the JWG's report provide little information with regard to the synergy level in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation in relation to the maintenance and enhancement of wildlife habitats presenting an interest for the Cree.
- The GFMP makes no mention at all of areas being subjected to special intervention modalities stemming from the guidelines on the protection and enhancement of wildlife habitats or aiming at specific management of mixed stands presenting special wildlife

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 026-63

interest.

### Comments

- As specified in the planning support aid guide produced by the MRNF, implementation of FPDOs 3 (aquatic habitat), 4 (mature and overmature forests), 7 (precommercial thinning) and 8 (dead wood) in the Territory of the Agreement presents a significant opportunity to take Cree concerns and sites presenting special interest for them into account. Special attention should be given to these issues when analyzing the location of these FPDOs presented in the GFMP and in the annual planning.
- As the Cree party of the Ouje-Bougoumou JWG brought it up, certain significant features (sites presenting special interest, areas presenting wildlife interest and buffer strips) should be subjected to special monitoring (and to a review if necessary) in annual forest planning on the basis of the tallymen's management objectives.

### Principle 4: Proper consultation of tallymen

#### Statements

- According to the GFMP and the JWG report, the participation process fostered fruitful discussions and information sharing between the beneficiary responsible for the FMU and the tallymen. The JWG notes that a few tallymen thus succeeded in influencing the planning.
- Both the GFMP and the JWG report mention that the tallymen (or their representatives) whose territory will be disturbed by forest activity were met once or twice in the framework of the participation process.
- The agreements reached by the beneficiaries' representative and the tallymen have been set out in the GFMP harmonization measures table.
- Some important information present in the JWG's report was not identified in the participation report annexed to the GFMP (participation meetings, positioning with regard to the tallymen's demands).
- Both the GFMP and the JWG's report indicate that residual forest blocks were specifically discussed with half of the tallymen, while forest roads were discussed with all tallymen.
- The JWG report mentions that in the final version of the GFMP that the tallymen have not seen, all biological refuges and old growth stands were added and thus were not subjected to consultation with the tallymen.
- Both the GFMP and the JWG report do not clearly indicate that all FPDOs requiring consultation with the tallymen (other than biological sanctuaries and aging forest patches) were specifically discussed in the framework of the participation process. Thus, there is no special reference concerning the measures pertaining to buffer strips (dead wood conservation), precommercial thinning, adapted silvicultural practices and threatened species.

#### Comments

- As mentioned by certain Cree members of the Ouje-Bougoumou JWG, it would be important to ensure an ongoing monitoring of the GFMPs and to organize field trips with the various stakeholders (agreement holders, JWG members and tallymen) in order to foster mutual understanding, allow tallymen to contribute properly to forest planning and make it into an informed consent exercise.
- In a way to optimize the synergy in the identification of areas answering FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) it should be important that all stakeholders involved in this exercise have a good understanding of the issues related to these FPDOs and their specific role in their implementation.
- In accordance with MRFN instructions and as proposed by the JWG, comprehensive information inherent to the participation process (including all the tallymen's demands, the beneficiaries representative's position towards said demands, each party's arguments on the points upon which there is disagreement, the monitoring to be ensured, etc.) should appear in the participation report included in the GFMP, and when applicable, in the harmonization measures table. A comprehensive participation report (including the

**REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 026-63**

harmonization measures table) would represent a tool of interest to ensure proper annual participation monitoring.

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 026-64

### FMU technical information

Area of the FMU	6 024 km <sup>2</sup>	
Productive forested area of the FMU	3 655 km <sup>2</sup>	
Concerned Cree communities	Ouje-Bougoumou and Mistissini	
Beneficiary responsible for the FMU	Barrette-Chapais ltée	
Traplines included in the FMU (territories with forest planning in the GFMP underlined)	<u>M49</u> , <u>O55</u> , <u>OM57</u> , <u>O58</u> , <u>O59</u> , <u>O60</u> , <u>O61</u> and <u>O62</u>	

### Analysis results of the JWGs

- The Québec party of the Mistissini JWG recommends approval of the plan. The Cree party of the Mistissini JWG does not state its position.
- Both parties of the Ouje-Bougoumou JWG recommend approval of the plan.

### Revision results of the CQFB \*

The CQFB recommends that this GFMP be

- Accepted
- Accepted with recommendation (s)
- Refused

\*Revision findings presented are the outcome of the Secretariat of the Board's analysis of the information given by the beneficiaries' representative, the MRNF and the JWGs. A detailed description of the revision methodology and table can be found in annex.

### CQFB specific recommendations

R.1 The information presented in the GFMP does not allow to confirm the integral respect of certain technical modalities and processes included in the Agreement. The analysis of the AFMP, related to the content of the GFMP, must respect these technical modalities and processes. Consultation of the annual plans should thus allow the direct interaction between tallymen and beneficiaries in a way to complete the participation process initiated at the GFMP.

R.2 The various stakeholders involved in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) should be specifically trained to insure the required cooperation with tallymen and to optimize the creation of synergy when identifying the areas answering the FPDOs.

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 026-64

### Revision timeline

Date of receipt of (MRNF) conformity report by the CQFB	December 4, 2007
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Date of production of the GFMP revision sheet	February 20, 2008

### Principle 1: GFMPs' conformity to forest allocations per FMU

#### Statement

- The MRNF has certified that the five-year program presented in the GFMP conforms to the forest allocations based on the annual allowable cut the Chief Forester determined in December 2006.

#### Comment

- None

### Principle 2: Compliance with the instructions and guidelines

#### Statements

- The MRNF has certified that the GFMP conforms to the instructions and guidelines it defined to supervise the elaboration of the 2008-2013 GFMPs in compliance with the Agreement.
- All precommercial treatments (especially potential precommercial thinning areas as required in the instructions) and certain forest roads have not been mapped in the GFMP.
- The GFMP indicates that 6% of the volume planned in the 5 years program would be harvested in non-mature forests, while the management strategy propose to harvest 0% in these forests.
- There are differences between the various tables of the GFMP with regard to the total area of the FMU and the productive forested area. These areas are used as the basis for the implementation of certain technical modalities of the Agreement and for calculations of disturbance statistics.

#### Comment

- It will be necessary to modify the GFMP in compliance with the processes set out in the Agreement in order to integrate, when necessary, the missing mapping features.

### Principle 3: Integration of Cree information

#### Statements

- According to the information the GFMP and the JWG's reports provide, tallymen shared their planning support map with agreement holders in the course of the participation process, therefore identifying the sites presenting interest for them. According to the JWGs, this tool made forest planning easier and contributed to the success of the participation process.
- The GFMP and the JWG's reports reveal that no significant disagreement was identified for this FMU, although certain of the trappers' demands will be evaluated during the consultation of annual plans. Nevertheless, the Ouje-Bougoumou JWG mentions that there are still certain features that are problematic for the tallymen (width of buffer strips, scarifying and rutting). However, nothing indicates that these features were specifically addressed during the participation meetings.
- The Cree party of the Ouje-Bougoumou JWG points out that there is confusion among certain tallymen with regard to sites presenting special interest and sites presenting wildlife interest, which potentially limits the optimization of the maintenance and improvement of the wildlife habitats presenting special interest for the Cree and of the harmonization between forest management activities and traditional activities.
- The GFMP and the JWG's reports provide little information with regard to the synergy level in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation in relation to the maintenance and enhancement of wildlife habitats presenting an interest

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 026-64

- for the Cree.
- The GFMP makes no mention at all of areas being subjected to special intervention modalities stemming from the guidelines on the protection and enhancement of wildlife habitats or aiming at specific management of mixed stands presenting special wildlife interest.

### Comments

- As specified in the planning support aid guide produced by the MRNF, implementation of FPDOs 3 (aquatic habitat), 4 (mature and overmature forests), 7 (precommercial thinning) and 8 (dead wood) in the Territory of the Agreement presents a significant opportunity to take Cree concerns and sites presenting special interest for them into account. Special attention should be given to these issues when analyzing the location of these FPDOs presented in the GFMP and in the annual planning.
- As the Cree party of the Ouje-Bougoumou JWG brought it up, certain significant features (sites presenting special interest, areas presenting wildlife interest and buffer strips) should be subjected to special monitoring (and to a review if necessary) in annual forest planning on the basis of the tallymen's management objectives.

## Principle 4: Proper consultation of tallymen

### Statements

- Both the GFMP and the JWG's reports confirm that the participation process fostered fruitful discussions and information sharing between the beneficiaries' representative and tallymen. According to the JWG, a few tallymen thus influenced the planning.
- Both the GFMP and the JWG's reports mention that all tallymen (or their representatives) were met with two and even three times in the framework of the participation process.
- The agreements reached between the beneficiaries' representative and the tallymen have been set out in the GFMP harmonization measures table.
- Some important information present in the JWG's reports was not identified in the participation report annexed to the GFMP (participation meetings, positioning with regard to the tallymen's demands).
- Both the GFMP and the JWG's reports indicate that residual forest blocks were specifically discussed with half of the tallymen, while forest roads were discussed with most tallymen. However, certain forest roads (among which all of those in TRU O-62) do not appear in the GFMP.
- Both the GFMP and the JWG's reports do not clearly indicate that all FPDOs requiring collaboration with tallymen were specifically discussed in the framework of the participation process. Thus, there is no special mention concerning measures in relation to old growth stands, buffer strips (dead wood conservation), precommercial thinning and threatened species. As for biological refuges and adapted silvicultural practices, both the GFMP and the JWG's reports indicate they were specifically discussed with less than half the tallymen. Please note that the consultation and harmonization effort all stakeholders invested in TRU O-61 is a concrete example of what was expected in terms of participation in the GFMP and use of synergy between FPDOs and sites of interest for the Cree.

### Comments

- As mentioned by certain Cree members of the Ouje-Bougoumou JWG, it would be important to ensure an ongoing monitoring of the GFMPs and to organize field trips with the various stakeholders (agreement holders, JWG members and tallymen) in order to foster mutual understanding, allow tallymen to contribute properly to forest planning and make it into an informed consent exercise.
- In a way to optimize the synergy in the identification of areas answering FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) it should be important that all stakeholders involved in this exercise have a good understanding of the issues related to these FPDOs and their specific role in their implementation.
- In accordance with MRFN instructions and as proposed by the JWG, comprehensive

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information inherent to the participation process (including all the tallymen's demands, the beneficiaries representative's position towards said demands, each party's arguments on the points upon which there is disagreement, the monitoring to be ensured, etc.) should appear in the participation report included in the GFMP, and when applicable, in the harmonization measures table. A comprehensive participation report (including the harmonization measures table) would represent a tool of interest to ensure proper annual participation monitoring.

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 026-65

### FMU technical information

Area of the FMU	4 875 km <sup>2</sup>	
Productive forested area of the FMU	3 067 km <sup>2</sup>	
Concerned Cree communities	Waswanipi	
Beneficiary responsible for the FMU	Waswanipi Corporation	
Traplines included in the FMU (territories with forest planning in the GFMP underlined)	<u>W10</u> , <u>W10A</u> , <u>W12</u> , <u>W16</u> , <u>W21A</u> , <u>W22</u> et <u>W23</u>	

### Analysis results of the JWG

- The JWG recommends approval of the plan as long as all remaining issues are solved in the course of the annual consultations. The Cree party however recommends that the issue surrounding the overlap of biological refuges with Cree sites of interest be considered before the plan is approved.

### Revision results of the CQFB \*

The CQFB recommends that this GFMP be

- Accepted
- Accepted with recommendation (s)
- Refused

\*Revision findings presented are the outcome of the Secretariat of the Board's analysis of the information given by the beneficiaries' representative, the MRNF and the JWG. A detailed description of the revision methodology and table can be found in annex.

### CQFB specific recommendations

R.1 The information presented in the GFMP does not allow to confirm the integral respect of certain technical modalities and processes included in the Agreement. The analysis of the AFMP, related to the content of the GFMP, must respect these technical modalities and processes. Consultation of the annual plans should thus allow the direct interaction between tallymen and beneficiaries in a way to complete the participation process initiated at the GFMP.

R.2 The various stakeholders involved in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) should be specifically trained to insure the required cooperation with tallymen and to optimize the creation of synergy when identifying the areas answering the FPDOs.

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 026-65

### Revision timeline

Date of receipt of (MRNF) conformity report by the CQFB	January 24, 2008
Date of receipt of conform GFMP by the CQFB	January 28, 2008
Date of receipt of JWG analysis report by the CQFB	February 22, 2008
Date of production of the GFMP revision sheet	February 22, 2008

### Principle 1: GFMPs' conformity to forest allocations per FMU

#### Statement

- The MRNF has certified that the five-year program presented in the GFMP is conform to the forest allocations based on the annual allowable cut the Chief Forester determined in December 2006.

#### Comment

- None

### Principle 2: Compliance with the instructions and guidelines

#### Statements

- The MRNF has certified that the GFMP is conform to the instructions and guidelines it defined to supervise the elaboration of the 2008-2013 GFMPs in compliance with the Agreement.
- All market introduction treatments (especially potential precommercial thinning areas as required in the instructions) have not been mapped in the GFMP.
- The GFMP indicates that 12% of the volume planned in the 5 years program would be harvested in non-mature forests, while the management strategy propose to harvest 0% in these forests
- There are differences between the various tables of the GFMP with regard to the total area of the FMU and the productive forested area. These areas are used as the basis for the implementation of certain technical modalities of the Agreement and for calculations of disturbance statistics.

#### Comment

- It will be necessary to modify the GFMP in compliance with the processes set out in the Agreement in order to integrate, when necessary, the missing mapping features.

### Principle 3: Integration of Cree information

#### Statements

- According the JWG, having access to the planning support map at the very beginning of the participation process led to better consideration of the sites presenting interest for the Cree.
- Both the GFMP and the JWG report reveal that no significant disagreement was identified for this FMU, although several of the tallymen's demands will be evaluated during the consultation on annual planning. Nevertheless, the JWG refers to a problematic situation where biological refuges overlap with sites of special interest. However, nothing indicates that this issue was specifically addressed during the participation meetings.
- The GFMP and the JWG's report provide little information with regard to the synergy level in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation in relation to the maintenance and enhancement of wildlife habitats presenting an interest for the Cree.
- The GFMP makes no mention at all of areas being subjected to special intervention modalities stemming from the guidelines on the protection and enhancement of wildlife habitats or aiming at specific management of mixed stands presenting special wildlife interest.

#### Comments

- As specified in the planning support guide of the MRNF, implementation of FPDOs 3 (aquatic habitat), 4 (mature and overmature forests), 7 (precommercial thinning) and 8 (dead wood) in the Territory of the Agreement presents a significant opportunity to take

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 026-65

Cree concerns and sites presenting special interest for them into account. Special attention should be given to these issues when analyzing the location of these FPDOs presented in the GFMP and in the annual planning.

