



Eeyou Marine Region Land Use Planning Values, Issues, and Visions

Report on community input on land use planning goals for the
Eeyou Marine Region

WASKAGANISH

Compiled by the Eeyou Marine Region Planning Commission

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1. Introduction

The Cree of Eeyou Istchee have occupied and cared for the coastal regions identified in the Eeyou Marine Region Land Claim Agreement (EMRLCA) for millennia. The EMRLCA is a result of several decades of intermittent negotiations between the Crees and Canada which began in the 1970s alongside the negotiations that resulted in the James Bay Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA).

These negotiations eventually led to the signing of the EMRLCA (a modern treaty) which came into effect on February 15, 2012. The EMRLCA covers approximately 61 270 square kilometers of James Bay and south eastern Hudson Bay off the coast of Quebec (see Figure 1), the northern part of which is also subject to an overlap agreement with the Inuit of Nunavik, and all of which is situated in the territory of Nunavut (See Figure 2).

The EMRLCA provides for the creation of an independent body responsible for the development of a land use plan for the Eeyou Marine Region, called the Eeyou Marine Region Planning Commission or EMRPC. According to the agreement, the purpose of this land use plan will be to:

“protect and promote the existing and future well-being of residents of the EMR and of the coastal Cree communities of Eeyou Istchee taking into account the interests of all Canadians, and to protect, and where necessary, to restore the environmental integrity of the EMR.”

During the summer of 2018, community consultations were held by EMRPC staff in each of the coastal Cree communities to gather input to contribute to the development of a land use plan for the Eeyou Marine Region.

This report provides a summary of consultations that were held between August 13 and 16, 2018 with Waskaganish Cree people including representatives of local government, youth, elders, women, tallymen and land users to hear from them:

- what is important to them about the marine area,
- what issues exist in the marine area, and
- what is their vision of their future of the marine area?

These conversations will help define the goals for land use planning in the Eeyou Marine Region and are described in this report.

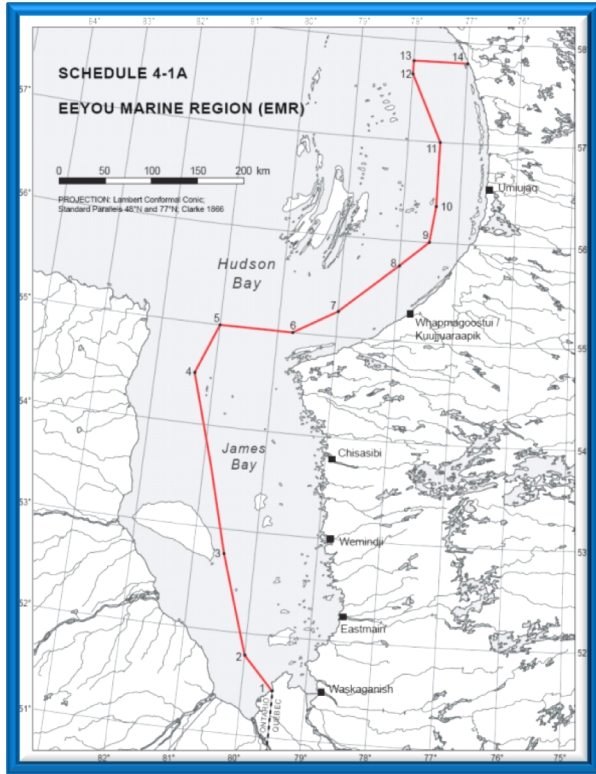


Figure 1. Eeyou Marine Region

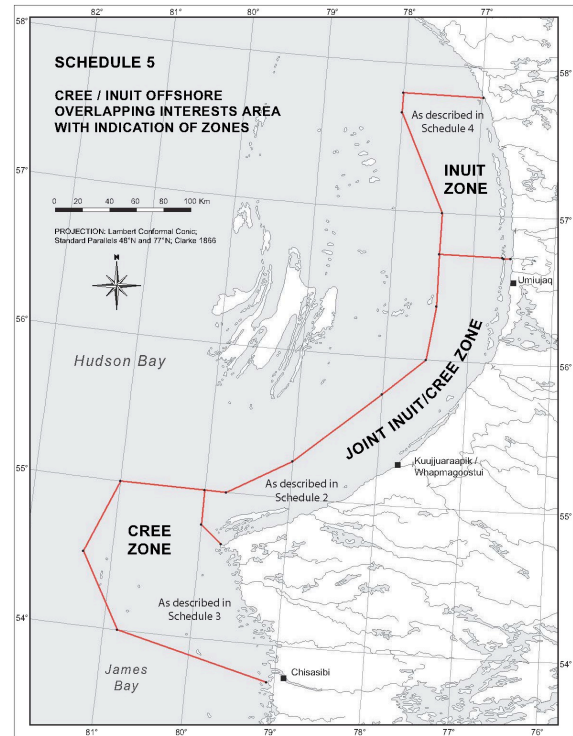


Figure 2. Cree/Inuit Offshore Overlapping Interests Area with Indication of Zones

1.1. Background On EMRPC

The EMRPC is responsible for developing a land use plan to guide development and conservation in the Eeyou Marine Region. The EMRPC is currently made up of two commissioners nominated by the Grand Council of the Crees (GCC), one nominated by the government of Canada and one nominated by the government of Nunavut. The commission also includes a chairperson nominated by the other commissioners.

At the time of the community consultations the EMRPC included:

- Chairperson: Tina Petawabano
- Cree Nominee: Chris Beck
- Cree Nominee: Chantal Otter Tetreault
- Canada Nominee: Lorne McNeice
- Nunavut Nominee: David Alagalak

1.2. Land Use Planning in the Eeyou Marine Region

Put simply, land use planning is a process of gathering and analyzing information about an area to develop goals and strategies to achieve those goals.

According to the EMRLCA:

“The purpose of a land use plan shall be to protect and promote the existing and future well-being of residents of the EMR and of the coastal Cree communities of Eeyou Istchee taking into account the interests of all Canadians, and to protect, and where necessary, to restore the environmental integrity of the EMR.”

The EMRPC land use planning process will involve several stages as described in Figure 3. During the summer of 2018, community consultations were held in each of the coastal Cree communities to gather input to contribute to the development of a land use plan for the Eeyou Marine Region. These consultations will contribute to the development of goals and objectives for the plan and guide research and analysis processes that will lead to the development of a draft land use plan. The draft land use plan will go through a public hearing process before it is approved.

