

**Experts-conseils  
Faune et Environnement**



**FINAL REPORT**

**TALLYMEN INTERVIEWS AND ISSUES ANALYSIS  
CONCERNING THE ADAPTED FORESTRY REGIME OF THE  
*PAIX DES BRAVES* AGREEMENT (2013-2018 REPORT)**

**PRESENTED TO**



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

**Marie Gosselin**  
Executive Director  
2875, boulevard Laurier  
Édifice Le Delta, 11<sup>e</sup> étage, Local 1180  
Québec (Québec) G1V 2M2

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**512 Route 167 S, Chibougamau, QC G8P 2X8**  
tel. : (418) 748-4441 fax : (418) 748-1110  
[www.faunenord.org](http://www.faunenord.org)

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## CONTEXT

The Cree-Québec Forestry Board (hereafter “CQFB”) has the mandate to produce the third report (2013-2018) on the implementation of the Adapted Forestry Regime (AFR) of the Chapter 3 (forestry) included in the *Agreement concerning a new relationship between the Québec government and the Crees of Québec*. This Agreement is also known as the *Paix des Braves* Agreement (cited hereafter as “the Agreement” or as “PDB” interchangeably). This AFR has recently been harmonized (2018) and takes place on all of the *Paix des Braves* territory. Its main goals are to ensure a greater implication of the Crees into the forestry planning's decision process and to better take into account the Cree way of life in the forestry planning. As a part of this third report, FaunENord had the mandate to conduct the tallymen's interviews in the Eeyou Istchee region and to analyze the results gathered from these interviews.

## OBJECTIVES

Three main objectives were identified for this project:

- 1) Assess the tallymen's appreciation degree regarding the different modalities included in the Chapter 3 of the Agreement, specifically about the integration and respect of their traditional way of life in the forestry planning;
- 2) Assess the tallymen's satisfaction degree regarding their involvement in the forestry planning of the Chapter 3 of the Agreement;
- 3) Identify the main concerns and issues viewed by the tallymen regarding the implementation of the Chapter 3 of the Agreement.

These objectives were achieved in 4 main steps, which were (1) the planning of the interviews, (2) the interviews themselves, (3) the data and information analyses and (4) the writing of this report.

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **INTERVIEWS**

The five Cree communities affected by forestry activities in the Eeyou Istchee region are Waswanipi, Mistissini, Oujé-Bougoumou, Waskaganish and Nemaska. Therefore, interviews had to be conducted in all of these communities in order to get a global portrait of the way the Chapter 3 is applied on the land. The planning of the interviews was coordinated by Amélie Dussault (CQFB), Justine Drolet (FaunENord) and the Cree Joint Working Group (CJWG) members in each community. The CJWG members contacted the tallymen to schedule the interviews. The number of tallymen to meet in each community was determined by (1) the number of tallymen met in the previous report (2014) and (2) by the total number of traplines in each community to ensure a good representativeness of all five communities affected by forestry activities. The targeted number of tallymen for each of the 5 communities is as follows: 15 to 18 in Waswanipi, 10 to 12 in Mistissini, 6 to 8 in Oujé-Bougoumou, 2 to 3 in Waskaganish and 1 to 2 in Nemaska.

All of the interviews were conducted by Justine Drolet, biologist and assistant director at FaunENord. A CQFB representative, François-Xavier Cyr, was present during the interviews with the tallymen when possible. A CJWG member and/or a translator (if necessary) took part in the interviews in each community as well.

The questionnaire provided by the CQFB was used to lead the discussion with the tallymen (Appendix 1). The questionnaire was adapted by the team on the field (Justine and François-Xavier) in each community so that the discussion would be more fluent and that all the information or comments would be gathered in each interview. As the tallymen's answers were usually general, the team decided to merge a few questions (see the Analysis by theme and issues identification section). The following list details those merged:

- Sub-themes B2 and B3;
- Sub-themes D2 and D3;
- Sub-themes F1 and F2;
- Sub-themes F5 to F7;
- Sub-themes G3 to G7.

At the end of each interview, a consent form was handed out and described to the tallymen (Appendix 2). An incentive of \$100 per trapline was sent by check to the tallymen who were interviewed for this project's purpose.

### **ANALYSIS BY THEME AND ISSUES IDENTIFICATION**

The tallymen's comments gathered during the interviews were compiled by theme and sub-themes when possible (Table 1). Each sub-theme represents a question from the questionnaire. All comments and concerns about forestry were noted by the team during the interviews in all of the 5 communities. When these comments could be associated with a theme or a sub-theme, they were pointed out in the appropriate section.

Forestry issues were mostly identified by the tallymen in their answers and did not need more explanation. When needed, their comments, concerns or body language during the interviews, but also our team's findings, were used. These issues were then categorized by themes when possible.

**Table 1.** Themes and sub-themes discussed with the tallymen during the interviews concerning the *Paix des Braves* Agreement. Each sub-theme represents a question from the questionnaire (Appendix 1).

Theme	Sub-themes
A. Forest management approach	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consideration of the Cree way of life in the Agreement</li> <li>2. Differences in the management approach in the last 5 years</li> <li>3. Main concerns about forestry</li> <li>4. Moose habitat vs caribou habitat</li> <li>5. New forest management approach</li> </ol>
B. Sites of special interest to the Cree	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 1% areas</li> <li>2. Forestry approach in the 25% area</li> <li>3. Wildlife habitat quality in the 25%</li> <li>4. 75 hectares identified for firewood</li> <li>5. Use of the Family Maps / Forest Planning Support Maps</li> </ol>
C. Riparian areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Riparian areas' provisions</li> <li>2. Concerns about buffers</li> <li>3. Unofficial biological refugees provision</li> </ol>
D. Access	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consideration of the Cree way of life in the provisions concerning roads</li> <li>2. Implementation of the provisions by the companies</li> <li>3. Influence on road construction or road closure</li> <li>4. Concerns about roads and access</li> </ol>
E. Zoning - Cree way of life	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conciliation of forestry and traditional activities</li> </ol>
F. Acknowledgement of Eenuu stewardship of the land	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Impact of the change of planners in the consultation process</li> <li>2. MFFP's consultation process for the planning</li> <li>3. Consideration of the tallymen's opinion during the consultations</li> <li>4. Respect of the tallymen's schedule for the consultations</li> <li>5. MFFP's answers for harmonization requests</li> <li>6. MFFP's explanations for harmonization requests</li> <li>7. Requests treatment improvement in the last 5 years</li> </ol>
G. Effectiveness of participation mechanisms and dispute resolution process	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implementation of the harmonization measures or requests during the fieldwork</li> <li>2. Number of meetings held by the MFFP or by the companies</li> <li>3. Involvement in a land-use conflict</li> <li>4. Involvement of the JWG members in the conflict</li> <li>5. Involvement of the coordinators in the conflict</li> <li>6. Denial of a conflict resolution request</li> <li>7. Awareness about the conciliation process</li> </ol>



### *Other comments*

Some of the tallymen's comments did not belong in any of the themes listed above but were still worthy of mention for the purpose of this report. These comments were listed in the present section and were classified as rare (mentioned by fewer than 5 tallymen) or common (mentioned by more than 5 tallymen).