- In conformity with the participation process adopted by the parties, it would have been desirable that the GFMP elaboration schedule allows that the planning support map be available before the elaboration of the GFMP.

### Principle 4: Proper consultation of tallymen

#### Statements

- According to the GFMP and the JWG, some agreement holders did not attend the participation meetings and thus nearly half the tallymen were not properly consulted on issues as significant as the road network, residual forest blocks, and others (Barrette-Chapais, CACC). Moreover, the beneficiary responsible for the FMU did not take a stand on several of the tallymen's demands.
- According to the JWG, some tallymen did not participate regularly in the participation meetings (W16, W23).
- According to the JWG, a few tallymen had some influence on the planning via the participation process.
- Both the GFMP and the JWG report mention that the tallymen (or their representatives) were met once or twice in the framework of the participation process.
- There are some inconsistencies between the JWG report and the participation report of the company.
- The agreements reached by the beneficiaries' representative and the tallymen have been set out in the GFMP harmonization measures table.
- Both the GFMP and the JWG report indicate that the residual forest blocks and forest roads were specifically discussed with over half the tallymen.
- The GFMP report does not clearly indicate that all FPDOs requiring collaboration with tallymen were specifically discussed in the framework of the participation process. Thus, there are only two mentions concerning biological refuges and no mention concerning measures in relation to old growth forest stands, buffer strips (dead wood conservation), precommercial thinning, adapted silvicultural practices and threatened species. As for the JWG, it mentions that all the stakeholders involved in the elaboration of the GFMP did not master all the FPDOs and that there was inadequate discussion with the tallymen about said FPDOs.
- The JWG points out that the participation process was not conducted in the best fashion. Thus, the JWG considers that the process should have been initiated earlier, should have avoided Cree traditional holiday weeks and should have included longer meetings so as to avoid putting useless pressure on participants. In addition, certain shortcomings were identified in the tools used in consultation like, for example, the content of planning maps. Finally, the JWG mentions that better availability and cooperation on the part of JWG coordinators would have been welcomed in the framework of the discussions surrounding certain management issues stemming from the participation process.

#### Comments

- In a way to optimize the synergy in the identification of areas answering FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) it should be important that all stakeholders involved in this exercise have a good understanding of the issues related to these FPDOs and their specific role in their implementation.
- Closer working relationships between the various stakeholders at the very beginning of the process would have allowed optimization of the participation sessions (calendar for meetings, participation tool, etc.).

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 026-66

### FMU technical information

Area of the FMU	3 204 km <sup>2</sup>	
Productive forested area of the FMU	1 944 km <sup>2</sup>	
Concerned Cree communities	Waswanipi	
Beneficiary responsible for the FMU	Barrette-Chapais Itée	
Trapline included in the FMU (territories with forest planning in the GFMP underlined)	<u>W23A</u> , <u>W23B</u> , <u>W26</u> , <u>W27</u>	

### Analysis results of the JWG

- The JWG recommends approval of the plan as long as all remaining issues are solved in the course of the annual consultations. The Cree party however recommends that the issue surrounding the overlap of biological refuges with Cree sites of interest be considered before the plan is approved.

### Revision results of the CQFB \*

The CQFB recommends that this GFMP be

- Accepted
- Accepted with recommendation (s)
- Refused

\*Revision findings presented are the outcome of the Secretariat of the Board's analysis of the information given by the beneficiaries' representative, the MRNF and the JWG. A detailed description of the revision methodology and table can be found in annex.

### CQFB specific recommendations

R.1 The information presented in the GFMP does not allow to confirm the integral respect of certain technical modalities and processes included in the Agreement. The analysis of the AFMP, related to the content of the GFMP, must respect these technical modalities and processes. Consultation of the annual plans should thus allow the direct interaction between tallymen and beneficiaries in a way to complete the participation process initiated at the GFMP.

R.2 The various stakeholders involved in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) should be specifically trained to insure the required cooperation with tallymen and to optimize the creation of synergy when identifying the areas answering the FPDOs.

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 026-66

### Revision timeline

Date of receipt of (MRNF) conformity report by the CQFB	December 4, 2007
Date of receipt of conform GFMP by the CQFB	December 6, 2007
Date of receipt of JWG analysis report by the CQFB	February 22, 2008
Date of production of the GFMP revision sheet	February 22, 2008

### Principle 1: GFMPs' conformity to forest allocations per FMU

#### Statement

- The MRNF has certified that the five-year program presented in the GFMP is conform to the forest allocations based on the annual allowable cut the Chief Forester determined in December 2006.

#### Comment

- None

### Principle 2: Compliance with the instructions and guidelines

#### Statements

- The MRNF has certified that the GFMP is conform to the instructions and guidelines it defined to supervise the elaboration of the 2008-2013 GFMPs in compliance with the Agreement.
- All precommercial treatments (especially potential precommercial thinning areas as required in the instructions) have not been mapped in the GFMP.
- The GFMP indicates that 4% of the volume planned in the 5 years program would be harvested in non-mature forests, while the management strategy propose to harvest 0% in these forests.
- There are differences between the various tables of the GFMP with regard to the total area of the FMU and the productive forested area. These areas are used as the basis for the implementation of certain technical modalities of the Agreement and for calculations of disturbance statistics.

#### Comment

- It will be necessary to modify the GFMP in compliance with the processes set out in the Agreement in order to integrate, when necessary, the missing mapping features.

### Principle 3: Integration of Cree information

#### Statements

- According to the information the GFMP and the JWG provide, tallymen shared their planning support map with agreement holders in the course of the participation process. According to the JWG, availability of this tool at the beginning of the participation process would have allowed better taking into account of Cree sites of interest.
- The GFMP and the JWG's report do not identify significant disagreement for this FMU, although certain of the trappers' demands will be evaluated during the consultation of the annual plans. Nevertheless, the JWG mention a problem of overlapping between biological refuges and Cree sites of interest. However, nothing indicates that the overlapping problem was specifically addressed during participation meetings.
- The GFMP and the JWG's report provide little information with regard to the synergy level in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation in relation to the maintenance and enhancement of wildlife habitats presenting an interest for the Cree.
- The GFMP makes no mention at all of areas being subjected to special intervention modalities stemming from the guidelines on the protection and enhancement of wildlife habitats or aiming at specific management of mixed stands presenting special wildlife interest.

#### Comments

- As specified in the planning support aid guide produced by the MRNF, implementation of FPDOs 3 (aquatic habitat), 4 (mature and overmature forests), 7 (precommercial thinning) and 8 (dead wood) in the Territory of the Agreement presents a significant

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 026-66

- opportunity to take Cree concerns and sites presenting special interest for them into account. Special attention should be given to these issues when analyzing the location of these FPDOs presented in the GFMP and in the annual planning.
- In conformity with the participation process adopted by the parties, it would have been desirable that the GFMP elaboration schedule allows that the planning support map be available before the elaboration of the GFMP.

### Principle 4: Proper consultation of tallymen

#### Statements

- The GFMP and the JWG report confirm that the participation process fostered fruitful discussions and information sharing between the beneficiary responsible for the FMU and the tallymen
- The GFMP and the JWG report confirm that tallymen (or their representatives) were met once or twice during the participation process.
- The agreements reached by the beneficiaries' representative and the tallymen have been set out in the GFMP harmonization measures table.
- JWG report indicates that residual forest blocks and forestry roads were specifically discussed with more than half of tallymen.
- The GFMP and the JWG report do not clearly indicate that all FPDOs requiring collaboration with tallymen were specifically discussed in the framework of the participation process. Thus, there is only one mention concerning biological refuges and old growth stands, and no mention concerning measures in relation to, buffer strips (dead wood conservation), precommercial thinning, adapted silvicultural practices and threatened species.
- The JWG points out that the participation process was not conducted in the best fashion. Thus, the JWG considers that the process should have been initiated earlier, should have avoided Cree traditional holiday weeks and should have included longer meetings so as to avoid putting useless pressure on participants. In addition, certain shortcomings were identified in the tools used in consultation like, for example, the content of planning maps. Finally, the JWG mentions that better availability and cooperation on the part of JWG coordinators would have been welcomed in the framework of the discussions surrounding certain management issues stemming from the participation process

#### Comments

- In a way to optimize the synergy in the identification of areas answering FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) it should be important that all stakeholders involved in this exercise have a good understanding of the issues related to these FPDOs and their specific role in their implementation.
- Closer working relationships between the various stakeholders at the very beginning of the process would have allowed the optimization of the participation sessions (stakeholders' preparation, participation tools, etc.).

**FMU technical information**

Area of the FMU	2 982 km <sup>2</sup>	
Productive forested area of the FMU	2 189 km <sup>2</sup>	
Concerned Cree communities	Waswanipi	
Beneficiary responsible for the FMU	Tembec	
Traplines included in the FMU (territories with forest planning in the GFMP underlined)		
		<u>3, 4, 14, 15, 16, 18</u>

**Analysis results of the JWG**

- The Waswanipi JWG recommends approval of the plan with the provision that the Agreement is applied in all traplines.

**Revision results of the CQFB \***

The CQFB recommends that this GFMP be

- Accepted
- Accepted with recommendation (s)
- Refused

\*Revision findings presented are the outcome of the Secretariat of the Board's analysis of the information given by the beneficiaries' representative, the MRNF and the JWG. A detailed description of the revision methodology and table can be found in annex.

**CQFB specific recommendations**

R.1 The information presented in the GFMP does not allow to confirm the integral respect of certain technical modalities and processes included in the Agreement. The analysis of the AFMP, related to the content of the GFMP, must respect these technical modalities and processes. Consultation of the annual plans should thus allow the direct interaction between tallymen and beneficiaries in a way to complete the participation process initiated at the GFMP.

R.2 The various stakeholders involved in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) should be specifically trained to insure the required cooperation with tallymen and to optimize the creation of synergy when identifying the areas answering the FPDOs.

R.3 As specified in the Agreement (C4-10), a Cree representative should be appointed according to the selection method chosen by the Waswanipi community for all traplines of this FMU in order to ensure the Cree participation in the elaboration of the GFMPs, and to identify sites of special interest and areas presenting wildlife interest for the application of several technical modalities of the Agreement.

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 084-62

### Revision timeline

Date of receipt of (MRNF) conformity report by the CQFB	December 4, 2007
Date of receipt of conform GFMP by the CQFB	December 6, 2007
Date of receipt of JWG analysis report by the CQFB	February 22, 2008
Date of production of the GFMP revision sheet	February 22, 2008

### Principle 1: GFMPs' conformity to forest allocations per FMU

#### Statement

- The MRNF has certified that the five-year program presented in the GFMP is conform to the forest allocations based on the annual allowable cut the Chief Forester determined in December 2006.

#### Comment

- None

### Principle 2: Compliance with the instructions and guidelines

#### Statements

- The MRNF has certified that the GFMP is conform to the instructions and guidelines it defined to supervise the elaboration of the 2008-2013 GFMPs in compliance with the Agreement.
- All market introduction treatments (especially potential precommercial thinning areas as required in the instructions) and certain forest roads have not been mapped in the GFMP.

#### Comment

- It will be necessary to modify the GFMP in compliance with the processes set out in the Agreement in order to integrate, when necessary, the missing mapping features.

### Principle 3: Integration of Cree information

#### Statements

- The ownership status of the traplines of this FMU is still subject of discussions between Cree and Atikamekw and Algonquin nations, and thus no Cree tallyman has been officially identified by the Waswanipi community. There is thus no planning support map for these territories and certain modalities of the Agreement cannot be applied since most of the sites of special interest and areas presenting wildlife interest have not been identified. However, figure 24 of the GFMP shows sites of special interest and areas presenting wildlife interest in trapline 16. No mention of these areas appears in the participation report of the GFMP or in the JWG report.
- The GFMP and the JWG's report provide no information with regard to the synergy level in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation in relation to the maintenance and enhancement of wildlife habitats presenting an interest for the Cree.
- The GFMP makes no mention at all of areas being subjected to special intervention modalities stemming from the guidelines on the protection and enhancement of wildlife habitats or aiming at specific management of mixed stands presenting special wildlife interest.

#### Comments

- As specified in the Agreement (C4-10), a Cree representative should be appointed in accordance with the selection method chosen by the Waswanipi community for these traplines in order to identify the sites of special interest and the areas presenting wildlife interest and ensure application of several technical modalities of the Agreement.
- As specified in the planning support guide of the MRNF, implementation of FPDOs 3 (aquatic habitat), 4 (mature and overmature forests), 7 (precommercial thinning) and 8 (dead wood) in the Territory of the Agreement presents a significant opportunity to take Cree concerns and sites presenting special interest for them into account. Special attention should be given to these issues when analyzing the location of these FPDOs presented in the GFMP and in the annual planning.

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 084-62

### Principle 4: Proper consultation of tallymen

#### Statements

- The ownership status of the traplines of this FMU is still the subject of discussions between the Cree and the Atikamekw and Algonquin nations, and thus no Cree tallyman has been officially identified by the Waswanipi community. The JWG report however identifies tallymen for each TRU, none of these individuals were met in the course of the participation process.
- Both the GFMP and the JWG report clearly indicate that all FPDOs requiring consensus with tallymen were not specifically discussed with them.

#### Comments

- As specified in the Agreement (C4-10), a Cree representative should be appointed according to the selection method chosen by the Waswanipi community for these traplines in order to ensure Cree participation in the elaboration of the GFMPs.
- In a way to optimize the synergy in the identification of areas answering FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) it should be important that all stakeholders involved in this exercise have a good understanding of the issues related to these FPDOs and their specific role in their implementation.

**FMU technical information**

Area of the FMU	1 325 km <sup>2</sup>	
Productive forested area of the FMU	250 km <sup>2</sup>	
Concerned Cree communities	Waskaganish	
Beneficiary responsible for the FMU	Tembec	
Traplines included in the FMU (territories with forest planning in the GFMP underlined)		

A01, A04, N08

**Analysis results of the JWG**

- The JWG's report is not available.

**Revision results of the CQFB \***

The CQFB recommends that this GFMP be

- Accepted
- Accepted with recommendation (s)
- Refused

\*Revision findings presented are the outcome of the Secretariat of the Board's analysis of the information given by the beneficiaries' representative and the MRNF. A detailed description of the revision methodology and table can be found in annex.

**CQFB specific recommendations**

R.1 The information presented in the GFMP does not allow to confirm the integral respect of certain technical modalities and processes included in the Agreement. The analysis of the AFMP, related to the content of the GFMP, must respect these technical modalities and processes. Consultation of the annual plans should thus allow the direct interaction between tallymen and beneficiaries in a way to complete the participation process initiated at the GFMP.

R.2 The various stakeholders involved in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) should be specifically trained to insure the required cooperation with tallymen and to optimize the creation of synergy when identifying the areas answering the FPDOs.