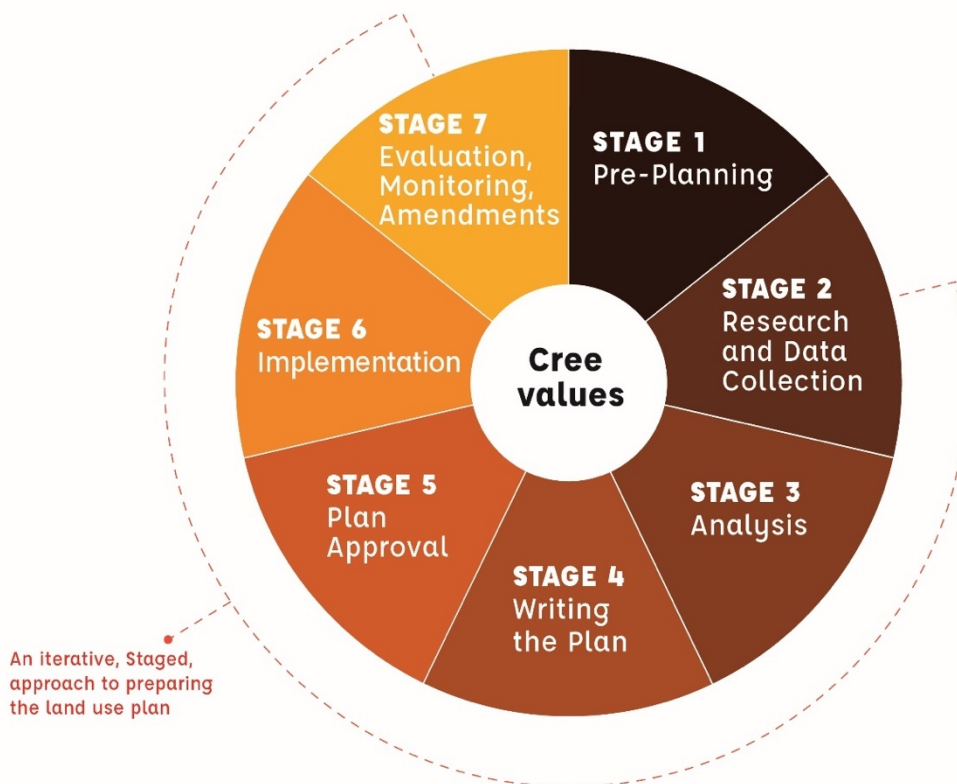


Figure 3. Eeyou Marine Region Planning Commission Planning Stages

2. On the EMRPC Community Consultations

The following section provides a summary of the objectives and processes for the community consultations that were undertaken in each of the coastal communities over the summer of 2018.

2.1. Objectives of community consultations

The objectives of the community consultations were:

- To build awareness and community engagement in EMR planning process
 - Increase community understanding of EMRPC role and the EMR planning process
 - Build relationships with key planning partners within the communities
- To gather input to contribute to the development of goals, objectives, and measures of success for the marine area land use plan
 - Acknowledge and verify existing information on Cree values, issues and visions related to the marine area
 - Gather information on community values, issues, and visions for the EMR

2.2. Community Consultation Details

The community consultations were held in Waskaganish between August 13 and 16, 2018. The EMRPC relied on assistance from the Eeyou Planning Commission commissioner Barbara Hester for planning and coordination of community consultations. The consultations also relied on a team of individuals including translators and notetakers.

The team members who were involved in organizing and leading the community consultations in Waskaganish are:

- Tina Petawabano – EMRPC Chairperson
- David Alagalak – EMRPC Commissioner
- Barbara Hester – Eeyou Planning Commission Commissioner
- Frances Dietrich-O’Connor – EMRPC Planner/Researcher
- Merlin Whiskeychan – Eeyou Planning Commission Land Use Planning Officer and translation assistance
- Mary Jacob – Notetaker
- Phyllis Katapatuk - Youth representative
- Sanford Diamond – CTA/EMR Liaison Officer

The following Federal and Nunavut representatives attended the consultations as observers:

- Lihua Huang - Land Use Planning Coordinator for the Nunavut Regional Office of Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC)
- Mark Mills – Canadian Wildlife Service
- Chelsea Fleming - Project Manager of Land Use Planning for the Government of Nunavut (GN) within the Environmental Protection Division of the Department of Environment

The community consultations involved meetings with each of the following groups:

- Chief and council
- Tallymen and land users
- Waskaganish CTA Committee
- Waskaganish workers

- Women
- Youth
- Elders

The EMRPC also hosted a feast that was open to all community members. During the consultations, the EMRPC team held a terminology workshop to develop Cree translations of some key planning terms. A summary of what was shared at these meetings is provided in the following sections. The sessions were promoted on Facebook and local radio. The final schedule of the community consultations that was followed in Waskaganish is included in Appendix A. See Appendix B for the poster developed to promote the consultations.



Figure 4. Photo from Waskaganish tallymen and land users meeting

3. Values

During the consultations the participants were asked to share what they valued about the marine part of their territory. It is important to understand what is important to Cree people about the marine region to ensure that these things are protected or supported by the land use plan. The following section provides a summary of the comments that Waskaganish Cree shared about what they value in about the Marine area.

3.1. Everything is Valuable

The marine region has inherent value to Waskaganish Cree. They value the area for many reasons including its beauty and remoteness. The area is also valued for the animals and as a place where families gather to harvest and pass on traditional knowledge to future generations.

"I value the area itself, the environment, the water, the animals, waterfowl, beluga, moose, caribou, polar bear, fish."

"What I love about the marine area is the beauty and untouched land where our families gather and harvest our food and teach traditional knowledge to the next generation."

"One summer, I went to go visit Caroline Island the Island where some Inuit stay. While I was there, many whales came. What I saw was very precious to me, I will never forget the beautiful scenery of these whales swimming after each other."

"I value the marine fishing areas, and places where geese and birds to land and eat."



3.2. Harvesting

Waskaganish community members also spoke about the importance of the marine area for harvesting. People spoke about harvesting fish, geese, and rabbit. People also spoke about trapping in the marine region.

"I value the traditional way of life, hunting, fishing and trapping. There are many families using the islands for goose hunting and fishing and Charlton Island is used for trapping."

"Goose hunt most valued in our region. Fishing and rabbit are also valuable."

"The area has very nice hunting and fishing grounds. Most important to me, and to most people, is waterfowl and fish."

"Fishing in the summer time is very important. I have very fond memories of fishing. The area is still good for setting fish nets along the shoreline."

3.3. Historic and Cultural Value

Waskaganish Cree also shared stories about the value of the marine region because of their historic and cultural connections to the area. People spoke about the long-term historic importance of the area for transportation, hunting, fishing, and trapping. Waskaganish community members also shared stories about the history of early contact with Europeans and the Hudson Bay company in the region.

“The islands were very useful to the Cree people. The area has important cultural value because of all the traditional activities we practice out there.”

“Our forefathers used the area for transportation. The summer camps were also very important. Our forefathers used to spend time out there fishing by net.”