### *Other issues*

This section was reserved to the issues identified from the comments, concerns or findings observed during the interviews that were not related to any of the themes shown above.

## **PORTRAIT BY COMMUNITY**

As there seemed to be differences, between the communities, in how the tallymen view forestry activities on their land, it was chosen to develop a general portrait of each community. During the interviews, the team observed and noted these differences so a quick portrait could be made for each community. This was not included in the main objectives, but is still relevant for the purpose of this report.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### INTERVIEWS

All the interviews were realized between March 25<sup>th</sup> and June 4<sup>th</sup> 2019 (Table 2). In total, 40 tallymen were met (Appendix 3). The CJWG members were asked to contact the maximum number of tallymen targeted by the CQFB, but some of them could not make it to the interviews.

**Table 2.** Summary of the interviews conducted with the tallymen by FaunENord and the CQFB in the five Cree communities affected by forestry activities in the Eeyou Istchee region.

Community	Dates	Number of tallymen interviewed	Total
Mistissini	March 25th 2019	5	11
	March 26th 2019	3	
	March 27th 2019	3	
Oujé-Bougoumou	March 29th 2019	3	7
	April 18th 2019	4	
Waskaganish	April 15th 2019	2	2
Waswanipi	April 23rd 2019	6	17
	April 24th 2019	5	
	April 25th 2019	2	
	June 4th 2019	4	
Nemaska	May 2nd 2019	2	2
<b>Total</b>			<b>39</b>

## ANALYSIS BY THEME AND ISSUES IDENTIFICATION

### A. Forest management approach

All of the answers related to this theme are listed in Table 3.

**Table 3.** Tallymen's answers (occurrence by community) to the questions about the forest management approach.

Sub-theme	Answer	Mistissini*	Oujé-Bougoumou	Waskaganish	Waswanipi	Nemaska	Total
	Not really better with the Agreement				8	1	9
	Consultation process is better since the Agreement	3	1		2		6
	It was better before the Agreement / Now they are doing a fast job		1		4		5
	Cree way of life is taken into account	1		1	1	1	4
	Cuts are better than before the Agreement (clearcuts vs blocks)	3	1				4
	It's better for wildlife	1	1			1	3
	It is harder to get to some places on their trapline for hunting now	1		1			2
	Consultation process makes it look good only				2		2
A1	Not happy with the scarification/plantation process; animals are different in the cut areas (skinny) and don't eat planted trees		1		1		2
	There was no cuts before the Agreement, but this type of forestry is fine	1					1
	Tree planting helps for wildlife to come back	1					1
	Even with the Agreement, tallymen didn't really know their rights (what they could ask or comment)		1				1
	Before there was black spruce (interesting) and now it's only jack pine		1				1
	Don't feel safe to hunt in cut areas			1			1
	Cuts are too close to the camps				1		1
	No difference in the last 5 years	3	2	1	7	1	14
	No more road construction without consultation in the last 5 years	1					1
	The cuts are smaller now and it helps for road maintenance		1				1
A2	It was worse in the last 5 years		1				1
	They cut more than what was on the planning		1				1
	There were differences in the last 5 years but only with the neighbouring trapline		1				1
	More protection for wildlife and for the 25% in the last 5 years				1		1
	Now they clearcut				1		1

\*Very few cuts have been made in the 25% area yet.

**Table 3 (continued).** Tallymen's answers (occurrence by community) to the questions about the forest management approach.

Sub-theme	Answer	Mistissini*	Oujé-Bougoumou	Waskaganish	Waswanipi	Nemaska	Total
A3	Wildlife is leaving when they cut but is coming back (a few years after the cuts)	6	1		3	1	11
	Debris piles are still a problem	2		1	3	1	7
	Forestry activities affect wildlife (e.g. bears in the dens in winter)	2	3	1			6
	No concerns about forestry in the 25% area	4	1	1			6
	Cuts are really messy	2		1	3		6
	Mountains are really important wildlife habitats (moose) and they are still cut		3		1		4
	Fish habitats are destroyed because there is no more shade (clearcuts) or too much runoff / Water quality is bad now		1	1	2		4
	There was an oil spill (from machinery) near water bodies / Diesel barrels are left on site	1		1	1		3
	Trees between the strips are damaged and dying		1	1		1	3
	Too many cuts in the 25% area				3		3
	Moose population is going down	1	1				2
	Visual landscape is different when they cut in the 25%	1			1		2
	Wildlife impacts studies should be done; tallymen could help for that			1	1		2
	Regeneration makes it hard to access the land (e.g. by skidoo)	1					1
	There was a forest fire in the 25% area so no forestry activities happen now				1		1
	After scarification, the ground takes a lot of time to heal	1					1
	Big high stumps are left after winter harvesting	1					1
	There are differences between the planning and the real cuts, so it should be monitored		1				1
	Construction in wildlife habitats (e.g. sturgeons spawning ground)		1				1
	It is denser now in the 25% area than before					1	1
Haven't seen mosaic cutting, even in the 25% area				1		1	
They have been cutting more than 40% on the land				1		1	
A4	There is no problem concerning caribous / No caribou present on the trapline	5	5		7		17
	No more/less caribou are present on the trapline since forestry has started	4			8		12
	Mosaic cutting is not even good for moose (blocks are too small)		1	1	6		8
	Caribou is coming back	1					1
A5	Not open to see a new forest management approach / Prefers mosaic cutting (when done properly)	4	4		5		13
	Open to a new forest management approach if it's better	5	1	1	5	1	13
	Trees are falling on the edges of the blocks (mosaic cutting) and this is not good for the residual forest	1			1		2
	Mosaic cutting is much better than clearcuts	1			1		2
	It's easier to manage the trapline with small blocks (mosaic cutting)	1					1
	Mosaic cutting disturbs wildlife a lot of times compared to CPRS	1					1
	Would prefer to have shelter wood selective cuts				1		1
Would prefer no cut at all				1		1	
Whatever the cut is, they have to leave big residual blocks				1		1	

\*Very few cuts have been made in the 25% area yet.

Our findings suggest that the special forest management approach is not better than before the Agreement (signed in 2002). Although tallymen have seen an improvement related to the consultation process, the majority did not mention that the Agreement was better taking into account their Cree way of life. They see considerable negative impacts of forestry activities on wildlife, which is included in a big part of their traditional activities (hunting, fishing and trapping).