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 085-62

### **Revision timeline**

Date of receipt of (MRNF) conformity report by the CQFB	January 25, 2008
Date of receipt of conform GFMP by the CQFB	January 31, 2008
Date of receipt of JWG analysis report by the CQFB	Not available
Date of production of the GFMP revision sheet	February 22, 2008

### **Principle 1: GFMPs' conformity to forest allocations per FMU**

#### Statement

- The MRNF has certified that the five-year program presented in the GFMP conforms to the forest allocations based on the annual allowable cut the Chief Forester determined in December 2006.

#### Comment

- None

### **Principle 2: Compliance with the instructions and guidelines**

#### Statements

- The MRNF has certified that the GFMP conforms to the instructions and guidelines it defined to supervise the elaboration of the 2008-2013 GFMPs in compliance with the Agreement.
- All precommercial treatments (especially potential precommercial thinning areas as required in the instructions) have not been mapped in the GFMP.
- There are differences between the various tables of the GFMP with regard to the total area of the FMU and the productive forested area. These areas are used as the basis for the implementation of certain technical modalities of the Agreement and for calculations of disturbance statistics.

#### Comment

- It will be necessary to modify the GFMP in compliance with the processes set out in the Agreement in order to integrate, when necessary, the missing mapping features.

### **Principle 3: Integration of Cree information**

#### Statements

- According to the information the GFMP provides, tallymen shared their planning support map with agreement holders in the course of the participation process, identifying by the same occasion their sites of interest.
- The GFMP does not identify significant disagreement for this FMU.
- The GFMP provides little information with regard to the synergy level in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation in relation to the maintenance and enhancement of wildlife habitats presenting an interest for the Cree.
- The GFMP makes no mention at all of areas being subjected to special intervention modalities stemming from the guidelines on the protection and enhancement of wildlife habitats or aiming at specific management of mixed stands presenting special wildlife interest.

#### Comments

- As specified in the planning support aid guide produced by the MRNF, implementation of FPDOs 3 (aquatic habitat), 4 (mature and overmature forests), 7 (precommercial thinning) and 8 (dead wood) in the Territory of the Agreement presents a significant opportunity to take Cree concerns and sites presenting special interest for them into account. Special attention should be given to these issues when analyzing the location of these FPDOs presented in the GFMP and in the annual planning.
- In conformity with the participation process adopted by the parties, it would have been desirable that the GFMP elaboration schedule allows that the planning support map be available before the elaboration of the GFMP.

### **Principle 4: Proper consultation of tallymen**

#### Statements

Analysis report ratified by the CQFB

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 085-62

- According to the information the GFMP provides, the participation process was not carried out in an adequate fashion, compared to the expectations identified in the instructions for the elaboration of the GFMP and the participation process agreed on by the parties. Thus, very few direct exchanges between tallymen and beneficiaries did occur. To compensate this lack of tallymen participation, the beneficiaries' representative considered the planning support maps as a substitute to the Cree participation.
- The GFMP confirm that tallymen (or their representatives) of which the territory will be impacted by forest activities were met only once during the participation process.
- No agreement reached by the beneficiaries' representative and the tallymen has been set out in the GFMP harmonization measures table.
- Although residual forest blocks and forestry roads are mapped in the conform GFMP, no information is available about the level of tallymen consultation in their location.
- The GFMP does not clearly indicate that all FPDOs requiring collaboration with tallymen were specifically discussed in the framework of the participation process. Thus, there is no mention concerning biological refuges, old growth stands, buffer strips (dead wood conservation), adapted silvicultural practices, precommercial thinning and threatened species.

### Comments

- In a way to optimize the synergy in the identification of areas answering FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) it should be important that all stakeholders involved in this exercise have a good understanding of the issues related to these FPDOs and their specific role in their implementation.
- Closer working relationships between the various stakeholders at the very beginning of the process would have allowed the optimization of the participation sessions (stakeholders' preparation, participation tools, etc.).

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 086-63

### FMU technical information

Area of the FMU	3 792 km <sup>2</sup>	
Productive forested area of the FMU	1 199 km <sup>2</sup>	
Concerned Cree communities	Waskaganish and Nemaska	
Beneficiary responsible for the FMU	Domtar	
Traplines included in the FMU (territories with forest planning in the GFMP underlined)	N05, <u>N07</u> , <u>N08</u> , <u>N08a</u> , N18, N19, <u>N20</u> , N21, N23	

### Analysis results of the JWG

- The joint JWG reports are not available.

### Revision results of the CQFB \*

The CQFB recommends that this GFMP be

- Accepted
- Accepted with recommendation (s)
- Refused

\*Revision findings presented are the outcome of the Secretariat of the Board's analysis of the information given by the beneficiaries' representative, the MRNF and the JWG. A detailed description of the revision methodology and table can be found in annex.

### CQFB specific recommendations

R.1 The information presented in the GFMP does not allow to confirm the integral respect of certain technical modalities and processes included in the Agreement. The analysis of the AFMP, related to the content of the GFMP, must respect these technical modalities and processes. Consultation of the annual plans should thus allow the direct interaction between tallymen and beneficiaries in a way to complete the participation process initiated at the GFMP.

R.2 The various stakeholders involved in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) should be specifically trained to insure the required cooperation with tallymen and to optimize the creation of synergy when identifying the areas answering the FPDOs.

R.3 Parties should reach a common understanding regarding the implementation of commercial thinning (and other types of partial harvest) and its recording in the statistics of the Agreement before this type of treatment can be carried out in the territory.

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 086-63

### Revision timeline

Date of receipt of (MRNF) conformity report by the CQFB	February 18, 2008
Date of receipt of conform GFMP by the CQFB	February 22, 2008
Date of receipt of JWG analysis report by the CQFB	Not available
Date of production of the GFMP revision sheet	February 22, 2008

### Principle 1: GFMPs' conformity to forest allocations per FMU

#### Statement

- The MRNF has certified that the five-year program presented in the GFMP conforms to the forest allocations based on the annual allowable cut the Chief Forester determined in December 2006.

#### Comment

- None

### Principle 2: Compliance with the instructions and guidelines

#### Statements

- The MRNF has certified that the GFMP conforms to the instructions and guidelines it defined to supervise the elaboration of the 2008-2013 GFMPs in compliance with the Agreement.
- All precommercial treatments (especially potential precommercial thinning areas as required in the instructions) have not been mapped in the GFMP.
- The GFMP indicates that 6% of the volume planned in the 5 years program would be harvested in non-mature forests, while the management strategy propose to harvest 0% in these forests.
- The GFMP allows for 475 ha of commercial thinning. The parties still have not reach common understanding regarding the use of this type of treatment in residual forest blocks and its recording in the statistics of the Agreement.
- There are differences between the various tables of the GFMP with regard to the total area of the FMU and the productive forested area. These areas are used as the basis for the implementation of certain technical modalities of the Agreement and for calculations of disturbance statistics.

#### Comments

- It will be necessary to modify the GFMP in compliance with the processes set out in the Agreement in order to integrate, when necessary, the missing mapping features.
- The parties should reach a common understanding regarding the implementation of commercial thinning (and other types of partial harvest) and its recording in the statistics of the Agreement before this type of treatment can be used in the territory, and especially in areas presenting wildlife interest.

### Principle 3: Integration of Cree information

#### Statements

- The GFMP does not identify significant disagreement for this FMU.
- The GFMP provides little information with regard to the synergy level in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation in relation to the maintenance and enhancement of wildlife habitats presenting an interest for the Cree.
- The GFMP makes no mention at all of areas being subjected to special intervention modalities stemming from the guidelines on the protection and enhancement of wildlife habitats or aiming at specific management of mixed stands presenting special wildlife interest.

#### Comment

- As specified in the planning support aid guide produced by the MRNF, implementation of FPDOs 3 (aquatic habitat), 4 (mature and overmature forests), 7 (precommercial thinning) and 8 (dead wood) in the Territory of the Agreement presents a significant opportunity to take Cree concerns and sites presenting special interest for them into account. Special attention should be given to these issues when analyzing the location

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 086-63

of these FPDOs presented in the GFMP and in the annual planning.

### Principle 4: Proper consultation of tallymen

#### Statements

- The GFMP mentions that the participation process was not carried out in an adequate fashion, compared to the expectations identified in the instructions for the elaboration of the GFMP and the participation process agreed on by the parties. Thus, only one participation meeting was held, and this was considered sufficient by the beneficiaries' representative.
- No agreement reached by the beneficiaries' representative and the tallymen has been set out in the GFMP harmonization measures table.
- Although residual forest blocks and forestry roads are mapped in the conform GFMP, no information is available about the level of tallymen consultation in their location.
- The GFMP does not clearly indicate that all FPDOs requiring collaboration with tallymen were specifically discussed in the framework of the participation process. Thus, there is no mention concerning biological refuges, old growth stands, buffer strips (dead wood conservation), adapted silvicultural practices, precommercial thinning and threatened species.

#### Comments

- In a way to optimize the synergy in the identification of areas answering FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) it should be important that all stakeholders involved in this exercise have a good understanding of the issues related to these FPDOs and their specific role in their implementation.
- Closer working relationships between the various stakeholders at the very beginning of the process would have allowed the optimization of the participation sessions (stakeholders' preparation, participation tools, etc.).

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 086-64

### FMU technical information

Area of the FMU	2 903 km <sup>2</sup>	
Productive forested area of the FMU	1 427 km <sup>2</sup>	
Concerned Cree communities	Waswanipi	
Beneficiary responsible for the FMU	Domtar	
Traplines included in the FMU (territories with forest planning in the GFMP underlined)	52, <u>54</u> , W06A, <u>W07</u> , <u>W53</u> , W53A	

### Analysis results of the JWG

- The JWG recommends approval of the plan, but specifies that all remaining issues must be resolved during annual consultations. The Cree party however recommends that the issue surrounding the overlap of biological refuges with Cree sites of interest be considered before the plan is approved.

### Revision results of the CQFB \*

The CQFB recommends that this GFMP be

- Accepted
- Accepted with recommendation (s)
- Refused

\*Revision findings presented are the outcome of the Secretariat of the Board's analysis of the information given by the beneficiaries' representative, the MRNF and the JWG. A detailed description of the revision methodology and table can be found in annex.

### CQFB specific recommendations

R.1 The information presented in the GFMP does not allow to confirm the integral respect of certain technical modalities and processes included in the Agreement. The analysis of the AFMP, related to the content of the GFMP, must respect these technical modalities and processes. Consultation of the annual plans should thus allow the direct interaction between tallymen and beneficiaries in a way to complete the participation process initiated at the GFMP.

R.2 The various stakeholders involved in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) should be specifically trained to insure the required cooperation with tallymen and to optimize the creation of synergy when identifying the areas answering the FPDOs.

R.3 Parties should reach a common understanding regarding the implementation of commercial thinning (and other types of partial harvest) and its recording in the statistics of the Agreement before this type of treatment can be carried out in the territory.

R.4 As specified in the Agreement (C4-10), a Cree representative should be appointed according to the selection method chosen by the Waswanipi community for traplines 52

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 086-64

and 54 in order to identify sites of special interest and areas presenting wildlife interest for the application of several technical modalities of the Agreement.

### Revision timeline

Date of receipt of (MRNF) conformity report by the CQFB	February 18, 2008
Date of receipt of conform GFMP by the CQFB	February 22, 2008
Date of receipt of JWG analysis report by the CQFB	February 22, 2008
Date of production of the GFMP revision sheet	February 22, 2008

### Principle 1: GFMPs' conformity to forest allocations per FMU

#### Statement

- The MRNF has certified that the five-year program presented in the GFMP conforms to the forest allocations based on the annual allowable cut the Chief Forester determined in December 2006.

#### Comment

- None

### Principle 2: Compliance with the instructions and guidelines

#### Statements

- The MRNF has certified that the GFMP conforms to the instructions and guidelines it defined to supervise the elaboration of the 2008-2013 GFMPs in compliance with the Agreement.
- All precommercial treatments (especially potential precommercial thinning areas as required in the instructions) have not been mapped in the GFMP.
- The GFMP indicates that 4% of the volume planned in the 5 years program would be harvested in non-mature forests, while the management strategy propose to harvest 0% in these forests.
- The GFMP allows for 480 ha of commercial thinning. The parties still have not reach common understanding regarding the use of this type of treatment in residual forest blocks and its recording in the statistics of the Agreement.
- There are differences between the various tables of the GFMP with regard to the total area of the FMU and the productive forested area. These areas are used as the basis for the implementation of certain technical modalities of the Agreement and for calculations of disturbance statistics.

#### Comments

- It will be necessary to modify the GFMP in compliance with the processes set out in the Agreement in order to integrate, when necessary, the missing mapping features.
- The parties should reach a common understanding regarding the implementation of commercial thinning (and other types of partial harvest) and its recording in the statistics of the Agreement before this type of treatment can be used in the territory, and especially in areas presenting wildlife interest.

### Principle 3: Integration of Cree information

#### Statements

- For 2 traplines (52 and 54), Cree sites of interest and areas presenting wildlife interest are not identified. Some modalities of the Agreement can thus not apply on these territories.
- According to the information the JWG provide, tallymen shared their planning support map with agreement holders in the course of the participation process (except the one for W54 that didn't produced the map). According to the JWG, availability of this tool at the beginning of the participation process would have allowed better taking into account of Cree sites of interest.
- The GFMP and the JWG's report do not identify significant disagreement for this FMU, although some tallymen requests will be evaluated during the consultation of annual plans. Nevertheless, the JWG mention a problem of overlapping between biological

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 086-64

- refuges and Cree sites of interest (no specific case documented). The JWG Cree party proposes to consider alternative sites to the 1% for the location of biological refuges.
- In spite of a common understanding between the Crees and Québec on the implementation of the modalities related to firewood (75ha), the JWG mentions that the location and status of the firewood blocs are still confusing for tallymen.
  - The GFMP and the JWG's report provide little information with regard to the synergy level in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation in relation to the maintenance and enhancement of wildlife habitats presenting an interest for the Cree.
  - The GFMP makes no mention at all of areas being subjected to special intervention modalities stemming from the guidelines on the protection and enhancement of wildlife habitats or aiming at specific management of mixed stands presenting special wildlife interest.

### Comments

- As specified in the planning support aid guide produced by the MRNF, implementation of FPDOs 3 (aquatic habitat), 4 (mature and overmature forests), 7 (precommercial thinning) and 8 (dead wood) in the Territory of the Agreement presents a significant opportunity to take Cree concerns and sites presenting special interest for them into account. Special attention should be given to these issues when analyzing the location of these FPDOs presented in the GFMP and in the annual planning.
- In conformity with the participation process adopted by the parties, it would have been desirable that the GFMP elaboration schedule allows that the planning support map be available before the elaboration of the GFMP.