“There was not much back in the days like we have today. Hunting, fishing and trapping was very important to my father to provide for our family for our survival.”

“In the 1960s and early 1970s, before JBNQA, a lot of people went out in the bay fishing. I recall as a young boy coming home from school in June, we started out right away to the bay. We had fish for breakfast, lunch, and supper.”

“The first Hudson Bay post started out there in the 1600 this was the first contact with Europeans for the Cree people.”

3.4. Charlton Island

Charlton Island was especially important to many Waskaganish Cree. Waskaganish Cree spoke about the importance of this island for trapping and as caribou habitat. People also spoke about the historic and current connections of the Jolly family to the island.

“Charlton Island is an important area for trapping during the winter time”.

“The caribou on Charlton island and wabidisum (lichen) that caribou eat is very important.”

“We were told my grandfather was given Carleton Island to take care of, because they [the Hudson Bay Company] needed someone to take care of it. He had land inland but he also agreed to take care of that Charlton island. All of this he agreed to. It was important to a lot of people. Many Crees even from Eastmain and Chisasibi got wildlife game from him agreeing to occupy that land. Nowadays it is difficult. My father made money for occupying that land. He received \$1 a day which totaled up to \$365 at the end of the year. There is a lot we value and hope to pass down to our grandchildren from that island.”

“We stayed on Charlton Island when I was younger, the barge could not come during winter to transport us it only came in the summer time.”

3.5. Water

Another theme that Waskaganish Cree spoke about is the importance of water. People spoke about valuing both spring water on the islands in the marine region and valuing water and the tides as guides for navigation.

“I value the spring water from the island.s”

“The water is very important to us. We depend on observing tide and the movement of the water to know when we can go out in the bay.”

“I value water. We’ve seen the impact we have on all of us. There is not much water anymore. That’s why we need enough to survive and work with our tradition as Crees. The low tide affects us when we want to navigate out in the bay by boat.”

3.6. Cree knowledge and teachings

Waskaganish Cree spoke about the importance of teachings that have been passed down to them about proper use of the area. This included the importance of respecting and sharing foods that you harvested, and proper disposal of waste.

“We use the area as our ancestors taught us. In the past, they disposed of garbage by digging deep into the soil and burying the waste then covering that area with rocks. Our ancestors believed that by doing this no animal will come around their areas.”

“Sharing is beauty.”

“There was an old saying: if you respect what you killed you will be blessed with more in the future.”

People also spoke about the rich knowledge that has been passed down about the lands and waters in the marine area. This included knowledge about the movement of animals and fish and the where and when to harvest different species.

“We were very mobile back in the days. And we didn’t have much. Not even milk. We were big families, we knew when to start with our hunting and trapping. We knew when and where the fish will be. We knew the migration period. Many things came along with the hunting and trapping, family gatherings were also a part of the precious memories.”

“We harvest different types of fish depending on time of the year and migrations of fish.”

“We use the area in different ways each season. People knew when it was time to harvest each animal.”

“People use different areas during each hunting seasons. For example, people will go to different areas for moose, white birds, and fish.”

4. Issues

During the community consultations, the participants were asked to share any issues that related to the marine area that the EMRPC needs to be aware of in developing the land use plan for the EMR. The following section provides a summary of the issues expressed by the participants. Some of the changes that people spoke about are localized in the marine area while others related to Eeyou Istchee overall but are nonetheless relevant to the marine region planning work. The changes that people have observed have impacted many aspects of the Cree way of life.

4.1. Changes to water levels

Several Waskaganish Cree spoke about witnessing changes to water levels in the area. They shared that, since the diversions, the water levels in the marine region are much lower. Hydroelectric projects have been developed in Eeyou Istchee since the 1970s and more recently the Rupert River Diversion, completed in 2012, has diverted more than 70 percent of the natural flow of the Rupert River north to a power generating station. Because of these changes, Waskaganish Cree shared that it is now more challenging to travel safely in the marine area.

“It is very different from the past. The water level and tides are very low presently. We used to have very high tides. All of this is coming from hydro. It is also difficult to travel in these low water tides. If you think about how things are impacting us you will never understand even if you really want to.”

“My family wanted to get a bigger boat, but the water level is too low for that. Since the diversion, the rocks are more visible and they damage motors.”

“The channels in certain areas are very low. It can be very costly to get outboard motor repaired because we don’t have local people to do repairs.”

People shared that many more rocks are now visible and that vegetation is starting to grow in areas that were previously under water.

“Where my grandmother used to stay back in the day the tide is different now. Since the diversion, it is very different on the land with more rocks, this makes it hard to navigate.”

“Rocks are visible our in the bay also, since the diversion. When the tide goes out, about 20 feet of dry land is shown it was never like that before. The water levels are much lower since the diversions.”

“Vegetation is growing in areas that were not seen before.”

People also shared that the changes in water levels have impacted their harvesting and way of life. For example, several community members shared that the lower water levels make it harder to set fish nets and sometimes that the water levels ruin their fish nets.

“Upshtuweenaan (name of a camp out in the coast) is where fish netting used to take place back in the day. Now that land is completely dry.”

“The dry land really affects our net setting. Sometimes it ruins our nets. Fall hunting has also been affected.”

“The water levels have been decreasing since the diversion. Just recently, I went out in the bay with a guide who has been navigating on these waters for many years. We saw a number of rocks that have appeared far out in the bay. This makes it harder to navigate to go hunting.”

“Water, we’ve seen the impact it has on all of us. There not much water anymore. The tide is low so we can’t go out as much. Water is what we need most as Eeyou.”

4.2. Changes to fish and wildlife

Waskaganish Cree also spoke about issues related to changes to fish and wildlife in the marine region. One key issue that people raised is related to changes in the taste of animals. Community members shared that since the diversion the taste of the fish, rabbit, and wild game has changed.

“It doesn’t taste the same since the diversion. Us elders know the impact it has on us. The taste is different even for rabbit and my fellow elders know this as well.”

“Even fish up the river, sturgeon, the health of the fish they are not fully developed; and the taste of it is different. Us elders, we used a lot of this in the past. Almost all the things we ate is are entirely different in taste now including fish, rabbit and wild game. And this not only comes from me, all elders know this for a fact.”

4.2.1. Changes to fish and fishing

During the consultations, Waskaganish Cree also spoke about changes that they have witnessed to fish populations and health in the marine region. Some people shared that there are lower fish populations and less diversity in the types of fish in the area since the diversion.

“The young people fishing say there are less fish, I believe the fish must be dying as a result of diversion. Also, sturgeon are very small now.”

“I have witnessed a major change since the diversion. Nowadays, you only catch sturgeon in fish nets, not that many different types of fish. Just recently, I set up nets by the west end of the Rupert River, my catch was not good.”