Over the last five years, there was not any difference in the forest management approach according to the tallymen. Only one tallyman in Waswanipi pointed out that more protection was given to the 25% area and wildlife in the past 5 years.

The 25% area and its provisions were not particularly understood by the tallymen in the 5 communities. Tallymen knew and remembered they had identified "moose yards" or "game habitats" but they were not aware that cuts would be made in these places to maintain or improve wildlife habitats. It was not clear for all the tallymen that in these 25% areas, they could have a bigger input on the forestry planning. In Mistissini, they were a bit more aware of those provisions because of the CJWG member support. However, almost no cuts have been made yet in the Mistissini traplines' 25% areas.

In addition to this, debris piles left by the companies seemed to be a big concern. For some of the elders those piles would greatly reduce their ability to access some parts of the trapline to go hunt or fish. In some cases, it was even dangerous to walk where piles have been left.

The effects of the forest management approach on caribous did not represent an issue for the tallymen because their occurrence on the Chapter 3 territory is very rare. According to a few tallymen (n = 6), mosaic cutting is not helping to improve moose habitat quality at all.

Finally, half of the tallymen were open to be shown a new forest management approach in a near future. The main reason why the other half did not want to see a new approach is that mosaic cutting is a known approach for now. They already have adapted their management to this type of cut and they would not like to adapt to another approach.

*B. Sites of special interest to the Crees*

All of the answers related to this theme are listed in Table 4.

**Table 4.** Tallymen's answers (occurrence by community) to the questions about sites of special interest to the Crees.

Sub-theme	Answer	Mistissini*	Oujé-Bougoumou	Waskaganish	Waswanipi	Nemaska	Total
<b>B1</b>	Would like to have more than 1%	6	2	2	14	1	25
	1% is doing the job / 1% is respected	11	3	1	8	1	24
	1% is not totally protected / Companies still get some trees from the 1% area		2		2		4
	Would be better to be able to move the 1% easily		1				1
<b>B2</b>	Mosaic cutting/residual blocks are not helpful to improve wildlife habitats		3		8		11
	Wildlife habitats are better in this area	3	3		3	1	10
	No cuts have been made yet in this area	4		1	2		7
	Wildlife is/is becoming more abundant in this area	6					6
<b>B3</b>	25% area is too small				2		2
	Moose leave to go where there is no forestry when there is a cut				1		1
	Small game is coming back in the cuts but there is no wildlife in the old forests	1					1
	Can't go moose hunting in this area because of forestry and roads	1					1
	They leave too much poplar and cedar in the 25%; not good for game				1		1
	Mosaic cutting is good for forestry companies only				1		1
<b>B4</b>	Cut firewood wherever I want or wherever I need it	4	6	2	11		23
	Requests were made to the companies to leave firewood	4	2		6		12
	Have to get firewood far from the camps				4		4
	75 hectares is useful for users that can move easily on the land	1	1			1	3
	Not enough firewood on the trapline	1			1		2
	75 hectares is not really useful	2					2
	Firewood is taken in the 1% area / No 75 hectares have been identified				1	1	2
	Firewood left by the companies is enough	1					1
	75 hectares is far from the camps, it might be useful in the next few years	1					1
	Not aware of the firewood provision				1		1
	Would like to get firewood (from the companies) ready to use close to the camps				1		1
<b>B5</b>	Family Maps are useful/respected for the planning		6	2	9	1	18
	Family Maps should be brought in every consultation (don't remember everything)				4		4
	Family Maps are not really useful (e.g. camps are built in wildlife habitats)		1		1	1	3
	Family Maps are useful but not respected by the planners		1				1
	Family Maps is not a permanent solution				1		1

\*Family Maps are only brought up to the table by the CJWG if there is a problem with the planning of the cuts.

Even though they would like to have more total protection on their land, the 1% area seemed to be an appreciated measure by the tallymen.

Although half of the tallymen agreed that forest regeneration was useful for wildlife, the other half mentioned that mosaic cutting did not help to maintain or improve wildlife habitats. Their main concern about cuts (not only mosaic cutting) was that wildlife was leaving the disturbed

sites and was not coming back for a few years. Another important result to point out is that, as mentioned earlier, no cuts have been made in the 25% area for some traplines (n = 7), so the tallymen could not assess the wildlife habitat quality in those zones of the traplines.

The firewood area (75 hectares) seemed to be a provision that is not really useful for the tallymen. Accessibility to this firewood area was the main reason the tallymen do not use it to its full extent. They usually cut their wood wherever they want or need it because their 75 hectares can be far away from their camps or hardly accessible for everyone in their family. Approximately one third of the tallymen met for this report (n = 12) have asked companies to leave firewood somewhere near their camp and it seemed to be a good alternative for them.

Birch is a really important type of wood for the tallymen; it is used for carving and crafting (e.g. snowshoes). However, as companies are still cutting it on their land, tallymen have trouble to find and use this type of wood for their traditional activities. Some of them (5 or 6 tallymen) were even worried about the laws or provisions administering birch harvesting (if it is respected or not).

Family Maps seemed to be a useful tool for the tallymen and they were also confident that they were respected by the forestry planners (MFFP). Two main issues were nonetheless brought up by the tallymen concerning these Family Maps: (1) the Maps should be presented in every consultation because it is hard for them to remember all their sites of interest and (2) it is hard to change the location of their sites of interest through the years.

### C. Riparian areas

All of the answers related to this theme are listed in Table 5.

**Table 5.** Tallymen's answers (occurrence by community) to the questions about riparian areas.

Sub-theme	Answer	Mistissini*	Oujé-Bougoumou	Waskaganish**	Waswanipi**	Nemaska	Total
C1	Trees tend to get blown down by the wind and can fall on the ground or in the water (rivers or lakes)	3	4	2	14	1	24
	20 metres are enough	3		2		2	7
	20 m buffer is mostly respected	3			2	1	6
	Moose/wildlife tend to hang out close to the lakes in the buffers		1		1		2
	No worries about the buffers		1		1		2
	Fish are becoming more abundant in the rivers/lakes in the last 2-3 years	1					1
C2	Moose don't use the buffers as habitats				1		1
	20 metres are not enough	6	4		14		24
	20 m buffer is not really respected / Sometimes it is not respected	3	5		5	1	14
	20 m buffer doesn't take into account the real tree line	3		1	1		5
	Machinery destroys the tree roots; cuts should be done by manpower near buffers			1	1		2
	Water is contaminated where they cut along the creeks					2	2
	A monitoring could ensure the buffers are respected by the companies		1		1		2
	More runoff and higher turbidity in the water when buffers are thin			1			1
	Part of a road buffer was chipped and there is no more small game	1					1
	Cuts are too close to the buffer	1					1
C3	Forestry activities in the buffer zones should be done during winter (less damage)				1		1
	They should keep the residual forest blocks as a buffer instead of cutting right beside the shore				1		1
	An unofficial biological refuge has already been moved on the trapline	4			1	2	7
	Not aware about this provision	1	3		3		7
	Aware of that new provision		2	2			4
	This provision is nice because it can be put wherever they want	3					3
	Would like to have more hectares like this to protect other areas	2					2
Refuges could be useful to protect wildlife but for now it's only protecting water				1		1	
Knew about the refuges and would like to have more information about them (for a better protection)		1				1	

\*In Mistissini, it was difficult to know if the tallymen were aware of the new provision concerning unofficial biological refuges because the CJWG member explained it when the question was asked. Nonetheless a few refuges have already been moved around in a few traplines. It seemed like it was implemented, even if the tallymen did not know the provision's official name.