### Principle 4: Proper consultation of tallymen

#### Statements

- The GFMP and the JWG report confirm that the participation process fostered discussions and information sharing between the beneficiary responsible for the FMU and the tallymen. According to the JWG, some tallymen thus had little influence on the planning.
- The GFMP and the JWG report confirm that tallymen (or their representatives) of which the territory will be impacted by forest activities were met once or twice during the participation process.
- Agreements reached between the beneficiaries' representative and the tallymen has been set out in the GFMP harmonization measures table.
- Some important information in the JWG's report was not identified in the participation report annexed to the GFMP (position regarding tallymen's requests, harmonisation measures).
- The GFMP and the JWG report mention that forestry roads were discussed with half of the tallymen, whereas residual forest blocs were discussed with almost all tallymen.
- The GFMP and the JWG report do not clearly indicate that all FPDOs requiring collaboration with tallymen were specifically discussed in the framework of the participation process. Thus, there is no mention concerning biological refuges, old growth stands, buffer strips (dead wood conservation), adapted silvicultural practices, precommercial thinning and threatened species. According to the JWG, FPDOs were not enough understood by the various stakeholders and more discussions would have been desired regarding these FPDOs.
- The JWG points out that the participation process was not conducted in the best fashion. Thus, the JWG considers that the process should have been initiated earlier, should have avoided Cree traditional holiday weeks and should have included longer meetings so as to avoid putting useless pressure on participants. In addition, certain shortcomings were identified in the tools used in consultation like, for example, the content of planning maps. Finally, the JWG mentions that better availability and cooperation on the part of JWG coordinators would have been welcomed in the framework of the discussions surrounding certain management issues stemming from the participation process.

#### Comments

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 086-64

- In accordance with MRFN instructions and as proposed by the JWG, comprehensive information inherent to the participation process (including all the tallymen's demands, the beneficiaries representative's position towards said demands, each party's arguments on the points upon which there is disagreement, the monitoring to be ensured, etc.) should appear in the participation report included in the GFMP, and when applicable, in the harmonization measures table. A comprehensive participation report (including the harmonization measures table) would represent a tool of interest to ensure proper annual participation monitoring of the issues discussed during the participation meetings.
- In a way to optimize the synergy in the identification of areas answering FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) it should be important that all stakeholders involved in this exercise have a good understanding of the issues related to these FPDOs and their specific role in their implementation.
- Closer working relationships between the various stakeholders at the very beginning of the process would have allowed the optimization of the participation sessions (stakeholders' preparation, participation tools, etc.).

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 086-65

### FMU technical information

Area of the FMU	3 533 km <sup>2</sup>	
Productive forested area of the FMU	2 260 km <sup>2</sup>	
Concerned Cree communities	Waswanipi	
Beneficiary responsible for the FMU	Matériaux Blanchet inc.	
Traplines included in the FMU (territories with forest planning in the GFMP underlined)	<u>W01</u> , <u>W03</u> , <u>W04</u> , <u>W04A</u> , W05C, W06, <u>W013</u>	

### Analysis results of the JWG

- The JWG recommends approval of the plan, but specifies that all remaining issues must be resolved during annual consultations. The Cree party however recommends that the issue surrounding the overlap of biological refuges with Cree sites of interest be considered before the plan is approved.

### Revision results of the CQFB \*

The CQFB recommends that this GFMP be

- Accepted
- Accepted with recommendation (s)
- Refused

\*Revision findings presented are the outcome of the Secretariat of the Board's analysis of the information given by the beneficiaries' representative, the MRNF and the JWG. A detailed description of the revision methodology and table can be found in annex.

### CQFB specific recommendations

R.1 The information presented in the GFMP does not allow to confirm the integral respect of certain technical modalities and processes included in the Agreement. The analysis of the AFMP, related to the content of the GFMP, must respect these technical modalities and processes. Consultation of the annual plans should thus allow the direct interaction between tallymen and beneficiaries in a way to complete the participation process initiated at the GFMP.

R.2 The various stakeholders involved in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) should be specifically trained to insure the required cooperation with tallymen and to optimize the creation of synergy when identifying the areas answering the FPDOs.

R.3 Parties should reach a common understanding regarding the implementation of commercial thinning (and other types of partial harvest) and its recording in the statistics of the Agreement before this type of treatment can be carried out in the territory.

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 086-65

### Revision timeline

Date of receipt of (MRNF) conformity report by the CQFB	January 25, 2008
Date of receipt of conform GFMP by the CQFB	January 31, 2008
Date of receipt of JWG analysis report by the CQFB	February 22, 2008
Date of production of the GFMP revision sheet	February 22, 2008

### Principle 1: GFMPs' conformity to forest allocations per FMU

#### Statement

- The MRNF has certified that the five-year program presented in the GFMP conforms to the forest allocations based on the annual allowable cut the Chief Forester determined in December 2006.

#### Comment

- None

### Principle 2: Compliance with the instructions and guidelines

#### Statements

- The MRNF has certified that the GFMP conforms to the instructions and guidelines it defined to supervise the elaboration of the 2008-2013 GFMPs in compliance with the Agreement.
- All precommercial treatments (especially potential precommercial thinning areas as required in the instructions) have not been mapped in the GFMP.
- The GFMP indicates that 4% of the volume planned in the 5 years program would be harvested in non-mature forests, while the management strategy propose to harvest 0% in these forests.
- The GFMP allows for 259 ha of commercial thinning. The parties still have not reach common understanding regarding the use of this type of treatment in residual forest blocks and its recording in the statistics of the Agreement.
- There are differences between the various tables of the GFMP with regard to the total area of the FMU and the productive forested area. These areas are used as the basis for the implementation of certain technical modalities of the Agreement and for calculations of disturbance statistics.

#### Comments

- It will be necessary to modify the GFMP in compliance with the processes set out in the Agreement in order to integrate, when necessary, the missing mapping features.
- The parties should reach a common understanding regarding the implementation of commercial thinning (and other types of partial harvest) and its recording in the statistics of the Agreement before this type of treatment can be used in the territory, and especially in areas presenting wildlife interest.

### Principle 3: Integration of Cree information

#### Statements

- According to the information the GFMP and the JWG provide, tallymen shared their planning support map with agreement holders in the course of the participation process (except the one for W03 that didn't want to produce the map). According to the JWG, availability of this tool at the beginning of the participation process would have allowed better taking into account of Cree sites of interest.
- The GFMP and the JWG's report do not identify significant disagreement for this FMU, because the beneficiary responsible for this FMU postponed most tallymen requests to the consultation of annual plans. Nevertheless, the JWG mention a problem of overlapping between biological refuges and Cree sites of interest for 2 specific traplines, and other concerns for tallymen (larger of riparian buffers (1 specific case documented), harvesting of old separator strips within territories of wildlife interest (no specific case documented)). The JWG Cree party proposes to consider alternatives sites to the 1% for the location of biological refuges.
- In spite of a common understanding between the Crees and Québec on the

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 086-65

- implementation of the modalities related to firewood (75ha), the JWG mentions that the location and status of the firewood blocs are still confusing for tallymen.
- The GFMP and the JWG's report provide little information with regard to the synergy level in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation in relation to the maintenance and enhancement of wildlife habitats presenting an interest for the Cree.
  - The GFMP makes no mention at all of areas being subjected to special intervention modalities stemming from the guidelines on the protection and enhancement of wildlife habitats or aiming at specific management of mixed stands presenting special wildlife interest.

### Comments

- As specified in the planning support aid guide produced by the MRNF, implementation of FPDOs 3 (aquatic habitat), 4 (mature and overmature forests), 7 (precommercial thinning) and 8 (dead wood) in the Territory of the Agreement presents a significant opportunity to take Cree concerns and sites presenting special interest for them into account. Special attention should be given to these issues when analyzing the location of these FPDOs presented in the GFMP and in the annual planning.
- In conformity with the participation process adopted by the parties, it would have been desirable that the GFMP elaboration schedule allows that the planning support map be available before the elaboration of the GFMP.

## Principle 4: Proper consultation of tallymen

### Statements

- The GFMP and the JWG report confirm that the participation process fostered discussions and information sharing between the beneficiary responsible for the FMU and the tallymen. According to the JWG, some tallymen thus had little influence on the planning.
- The GFMP and the JWG report confirm that tallymen (or their representatives) of which the territory will be impacted by forest activities were met once or twice during the participation process.
- No agreement reached by the beneficiaries' representative and the tallymen has been set out in the GFMP harmonization measures table
- Although residual forest blocks are mapped in the conform GFMP, the JWG report mentions that these blocks were not all presented to tallymen during GFMP participation process. However, residual forests would have been discussed with two tallymen.
- The GFMP and the JWG report mention that forestry roads were discussed with almost all tallymen.
- The GFMP and the JWG report do not clearly indicate that all FPDOs requiring collaboration with tallymen were specifically discussed in the framework of the participation process. Thus, there is only two mentions concerning biological refuges and no mention concerning measures in relation to old growth stands, buffer strips (dead wood conservation), adapted silvicultural practices, precommercial thinning and threatened species. According to the JWG, tallymen don't understand FPDOs enough to influence their positioning. According to the JWG, more discussions would have been desired regarding FPDOs.
- The JWG points out that the participation process was not conducted in the best fashion. Thus, the JWG considers that the process should have been initiated earlier, should have avoided Cree traditional holiday weeks and should have included longer meetings so as to avoid putting useless pressure on participants. In addition, certain shortcomings were identified in the tools used in consultation like, for example, the content of planning maps. Finally, the JWG mentions that better availability and cooperation on the part of JWG coordinators would have been welcomed in the framework of the discussions surrounding certain management issues stemming from the participation process
- The JWG points out that, since the last participation meeting with tallymen, major changes were made to the plan. Tallymen impacted by these modifications were met by the JWG in a way to give them the opportunity to give their comments.

### Comments

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 086-65

- In accordance with MRFN instructions and as proposed by the JWG, comprehensive information inherent to the participation process (including all the tallymen's demands, the beneficiaries representative's position towards said demands, each party's arguments on the points upon which there is disagreement, the monitoring to be ensured, etc.) should appear in the participation report included in the GFMP, and when applicable, in the harmonization measures table. A comprehensive participation report (including the harmonization measures table) would represent a tool of interest to ensure proper annual participation monitoring of the issues discussed during the participation meetings.
- In a way to optimize the synergy in the identification of areas answering FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) it should be important that all stakeholders involved in this exercise have a good understanding of the issues related to these FPDOs and their specific role in their implementation.
- Closer working relationships between the various stakeholders at the very beginning of the process would have allowed the optimization of the participation sessions (stakeholders' preparation, participation tools, etc.).

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 086-66

### FMU technical information

Area of the FMU	4 989 km <sup>2</sup>	
Productive forested area of the FMU	2 814 km <sup>2</sup>	
Concerned Cree communities	Waswanipi and Nemaska	
Beneficiary responsible for the FMU	Abitibi-Bowater	
Traplines included in the FMU (territories with forest planning in the GFMP underlined)	N22, N24, <u>W02</u> , W05, W05A, <u>W05B</u> , <u>W05D</u> , <u>W08</u> , <u>W09</u> , <u>W17</u>	

### Analysis results of the JWGs

- The Waswanipi JWG recommends approval of the plan as long as the issue related to the proposed road presented in the GFMP of the FMU 087-64 in the northern part of the trapline W17A be resolved. The Cree party also recommends that the issue surrounding the overlap of biological refuges with Cree sites of interest be considered before the plan is approved.
- No report from the Nemaska JWG has been transmitted to the CQFB.

### Revision results of the CQFB \*

The CQFB recommends that this GFMP be

- Accepted
- Accepted with recommendation (s)
- Refused

\*Revision findings presented are the outcome of the Secretariat of the Board's analysis of the information given by the beneficiaries' representative, the MRNF and the JWG. A detailed description of the revision methodology and table can be found in annex.

### CQFB specific recommendations

R.1 The information presented in the GFMP does not allow to confirm the integral respect of certain technical modalities and processes included in the Agreement. The analysis of the AFMP, related to the content of the GFMP, must respect these technical modalities and processes. Consultation of the annual plans should thus allow the direct interaction between tallymen and beneficiaries in a way to complete the participation process initiated at the GFMP.

R.2 The various stakeholders involved in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) should be specifically trained to insure the required cooperation with tallymen and to optimize the creation of synergy when identifying the areas answering the FPDOs.

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 086-66

### Revision timeline

Date of receipt of (MRNF) conformity report by the CQFB	January 25, 2008
Date of receipt of conform GFMP by the CQFB	January 31, 2008
Date of receipt of JWG analysis report by the CQFB	February 22, 2008
Date of production of the GFMP revision sheet	February 22, 2008

### Principle 1: GFMPs' conformity to forest allocations per FMU

#### Statement

- The MRNF has certified that the five-year program presented in the GFMP is conform to the forest allocations based on the annual allowable cut the Chief Forester determined in December 2006.

#### Comment

- None

### Principle 2: Compliance with the instructions and guidelines

#### Statements

- The MRNF has certified that the GFMP is conform to the instructions and guidelines it defined to supervise the elaboration of the 2008-2013 GFMPs in compliance with the Agreement.
- All precommercial treatments (especially potential precommercial thinning areas as required in the instructions) have not been mapped in the GFMP.
- The GFMP indicates that 12% of the volume planned in the 5 years program would be harvested in non-mature forests, while the management strategy propose to harvest 0% in these forests.
- There are differences between the various tables of the GFMP with regard to the total area of the FMU and the productive forested area. These areas are used as the basis for the implementation of certain technical modalities of the Agreement and for calculations of disturbance statistics.

#### Comment

- It will be necessary to modify the GFMP in compliance with the processes set out in the Agreement in order to integrate, when necessary, the missing mapping features.

### Principle 3: Integration of Cree information

#### Statements

- According to the information the GFMP and the JWG provide, tallymen shared their planning support map with agreement holders in the course of the participation process (except the one for W5B that was not available). According to the JWG, this information was taken into account in the forest planning, but the availability of this tool at the beginning of the participation process would have been preferable.
- The GFMP and the JWG's report do not identify significant disagreement for this FMU, although certain of the trappers' demands will be evaluated during the consultation of the annual plans. Nevertheless, the JWG mention a problem of overlapping between biological refuges and Cree sites of interest, and other concerns for tallymen (larger of riparian buffers). However, nothing indicates that the overlapping problem was specifically addressed during participation meetings.
- In spite of a common understanding between the Crees and Québec on the implementation of the modalities related to firewood (75ha), the JWG mentions that the location and status of the firewood blocs are still confusing for tallymen.
- The GFMP and the JWG's report provide little information with regard to the synergy level in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation in relation to the maintenance and enhancement of wildlife habitats presenting an interest for the Cree.
- The GFMP makes no mention at all of areas being subjected to special intervention modalities stemming from the guidelines on the protection and enhancement of wildlife habitats or aiming at specific management of mixed stands presenting special wildlife

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interest.