“Across the bay in Ontario, a man was checking his net and saw a fish he had never seen before. He thought it was a shark, he dropped it. It was really a sturgeon or some other white fish. Maybe the fish sense that there is something bad on this side and that’s why they navigate that way.”

“There is a lake where the tide is now very low, people have seen fish bones there. There are less fish now than there were before the diversion. They may be floating or dry on land.”

People also spoke about how fishing is now more challenging because new grasses get caught in fish nets and there are some areas where they are no longer able to set up fish nets.

“Since the diversion fishing is much harder, vegetation comes up along the shore then gets caught up in the fish nets...less fish are caught. The long grass floats or even breaks and goes to the net. Not a lot fish can be caught with these grasses in the way.”

“Impacts from Rupert River diversion are affecting our way of life. I have seen the water levels decreasing year by year. The tide has changed and we can no longer set up fish nets as we used to because of changes to water levels.”

4.2.2. Changes to bird populations

Waskaganish Cree also raised concerns related to bird populations in the marine region. One concern is that birds are not coming to the area as they used to. Community members shared that less geese and ducks are present in the region and that they fly much earlier in the fall now. One major concern raised by Waskaganish Cree is related to less waterfowl habitat and feeding grounds since hydroelectric developments in the region. People also shared concerns about the construction of cabins in waterfowl habitat.

“Goose and ducks don’t come around now. The birds are flying much earlier in the fall. They used to fly in October now it’s September.”

“There’s limited space for birds to feed on because of the amount of vegetation growth along the shores.”

“Geese used to stay and eat at one spot but now these lands are occupied by camps with cabins.”

Another concern raised by Waskaganish Cree is related to the increased populations of new birds in the marine region such as eagles and owls. People shared particular concerns that these new birds are disturbing waterfowl and other migratory birds.

“You see eagles more often than usual nowadays, they scare off the birds also disturb our harvesting during goose breaks.”

“There are some never before seen owls out in the bay now. They affect other migratory birds that used to feed on these shores.”

One community member raised a concern that bird monitoring equipment might be injuring birds.

“I have concerns about the rings and detectors used on geese. One time, I saw a goose flying towards us in the spring time. When he landed, I went to him. He was covered in ice from the neck area where he was wearing a yellow type neck brace, up to his head. I believe he was almost suffocating from this brace he wore.”

4.2.1. Polar Bear and Caribou and Climate Change

Waskaganish Cree spoke about how changing ice conditions have led to recent increased presence of polar bear on Charlton island and other islands in the region. People shared that the polar bear have started to destroy camps and at times people have had to kill polar bear for safety reasons.

“Because of the changes to the ice, polar bears have started coming onto Charlton Island and other islands. It’s not safe to leave my wife alone at the camp.”

“Polar bears have started coming into our camps. They destroy the material we set out to leave there.”

“During my time with CTA they had to put down the polar bears on Charlton Island for safety reasons.”

Waskaganish Cree also spoke about how these changes are also impacting wildlife in the area. For example, one individual shared a story about caribou falling through thin ice.

"I witnessed many caribou being drowned by falling into ice because the ice didn't fully freeze. Over the years, the water has been freezing less and less. This is most likely due to the climate change."

4.3. Navigation challenges

One central issue that Waskaganish Cree spoke about is related to challenges with safe navigation in the marine area. During the consultations, people spoke about numerous reasons for these challenges including trees floating in the bay, low water levels, and changing currents and tides.

"Things are piling up along the shoreline. Fully grown trees float away to the bay which is difficult for boat navigators. Things are very different."

"I want to talk about land use, the safety factor of the areas, people should watch out for the current because it's fast. The high tide comes in late now. It is unsafe to travel at high tides."

"There are issues around safety, the tide goes up pretty fast. People need to be cautious about that."

4.3.1. Navigation and Climate Change

Numerous people also spoke about navigation issues due to changes to ice conditions and climate change. Waskaganish Cree shared that the ice in the marine area is not as hard as it was in the past and historically safe travel routes are no longer safe.

"Because of climate change, the ice isn't as hard as it once was. Travel is now an issue because the main route on the bay has changed through the years and is more shallow now."

"I am worried about the ice never thoroughly freezing out in the bay. For 2-3 years in a row the ice did not freeze over. Looking at the last 10 years, the ice was only able to freeze through enough to drive by ski-doo to that camp four times. Perhaps because of climate change."

"Long ago we used to have a big barge that transported people that live out in the bay. I don't know why they stopped that. Nowadays we have to travel by boat and ski-doo. Because of climate change it has become harder to travel."

"Current tide levels are affecting navigation. Access to islands is very limited due to climate change. Because of the ice conditions and water level it is harder to reach camps."

4.3.2. Safety concerns

People strongly stressed the importance of safety issues in light of the recent death of four experienced hunters out in the bay. Community members also shared concerns about younger hunters travelling to areas without enough knowledge of weather and water conditions. People also spoke about safety issues because of a lack of marked skidoo trails and safe water routes.

“This past fall, there was the tragedy of losing four great hunters. There was also another incident in the ice with the late Mr. Jolly a couple years back during the spring goose hunt.”

“The young don’t know the ways to hunt in different weather conditions. In the Cabbage Willows area, there have been major issues for young people. They tend to go to these areas with little knowledge. Some have been stranded due to weather changes. You can see quick vegetation growing and channel closing up, travel to there is risky now.”

“Ski-doo trails that not marked can be unsafe for travel.”

“There used to be markers for water levels put out by Hydro they are no longer there.”

4.4. Changes to Cree Way of Life

During the consultations, people spoke about concerns that the Cree way of life and traditions have started to change. Waskaganish Cree shared concerns that that proper land management and harvesting practices may not be being passed down to younger generations. People shared that they believe that some the factors contributing to these changes include: hydroelectric developments, climate change, outfitting camps, and population growth.

“These days, some people go fishing and just leave the fish out on the land. In the past, it was essential to take care of your game.”

“It is hard to control the younger generation, everything is changing and it’s hard to reverse it back to the way it was. Young generations are not properly trained for traditional land use. The things we value may be lost if we don’t follow the guidelines we used to.”

“Since the diversion, there are many impacts. The community population is rapidly growing and so changes have started. Since the diversion, we are facing many problems and our cabins are slowly falling apart. A lot of changes are due to climate change too. With these problems, our youth have lost interest in being in the bush.”

“Presently, you must ask permission to go camping, I miss those days where you are just allowed to go anytime. I want to really see partnership through valuing our Cree values. Families used to share the land and people were able to visit.”

“I see that development has already impacted the area, like the dry land, outfitting camps and overharvesting of water species.”