\*\*The CJWG member was aware of the new provision concerning unofficial biological refuges but, according to them, this measure is currently managed at the Cree Nation Government level. They are waiting for some development about that provision.

One of the biggest issues regarding forestry under Chapter 3 is the buffer zone. A great number of tallymen (n = 24) thought that a width of 20 metres was not enough for a buffer zone. They also noted that windfalls often happened in these areas, where the trees either fall on the ground or



even worse, in the rivers and lakes. Some of them even experienced negative effects of these windfalls in the water quality or fish abundance. During the interviews, they all made different propositions about what should be the right width for a buffer zone: 40, 60, 75, 80, 100 metres.

Apart from this issue, 14 tallymen have mentioned that the buffer provisions were not respected on the field. This was mainly related to their width (20 metres) and no comments were made about the buffers along large rivers (> 5 m) and lakes (> 5 km<sup>2</sup>).

The other main concern about buffers is that the forest density is not taken into account. As an example, some 20 metres wide buffers were mainly composed of shrubs. In these strips, there were only 2 or 3 big trees left on the shore. They were quite unsatisfied about it. A suggestion was that the shore limit of the buffer should be where the forest is dense enough for animals (game) to use it.

Some people were also mentioning that issues about Chapter 3 in the Agreement are really old and that nothing has changed over the years. Buffers were a good example. Tallymen were frustrated because they have been bringing this issue in a lot of consultations, interviews, meetings, etc., but, according to them, it felt like it was useless to talk about it again this time.

D. Access

All of the answers related to this theme are listed in Table 6.

**Table 6.** Tallymen's answers (occurrence by community) to the questions about access.

Sub-theme	Answer	Mistissini*	Oujé-Bougoumou	Waskaganish	Waswanipi	Nemaska	Total
D1	Use gravel roads for hunting	2			2		4
	Roads are reclosing because of forest regeneration and are impossible to use	2		1		1	4
	Beaver population is going down because of the accessibility	2					2
	One road makes it impossible to use the river to access a hunting spot				1		1
	It's harder to manage the trapline with all this accessibility				1		1
	Moose comes back when there is regeneration along the roads					1	1
D2 D3	They keep their word when changes are made (harmonization/requests) concerning roads	1	1	1	3		6
	Road planning process and closure are fine / Likes the involvement in the process	1	2				3
	It's hard to change the road planning / They prefer to stick to their plan		1				1
	Would like to get more involved in the road network planning		1				1
	Companies don't respect their word when they say they will close a road		1				1
	Road was built without informing the tallyman				1		1
	Consulted for gravel roads only (not for winter roads)				1		1
	Would like to be able to block certain roads				1		1
	They refuse our requests to close roads					1	1
	Asked some modifications to the road planning but not done				1		1
D4	Lots of people (non-natives or natives) come to fish or hunt on the trapline	4	1	1	6		12
	There are too many roads	1	3		4	1	9
	There is poaching/vandalism/thefts because of accessibility		3		5		8
	Number of roads is fine	5	1	1	1		8
	Lots of camps are built because of the road network		2		5		7
	Safety along roads is a concern because people go hunt there	2			2		4
	Old roads should be closed; they are not well maintained				2	1	3
	Prefers winter roads (gravel roads = more access)	1			2		3
	Would like to have more roads	1			2		3
	No concerns about roads		1		2		3
	Winter roads should be open in winter (debris are damaging skidoos) / It is hard to access	2				1	3
	Would prefer to have gravel roads instead of winter roads	1			2		3
	Lots of skidoo trails				2		2
	People come on the trapline but as long as they respect the traditional activities and the camps, it is fine	1		1			2
	Would like the companies to use the old roads			2			2
	Lots of traffic because of the road network			1			1
	Winter roads are not accessible in the summer and it keeps the sensitive zones undisturbed	1					1
	Has to fix all the roads by himself				1		1
Old forestry camps are left on the site and are rotting	1					1	
Has to pay to use skidoo trails on his own trapline			1			1	

\*In Mistissini, the CJWG member told the team that tallymen were all confused when it came to their involvement in the road network planning. He asked if the team could be more general about that theme to avoid confusions, which was done. The CJWG member also mentioned that it was not easier for the tallymen to have some road requests granted in the 25% area. In fact, companies usually accept requests from the tallymen when they are working in the same area.

Comments about roads and access differed significantly from one tallyman to another, but also from one community to another. Most comments were negative about a high number of roads. The biggest concern was that a high density of roads on a trapline makes it accessible for everyone (non-Natives or Natives). When other people come to fish or hunt, wildlife abundance would decrease and tallymen could not keep practising their traditional activities. It becomes really hard for them to manage their own trapline. An easy access also brings other situations like poaching, thefts and vandalism.

There was no type of roads (winter roads or gravel roads) that was unanimously liked or disliked among the tallymen.

The polarization of opinions makes it hard to establish a general conclusion on how the tallymen viewed the accessibility on their trapline.

### E. Zoning - Cree way of life

All of the answers related to this theme are listed in Table 7.