### Comments

- As specified in the planning support aid guide produced by the MRNF, implementation of FPDOs 3 (aquatic habitat), 4 (mature and overmature forests), 7 (precommercial thinning) and 8 (dead wood) in the Territory of the Agreement presents a significant opportunity to take Cree concerns and sites presenting special interest for them into account. Special attention should be given to these issues when analyzing the location of these FPDOs presented in the GFMP and in the annual planning.
- In conformity with the participation process adopted by the parties, it would have been desirable that the GFMP elaboration schedule allows that the planning support map be available before the elaboration of the GFMP.

### Principle 4: Proper consultation of tallymen

#### Statements

- The GFMP and the JWG report confirm that the participation process fostered discussions and information sharing between the beneficiary responsible for the FMU and the tallymen. However, according to the JWG, tallymen had little influence on the planning because many requests will be addressed during the consultation of annual plans.
- Only one tallyman didn't want to comment on the plan (W17) and another tallyman never showed up to participation meetings (W05B).
- Some important information present in the JWG report was not identified in the participation report annexed to the GFMP (requests from tallymen, position regarding these requests).
- The agreement reached by the beneficiaries' representative and the tallyman has been set out in the GFMP harmonization measures table.
- Although residual forest blocks are mapped in the conform GFMP, the JWG report mentions that these blocks were not all presented to tallymen during GFMP participation process. However, residual forests would have been discussed with one tallyman.
- The GFMP and the JWG report mention that forestry roads were discussed with more than half of the tallymen.
- The GFMP and the JWG report do not clearly indicate that all FPDOs requiring collaboration with tallymen were specifically discussed in the framework of the participation process. Thus, there is only one mention concerning biological refuges and no mention concerning measures in relation to old growth stands, buffer strips (dead wood conservation), precommercial thinning, adapted silvicultural practices and threatened species. According to the JWG, tallymen don't understand FPDOs enough to influence their positioning.
- The JWG points out that the participation process was not conducted in the best fashion. Thus, the JWG considers that the process should have been initiated earlier, should have avoided Cree traditional holiday weeks and should have included longer meetings so as to avoid putting useless pressure on participants. In addition, certain shortcomings were identified in the tools used in consultation like, for example, the content of planning maps. Finally, the JWG mentions that better availability and cooperation on the part of JWG coordinators would have been welcomed in the framework of the discussions surrounding certain management issues stemming from the participation process

#### Comments

- In accordance with MRNF instructions and as proposed by the JWG, comprehensive information inherent to the participation process (including all the tallymen's demands, the beneficiaries representative's position towards said demands, each party's arguments on the points upon which there is disagreement, the monitoring to be ensured, etc.) should appear in the participation report included in the GFMP, and when applicable, in the harmonization measures table. A comprehensive participation report (including the harmonization measures table) would represent a tool of interest to ensure proper annual participation monitoring of the issues discussed during the participation meetings.
- In a way to optimize the synergy in the identification of areas answering FPDOs

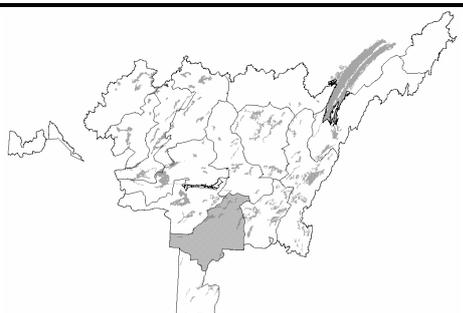
**REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 086-66**

pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) it should be important that all stakeholders involved in this exercise have a good understanding of the issues related to these FPDOs and their specific role in their implementation.

- Closer working relationships between the various stakeholders at the very beginning of the process would have allowed the optimization of the participation sessions (stakeholders' preparation, participation tools, etc.).

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 087-62

### FMU technical information

Area of the FMU	4 676km <sup>2</sup>	
Productive forested area of the FMU	3 292km <sup>2</sup>	
Concerned Cree communities	Waswanipi	
Beneficiary responsible for the FMU	Domtar	
Traplines included in the FMU (territories with forest planning in the GFMP underlined)	17, <u>19</u> , <u>W21B</u> , <u>W21C</u> , <u>W24C</u> , <u>W24D</u> , <u>W25</u> , <u>W25A</u> , <u>W25B</u>	

### Analysis results of the JWG

- The JWG recommends approval of the plans with the provision that all unresolved issues be reported the annual consultations. The Cree party however recommends that the issue surrounding the overlap of biological refuges with Cree sites of interest be considered before the plan is approved.

### Revision results of the CQFB

The CQFB recommends that this GFMP be

- Accepted
- Accepted with recommendation (s)
- Refused

\*Revision findings presented are the outcome of the Secretariat of the Board's analysis of the information given by the beneficiaries' representative, the MRNF and the JWG. A detailed description of the revision methodology and table can be found in annex.

### CQFB specific recommendations

R.1 The information presented in the GFMP does not allow to confirm the integral respect of certain technical modalities and processes included in the Agreement. The analysis of the AFMP, related to the content of the GFMP, must respect these technical modalities and processes. Consultation of the annual plans should thus allow the direct interaction between tallymen and beneficiaries in a way to complete the participation process initiated at the GFMP.

R.2 The various stakeholders involved in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) should be specifically trained to insure the required cooperation with tallymen and to optimize the creation of synergy when identifying the areas answering the FPDOs.

R.3 As specified in the Agreement (C4-10), a Cree representative should be appointed according to the selection method chosen by the Waswanipi community for the Senneterre's trapline (17 and 19) in order to ensure the Cree participation in the elaboration of the GFMPs, and to identify sites of special interest and areas presenting wildlife interest for the application of several technical modalities of the Agreement.

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 087-62

R.4 Parties should reach a common understanding regarding the implementation of commercial thinning (and other types of partial harvest) and its recording in the statistics of the Agreement before this type of treatment can be carried out in the territory, and especially in areas presenting wildlife interest.

### **Revision timeline**

Date of receipt of (MRNF) conformity report by the CQFB	December 4, 2007
Date of receipt of conform GFMP by the CQFB	December 6, 2007
Date of receipt of JWG analysis report by the CQFB	February 22, 2008
Date of production of the GFMP revision sheet	February 22, 2008

### Principle 1: GFMPs' conformity to forest allocations per FMU

#### Statement

- The MRNF has certified that the five-year program presented in the GFMP is conform to the forest allocations based on the annual allowable cut the Chief Forester determined in December 2006.

#### Comment

- None

### Principle 2: Compliance with the instructions and guidelines

#### Statements

- The MRNF has certified that the GFMP is conform to the instructions and guidelines it defined to supervise the elaboration of the 2008-2013 GFMPs in compliance with the Agreement.
- All precommercial treatments (especially potential precommercial thinning areas as required in the instructions) have not been mapped in the GFMP.
- The GFMP indicates that 7% of the volume planned in the 5 years program would be harvested in non-mature forests, while the management strategy propose to harvest 0% in these forests.
- The GFMP allows for 407 ha of commercial thinning. The parties still have not reach common understanding regarding the use of this type of treatment in residual forest blocks and its recording in the statistics of the Agreement.
- There are differences between the various tables of the GFMP with regard to the total area of the FMU and the productive forested area. These areas are used as the basis for the implementation of certain technical modalities of the Agreement and for calculations of disturbance statistics.

#### Comments

- It will be necessary to modify the GFMP in compliance with the processes set out in the Agreement in order to integrate, when necessary, the missing mapping features.
- The parties should reach a common understanding regarding the implementation of commercial thinning (and other types of partial harvest) and its recording in the statistics of the Agreement before this type of treatment can be used in the territory, and especially in areas presenting wildlife interest.

### Principle 3: Integration of Cree information

#### Statements

- The ownership status of the traplines 17 and 19 are still subject of discussions between Cree and Atikamekw and Algonquin nations, and thus no Cree tallyman has been officially identified by the Waswanipi community. There is thus no planning support map for these territories and certain modalities of the Agreement cannot be applied since most of the sites of special interest and areas presenting wildlife interest have not been identified
- According to the GFMP and the JWG report, all the tallymen of the Waswanipi community (apart from TRU 17 and 19) shared their planning support map with agreement holders during the participation process. According to the JWG, availability of

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 087-62

- this tool at the very beginning of the participation process allowed better consideration of the sites presenting interest for the Cree.
- The GFMP and the JWG's report do not identify significant disagreement for this FMU, although several of the trapper's demands will be evaluated during the consultation of the annual planning. Nevertheless, the JWG mention a problem when overlapping the biological refuges with the site of special interest. However, nothing indicates that this element has been specifically pointed out during the participation meetings.
  - In spite of a common understanding between the Crees and Québec on the implementation of the modalities related to firewood (75ha), the JWG mentions that the location and status of the firewood blocs are still confusing for tallymen.
  - The GFMP and the JWG's report provide little information with regard to the synergy level in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation in relation to the maintenance and enhancement of wildlife habitats presenting an interest for the Cree.
  - The GFMP makes no mention at all of areas being subjected to special intervention modalities stemming from the guidelines on the protection and enhancement of wildlife habitats or aiming at specific management of mixed stands presenting special wildlife interest.

### Comments

- As specified in the Agreement (C4-10), a Cree representative should be appointed according to the selection method chosen by the Waswanipi community for the traplines 17 and 19 in order to identify the sites of special interest and areas presenting wildlife interest, and to ensure the application of several technical modalities of the Agreement.
- As specified in the planning support guide of the MRNF, implementation of FPDOs 3 (aquatic habitat), 4 (mature and overmature forests), 7 (precommercial thinning) and 8 (dead wood) in the Territory of the Agreement presents a significant opportunity to take Cree concerns and sites presenting special interest for them into account. Special attention should be given to these issues when analyzing the location of these FPDOs presented in the GFMP and in the annual planning.
- In conformity with the participation process adopted by the parties, it would have been desirable that the GFMP elaboration schedule allows that the planning support map be available before the elaboration of the GFMP.

### Principle 4: Proper consultation of tallymen

#### Statements

- Ownership status of the traplines 17 and 19 is still the subject of discussions between the Cree and the Atikamekw and Algonquin nations, and thus no Cree tallyman has been officially identified by the Waswanipi community. Although the JWG report identifies tallymen for each FMU, none of these individuals were met in the course of the participation process.
- The JWG confirms that the participation process allowed information sharing between the beneficiary responsible for the FMU and the tallymen.
- The GFMP and JWG's report mention that all tallymen (or their representatives) were met twice or even three times in the framework of the participation process.
- Some important information in the JWG's report was not identified in the participation report annexed to the GFMP (tallymen's requests and the position regarding these requests).
- Although residual forest blocks appear in the conform GFMP, the JWG report mentions that all these blocks were not presented to the tallymen during their participation in the GFMP.
- According to the JWG, the agreements the beneficiary responsible of the FMU and the tallymen reached were not all reported in the GFMP.
- The GFMP and the JWG's report indicate that forestry roads were discussed with almost all tallymen.
- The GFMP report and the JWG do not clearly indicate that all FPDOs requiring collaboration with tallymen were specifically discussed in the framework of the participation process (creation of synergy). Thus, there is only two mentions of biological

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 087-62

refuges, and no mention concerning measures in relation to old growth stands, buffer strips (dead wood conservation), adapted silvicultural practices, precommercial thinning and threatened species. As for the JWG, it mentions that all the stakeholders involved in the elaboration of the GFMP did not master all the FPDOs and that there was inadequate discussion with the tallymen about said FPDOs.

- The JWG points out that the conduct of the participation process was not fully exploited. Thus, the JWG considers that the process should have been initiated earlier, should have avoided Cree traditional holiday weeks and should have included longer meetings so as to avoid putting useless pressure on participants. In addition, certain short comings were identified in the tools used in consultation like, for example, the content of planning maps. Finally, the JWG mentions that better availability and cooperation on the part of JWG coordinators would have been welcomed in the framework of the discussions surrounding certain management issues stemming from the participation process.

### Comments

- As specified in the Agreement (C4-10), a Cree representative should be appointed according to the selection method chosen by the Waswanipi community for the traplines 17 and 19 in order to ensure Cree participation in the GFMP.
- In accordance with MRNF instructions and as proposed by the JWG, comprehensive information inherent to the participation process (including all the tallymen's demands, the beneficiaries representative's position towards said demands, each party's arguments on the points upon which there is disagreement, the monitoring to be ensured, etc.) should appear in the participation report included in the GFMP, and when applicable, in the harmonization measures table. A comprehensive participation report (including the harmonization measures table) would represent a tool of interest to ensure proper annual participation monitoring of the issues discussed during the participation meetings.
- In a way to optimize the synergy in the identification of areas answering FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) it should be important that all stakeholders involved in this exercise have a good understanding of the issues related to these FPDOs and their specific role in their implementation.
- Closer working relationships between the various stakeholders at the very beginning of the process would have allowed the optimization of the participation sessions (calendar of meetings, participation tool, etc.).

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 087-63

### FMU technical information

Area of the FMU	4 128 km <sup>2</sup>	
Productive forested area of the FMU	3 073 km <sup>2</sup>	
Concerned Cree communities	Waswanipi	
Beneficiary responsible for the FMU	Abitibi-Bowater	
Traplines included in the FMU (territories with forest planning in the GFMP underlined)	W13B, <u>W19</u> , <u>W20</u> , <u>W21</u> , <u>W24</u> , <u>W24A</u> et <u>W24B</u>	

### Analysis results of the JWG

The JWG recommends approval of the plan with the provision that all unresolved issues be reported to the annual consultation. The Cree party however recommends that the issue surrounding the overlap of biological refuges with Cree sites of interest be considered before the plan is approved.

### Revision results of the CQFB \*

The CQFB recommends that this GFMP be

- Accepted
- Accepted with recommendation (s)
- Refused

\*Revision findings presented are the outcome of the Secretariat of the Board's analysis of the information given by the beneficiaries' representative, the MRNF and the JWG. A detailed description of the revision methodology and table can be found in annex.

### CQFB specific recommendations

R.1 The information presented in the GFMP does not allow to confirm the integral respect of certain technical modalities and processes included in the Agreement. The analysis of the AFMP, related to the content of the GFMP, must respect these technical modalities and processes. Consultation of the annual plans should thus allow the direct interaction between tallymen and beneficiaries in a way to complete the participation process initiated at the GFMP.

R.2 The various stakeholders involved in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) should be specifically trained to insure the required cooperation with tallymen and to optimize the creation of synergy when identifying the areas answering the FPDOs.