4.5. Other Concerns

Several community members fear that mining or Hydro Quebec developments may contaminate the marine area. Another concern raised is related to a lack of sufficient communication with land users about developments or research taking place in the marine region.

“I’m worried about how mining might impact the bay. I also worry about exotic species coming into the area.”

“One issue is potential contamination in the water from the rivers that are impacted in Hydro-Quebec Development such as mercury.”

“There’s a lack of information to the marine land users on any developments or studies happening in the area. For example, people saw some strange vessels that looked like war vessels.”

5. Vision

During the consultations, the community members were asked to share how they envisioned the future of the marine area. To help community members answer this question, it was often worded as, “what would you to see in the marine area in 20-25 years?” The following section provides a summary of the visions for the marine area that Waskaganish Cree shared during the consultations.

5.1. Untouched land and waters

There is a strong desire among Waskaganish Cree to see the marine area protected for future generations. Several Waskaganish community members shared that they want to see the islands and waters remain as natural as possible to allow the Cree way of life to continue. People also spoke about wanting to ensure that there is no garbage left on the land. People also shared that they do not want to see the water levels decrease any more.

“For me, it’s best not to disturb the marine area, to just leave it as natural as it is not to disturb the fish and other things that we rely on.”

“I don’t want to see contamination of waters in the bay and islands. And, I don’t want to see plastic or garbage like in the oceans or to see people leaving garbage on the land.”

“I don’t want any more decreases in water levels. Hydro said the flow would be at 75 percent now it’s 25 percent.”



To achieve this protection of the area, Waskaganish Cree shared that they want to see a strong plan to protect the marine area with resolutions and ways to enforce the rules.

“We need a plan to better protect the marine area with resolutions and reinforcements.”

“I don’t want to see any abuse of the area’s resources. As a reward for my participation in these consultations, I want to see proper operations that will ensure we receive no damage on our lands and waters.”

5.2. Protected Areas

Waskaganish Cree want to see the marine area protected and well maintained. To achieve this, there was a desire to create protected areas in the marine region. In particular, people spoke about wanting to see wildlife such as waterfowl and whales protected. People were also interested in protecting wildlife habitat such as waterfowl habitat, tidelands, and mudflats.

“I would like to see marine protected areas and protection of the wildlife such as whales, waterfowl.”

“We need a sanctuary for geese. A lot of the areas where we hunt in the spring have become increasingly difficult because its drier and plants grow, especially in the ponds.”

“The tidelands and the vegetation in the mudflats are important, I would like to see these protected.”

“I don’t want anyone to disturb the marine area too much, I want to see the waterway, wildlife aquatic life, and waterflow protected and to have clean water in the marine area.”

Waskaganish Cree were also interested in seeing protection of important fishing harvesting and spawning areas. In order to ensure the protection of the fish in the region, Waskaganish Cree also expressed an interest in ensuring that the water flowing into the region remains clean.

“I want to see protection of aquatic life and zoning to protect important fishing sites and spawning areas.”

“We need to protect fishing, fish is not for forging, they need clean water for fish to remain.”

Waskaganish Cree also shared an interest in protecting the water in the marine region both protecting bodies of water on the islands in the marine region. One community member shared an interest in identify important cultural sites and creating heritage protection areas.

“We should make sure to protect the bodies of water on the islands.”

“I would like to see mapping of cultural and historic sites and the creation of heritage protected areas.”



5.2.1. Protect Areas to Maintain Cree Way of Life

For many of the community members, their interest in protecting the marine region is directly related to the importance of the area for the Cree way of life.

“We need to protect these islands to protect our future way of life and traditional practices.”

“I want to see the beautiful water and bay being taken care of. It is so important for our children to continue the traditional cultural ways in order for us to preserve the food and game we’ve been eating for hundreds and hundreds of years. Who are we if we don’t

have the clean waters and lands? I want my children and grandchildren to be strong like I am. I eat the wild game. That's why I'm strong."

"I want to ensure proper use of the marine areas, in terms of respecting the resources available to support Cree way of life. We need to plan to protect for our future."

To ensure that Eeyou people are able to continue practicing their way of life, some community members shared an interest in developing waterfowl enhancement areas.

"You need to protect the feeding grounds, and cultivate the area, we want our geese to have a proper meal. Perhaps we could develop enhancement projects for waterfowl feeding grounds."

"The food for geese and snow goose is declining. Geese fly by because there is not much to eat on the grounds. Hydro thought it could be preventable but it's very expensive. We could maybe to grow crops for the birds."

5.2.2. Restrict Fishing Derbies

Several Waskaganish Cree expressed concerns about fishing derbies occurring within Eeyou Istchee and shared that they do not want to see such events occurring in the marine region.

"Fishing derbies affect the fish, making profit out of the sacred animals it's a no-no. I want to see us protect the coastal areas and make sanctuaries for the animals."

"I don't want to see fishing derbies, it affects the fish. Money seems to be an issue when it comes to the animals."

"The fishing derbies, there are countless being held throughout the Cree Nation. What about the fish being affected in these kinds of tournaments? We are losing our Cree practice of sharing through these kinds of approaches by focusing on sales and winnings."

5.3. Restricting Access and Development

For some Waskaganish Cree, one way to protect the marine area is by restricting development and access by people from outside their communities. Community members expressed a desire to not see developments such as oil extraction, mines, pipelines, dams, cables, or underwater disposal in the marine area.

"I don't want any uranium mines or any other harmful minerals to be extracted."

"I don't want any mining to be allowed on the islands."

"I don't want to see any pipelines or cables or underwater disposal."

"We don't want to see a dam across James Bay."

"The water tideland and seabed belong to the government, I worry about what they'll find out there, oil could ruin a lot of things for us, the water, and the animals."



Several participants expressed that they do not want large numbers of non-Cree users in the marine region and that they want to ensure that only Cree people are able to build and maintain cabins on the islands.

"I want Cree cabins only to be built and maintained on the islands."

"I don't want to see out of control access to EMR."

"Don't want to see a large number of outside users in the marine area contaminating the marine area."

5.4. Economic Development

Waskaganish Cree recognize however that some community goals may require developments in the marine area. Several participants spoke about their interest in supporting initiatives that could create employment opportunities for youth and other community members. One

community member shared that, if extraction is to take place, they want to ensure that developments only happen once Cree consent has been granted.

“We need to think about how we see creating employment. Our ancestors and grandfathers, have helped big companies, such as the Hudson Bay Company and tourism outfitting camps. The challenge we face is how to keep our youth and make sure there is employment for them here once they complete their studies.”

“I want to know what type of jobs this could bring to our youth. As a community, we need to decide what it will bring for our own people so they can educate themselves in these roles. If we cannot develop job opportunities for our youth, we will eventually encounter them leaving us (community) or they will have no interest to work for our people.”