**Table 7.** Tallymen's answers (occurrence by community) to the questions about the Cree way of life.

Sub-theme	Answer						Total
		Mistissini	Oujé-Bougoumou	Waskaganish	Waswanipi	Nemaska	
	The Agreement allows people to keep doing and teaching traditional activities	6	2	1	6	1	16
	Forestry activities affect negatively the ability to practise/teach traditional activities (e.g. no wildlife, damages from forestry activities, etc.)	2	4		3	1	10
	Will always keep their Cree way of life anyways	2		1	1		4
	There is not much difference since the Agreement	1			2		3
	Hares don't like the trees they plant after forestry activities	1			1		2
	Younger generations (youth) are aware of what's going on regarding forestry	1	1				2
	Too late for keeping the Cree way of life (too many cuts)				2		2
	The non-natives hunt in a different way and should be taught how to hunt in a way that populations are well managed	1					1
	All of the negative effects of forestry happened before 2002	1					1
	Pre-commercial thinning helps them access their territory (skidoo/snowshoes), reduces forest density		1				1
<b>E1</b>	Younger generations can't learn because there is nothing left on the land		1				1
	Now they cut too much; grandchildren are not interested in traditional activities		1				1
	Can still practise traditional activities if water quality is good enough for fish and beavers				1		1
	Would like the Government to conduct studies (wildlife studies) and participate in these studies				1		1
	The Agreement helps for 11 months per year (not during the moose hunting season)				1		1
	Would like to have a total protection where all of the family is practising traditional activities				1		1
	The Agreement is helping the companies to better understand the Cree way of life but not really helping the tallymen				1		1
	Regeneration is not fast enough for wildlife to come back				1		1
	More predators now (wolf, bald eagle, coyote) and prey populations (beaver, marten, moose) are declining				1		1

The best attribute to describe the consulted tallymen is resilient. They seemed to accept and adapt to the way the forests are managed. Even though 16 tallymen were confident that the Agreement allowed them or helped them to keep doing and teaching their Cree way of life, 10 other tallymen did not agree with that. No clear conclusions could thus be drawn from our findings, except that there was a big concern about teaching these traditional activities to younger generations. In fact, most of them (independently of their first answer) were worried that because of the reduced abundance of wildlife on their trapline, it would be hard to teach fishing, trapping and hunting to younger generations.

### F. Acknowledgement of Eenou stewardship of the land

All of the answers related to this theme are listed in Table 8.

**Table 8.** Tallymen's answers (occurrence by community) to the questions about the Eenou stewardship of the land.

Sub-theme	Answer	Mistissini*	Oujé-Bougoumou	Waskaganish	Waswanipi	Nemaska	Total	
F1	Process did not really change in the last 5 years	1	3	8	1		13	
	Satisfied with the process	6	3	1	2		12	
	Was not aware of the change of planners	2	4		2		8	
	Communication (e.g. consultations) was better in the last 5 years	5	2		1		8	
	More complicated since the MFFP is planning forestry / Was easier to meet with the companies before		1	1	3		5	
	Measures and provisions are more respected now		1		1		2	
	No opinion (new tallyman)					1	1	
	F2	No more surprises in the bush	1					1
		Tallymen are consulted and respected when it comes to the 25% area	1					1
	F3	Never had to be consulted (trapline is closed for Chapter 3)	1					1
Would like to know which company is going to do the work before it's done in the field					1		1	
No forestry has been going on in the last years, so no there were no changes					1		1	
Companies that buy wood at the BMMB** don't listen to the tallymen					1		1	
Companies are cutting before consulting tallymen for some cuts					1		1	
Has to argue to say his opinion about the sensitive areas					1		1	
It feels like our opinion is taken into account and that we are listened to		8	4	7			19	
F3	It doesn't feel like our opinion is taken into account and that we are listened to		2	1	5	1	9	
	They listen but there is no concrete action; they listen but they change their plans to go cut somewhere else				4		4	
F4	Consultations schedule is fine		1		8		9	
	Consultations schedule is not perfect	1			1		2	
F5	Harmonization process is longer now (2-3 years)	1		2	1		4	
	Small requests were less accepted in the last 5 years		1				1	
	Better because we have more power in the process		1				1	
F6	Would like to have a "wrap-up" (map) after 5 years to see exactly what has been done on the land		1				1	
F7							1	
	MFFP says they can't change anything about the BMMB** blocks because they are sold				1		1	

\*Concerning the consultations, the CJWG member is the one making the schedules. He always takes into consideration the tallymen's restrictions, so they were generally satisfied with these schedules.

Even though tallymen mentioned that the harmonization process is quite long, they seemed satisfied with the planning and consultation process with the MFFP. They felt like their opinion was important and taken into account when they are consulted for the planning.

Concerning the 25% area, it was not much easier for the tallymen to ask for a harmonization measure or a request there. Even in this area, some tallymen still had to argue if they want to get something changed in the planning.

In Mistissini, a few tallymen (< 5) have asked to concentrate the forestry activities in one or two years instead of 5 years to reduce the long-term disturbance to wildlife. For example, all the cuts could be made in one or two years so wildlife would only be disturbed for this time and then would have time to come back to these areas. Two other tallymen in the other communities would also like the activities to be concentrated in a short period of time or on a short spatial scale. For example, in the same year, instead of cutting 5 or 6 blocks all around the trapline, these blocks could all be cut in the same area so wildlife is not disturbed all around the trapline at all times.

*G. Effectiveness of participation mechanisms and dispute resolution process*

All of the answers related to this theme are listed in Table 9.

**Table 9.** Tallymen's answers (occurrence by community) to the questions about the participation mechanisms and dispute resolution process.

Sub-theme	Answer	Mistissini*	Oujé-Bougoumou	Waskaganish	Waswanipi	Nemaska	Total
G1	They respect their word	4	4	7			15
	They don't respect their word	1	3	2	5	2	13
	Requests were made but it was not satisfactory	3					3
	MFFP respects their word (planning) but the companies don't (requests)	2			1		3
	It is long to get an answer for a request/to get the requests done	2					2
	Companies always have an excuse to refuse their request				1		1
	Sometimes they respect their word	1					1
G2	There should be more meetings, especially when an issue is brought up		5	1	9	1	16
	There are enough meetings (consultations)	5	2		2	1	10
	Too many meetings and not enough action				2		2
	Would like to be more aware about the changes in the planning (e.g. cut reported to next year)		1				1
	Would like to see the planning maps with the comments (not only the final map)		1				1
	Sometimes they ask the tallymen to pay for some requests				1		1
	Sometimes they only show a part of the planning in the first consultation and it's different in the following consultations				1		1
	Some companies don't show up to consultations and don't respect the agreements	1					1
	Companies might get their permits before the consultations; permits are an excuse to avoid doing a request		1				1
	There should be meetings about solutions (studies) and new ideas where Natives could share their knowledge			1			1
G3	Not really comfortable concerning consultations, etc. because this is all new				1		1
	No land-use conflict	10	7	2	9	2	30
	Aware of the conflict resolution process	2	1	2			5
	Not aware about the conflict resolution process	1					1
	Conflict before the Paix des Braves Agreement				1		1
	Conflict currently at the Minister level with a mediator				1		1
	Was denied a resolution process				1		1
G4	Conflict currently at the JWG coordinator level				1		1
	Forestry is a big conflict in general				1		1

\*They did not know about the conflict resolution process because they never got there. Now they are aware of it.

