

A MULTISECTORIAL AGREEMENT

On February 7, 2002, resource development in James Bay territory took on a new dimension with the signature of the *Agreement Concerning a New Relationship between the Gouvernement du Québec and the Crees of Québec*, commonly called Paix des Braves.

This historic event, which stemmed from commitments made in the *James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement* relating to the economic and social development of the Cree communities, represents the beginning of a new, nation to nation, relation.

This fifty-year agreement has translated into the creation of a new partnership aimed at ensuring the development of the hydroelectric, mining and forestry sectors in Northern Québec while favoring the development of the Cree nation.

SPECIFIC GOALS

An entire chapter in the Agreement introduces adaptations to the Québec forest regime that allow:

- Adaptations to better take into account the Cree traditional way of life
- Greater integration of concerns relating to sustainable development
- Cree participation in the various forest activities operation planning and management processes
- Collaboration of the Cree Nation Government and the Eeyou Istchee James Bay Regional Government in the forest planning participation process

HIGHLIGHTS

After more than 15 years of implementation:

- The Cree are contributing more to the different planning processes, particularly by collaborating with the Jamésiens
- Significant efforts are being made to take Cree land use and way of life into consideration in forest planning
- Stakeholders are developing field expertise for the integration of the various uses of the territory
- The stakeholders involved are developing a common understanding of the adapted regime and are building new relationships
- The implementation mechanisms (JWG, coordinators and CQFB) constitute active forums for discussion
- The economic component of the Adapted Forestry Regime must be strengthened

For more information on the adapted forestry regime governing Paix des Braves territory, its implementation mechanisms or achievements, visit www.ccqf-cqfb.ca or contact us at ccqf-cqfb@ccqf-cqfb.ca



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Partners to the Agreement

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Québec



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Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee)
Grand Conseil des Cris (Eeyou Istchee)

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Cree Nation Government
Gouvernement de la Nation Crie

ADAPTIVE FORESTRY IN A NATIVE ENVIRONMENT

The Forestry Regime Governing
Paix des Braves Territory



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THE ADAPTED FORESTRY REGIME OF THE PAIX DES BRAVES

THREE SEPARATE IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS

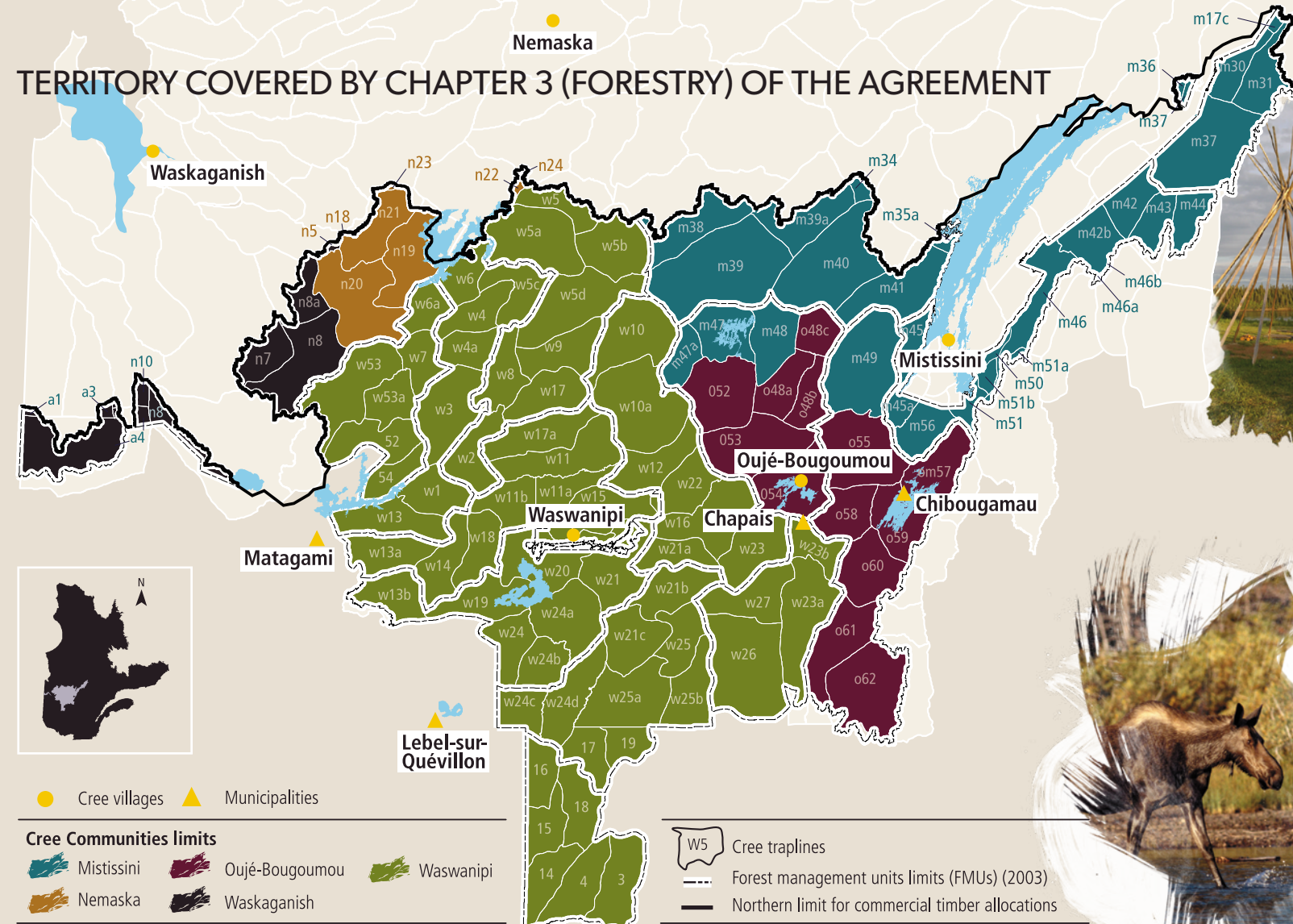
<p>CREE-QUÉBEC FORESTRY BOARD (CQFB) Autonomous organization composed of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 members appointed by the Cree Nation Government (CNG) 5 members appointed by the Gouvernement du Québec 1 chairperson appointed by the Gouvernement du Québec, after consultation with the CNG <p>Created in 2003, further to the signature of the Agreement Supported by a Secretariat</p>	<p>JOINT WORKING GROUPS (JWG) Autonomous groups composed of 4 or 6 members (50% Québec, 50% Cree) A joint working group in each of the five communities concerned by forestry</p>
<p>Among its main responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure respect of the adapted forestry regime's provisions Monitor, analyse and assess the implementation of the adapted forestry regime Review implementation mechanisms under the responsibility of the JWGs Bring recommendations, preoccupations or comments to the attention of the parties Contribute to the evolution of the forestry regime in the territory of the Agreement 	<p>JWG COORDINATORS 1 member appointed by the CNG 1 member appointed by the Gouvernement du Québec</p> <p>Among their main responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the implementation of Chapter 3 (forestry) of the Agreement in the field Facilitate discussions between forest planners and tallymen Ensure implementation of the elaboration, consultation and monitoring of forest management plans Contribute to the harmonisation of land use conflicts Advise the Minister (MFFP) on forest planning or conflict resolution