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 087-63

### **Revision timeline**

Date of receipt of (MRNF) conformity report by the CQFB	December 4, 2007
Date of receipt of conform GFMP by the CQFB	December 6, 2007
Date of receipt of JWG analysis report by the CQFB	February 22, 2008
Date of production of the GFMP revision sheet	February 22, 2008

### **Principle 1: GFMPs' conformity to forest allocations per FMU**

#### Statement

- The MRNF has certified that the five-year program presented in the GFMP is conform to the forest allocations based on the annual allowable cut the Chief Forester determined in December 2006.

#### Comment

- None

### **Principle 2: Compliance with the instructions and guidelines**

#### Statements

- The MRNF has certified that the GFMP is conform to the instructions and guidelines it defined to supervise the elaboration of the 2008-2013 GFMPs in compliance with the Agreement.
- All precommercial treatments (especially potential precommercial thinning areas as required in the instructions) have not been mapped in the GFMP.
- The GFMP indicates that 1% of the volume planned in the 5 years program would be harvested in non-mature forests, while the management strategy propose to harvest 0% in these forests.
- There are differences between the various tables of the GFMP with regard to the total area of the FMU and the productive forested area. These areas are used as the basis for the implementation of certain technical modalities of the Agreement and for calculations of disturbance statistics.

#### Comment

- It will be necessary to modify the GFMP in compliance with the processes set out in the Agreement in order to integrate, when necessary, the missing mapping features.

### **Principle 3: Integration of Cree information**

#### Statements

- According to the GFMP and JWG's report, tallymen (except W13B) shared their support planning map with agreement holders in the course of the participation process. According the JWG, having access to the planning support map at the very beginning of the participation process led to better consideration of the sites presenting interest for the Cree.
- Both the GFMP and the JWG report reveal that no significant disagreement was identified for this FMU, although several of the tallymen's demands will be evaluated during the consultation on annual planning. Nevertheless, the JWG refers to a problematic situation where biological refuges overlap with sites of special interest. However, nothing indicates that this issue was specifically addressed during the participation meetings.
- In spite of a common understanding between the Crees and Québec on the implementation of the modalities related to firewood (75ha), the JWG mentions that the location and status of the firewood blocs are still confusing for tallymen.
- The GFMP and the JWG's report provide little information with regard to the synergy level in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation in relation to the maintenance and enhancement of wildlife habitats presenting an interest for the Cree.
- The GFMP makes no mention at all of areas being subjected to special intervention modalities stemming from the guidelines on the protection and enhancement of wildlife habitats or aiming at specific management of mixed stands presenting special wildlife interest.

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### Comments

- As specified in the planning support guide of the MRNF, implementation of FPDOs 3 (aquatic habitat), 4 (mature and overmature forests), 7 (precommercial thinning) and 8 (dead wood) in the Territory of the Agreement presents a significant opportunity to take Cree concerns and sites presenting special interest for them into account. Special attention should be given to these issues when analyzing the location of these FPDOs presented in the GFMP and in the annual planning.
- In conformity with the participation process adopted by the parties, it would have been desirable that the GFMP elaboration schedule allows that the planning support map be available before the elaboration of the GFMP.

### Principle 4: Proper consultation of tallymen

#### Statement

- The JWG confirms that the participation process has allowed sharing information between beneficiary responsible for the FMU and the tallymen.
- According the GFMP and the JWG, the tallymen (or their representatives) have met twice or even three times in the framework of the participation process. However, according to the GFMP and the JWG report, one tallyman was not met because no forest intervention had been planned in his trapline (W13B).
- Some important information present in the JWG's report was not identified in the participation report annexed to the GFMP (tallymen's requests and the position regarding these requests).
- According JWG, the adopted agreements between the beneficiary responsible for the FMU and the tallymen have not all been mentioned in the GFMP.
- According to the JWG, residual forest blocs and forestry roads were specifically discussed with half of the tallymen.
- The GFMP and the JWG's report do not clearly indicate that all FPDOs requiring collaboration with tallymen were specifically discussed in the framework of the participation process (creation of synergy). Thus, there is no specific mention concerning biological refuges, old growth stands, buffer strips (dead wood conservation), adapted silvicultural practices, precommercial thinning and threatened species. As for the JWG, it mentions that all the stakeholders involved in the elaboration of the GFMP did not master all the FPDOs and that there was inadequate discussion with the tallymen about said FPDOs.
- The JWG points out that the conduct of the participation process was not fully exploited. Thus, the JWG considers that the process should have been initiated earlier, should have avoided Cree traditional holiday weeks and should have included longer meetings so as to avoid putting useless pressure on participants. In addition, certain short comings were identified in the tools used in consultation like, for example, the content of planning maps. Finally, the JWG mentions that better availability and cooperation on the part of JWG coordinators would have been welcomed in the framework of the discussions surrounding certain management issues stemming from the participation process.

#### Comments

- In accordance with MRNF instructions and as proposed by the JWG, comprehensive information inherent to the participation process (including all the tallymen's demands, the beneficiaries representative's position towards said demands, each party's arguments on the points upon which there is disagreement, the monitoring to be ensured, etc.) should appear in the participation report included in the GFMP, and when applicable, in the harmonization measures table. A comprehensive participation report (including the harmonization measures table) would represent a tool of interest to ensure proper annual participation monitoring of the issues discussed during the participation meetings.
- In a way to optimize the synergy in the identification of areas answering FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) it should be important that all stakeholders involved in this exercise have a good understanding of

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- the issues related to these FPDOs and their specific role in their implementation.
- Closer working relationships between the various stakeholders at the very beginning of the process would have allowed the optimization of the participation sessions (calendar of meetings, participation tool, etc.).

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 087-64

### FMU technical information

Area of the FMU	4 758km <sup>2</sup>	
Productive forested area of the FMU	3 197km <sup>2</sup>	
Concerned Cree communities	Waswanipi	
Beneficiary responsible for the FMU	Abitibi-Bowater	
Traplines included in the FMU (territories with forest planning in the GFMP underlined)	<u>W11</u> , <u>W11A</u> , <u>W11B</u> , W13A, <u>W14</u> , <u>W15</u> , <u>W17A</u> et <u>W18</u>	

### Analysis results of the JWG

- The JWG recommends approval of the plan with the provision that the problematic situation pertaining to the road proposed in the GFMP in the northern part of trapline W17A be solved and that all the other unresolved issues be reported to the annual consultations. The Cree party also recommends that the issue surrounding the overlap of biological refuges with Cree sites of interest be considered before the plan is approved.

### Revision results of the CQFB \*

The CQFB recommends that this GFMP be

- Accepted
- Accepted with recommendation (s)
- Refused

\*Revision findings presented are the outcome of the Secretariat of the Board's analysis of the information given by the beneficiaries' representative, the MRNF and the JWG. A detailed description of the revision methodology and table can be found in annex.

### CQFB specific recommendations

R.1 The information presented in the GFMP does not allow to confirm the integral respect of certain technical modalities and processes included in the Agreement. The analysis of the AFMP, related to the content of the GFMP, must respect these technical modalities and processes. Consultation of the annual plans should thus allow the direct interaction between tallymen and beneficiaries in a way to complete the participation process initiated at the GFMP.

R.2 The various stakeholders involved in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) should be specifically trained to insure the required cooperation with tallymen and to optimize the creation of synergy when identifying the areas answering the FPDOs.

R.3 In view of the magnitude of the conflict surrounding the interconnection of traplines W17 and W17A, no annual permit should be deliver for the proposed road project in the northern part of trapline W17A and the harvest block related to it (114 ha) until the conciliation process provided in the Agreement be completed.

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 087-64

### **Revision timeline**

Date of receipt of (MRNF) conformity report by the CQFB	December 4, 2007
Date of receipt of conform GFMP by the CQFB	December 6, 2007
Date of receipt of JWG analysis report by the CQFB	February 22, 2008
Date of production of the GFMP revision sheet	February 22, 2008

### **Principle 1: GFMPs' conformity to forest allocations per FMU**

#### Statement

- The MRNF has certified that the five-year program presented in the GFMP is conform to the forest allocations based on the annual allowable cut the Chief Forester determined in December 2006.

#### Comment

- None

### **Principle 2: Compliance with the instructions and guidelines**

#### Statements

- The MRNF has certified that the GFMP is conform to the instructions and guidelines it defined to supervise the elaboration of the 2008-2013 GFMPs in compliance with the Agreement.
- All precommercial treatments (especially potential precommercial thinning areas as required in the instructions) have not been mapped in the GFMP.
- The GFMP indicates that 4% of the volume planned in the 5 years program would be harvested in non-mature forests, while the management strategy propose to harvest 0% in these forests.
- There are differences between the various tables of the GFMP with regard to the total area of the FMU and the productive forested area. These areas are used as the basis for the implementation of certain technical modalities of the Agreement and for calculations of disturbance statistics.

#### Comment

- It will be necessary to modify the GFMP in compliance with the processes set out in the Agreement in order to integrate, when necessary, the missing mapping features.

### **Principle 3: Integration of Cree information**

#### Statements

- According to the GFMP and the JWG report, the tallymen shared their planning support map with agreement holders during the participation process. According to the JWG, availability of this tool at the very beginning of the participation process allowed better consideration of the sites presenting interest for the Cree.
- A road project in the northern part of trapline W17A, which had already been discussed in the framework of prior annual consultations, is set out in the GFMP and contested by the Waswanipi Band Council. The proposed 3.64 km long road sector, would connect two TRU W17A existing roads and this would enable 70 ton oversized trucks to transport timber from FMU 8666 to the Comtois plant via traplines W17 and W17a. The company proposed the project mainly to reduce its procurement costs. The Band Council opposes the project: it wants to limit access to the territory and wildlife resources and ensure users' safety, as much in the affected trapline as in the rest of the territory of the Waswanipi community. The dispute has not been settled yet.
- Other than the road project, the GFMP and the JWG's report do not identify significant disagreement for this FMU, although several of the trapper's demands will be evaluated during the annual planning consultation. Nevertheless, the JWG mention a problem of overlapping between biological refuges and Cree sites of interest. However, nothing indicates that this element has been specifically pointed out during the participation meetings.
- In spite of a common understanding between the Crees and Québec on the implementation of the modalities related to firewood (75ha), the JWG mentions that the location and status of the firewood blocs are still confusing for tallymen.

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 087-64

- The GFMP and the JWG's report provide little information with regard to the synergy level in the implementation of the FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation in relation to the maintenance and enhancement of wildlife habitats presenting an interest for the Cree.
- The GFMP makes no mention at all of areas being subjected to special intervention modalities stemming from the guidelines on the protection and enhancement of wildlife habitats or aiming at specific management of mixed stands presenting special wildlife interest..

### Comments

- In view of the magnitude of the conflict surrounding the interconnection of traplines W17 and W17A, no annual permit should be delivered for the proposed road project in the northern part of trapline W17A and the harvest block related to it (114 ha) until the conciliation process provided in the Agreement be completed. Thus, the rest of the forest planning proposed in the GFMP, which is in no way related to this road, should not be affected by this measure.
- As specified in the planning support guide of the MRNF, implementation of FPDOs 3 (aquatic habitat), 4 (mature and overmature forests), 7 (precommercial thinning) and 8 (dead wood) in the Territory of the Agreement presents a significant opportunity to take Cree concerns and sites presenting special interest for them into account. Special attention should be given to these issues when analyzing the location of these FPDOs presented in the GFMP and in the annual planning
- In conformity with the participation process adopted by the parties, it would have been desirable that the GFMP elaboration schedule allows that the planning support map be available before the elaboration of the GFMP.

### Principle 4: Proper consultation of tallymen

#### Statements

- The JWG confirms that the participation process allowed information sharing between the beneficiary responsible for the FMU and the tallymen.
- According to the GFMP and JWG's report, tallymen (or their representatives) were met twice or even three times in the framework of the participation process. However, the JWG mentions that one tallyman (W11A) did not want to take part in the participation exercise, and according to the GFMP and the JWG, one tallyman was not met because no forest intervention had been planned in his trapline (W13A).
- Some important information present in the JWG's report was not identified in the participation report annexed to the GFMP (tallymen's requests and the position regarding these requests).
- According to the JWG, the agreements the beneficiary responsible of the FMU and the tallymen reached were not all reported in the GFMP.
- According to the JWG, residual forest blocs and forestry roads were specifically discussed with more than half of the tallymen.
- The GFMP and the JWG report do not clearly indicate that all FPDOs requiring collaboration with tallymen were specifically discussed in the framework of the participation process (creation of synergy). Thus, there is no specific mention concerning biological refuges, old growth stands, buffer strips (dead wood conservation), adapted silvicultural practices, precommercial thinning and threatened species. As for the JWG, it mentions that all the stakeholders involved in the elaboration of the GFMP did not master all the FPDOs and that there was inadequate discussion with the tallymen about said FPDOs.
- The JWG points out that the conduct of the participation process was not fully exploited. Thus, the JWG considers that the process should have been initiated earlier, should have avoided Cree traditional holiday weeks and should have included longer meetings so as to avoid putting useless pressure on participants. In addition, certain shortcomings were identified in the tools used in consultation like, for example, the content of planning maps. Finally, the JWG mentions that better availability and cooperation on the part of JWG coordinators would have been welcomed in the framework of the discussions surrounding certain management issues stemming from the participation

## REVISION SHEET OF GFMP 2008-2013 BY THE CQFB: FMU 087-64

process.

### Comments

- In accordance with MRNF instructions and as proposed by the JWG, comprehensive information inherent to the participation process (including all the tallymen's demands, the beneficiaries representative's position towards said demands, each party's arguments on the points upon which there is disagreement, the monitoring to be ensured, etc.) should appear in the participation report included in the GFMP, and when applicable, in the harmonization measures table. A comprehensive participation report (including the harmonization measures table) would represent a tool of interest to ensure proper annual participation monitoring the issues discussed during the participation meetings.
- In a way to optimize the synergy in the identification of areas answering FPDOs pertaining to biodiversity conservation (*mature and overmature forests, threatened or vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation*) it should be important that all stakeholders involved in this exercise have a good understanding of the issues related to these FPDOs and their specific role in their implementation.
- Closer working relationships between the various stakeholders at the very beginning of the process would have allowed the optimization of the participation sessions (calendar of meetings, participation tool, etc.).



## **APPENDIX 1**

**Analysis Approach and Methodology  
On the  
2008-2013 General Forest Management Plans  
in the territory of the  
*Agreement concerning a new relationship  
between le gouvernement du Québec and the  
Crees of Québec***

**By the CQFB's Secretariat**



## APPENDIX 1

### The CQFB Secretariat's Analysis Approach and Methodology of the ANRQC 2008-2013 GFMPs

This document sets out the approach the CQFB adopted and the methodology its Secretariat implemented to monitor and analyze the GFMPs of the Territory of the ANRQC. The approach selected was used to analyze all 15 FMUs of the Territory of the Agreement and a fact sheet sets out the results of the analysis of the CQFB Secretariat for each GFMP. The recommendations proposed in each GFMP related advice stem from this analysis.