The implementation of the requests during the field work seemed really different from one company to another. That was the main reason why no generality could be concluded for that specific theme. Tallymen would only like to see their accepted requests properly done on their trapline, independently of the company working on their land.

Although only 2 tallymen brought up the fact that there was not enough actions after consultations were done, the team felt like the tallymen were tired of repeating the same

comments and concerns year over year in the consultations or interviews. As it was discussed earlier in the Riparian areas section, some issues were discussed 15 years ago and nothing has changed yet.

One of the main observations from the team during the interviews is that tallymen only want to know what is going on their trapline. That is why a considerable number of tallymen (n = 16) would like to participate in more consultations during the year in order to know a bit more about the actual forestry activities on their land.

In the communities of Mistissini and Waskaganish, tallymen seemed to be in close contact with their CJWG member. That might have had an important effect on how much information the tallymen have concerning forestry on their trapline. In both of these communities, tallymen also knew more about their rights and about the provisions that the Agreement contains. The CJWG member was proactive and trusted by the tallymen. In the other 3 communities (Oujé-Bougoumou, Waswanipi and Nemaska), this relationship tallymen-CJWG member looked different from the team's point of view. During the interviews, the team or the CJWG member often had to explain some provisions of which the tallymen were not aware.



### *Other comments*

#### Rare comments (occurrence < 5 tallymen)

- Forestry activities should happen in the summer time;
- Tallymen should be hired to take care of the debris piles when forestry activities are done. They could chip all the debris or burn them. The debris piles along the roads pose risks such as forest fires when they dry up in the summer time;
- Companies should be more aware of how important the land is in the Cree way of life. The long-term use of the land will be going on from generation to generation, whereas forestry companies are coming and going for only a year or two;
- In some forests, jack pine is cut when it is only 10 years old. It should only get cut when it is older than 70 years old;
- Scarification process should be kept because trees cannot grow back without it;
- Wildlife habitats (e.g. moose yard) could be flagged by the tallymen on the field so the companies can take that into account when they're working;
- Moose do not use the same habitats in different seasons. Companies should take these habitat uses into account to minimize wildlife disturbance;
- Bridges are problematic for the creeks and rivers because gravel is washing out in these streams. Pipes are too small and washouts happen because of that;
- It would be nice to have a funding program for road maintenance on the trapline (even for non-natives).

#### Common comments (occurrence ≥ 5 tallymen)

- If beavers represent a problem during forestry activities, tallymen would like to be told so they could trap the beavers themselves;
- It is understandable that the companies cannot accept a request if they are not working at that place. Sometimes they are working nearby and they still do not want to fix a road close to where they are working, for example. That can be frustrating for the tallymen;
- Indigenous trees should be planted after the cuts;
- There could be plenty of employment opportunities for tallymen in the forestry sector, especially for the younger generations. Here are some examples: heavy equipment operation, truck driving, marking or flagging areas, road construction;
- There should always be a Cree (tallyman or family) on the field when the forestry activities are going on.

### *Other issues*

- The Cree-Québec Forestry Board is still not known among the tallymen. People who knew the organization were mostly the ones involved in a land-use conflict. At the beginning of each interview, the team took the time to introduce the CQFB to the tallymen and explained the purpose of the activities (interview and report);
- A few tallymen have brought up an issue about mining activities on their trapline. They were aware that these activities are not included in the Chapter 3 of the Agreement. Mining companies still cut trees and harvest them when they are about to start their activities. The tallymen would at least like to know ahead of time about those cuts on their trapline. They were mentioning that even if the cuts happen because of mining activities, the MFFP is still the organization that give the permits for the cuts and they should inform the tallymen about those permits or cuts when they plan them;
- Another big issue is the differences in the management approach on a single trapline, although it might not be within the CQFB's power to change that. Two main examples were given during the interviews: the Baril-Moses document and the part of the land not included in the Chapter 3 near Waskaganish. Tallymen were aware that these different territories are not managed in the same way. They generally agreed that the Chapter 3 provisions were efficient in order to protect and preserve some areas and even wildlife on their trapline. The problem was that some of these areas were on the edge of the Chapter 3 territory. The approach used for the other part of the trapline was then interfering with the benefits they had in the Chapter 3 areas. They would like all of their trapline to be managed in the same way (e.g. mosaic cutting).

## **PORTRAIT BY COMMUNITY**

### *Mistissini*

Tallymen seemed to be overall satisfied with the forestry planning and activities done on their traplines. It was sometimes hard to determine if the tallymen knew the provisions or were aware of it because the CJWG were actively participating to the interviews. Some explanations might also have been shared by the translator, a CJWG member, during translation from English to Cree. The CJWG members seemed to be very implicated and good mediators between the tallymen and the MFFP or forestry companies. Thus, very few issues were brought by the tallymen in Mistissini. Tallymen had different relationships with the forestry companies on their traplines: in general, they appreciated the work done by one company and did not appreciate how the other company worked in all the different activities. As examples, a company almost never shows up in consultations, does not accept any request of road or pad or snow removal, might accept the requests but their work is unsatisfying, etc. The trapline of some tallymen was managed under both the Chapter 3 of the PDB Agreement and the Baril-Moses Agreement, making it difficult for them to manage it, because of the different forest management approaches of these two Agreements.

### *Oujé-Bougoumou*

Tallymen did not seem fully aware of the special measures included in the Chapter 3 and their involvement in all the forestry planning or activities. It was difficult to make a general portrait for this community because points of view were quite different from one tallymen to another. The CJWG members were not intervening during the interviews. The tallymen did not seem in a close relationship with their CJWG member. Independently of the forestry companies, tallymen in Oujé-Bougoumou were less at ease about forestry than tallymen in Mistissini, for example.

In one instance, two interviews were conducted at the same time. Despite the circumstances, both tallymen did provide their own personal input and comments during this joint interview.

### *Waskaganish*

Tallymen did not seem to appreciate forestry in general on their territory. This could be due to the fact that there is not much forestry activities on the Chapter 3 territory for the Waskaganish community. An important issue was raised about the land not included in the Chapter 3 of the Agreement. Both tallymen and the CJWG member mentioned that it was important to protect some sites of interest (referring to the Chapter 3), but that this protection was not fully efficient if the area around the sites of interest was not protected (or similarly managed). The CJWG looked involved with the tallymen and also attentive to their needs.

### *Waswanipi*

Considering that all of the Waswanipi traplines are affected by forestry and that an important proportion of the land was, is or will be cut, many issues were brought up by the tallymen during the interviews. They seemed dissatisfied with forestry in general. The CJWG members were involved during the interviews but from the team's point of view, they did not influence the tallymen's answers. The CJWG members had all the information related to the Paix des Braves Agreement but it looked like this information was not all shared with the tallymen. Waswanipi was the community with most of the land-use conflicts on the whole Chapter 3 territory.