SOME OF THE ADAPTATIONS TO THE QUÉBEC FOREST REGIME

- The forest management unit (FMU) is composed of groups of 3 to 7 traplines
- In each trapline, sites of special interest for the Cree are ruled by specific provisions (sites representing wildlife interest for the Cree or related to the Cree use of the territory)
- A larger proportion of mosaic cutting is provided for
- Specific processes for the elaboration and approval of forest management plans are determined
- Forests adjacent to lakes and water courses are assured additional protection
- Road network development plan and location of residual forest blocks are defined in cooperation with the tallyman

A FORESTRY REGIME IN WHICH ADAPTATIONS RELATE TO EACH OF THE POLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

TERRITORY COVERED BY CHAPTER 3 (FORESTRY) OF THE AGREEMENT



SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Improved consideration of hunting, fishing and trapping activities
- Increased harmonisation between forest activities and Cree use of the territory
- Tallymen participation in the forest management process
- Settlement of land use conflicts
- Collaboration of the Cree Nation Government and the Eeyou Istchee James Bay Regional Government

ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

- Preservation or conservation of areas of interest to the Cree in each trapline
- Protection and development of wildlife habitats
- Delimitation of a maximum size for cutting areas
- Determination of forest disturbance thresholds in relation to trapline
- Creation of protected areas

FACTS AND FIGURES ON THE TERRITORY OF THE AGREEMENT

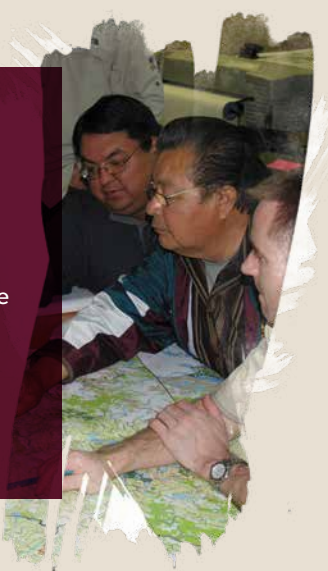
- Covers more than 67,000 km²; 15% of the province of Québec
- Includes almost the same number of Cree and Jamesian: 30% of this population is under 24 years old and this proportion reaches 50% among the Cree
- Represents approximately 9% of Québec's annual allowable cut
- Supplies over a dozen forest product mills: first and secondary manufacturing
- Boasts exceptional wildlife resources that generate considerable cultural, social and economic activities
- Includes many protected areas

THE TRAPLINE AS A TERRITORIAL REFERENCE UNIT

In a traditional Aboriginal system, each trapline has a designated tallyman who ensures that each family hunting ground provides enough resources to maintain the Cree way of life and culture.

On the other hand, the forest planner seeks wildlife resource-rich commercial forests: he seeks to achieve the best value for money of forest operations in compliance with the wood harvesting thresholds determined for each trapline in the adapted forestry regime.

A participation mechanism frames the encounter between tallyman and forest planner, allows for the sharing of information and fosters the harmonisation of two land uses in the same territory.



ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- A clear regime that includes important forest management activities
- Opportunities for the Cree
 - » Guaranteed wood volumes (350,000 m³/year)
 - » Access to jobs, contracts and partnerships in forest management activities
 - » Financial compensations
 - » Creation of the Cree-Québec Forestry Economic Council