In an effort to make reading this paper easier, we have used a series of acronyms throughout the text. Here are their definitions:

TSFMA	Timber supply and forest management agreement
CQFB	Cree-Québec Forestry Board
ANRQC	Agreement concerning a New Relationship Between Québec and the Crees
JWG	Joint Working Group
MRNF	Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune
FPDO	Forest Protection and Development Objective
GFMPs	General Forest Management Plans
FMU	Forest Management Unit

**The CQFB's analysis approach and principles**

In February 2007, in accordance with its mandate, the CQFB adopted the approach to be implemented in monitoring and analysing the preliminary version of the GFMPs that had been tabled on August 31, 2007. This approach is based on compliance with the 4 basic principles, recognition of the main stakeholders' (MRNF, JWG and CQFB) specific responsibility, and development of plan elaboration and analysis monitoring tools. In compliance with the sustainable development vision underlying the ANRQC, the Board retained the 4 following principles: 1) GFMPs conformity with forest allocations per FMU, 2) compliance with instructions and guidelines, 3) integration of Cree information and 4) proper consultation of tallymen.

At the sustainable economic development level, the purpose of the analysis of principle 1 is to confirm that, in the difficult economic context the forest industry is dealing with, agreement holders have taped into all the volume they were allocated, without exceeding it while respecting Cree use of the Territory. At the sustainable ecological development level, the purpose of the analysis of principle 2 is to confirm that agreement holders have complied with the instructions and guidelines the MRNF established in a spirit of forest environment protection and biological diversity conservation. At the sustainable social development level, the purpose of the analysis of principle 3 is to confirm that agreement holders have adequately considered Cree information by making use of existing synergy tools and by fostering development of management agreements aimed at harmonizing forestry activities with the Cree way of life. At the same level, the purpose of the analysis of principle 4 is to confirm that agreement holders have invested the effort required to develop and implement adequate tallyman consultation and participation mechanisms in their planning process.

**The various stakeholders' respective responsibilities**

**MRNF:** The MRNF's fiduciary responsibilities toward public forests require it ensures that TSFMA holders comply with all their contractual obligations. Said obligations relate, inter alia, to the respect of laws, instructions and guidelines in force in the Territory, and cover the 4 analysis principles the CQFB retained. The MRNF thus has the mandate of analysing the GFMPs and calling for the modifications required in order to ensure their conformity with allocations, instructions and guidelines, Cree information integration and proper consultation of tallymen.

**JWGs:** JWGs are at the very heart of the implementation of the elaboration, consultation and monitoring processes of forest management plans. In view of their mandate, they have

## APPENDIX 1

contributed directly to (and in certain cases orchestrated) the tallyman consultation process inherent to the elaboration of the GFMPs. In particular, they helped overcome the stalemate of the consultation process initiated by the logging companies by establishing the schedule of participation meetings between beneficiary representatives and tallymen, and they attended and reported on the meetings. As set out in the Agreement (Schedule C-4 section 25), JWG's have a mandate to analyse the GFMPs that requires them to comment on the GFMPs conformity results as evaluated by the MRNF and carry out additional verifications if need be. To complement this exercise, the parties jointly developed and presented an analysis framework to give JWG's guidance with the review of the plans. The analysis framework identifies certain top priorities for which the long-awaited JWG evaluation is required for the comprehensive evaluation of the conformity of the GFMPs by both the MRNF and the CQFB. It is thus expected that the JWG's evaluate the forest management planning set out in the GFMP in relation to the sites of interest for tallymen, the requests they made during the participation meetings and agreement holders' duties pertaining to participation. JWG's are also called upon to discuss the participation process and propose to the GFMPs any modification that could lead to better harmonization of uses (agreement holders and tallymen contrasting views).

**CQFB:** The Board must ensure, in compliance with the mandate set out in the Agreement (section 3.30a) monitoring of the implementation of the provisions of the adapted forestry regime, which includes the elaboration process of the GFMPs. The Board thus monitored the process and contributed, in cooperation with the MRNF and the JWG's, to the development of tools for the elaboration, monitoring and analysis of the GFMPs. Since the MRNF and the JWG's were directly involved in the GFMPs' elaboration process and since they were given a specific, first level mandate in the analysis of said plans, the CQFB analysis of the GFMPs rests partly on the results of the analyses of the MRNF and the JWG's. In order to properly inform the CQFB, the Secretariat will carry out complementary analyses to the ones carried out by the MRNF and the JWG's.

### **Specific analysis of the GFMPs according to the four principles the CQFB retained**

#### **Principle 1 – GFMPs' conformity to forest allocations per FMU**

The MRNF is responsible for verifying compliance with allocations the Minister grants to agreement holders on the basis of the Chief Forester's allowable cut calculation carried out in accordance with the principles of sustainable ecological, social and economic development. Since the MRNF validates the GFMPs' all-out conformity with this principle, the Secretariat does not expect to carry out complementary analysis on it.

**Principle 2 - Compliance with the instructions and guidelines**

The MRNF is also responsible for analysing compliance with all guidelines, instructions and regulations in force in the Territory, including the technical provisions of the Agreement (Chapter 3 and Schedule C). Since many of them were developed in view of being implemented and monitored on an annual basis, the MRNF analysis of the GFMPs thus does not cover all the provisions of the Agreement set out in Chapter 3 and Schedule C. However, due to the very nature of five-year planning, which sets out main forest management strategies for which some leeway is tolerated, the analysis carried out by the MRNF confirms conformity of said plans with the Agreement. In order to foster proper monitoring of compliance with the Agreement, the Secretariat, in cooperation with the MRNF, made a list of provisions whose compliance the MRNF has verified in the GFMPs, those that will be verified within the annual planning only and those whose monitoring mechanisms in the framework of forest planning still remain to be defined by the MRNF (joined table). Keep in mind that it is the MRNF's duty to carry out, at the AFMP level, an additional systematic verification of all the provisions already verified at the GFMP level in order to ensure compliance with the Agreement. Since the MRNF validates conformity of the GFMPs with principle 2, the Secretariat is not planning further analysis related to that principle.

**Principle 3 - Integration of Cree information**

To complement the provisions of the Agreement on taking Cree information into account (Agreement C-4 13), including the sites of special interest and areas of wildlife interest (Agreement 3.9 and 3.10), the MRNF instructed agreement holders to indicate in their GFMPs how they have taken Cree needs into account (instructions GFMPs 1.2.2), how they have dealt with their FPDOs in relation with sites of interest to the Cree (GFMP instructions 3.2.3) and how they have developed harmonization measures to take into account "all their concerns other than the location of sites of special interest and the forested areas presenting wildlife interest" (GFMP instructions 3.2.4). It is mainly in response to this last element that the Cree developed and completed a mapping exercise of their sites of interest (planning support map - Agreement C-4 13) to complement those already identified in the framework of the Agreement.

The MRNF admissibility and conformity analysis does not cover specifically principle 3. However, the MRNF verifies compliance with the technical modalities of the Agreement in the sites of special interest as well as the areas presenting wildlife interest, as set out in principle 2. Thus, the Secretariat cannot establish its review of principle 3 on the analysis of the MRNF.

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The JWG's mandate includes the analysis of the consideration agreement holders have given to Cree information. Among the stakeholders, the JWG's are the ones best informed with regard to the harmonization and synergy efforts set forth by the agreement holders. Thus, the Secretariat is not planning to carry out a comprehensive analysis of the consideration given to Cree information by agreement holders apart from reporting on the analysis results of the JWG's. The Secretariat's contribution to the analysis of principle 3 will mainly deal with the non-consensus items between tallymen and agreement holders regarding land uses that the agreement holders' participation reports or the JWG's analysis reports will have demonstrated. In such cases, the Secretariat's analysis will focus on the nature of the non-consensus (severity, relevance, recurrence, etc), opportunities available to solve the problem (harmonization measure and synergy tools) and the wording of a specific advice or recommendation.

### **Principle 4 – Proper consultation of tallymen**

Regarding the provisions of the Agreement on the meaningful and significant participation of the Cree in the planning of forest management (Agreement C4), the MRNF instructed agreement holders to describe in terms of modalities and results how the preparation of the GFMPs was carried out (GFMP instructions 3.2.7). To round out this overall description, the MRNF instructed agreement holders to complete a participation report relating the nature and outcome of the discussions that were held in the framework of the consultation process they had to initiate with the Cree (GFMP instructions Annex 8). The parties also jointly developed and presented a guide for agreement holders that sets out in clear terms the various steps of the participation process with the tallymen they must follow. Finally, the MRNF, in accordance with the Agreement, instructed agreement holders to address the following important items during the participation meetings:

- Tallymen and agreement holders must, inter alia, consult together regarding the location of residual forest blocks in areas presenting wildlife interest (the 25 %), for the road network development plan, harmonization measures (Agreement C-4 13 and GFMP instructions 3.2.7) and potential precommercial thinning areas (GFMP instructions 7.4.1).
- Identify, in cooperation with the tallyman and with the support of the JWG's, sectors that allow an implementation synergy between the FDPOs pertinent to biodiversity conservation "mature and overmature forests, threatened or

## **APPENDIX 1**

vulnerable species, precommercial thinning and dead wood conservation” and that allow maintenance or improvement of wildlife habitats important for the Cree (GFMP instructions 4.3.11).

The MRNF admissibility and conformity analysis covers how agreement holders reported the discussions and results of the consultation exercise (GFMP instructions Annex 8). This analysis thus does not cover completely principle 4 since the items that were to be addressed during the participation meetings are not specifically evaluated by the MRNF.

Analysis of Cree participation in the GFMPs is part of the JWG's mandate. The JWGs are the best-informed stakeholders with regard to the participation efforts set forth by the agreement holders. In addition to reporting on the analysis results of the MRNF and the JWGs, the Secretariat will carry out on all GFMPs an analysis of the level of Cree participation in forest planning according to the requirements of the Agreement, the instructions and the guidelines. This analysis will focus as much on the participation processes adopted by agreement holders (GFMP 3.2.7 and Annex 8) as on the items that will have been addressed in the framework of said participation (Agreement C-4 13 and GFMP instructions 3.2.7, 4.3.11 and 7.4.1).

## **APPENDIX 2**

### **Table of the modalities of the Agreement reviewed by the MRNF in the framework of its GFMP's conformity analysis**

**(produced in cooperation with the MRNF)**



## APPENDIX 2

### Table of the modalities of the Agreement reviewed by the MRNF in the framework of its GFMPs' conformity analysis (produced in cooperation with the MRNF)

Agreement section	Article no	Article	Analysed by the MRNF in the GFMP YES / NO	Analysis method or justification
3.9 Sites of special interest to the Cree - Identification of sites of interest to the Cree	3.9.1	Sites of interest will be identified and mapped by the Crees, in cooperation with the ministère des Ressources naturelles. In most cases, the total area of these sites will not exceed 1% of the total area of a trapline included in a management unit. No forest management activities may be undertaken in these areas unless the tallyman agrees otherwise. In such cases, specific measures of protection and standards of forest management aimed at satisfying the specific needs of the Cree users will be agreed through the joint working group of each community concerned.	YES	Analysed by overlapping the planned forest management activities in the GFMP (shapfiles) with the sites of interest by accepting a margin of error of 5 ha.
3.10 Sites of special interest to the Cree - Conservation of forested areas presenting wildlife interest for the Cree	3.10.4 a	Only mosaic cutting should be applied in these areas, unless better techniques are developed to protect wildlife habitats.	YES	Analysed by overlapping the planned cuts in the GFMP (shapfiles) with a buffer zone of 200 m.
3.10 Sites of special interest to the Cree - Conservation of forested areas presenting wildlife interest for the Cree	3.10.4 b	The terms and conditions set out in Schedule C-2 are applied with the following amendments:		
3.10 Sites of special interest to the Cree - Conservation of forested areas presenting wildlife interest for the Cree	3.10.4 b, i	at least 50% of the productive area with stands over seven (7) meters in height must be left standing, including at least 10% in forests over ninety (90) years old;	YES	Analysed by confirming the respect of the standard by considering the 5 year summation of the cuts foreseen in the GFMP.
3.10 Sites of special interest to the Cree - Conservation of forested areas presenting wildlife interest for the Cree	3.10.4 b; ii	the location of the residual forest blocks to be preserved is decided by the agreement and contract holders in cooperation with the tallyman;	NO	Could be evaluated from the GFMP participation report and the JWG analysis report.
3.10 Sites of special interest to the Cree - Conservation of forested areas presenting wildlife interest for the Cree	3.10.4 b; iii	the blocks must be spread over the area in such a way that they are interconnected. Where necessary, breaks in the cover should not be more than thirty (30) meters wide;	NO	Will be analysed at the AFMP.
3.10 Sites of special interest to the Cree - Conservation of forested areas presenting wildlife interest for the Cree	3.10.4 b; iv	the residual forest must be left standing for a period long enough to allow the regeneration to reach a minimum average height of seven (7) meters.	YES	Analysed by overlapping the foreseen cuts at the GFMP (shapfiles) with the old cutting blocks identified in the annual reports of forest management activities.
3.10 Sites of special interest to the Cree - Conservation of forested areas presenting wildlife interest for the Cree	3.10.4 c	The annual rate of harvesting authorized in forested areas presenting wildlife interest of the Cree will be modulated according to the level of prior disturbance in each trapline. In a trapline where the level of disturbance in the last twenty (20) years is less than 15%, new logging activities may be carried out over an annual maximum of 4% of the productive area of the forested areas presenting wildlife interest in the trapline. The annual percentage should be reduced to 3% when the overall level of disturbance is between 15% and 30%, and to 2% when the overall level of disturbance is between 30% and 40%.	YES	Analysed by confirming the respect of the standard by considering the 5 year summation of the cuts foreseen in the GFMP.
3.11 Maintaining forest cover in the whole of each trapline	3.11.1	The following measures will be taken to ensure the protection of residual forest cover:		