*Nemaska*

During the interviews, both the tallymen and the CJWG member asked many questions concerning the PDB Agreement and its provisions. They did not appear aware of the full extent of forestry activities occurring on their territory, making it difficult for them to comment or have an opinion on some of the themes in the questionnaire. This could be explained by the fact that there are very few forestry activities on their territory.

## CONCLUSION

In order to assess the tallymen's satisfaction and degree of appreciation of the implementation of the Chapter 3 of the *Paix des Braves* Agreement on the territory (2013-2018), interviews were conducted by FaunENord and the Cree-Québec Forestry Board. In total, 39 tallymen on a total of 121 were met by the team in all of the 5 communities affected by forestry: Mistissini (11), Oujé-Bougoumou (7), Waskaganish (2), Waswanipi (17) and Nemaska (2). A short portrait has been made per community due to the differences between them. The opinions, comments and ideas were gathered during the interviews and summarized in this report. According to their answers, the main findings and issues have been identified by theme:

### A. Forest management approach

- Forestry is not really better since the Agreement was signed;
- The 25% area's provisions are still not well understood by the tallymen. Tallymen do not know the difference in the forest management approach between the 25% area and the rest of the trapline. There was no difference in the management approach in the last 5 years in this area;
- Forestry activities still have important impacts on the presence and abundance of wildlife, which is really important for their traditional activities (hunting, fishing and trapping);
- Certain types of field works like silviculture works and presence of debris piles are still problematic.

### B. Sites of special interest to the Cree

- The 1% areas are respected even though tallymen would like to have more than 1% that would be totally protected;
- Wildlife habitat quality is more or less better in the 25% area compared to the rest of the trapline;
- The 75 hectares area identified for firewood is not used by the tallymen. They cut their firewood wherever they want because the 75 hectares can be far away from their main camps;
- Family Maps are useful for the tallymen and respected by the planners.

### C. Riparian areas

- Buffers represent one of the biggest concerns related to forestry activities on the Chapter 3 territory;
- Tallymen would like to have wider buffers (40, 60, 75 metres and more);
- Trees fall down on the ground or in the rivers because of the wind when the buffers are thin (20 metres) and impact the wildlife habitats (mostly fish habitats);
- The new provision about biological refuge is only known by the tallymen who have some of these areas on their land and by the tallymen in Mistissini.

### D. Access

- Many opinions were observed concerning roads from one tallyman to another;
- They use gravel roads for hunting and other traditional activities;
- Lots of accessibility brings consequences like poaching, vandalism, thefts, etc.;
- There is no special opinions or concerns in the 25% area;

- Tallymen would like to be more involved in the road network planning.

#### E. Zoning - Cree way of life

- Tallymen seemed to accept and adapt to the way the forests are managed;
- There is still a concern about the abundance of wildlife: if the abundance is lower, it is harder to teach traditional activities to younger generations;
- Younger generations are less interested in traditional activities but some young people are aware of the Agreement.

#### F. Acknowledgement of Eenu stewardship of the land

- Tallymen are generally satisfied with the consultation process and it was one of the great improvements with the *Paix des Braves*;
- Tallymen feel respected and listened to during the consultation process;
- The whole consultation process has not changed much since the MFFP is doing the planning;
- They feel like the harmonization process is long.

#### G. Effectiveness of participation mechanisms and dispute resolution process

- Tallymen are satisfied with the MFFP (harmonization) but disagree somewhat with the companies (requests);
- The satisfaction degree regarding requests depends a lot on which company is working on their trapline;
- Tallymen want to know what is going on their trapline even if that means they have to participate to more meetings in a year;
- The conflict resolution process is still unknown for most tallymen but they never got to this point in a conflict.

## **APPENDIX 1. QUESTIONNAIRE USED DURING THE TALLYMEN'S INTERVIEWS**

### **Cree-Québec Forestry Board**

#### **2013-2018 Implementation Assessment of Forestry Provisions (Chapter 3)**

##### **Proposed Approach**

**Objective:** Fifteen years after the signature of the Paix des Braves Agreement, most of the Chapter 3 provisions are now being systematically implemented. In 2013, harmonizations to the AFR introduced new mechanisms and provisions.

Through the Agreement, the Crees accepted there would be forestry development within the territory as long as (1) forestry modalities would be adapted to better take into account the Cree way of life and as long as (2) the forestry planning process would involve tallymen as stewards of the land, among other objectives.

The Cree-Québec Forestry Board (CQFB) wants to know from the main Cree land users if they consider the provisions reach these two objectives.

**Informants:** Tallymen that are recognized as intensive land users and that participated in forestry planning consultations with the industry during the 2013-2018 period.

**Sample:** 15-18 in Waswanipi  
10-12 in Mistissini  
6-8 in Ouje-Bougoumou  
2-3 in Waskaganish  
1-2 in Nemaska

**Interviewers:** 1- Justine Drolet, FAuNE Nord  
2- François-Xavier Cyr, CQFB

\* The interviewers shall be assisted by a Cree JWG or other community member for translation and interpretation purposes.

## Proposed Questionnaire

### Introduction

The interviewers introduce themselves, present briefly the Cree-Québec Forestry Board and explain the purpose and the context of the interview process. A consent form is handed out. (Estimated time for the interview: 1 to 2 hours)

### Adapted Modalities

#### **A) Forest Management approach**

Explain that the Agreement contains a special forest management approach compared to elsewhere in Québec, in order to better take into account the Cree way of life. Explain that it is based mostly on mosaic cutting, with residual blocks that will be harvested later when the regeneration is high enough, and that it contains specific limits (size of cutting blocks, maximum of perturbation, annual rate of harvesting, separate management approach for mixed stands, etc.).

- A1. After 15 years of Paix des Braves implementation, from your experience, do you consider that this special forest management approach helps to better take into account the Cree way of life? ... helps to conciliate forestry activities with hunting, fishing and trapping? If not, why?
- A2. Over the past 5 years, have you noticed any differences in the management approach implemented compared to the one applied in the previous 10 years, notably in the 25%?
- A3. What is your main concern with regard to the way forestry is done on your trapline, notably in the 25%?
- A4. The management approach applied on the territory is seen as favourable for the moose but, for different reasons, unfavourable for caribou. How do you view this management approach issue?
- A5. Would you be open to another forest management approach if we find a better one?

#### **B) Sites of special interest to the Cree**

Explain the special provisions included in the Agreement for sites of special interest to the Cree and explain that we want to know if they do the job, which is to better take into account the Cree way of life.

- B1. Is the 1% provision doing the job to protect the main Cree sites of interest on your trapline?
- B2. Is the special management in the 25% areas a useful approach to maintain or improve wildlife habitats in your trapline, and do you have any concerns?