“I would like to see job developments for our youth. How can we develop tourism while we maintain our economy and our way of life?”

“In the past there were camps where some members used as to work as guides, how do we maintain that?”

“I think we should investigate possible development such as commercial fishing.”

“Priority needs to be given to Crees for exploration and extraction. I don’t want to see any exploration of resources without Cree consent prior to projects going forward.”

During the consultations, people spoke about the importance of working to find a balance between economic developments and the Cree way of life.

“Economical, how do we fit it in without losing trapping? How do you balance development with our way of life?”

“We need to support our local economy by balancing and maintaining our Cree values and traditional ways and practices.”

“I would really like to see Cree values continue. I want us to support Cree social and cultural values and balance that with any economic development.”

5.5. Tourism

One topic that many people spoke about is tourism. Several Waskaganish Cree expressed an interest in seeing tourism in the marine region.

“I would like to see activities such as tourism, kayaking, paddling.”

"I would like to see tourism for things like bird watching. I'm not sure what it would look like but, perhaps we could consider a cruise ship coming into the area for tourism."

Others shared that while they are open to tourism, they want to make sure that it is done safely with tourist guides being well prepared for unexpected circumstances. Waskaganish Cree also shared that there is a need for tourism plans to include proper input from tallymen to ensure they are able to provide advice on safe navigation. They also shared that tallymen should be allowed to refuse tourists into their areas. Participants also shared that they want to make sure that tourism respects Cree values and they want to ensure that people respect the tourism plans that the Cree have developed.

"I'm open to tourism but training should always include the input of the tallymen so they can receive proper advice for safety."

"The tourist guides need to always go out prepared in for example carrying an extra motor."

"I would like to see tourism, but we need to prioritize our Cree values first. We could allow controlled access in the marine area. But I don't want non-residents to develop tourism. I want to make sure that they respect the tourism plans we have in place."

"It will depend on each tallyman, if they approve such activity for users or tourists on their lands. For example, Charlton Island tallyman was asked if we could create camping grounds for other users such as tourists. He preferred the lands be occupied only by the people he approved to have cabins on his land. There are old customs still adapted in our culture to this day. We have to request approval from the tallymen first before we enter their area."

Others raised concerns about tourism. One concern was related to people going into the area unprepared. Another concern raised was related to the potential impacts of large-scale tourist developments to Cree culture. Because of these concerns, some Waskaganish Cree prefer to protect the area from outside influences.

"I'm concerned about the issue of outsiders not knowing the area and going out unprepared."

"I want to see the area maintained for how our forefathers used it transportation, camps for members, hunters, and youth as guides. How do you maintain that? There are many things we need to think about if we move forward with tourism. Who owned the islands in the Bahamas? If a small resource can be developed what is the tallyman's role? Imagine all the luxury tourism areas down south (e.g. Bahamas). Who owned them before? I fear the predator coming in to ruin us. We have a broad area that hasn't been touched. I want to protect that."

5.6. Preserving and Passing Down the Cree Way of Life

During the consultations, one vision that many Waskaganish Cree spoke about was to see the Cree way of life continue to thrive and be passed down to future generations. One way that people hoped to preserve Cree values is through Cree governance and stewardship over the lands and waters. People also spoke about the need to find ways to address issues related to access to the land in light of larger family sizes and the expanding community.

“Sometimes I feel like we’re going to be left behind speaking of planning for our lands. Our ancestors used to cherish our land. So, us as elders now, we need to act fast to take care of it as it takes care of us.”

“We need to value what we cherished back in the day. This needs to put firsthand rather than government taking over and ruining our land. They tend to claim what is most valuable and leave us what’s left over.”

“My dad’s trapline, there are 11 of us as children, plus our grandchildren. I want to be able to share this land with my grandchildren. My land is in category one lands which is mostly part of Waskaganish. It is shrinking as they built more houses.”

Waskaganish Cree also stressed the importance of education and training programs to preserve and pass down Cree knowledge and practices. One community member expressed an interest in seeing a book created to document the history of the region.

“I want to see traditional knowledge to be translated in school and other spaces for youth. I want to see a training site for young men to trap, also the young women to maintain the area as their ancestors have done. How do we maintain our way of life with all these developments around us?”

“There should be more training or workshops for traditional knowledge of the water (tide, user, channel, etc.). We need to train youngsters on navigation and how to live off the land. It would be good to see camps to take youth out to maintain our traditional activities.”

“I would like to see a book of the areas and the species out there and the history of the islands. It should include the history of the beaver preserve on Charlton Island.”

Another goal that people spoke about was wanting to create initiatives to get more youth or other land users out in the marine area practicing the Cree way of life. For example, people wanted to make sure that young people are being trained by experienced tallymen and that there are assistance programs for coastal trappers such as transportation and cabin programs.

“I want young people to see the way of life out in the islands and for there to be vibrant traditional and cultural values and activities.”

“We need to maintain our cultural values and the Cree values of hunters and trappers. Young men need to be trained by the experienced tallymen to pass on their traditional knowledge.”

“We need more assistance programs for coastal trappers such as cabins and transportation programs.”

Another key vision that people spoke about was the need to preserve Cree language and place names.

“Cree language is important to preserve. We need to recognize Cree knowledge and names for these islands and shoals. Younger people don’t know what the islands are called or used for.”

“It is important to keep the Cree knowledge and proper pronunciations of Cree names of the islands, rivers and locations, and to teach this to our youth.”

5.7. Safety

The community members shared a number of recommendations related to safe navigation in the marine area. One recommendation was the creation of well-marked safety shelters on the land for land users who may run into dangerous travel conditions.

“It would be nice if they could build safety cabins in case the weather changes suddenly so people have somewhere to stop.”

“I would like to see shelters out there for people to use during emergencies and maps to identify shore camps and shelters (where they are located).”

One main suggestion to promote safe use of the marine region is to map out safe travel routes. People also spoke about the need to have markers out on the land to indicate safe travel routes both for boats and for skidoos. Another suggestion is to install signs out in the marine region that identify route names to assist with communication about route conditions.

“We need to map out travel routes and mark out water levels, shoals, and channels. The history of routes should also be documented.”

They should have floats to float out in the Bay w detectors on them to notify to the right department for safety issues for water or boat users.”

“We should have notification poles to show when there are holes in the ice. We should also put names or labels on ski-doo trails, so we can say... road X is closed due to...”

"I would like to see markers to identify safe ski-doo roads."

"I would like to see navigation buoys to be put up that communicate where it is safe to travel so that the new and young users can gain traditional knowledge of the water use."

Another vision related to safety that Waskaganish Cree shared is to have a barge or airstrip for safer transportation out to the islands.

"Amongst my family and its occupants, we thought it would be best if we could have a barge again and an airstrip in means of safer transportation."