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3.11 Maintaining forest cover in the whole of each trapline	3.11.1 a	concentration, per trapline, of a minimum of 30% of the productive surface area composed of stands measuring more than seven (7) meters in height;	YES	Analysed by confirming the respect of the standard by considering the 5 year summation of the cuts foreseen in the GFMP.
3.11 Maintaining forest cover in the whole of each trapline	3.11.1 b	logging will not be permitted in traplines that have been logged or burnt over more than 40% of their productive surface area in the last twenty (20) years;	YES	Analysed by confirming the respect of the standard by considering the 5 year summation of the cuts foreseen in the GFMP.
3.11 Maintaining forest cover in the whole of each trapline	3.11.1 c	carry out mosaic cutting with protection of regeneration and soils (CPRS). The target level would be 75% as of April 1st, 2004 (see the definition of mosaic cutting in Schedule C-2);	YES	Analysed by evaluating that the agglomeration of cuts planned in the GFMP (shapefiles) represent less than 25% of all cuts. Needs to be ratified on the AFMP level.
3.11 Maintaining forest cover in the whole of each trapline	3.11.1. d	limit to a maximum of one hundred (100) hectares the size of a single-block cutting area in sectors where cutting with separator strips will be carried out. In addition 40% of the total logged area must be composed of blocks of less than fifty (50) hectares;	NO	Some agglomerations of cuts foreseen in the GFMP (shapefiles) are not detailed enough to carry out this analysis. Will be analysed with the AFMP.
3.11 Maintaining forest cover in the whole of each trapline	3.11.1 e	modulate the annual level of authorized timber harvesting in each trapline according to the level of previous disturbances;		
3.11 Maintaining forest cover in the whole of each trapline	3.11.1 e, i	In the areas subject to a first phase of harvesting, the traplines where the level of disturbance in the last twenty (20) years is less than 15% should be subject of CPRS up to an annual maximum of 8% of the productive forest area. This annual percentage would be reduced to 6% when the disturbed area is between 15% and 30%. It would fall to 4% annually when the level of disturbance is between 30% and 40%.	YES	Analysed by confirming the respect of the standard by considering the 5 year summation of the cuts foreseen in the GFMP.
3.11 Maintaining forest cover in the whole of each trapline	3.11.1 e, ii	In traplines that were subjected to intensive logging more than twenty (20) years ago, the annual admissible cutting level will be reduced. Thus, traplines where the level of disturbance in the last twenty (20) years is less than 15% should be subject to CPRS over an annual maximum of 5% of their productive areas. This annual percentage would be reduced to 3% when the disturbed area is between 15% and 30%. It would fall to 2% when the level of disturbance is between 30% and 40%;	YES	Analysed by confirming the respect of the standard by considering the 5 year summation of the cutting foreseen in the GFMP.
3.11 Maintaining forest cover in the whole of each trapline	3.11.1 f	protect tall regeneration, where the situation allows;	NO	The level of details of the regeneration cut foreseen in the GFMP (shapefiles) and the absence of inventory data do not allow to carry out this analysis.
3.11 Maintaining forest cover in the whole of each trapline	3.11.1 g	use silvicultural practices that foster the maintenance of diversified habitats, in particular by avoiding the elimination of hardwood trees (see Schedule C-3);	YES	Analysed according to the respect of the GFMP management strategy (Mixed stands management strategy).
3.11 Maintaining forest cover in the whole of each trapline	3.11.1 h	develop a separate forest management approach for mixed stands (see Schedule C-3)	YES	Analysed according to the respect of the GFMP management strategy (Mixed stands management strategy).
3.12 Protection of forests adjacent to watercourses and lakes	3.12.1	A twenty (20) meters wide protective stripe on each side of all permanent watercourses and around lakes should be maintained	YES	Analysed by overlapping the planned cuts in the GFMP (shapefiles) with a buffer zone of 20 m generated along watercourses.

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3.12 Protection of forests adjacent to watercourses and lakes	3.12.2	In order to address concerns related to the maintaining of a variety of wildlife habitats near major rivers : along rivers more than five (5) meters wide, a forest strip more than two hundred (200) meters wide will be maintained along one of the banks. Whenever possible, cutting areas should be distributed alternately along the two banks of such rivers. Therefore, only mosaic cuttings can be authorized within the two hundred (200) meters band along the banks of such rivers.	YES	Analysed the respect of criteria of the mosaic cuttings by overlapping the planned cuts in the GFMP (shapettes) with a buffer zone of 200 m generated along rivers of more than 5 m large.
3.12 Protection of forests adjacent to watercourses and lakes	3.12.3	To preserve the aesthetic appearance of landscapes along the shore of large lakes with a surface area of more than five square kilometers (5km <sup>2</sup> ), only mosaic cuttings will be allowed in forests that are visible from the shores of the lake, for a distance of one point five kilometer (1.5km).	YES	Analysed the respect of criteria of the mosaic cuttings by overlapping the planned cuts in the GFMP (shapettes) with a buffer zone of 1.5 km generated from the shore of lakes of more than 5 km <sup>2</sup> of surface.
3.13 Development of the road access network	3.13.1	To facilitate the harmonization of the various uses of the Territory, the road network development plan must be subject to concerted action between the agreement holders and the tallyman responsible for each trapline.	NO	Could be evaluated from the GFMP participation report and the JWG analysis report.
3.13 Development of the road access network	3.13.1 a	Due consideration shall be given to : limit the number of road connections between two traplines. In this spirit, road junctions must be planned in such a manner as to form closed circuits that do not permit easy passage to the roads of neighbouring traplines. The construction of winter roads may also be encouraged in areas where limiting connections are desirable;	NO	Could be evaluated from the GFMP participation report and the JWG analysis report.
3.13 Development of the road access network	3.13.1 b	limit the construction of new direct access routes from forestry roads to permanent watercourses and lakes except for the construction of bridges and culverts;	NO	
Employment and Contracts	3.60	Québec will encourage forestry enterprises operating in the Territory to employ James Bay Crees in their forestry activities and to provide contracts to James Bay Crees Enterprises and will facilitate such employment and contracts in forestry		
Employment and Contracts	3.60 a, i	requiring such forestry enterprises to provide in their plans and forestry reports the number of Crees employed as well as the number of contracts concluded with Crees and Cree Enterprises;	YES	The Cree section of the GFMP was analysed in accordance to the instructions of GFMPs elaboration.
Employment and Contracts	3.60 a, ii	requiring such forestry enterprises to provide in their plans and forestry reports the employment and contract opportunities expected in the subsequent year.	YES	The Cree section of the GFMP was analysed in accordance to the instructions of GFMPs elaboration.
Firewood	3.63	In order to respond to the needs of the Cree trappers for firewood, non-Aboriginal holders of permits delivered in virtue of the Forest Act shall not harvest firewood within an area of seventy-five (75) hectares surrounding each permanent Cree camp. It is understood that this measure shall apply outside of the area identified around each permanent camp as a site of special interest for the Crees.	YES	Analysed by overlapping the planned cuts in the GFMP (shapettes) with the block of firewood.
Firewood	3.64	In cases where there is no firewood available near the camp, firewood cutting areas covering seventy-five (75) hectares will be set aside and the ministre des Ressources naturelles will not deliver any firewood harvesting permits to non-Aboriginals within such areas.	YES	Analysed by overlapping the planned cuts in the GFMP (shapettes) with the block of firewood.

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Part II (C-2) - Mosaic cutting with protection of regeneration and soils	C-2 A	Definition : Cutting with protection of regeneration and soils carried out in such a way as to preserve an area of forest between two cutting areas that is at least equivalent in area to the stand harvested.			
Part II (C-2) - Mosaic cutting with protection of regeneration and soils	C-2 B	Evaluation criteria : Given that the goal is to offer an alternative to the use of separator strips in a given area, logging operations must therefore be distributed so as to promote and maintain, both temporally and spatially, a set of blocks of different shapes and sizes. Thus...			
Part II (C-2) - Mosaic cutting with protection of regeneration and soils	C-2 B; a	For each logging sector identified in an annual forest management plan (AFMP), the residual stands to be preserved and those to be cut will be shown clearly on maps;	NO		Will be analysed at the AFMP.
Part II (C-2) - Mosaic cutting with protection of regeneration and soils	C-2 B; b	In the first phase, logging priority will be given to the most mature stands, in order to minimize timber losses;	NO		Some constraints (access and provision of the Agreement) limite the optimisation of harvesting the most mature stands.
Part II (C-2) - Mosaic cutting with protection of regeneration and soils	C-2 B; c	The harvested areas will vary in size. At least 20% of the blocks must be less than fifty (50) hectares and at least 70% must be less than one hundred (100) hectares. No more than 30% of the blocks may be larger than one hundred (100) hectares, and no block may exceed one hundred and fifty (150) hectares;	NO		Some planned cutting blocks in the GFMP (shapettes) are not detailed enough to carry out this analysis. Will be analysed at the AFMP.
Part II (C-2) - Mosaic cutting with protection of regeneration and soils	C-2 B; d	The residual stands to be preserved must be located in priority in mixed forests, as they are relatively rare and play an important role as wildlife habitats;	NO		Will be analysed at the AFMP.
Part II (C-2) - Mosaic cutting with protection of regeneration and soils	C-2 B; e	The forest to be preserved between two cutting areas must be at least equal in size to the area of the stand harvested (this equivalency may also be calculated for a set of stands located within an annual harvesting sector);	NO		Will be analysed at the AFMP.
Part II (C-2) - Mosaic cutting with protection of regeneration and soils	C-2 B; f	The residual forest will be composed of productive forest stands more than seven (7) meters high (this will include many remaining stands of twelve (12) meters high, in light of the present composition of the standing forest);	NO		Will be analysed at the AFMP.
Part II (C-2) - Mosaic cutting with protection of regeneration and soils	C-2 B; g	The residual forest between two cutting areas must be at least two hundred (200) meters wide (long strips of unvarying width must be avoided);	YES		Analysed by overlapping planned cuts in the GFMP (shapettes) with a buffer zone of 200 m.
Part II (C-2) - Mosaic cutting with protection of regeneration and soils	C-2 B; h	The residual forest must be left standing for a period long enough to allow the new growth to achieve the required level of development (minimum three (3) meters).	YES		Analysed by overlapping the foreseen cuts at the GFMP (shapettes) with the old cutting blocks identified in the annual reports of forest management activities.
Part III (C-3) - Maintaining of a forest cover in the whole of each trapline	C-3 A	Hardwood Component - In pre-commercial thinning and stand release operations, special attention will be given to the conservation of different habitats. For example, it would be possible to :			
Part III (C-3) - Maintaining of a forest cover in the whole of each trapline	C-3 A; i	Preserve a certain number of small fruit trees such as sorb and cherry trees;	NO		No precommercial treatment is presented in the GFMP. Will be analysed at the AFMP level.

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Part III (C-3) - Maintaining of a forest cover in the whole of each trapline	C-3 A; ii	Preserve hardwood trees in open spaces where there are no coniferous trees;	NO	No precommercial treatment is presented in the GFMP. Will be analysed at the AFMP level.
Part III (C-3) - Maintaining of a forest cover in the whole of each trapline	C-3 A; iii	Provide for operations to be spread over two phases, two or three years apart, in sectors where large regenerated areas will be the object of such work;	NO	No precommercial treatment is presented in the GFMP. Will be analysed at the AFMP level.
Part III (C-3) - Maintaining of a forest cover in the whole of each trapline	C-3 A; iv	On certain rich sites conducive to good hardwood growth, promote the maintaining of enough hardwood trees to ensure the development of mixed forests.	NO	No precommercial treatment is presented in the GFMP. Will be analysed at the AFMP level.
Part III (C-3) - Maintaining of a forest cover in the whole of each trapline	C-3 B	Protection of Pre-established Regeneration - To limit the impacts of extensive logging in the Territory, it is important to improve the protection given to pre-established regeneration, especially tall regeneration whose presence shortens the revegetation period and restores good habitats for small wildlife species such as hare. When the conditions allow, cuttings with protection of regeneration and soils must be carried out under a special framework in order to protect tall regeneration. To do this, the following is required:		
Part III (C-3) - Maintaining of a forest cover in the whole of each trapline	C-3 B; i	Adopt appropriate logging techniques (such as multifunctional cutting heads) that leave the best regenerating trees intact.	NO	No harvesting system is presented in the GFMP.
Part III (C-3) - Maintaining of a forest cover in the whole of each trapline	C-3 B; ii	Select appropriate hauling equipment to limit damage to the new growth.	NO	No harvesting system is presented in the GFMP.
Part III (C-3) - Maintaining of a forest cover in the whole of each trapline	C-3 B; iii	Survey the new growth before logging, in order to identify the stands that have tall under-storey regeneration.	NO	No inventory data is presented in the GFMP.
Part III (C-3) - Maintaining of a forest cover in the whole of each trapline	C-3 C	Mixed Forest Stands Management Strategy - Given the importance of mixed stands as wildlife habitats and their rarity in the Territory, it is necessary to develop a distinct management approach for these stands. The approach will take the form of a management guide applicable specifically to the mixed forests at the scale of all the traplines of a Cree community. It will be elaborated by the ministère des Ressources naturelles in cooperation with the Cree-Québec Forestry Board. The wildlife and forest-related management objectives will be described, as will the operational methods required to maintain and renew these stands (logging techniques, features of the stands to be preserved, etc.)	YES	Analysed according to the respect of the GFMP management strategy (Mixed stands management strategy).
Part IV (C-4) '2.2 - Preparation of general forest management plans	C-4 5	The general forest management plan shall include a Cree section, which will identify the sites of special interest to the Crees and the forested areas presenting wildlife interest for the Crees and information concerning harmonization measures. This section is established taking into consideration the general principles set forth in the Agreement, the use of the territory by the Crees and their concerns about the realisation of the planned forest management activities.	YES	Cree section of the GFMP was analysed according to the instructions of GFMP elaboration.

## APPENDIX 2

Part IV (C-4) '2.2 - Preparation of general forest management plans	C-4 13	<p>From that time, and during the entire process of preparing the general forest management plans, the agreement holders and the Cree tallyman shall cooperate regarding the choice of location of residual forest blocks to be conserved in the areas of Cree wildlife interest, regarding road network development plans and regarding harmonization measures to prevent conflictual uses. Amongst other things, the exercise is aimed at allowing the Crees to transmit Cree knowledge that will permit the identification of all their concerns other than the locations of sites of special interest and the forested areas presenting wildlife interest already provided, or any other information relative to those elements composing the Cree section of the general forest management plans.</p>	NO	Could be evaluated from the GFMP participation report and the JWG analysis report.
Part IV (C-4) '2.2 - Preparation of general forest management plans	C-4 21	<p>The agreement holders then prepare the five-year program so as to reflect all of the objectives pursued, the information provided concerning sites of interest and forested areas of wildlife interest for the Crees, the measures taken following the cooperative process and conciliation, if any, and the measures provided for the Agreement</p>	NO	Could be evaluated from the GFMP participation report and the JWG analysis report.
Part IV (C-4) '4.2 Review of the State of the Forest	C-4 60	<p>Directives guiding the elaboration of such management strategies will thereafter be introduced into the Cree section of the general forest management plan. These directives will be the subject of recommendations by the Cree-Québec Forestry Board.</p>	NO	The main recommendations of the draft directives on wildlife habitats have been taken into consideration in the support forest management guide, developed by the MRNF and made available to the contract holders. The MRNF does not analyse if the recommendations of the draft directives were used by the contract holders in the framework of the elaboration of the GFMPs.