- B3. How would you assess the wildlife quality habitats of these specific areas (25%) after 15 years of AFR implementation ?
- B4. There is a provision in the Agreement that allows for the identification of 75 hectares per permanent camp for firewood. How is it applied on your trapline? Does it respond to the needs of Cree trappers? Is there any problem with firewood availability?
- B5. Are the Family Maps/Forest Planning Support Maps a useful tool to better take into account the Cree way of life? Were they used accordingly by forestry planners?

### **C) Riparian areas**

Explain that for protection of lakes and rivers, the Agreement stipulates that 20-metre buffers (without any partial cutting in them) apply, mainly to protect from sedimentation. Other alternatives can be considered in special cases such as alternating cutting blocks along the two banks of wide rivers or locating residual blocks / convening of harmonization measures with tallymen. Recently a new provision about moving unofficial biological refuges to protect riparian areas was added to the Harmonized Agreement.

- C1. After 15 years of Paix des Braves implementation, from your experience, do you consider that the Agreement's provisions for riparian areas help to better take into account the Cree way of life?
- C2. If not, what is the problem?
- C3. Are you aware of the new provision related to the moving of unofficial biological refuges as a solution to protect sensitive riparian areas? How do you view it?

### **D) Access**

Explain that the Agreement stipulates that tallymen are supposed to be consulted on the road network development plan and closure for their trapline and that the planners from forestry companies needed to make an effort to avoid building roads creating new access to lakes or rivers and to limit the number of road connections with neighbouring traplines.

- D1. Do you think these provisions can help to better take into account the Cree way of life?
- D2. Were they implemented by forestry companies?
- D3. Did you influence road construction or closure?
- D4. Are there any problems related to access on your trapline?

### **E) Zoning – Cree way of life**

Explain that one main preoccupation of the Agreement is that even if there is forestry development on the land, it will remain always possible to hunt, fish and trap and to practise and teach the Cree way of life on each trapline.

- E1. Are you confident that the Paix des Braves adapted forestry regime will allow you and your family and other users of your trapline to practise and teach the Cree way of life on a continuous basis?

### **Cree Participation**

Explain that Chapter 3 on forestry puts a special focus on tallymen and their connection to the land to make sure the Crees are represented properly in the planning process. Therefore, the CQFB wants to know if the tallyman is satisfied with his level of influence in the forest management planning process. (Specific to the 2013-2018 period when the MFFP was doing the plans)

#### **F) Acknowledgement of Eenuu stewardship of the land**

Starting in 2013, the MFFP replaced the forestry companies as forestry planner.

- F1. Did that impact (positively or negatively) the way you were consulted?
- F2. Generally, were you satisfied with the way the MFFP consulted you during the planning process?
- F3. Do you feel your knowledge and your opinions were taken into account?
- F4. Did the MFFP respect your schedule of activities when they organized their consultations? (e.g.. consulted when you were in town, not in the bush)
- F5. Did the MFFP answer your requests when you asked for harmonization measures?
- F6. When they could not, did they explain why and did they offer something else?
- F7. Have you seen an improvement in the way your request are treated in the last five years (since the MFFP in doing the planification?)

#### **G) Effectiveness of participation mechanisms and dispute resolution process**

- G1. Did the forestry companies and the MFFP respect their word / did they do on the land what was agreed in the plan?
- G2. Did the MFFP or forestry companies hold as many meetings as were necessary for you to understand the plan and to be okay with it and to ask for harmonization measures?
- G3. Were you involved in a land use conflict ?
- G4. Were the JWG members helpful in solving the conflict?
- G5. Were the JWG coordinators involved?
- G6. Were you ever denied a conflict resolution request?
- G7. Are you aware that a conciliation process exists in case a land use dispute cannot be solved by the JWG or their coordinators?

**Conclusion**

Anything else you would like to say to the CQFB?

Signature of the consent form

## APPENDIX 2. CONSENT FORM HANDED OUT FOR EACH INTERVIEW



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

### Cree-Québec Forestry Board

#### 2013-2018 Implementation Assessment of Forestry Provisions (Chapter 3)

#### Informed Consent Statement

I have been fully informed about the objective of this assessment and agree to participate.

I may refuse to answer any question or end the discussion at any time and I may ask the interviewer or representative questions during the interview.

I understand that the information provided will be used exclusively for this assessment.

I understand that my name will not be mentioned in any report presenting the results of this assessment.

I consent to the use of the information that I provide for the preparation of an assessment report by the Cree-Québec Forestry Board.

I would like to receive a pdf copy of the 2013-2018 Implementation Assessment of Forestry Provisions : Yes  No  My e-mail address is : \_\_\_\_\_

Name (Printed): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Cree Representative: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Location: \_\_\_\_\_

P.O. Box 2004  
Waswanipi, Québec J0Y 3C0

2875, boulevard Laurier, Édifice Le Delta 1  
11<sup>e</sup> étage, local 1180  
Québec (Québec) G1V 2M2

Tél. / Tel.: (418) 528-0002  
Télec. / Fax: (418) 528-0005

[www.cqcf-cqfb.ca](http://www.cqcf-cqfb.ca)

### APPENDIX 3. LIST OF THE TALLYMEN INTERVIEWED FOR THE 2013-2018 REPORT

#### Mistissini

Emily Loon	M-43
Alen Trapper	M-38A
Johnny Coon	M-47A
Abraham Etapp	M-51C
Sydney Rabbitskin	M-46
Stanley Mianscum	M-45A
Evadney Edwards	M-41
Peter Mattawahshish	M-42B
Jimmy Bosum	M-47
Abel Shecapio	M-51
Paul Mianscum	M-56

#### Oujé-Bougoumou

James Wapachee	O-57
Wesley Mianscum	O-55
Charlie Bosum	O-53
Joseph Charles Sharl	O-60A
Jossie Shecapio Blacksmith	O-54
Johnny Capassisit	O-61
David Mianscum	O-58

#### Waskaganish

Elvis Moar	A-04
Gilbert Diamond	N-08

#### Waswanipi

George Neeposh	W-10
Willy Wapachee	W-22
Johnny Trapper	W-10A
Gillman Capissisit	W-15
Abel Happyjack	W-02
Jimmy Cooper	W-16
Frank Blacksmith	W-24A
Sammy Blacksmith	W-24C
Jimmy Gull	W-21B
Freddy Ottereyes	W-03
Paul Dixon	W-23A
Lawrence Otter	W-13
Abraham Ottereyes	W-11
Matthew Ottereyes	W-06A
Sydney Ottereyes	W-53
Mario Lord	W-11B
Louis Ottereyes	W-04

#### Nemaska

Billy James Jolly	N-20
Lawrence Neeposh	N-21