"There is some interest in building an airstrip on Charlton Island, there is a lot of sand there that could be used for an airstrip in the future."

Several Waskaganish Cree spoke about the need for a safety patrol or cell phone service in the marine region. Waskaganish Cree also shared that they would like to see training on navigation, safety and the use of GPS for safe navigation.

"In the future I want to see people out in the bay patrolling and cell phone service for safety."

"I would like to see a control centre to monitor users for their safety. A check-out and check-in type of thing upon departure and arrival."

"I want to see programs for our children's children to educate them about the area and safety. It would be nice to have navigation and safety workshops or courses for boat users. GPSs is not only for navigation it can also be useful for wind types."

Other visions related to safety that Waskaganish Cree shared was to not allow ski-doo races and to find a way to deter polar bears from disturbing their camps.

"In the future I don't want to see polar bear disturbing camps."

"I don't want to see any ski-doo races out there, it is too dangerous."

6. Waskaganish Cree Planning Terminology

During the community consultations, the EMRPC team held a workshop to identify Cree translations of some key land use planning terminology. The objective of this workshop was to try to find words in the coastal Cree dialects that can be used to help people better understand land use planning, the Eeyou Marine Region, and the Eeyou Marine Region Land Claims Agreement. Another goal of these workshops was to help non-Cree speakers begin to come to a better understanding of the Cree way of thinking about planning and land management. The

workshops did not intend to identify the definitive and conclusive translations of these terms and should be considered part of a longer-term conversation. One community member stressed that one challenge with translating these terms is that there are significant differences in how people communicate based on their age or how they used the land.

“There could be different meanings to different people, according to how they use the land or bodies of water or even their age groups.”

Table 1 provides a summary of the terminology translations that were recommended during the workshop. To assist non-Cree speakers to understand how these words are thought about in Cree, the table also includes a column that provides a direct translation of the Cree terms into English.

Table 1. Waskaganish preliminary translation of key Eeyou Marine Region planning terms

English:	Wask. Cree: Option 1	Wask. Cree: Option 2	English Meaning: from Cree Word (s)
Land Use Plan	1. Taan che etaapitchewaacheyek uu aschii ᑕᑦ ᐱ ᐃᑕᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ ᐃᐱᑦᐱᑦ ᐅ ᐃᐱᑦ	2. Aschii Wayitimuun Niishtamt che ayetapatsch ᐃᐱᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᐱᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ ᐅ ᐃᑕᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ	1. How we will use this land. 2. Land – (aschii) Guidelines – (wayitimuun) use – (ehayetapatsch) in the future –(niishdamt).
Planning (to plan)	1. Taan chay eetinanuut ᑕᑦ ᐱ ᐃᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ	2. ehwiishwaanuuᑦ ᐅ ᐃᑕᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ	1. What we will do. 2. Planning, making rules.
Zoning	1. Ehpikaansinhiiknuuch ᐅ ᐃᑕᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ		1. Labeling Zones.
Eeyou Marine Region (Area)	1. chshe Winiibekuch ᐱᑕᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ		1. Coastal - (Winiibekuch) ᐃᑕᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ
Eeyou Marine Region (organization)	1. Winiibek eh apishtikanuuch ᐃᑕᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ ᐅ ᐃᑕᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ		1. Coastal – (Winiibekuch) ᐃᑕᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ 2. Sitting with. (apishtikanuuch) ᐃᑕᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ
Vision	1. Niishtaam-isku-waapatimuun		1. Future (Niishdam) ᐃᑕᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ ᐅ ᐃᑕᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ

Table 2.



Figure 5. Image of Waskaganish tallymen and land users meeting dotmocracy exercise

The top issues identified through the dotmocracy process in Waskaganish were:

- Safety:
 - Support safe navigation in the marine area
- Access:
 - Maintain and enhance access to the marine area for hunting, fishing, trapping
- Cree governance:
 - Respect and support Cree knowledge, governance, and land management practices in the marine area

Table 2. Results of Waskaganish Dotmocracy Exercise

Planning Themes Identified from Past Studies	Youth	Workers	Tallymen	Elders	Women	Total
Safety: Support safe navigation in the marine area	9	7	19	4	1	40
Access: Maintain and enhance access to the marine area for hunting fishing trapping	7	5	17	5	0	34
Cree governance: Respect and support Cree knowledge, governance, and land management practices in the marine area	6	4	20	3	0	33
Environmental protection: Create new protected areas	9	4	13	5	0	31
Cree led development: Promote economic development that is compatible with Cree way of life	8	2	14	1	0	25
Environmental monitoring and management: Better information on what is happening on the islands and marine area	5	4	9	0	0	18
Restoration: Work to clean up coastal areas	5	1	9	2	1	18
Climate change: Understand and reduce the impacts of climate change	3	0	3	0	1	7
Total Responses	43	23	91	15	3	175

8. Questions and recommendations for the EMR and EMRPC

The following section provides a summary of questions and recommendations that were raised by Waskaganish community members during the community consultations.

8.1. Questions raised by Waskaganish community members

During the community consultations, community members raised a number of questions related to the Eeyou Marine Region and the Eeyou Marine Region Planning Commission.

Whenever possible, answers to these questions were provided during the consultations. The EMRPC recognizes that there is still a need to build greater awareness about the EMR and the EMRLCA within the coastal communities.

The questions listed below will be compiled with questions from the other communities and the EMRPC will develop a frequently asked questions document to record and respond to as many of the questions as possible.

8.1.1. Terms of the Agreement

Most of the questions that people raised were related to the terms of the EMRLCA. Many of these questions related to the ownership of the lands and seabed under the agreement. People also wanted to know how the agreement would change or improve how things are today.

"I am confused about the terms of the Agreement. Canada owning the water and the tidelines. But the Marine Land Zones are used by us. Who is the owner of the underlayer of water? Does the Crown own it?"

"We did not hear much of these types of agreements, we owned these lands back in the days. Most were local people owning the land...is the water also owned by us?"

"I don't clearly understand: Which part of the water belongs to whom?"

"Is the Ontario land in agreement with us?"

"Since you say 20 percent of the land is owned by the government, what if something is found in those lands?"

"How is this agreement going to make a change?"

"What if we found something valuable out there? Who would take ownership of things when they were out there? It's hard to be out there since it doesn't fully freeze out there."

8.1.2. Role of Tallymen

Waskaganish Cree also inquired about the role of tallymen in the marine region. The questions focused on the role of tallymen in tourism or archeology or development projects.

"How much authority does the tallyman have over archeology work that is needed or requested?"

“If a small business developed such as tourism. What will be the role of the tallyman? Will he be the provider for marine life, goose or moose?”

“All these activities, if they are developed, how is this in a tallyman’s say?”

8.1.3. Eeyou Marine Region Impact Review Processes

During the community consultations, several individuals asked questions about the impact review process in the EMR. Several questions focused on how the EMRIRB will address social and cultural impacts. Community members explained that even a proposed project can have impacts on people’s state of mind.

“If you find anything in the zones, how do you recognize impact? Let’s say they find gold, there is already an impact on the minds of our people.”

“When do they [the Eeyou Marine Region Impact Review Board] recognize impact? Developments have come in and brought money with them. This money coming in has impacts on families.”

“If you find anything, before I heard we were the owners now it’s different you’re saying we don’t own the waters. Let’s say they discover something our people can already imagine the impact on our lands. When does an impact start?”

8.2. Recommendations for EMR

The community members also shared a number of recommendations related to EMR and the EMRPC the planning process. These included recommendations related to the types of research that they feel needs to be done.

8.2.1. Recommendations for Planning Process

Waskaganish Cree shared that it is important to involve a number of key groups in the planning process including public safety representatives and youth. Waskaganish Cree also wanted to make sure that the plan proactively considers the plans that other governments may have related to the marine region.

*“We don’t know exactly what happened with the hunters that were lost but we need more safety precautions to prevent more accidents. Even though they were very experienced hunters and trappers, we cannot know what will happen to anyone, anytime, so **it is best to act fast on these safety plans. We should get public safety involved with this planning.**”*

“Include youth as a major source of voice in the planning.”

“Are there any prior plans by other governments that we should be aware of? It’s time we study them, enough of them studying us.”

People also shared that the plan needs to be based on a strong understanding of other agreements in Eeyou Istchee. One community member shared that some past agreements should be fixed before the plan goes forward. Another person shared that the planning work may benefit from expanded mapping work and needs to use Cree place names.

“We have to come up with a plan, before this plan may come into effect, there are other agreements we have to mend with to finalize the plan you want to make.”

“For you to come up with a plan do you need to go along with other agreements. Like the Quebec Agreement. You need to abide by them also.”

“We don’t want to see the plan just sit on the shelves not implemented, we don’t want to be left out in the consultations on any developments in the area.”

“Expansion of mapping could be useful, with proper labeling of Cree names.”

8.2.2. Recommendations for Research

During the consultations, Waskaganish Cree spoke about a number of research projects that they feel need to be undertaken. These projects are listed below.

- bathometric studies on navigations and channels
- a survey of caribou in the islands
- research on natural resource potential e.g. oil and gas
- clear documentation of the history land use in the area
- studies on beluga whales entering the bay
- studies on why polar bears are approaching the land
- studies to identify seafood resources in the marine area
- mapping of cultural sites
- Maps locating historical camps and sites of historical impotence
- A study on why geese eat the seaweed, sasaabee.

9. Conclusion

A number of main themes emerged from a review of comments shared during the community consultation sessions held in Waskaganish. These topics and related descriptions, as seen below, broadly describe some of the main goals and considerations raised by Waskaganish Cree during the consultations. The EMRPC land use plan may not be able to address all of the issues and goals listed below however, the EMRPC will collaborate with other jurisdictions to ensure that these key issues are appropriately considered and, where possible, incorporated into in the land use planning process.

Topic	Description
Climate and other environmental change	Support work to minimize and mitigate the impacts of these changes on the Cree way of life
Cree governance	Respect Cree priorities and governance practices
Cree harvesting	Protect areas of importance to Cree harvesting including fish netting sites and waterfowl habitat. Support waterfowl habitat enhancement programs.
Cree knowledge	Create programs and policies that support the growth and development of Cree knowledge especially related to safe use of the marine region
Cree language	Create programs and policies that support the growth and development of Cree language. Use Cree place names.
Cree occupation of the territory	Support Cree use and occupation of the marine region.
Cree values and teachings	Create programs and policies that support the transmission of Cree values and teachings
Economic development	Consider how development in the marine region could create employment for Cree people. Consider developments such as commercial fishing, outfitting, tourism. Ensure that any development that occurs respect Cree way of life.
Environmental protection	Protect ecologically sensitive areas including habitat for rabbit, waterfowl, beluga, moose, caribou, polar bear, and fish. Protect the region against invasive species.
Fishing Derbies	Restrict fishing derbies
Heritage preservation	Inventory and protect sites of archaeological and historical significance including Charlton island. Create a book to document the history of the area.

Impacts of hydroelectric development	Acknowledge and monitor/mitigate impacts of hydroelectric development
Information sharing	Proactively share information about developments proposed for the marine region or other activities taking place in the region. Provide education about the EMRLCA and EMR boards.
Monitoring and Enforcement	Ensure that plans include monitoring enforcement mechanisms.
Planning process	Include youth and public safety officers in planning process.
Research	Support research projects
Restrict Development	Restrict oil extraction, mining, pipeline development, dams, cables, or underwater disposal.
Cree cabins	Only Cree cabins to be constructed and maintained on islands
Safety	Mark trails and channels for safe travel, identify locations of safe havens for emergencies, support patrol initiatives. Consider air strips or barges for safe travel. Support the extension of cell phone service into the area. Do not allow skidoo races. Protect people and camps from polar bear.
The role of Tallymen in decision making	Clarify the role of tallymen in the marine area
Tourism	Support tourism when there is consent from tallymen. Ensure that tourism activities respect Cree way of life and are carried out safely.
Waste management	Integrate sound waste management practices into Cree life on the land and the activities of proponents. Work with other jurisdictions to protect the area from waste or other contaminants entering the area.
Water	Protect waters within and flowing through the region including spring waters and lakes on the islands.
Youth	Ensure youth are engaged in planning process, support programs to train youth on Cree way of life

10. Appendix A: Waskaganish Community Consultation Schedule

**EYYOU MARINE REGION PLANNING COMMISSON
UPDATED SCHEDULE
Waskaganish Community Consultations
August 13, 14, 15 & 16, 2018**

Day 1 – Monday August 13, 2018			
1:00 PM	Planning Meeting	EMRPC Team	EMR Office/New CNG Building
3:00 PM	Youth Meeting	Any youth who are interested! Snacks served!	Gathering Place



Day 2 – Tuesday August 14, 2018			
10:00 AM	Cree Nation of Waskaganish Workers	Any workers who are interested! Snacks served!	EMR Office/New CNG Building
1:30 PM	Terminology Workshop	Cree Language Experts! Snacks Served!	EMR Office/New CNG Building

Day 3 – Wednesday, August 15, 2018			
9:00 AM	CNW Elders	All elders welcome! Snacks served!	EMR Office/New CNG Building
11:00 AM	Presentation to CNW Council	CNW Council	CNW Council Chambers
12:00 PM	Women's lunch ** NEW TIME **	All women welcome! Lunch served!	EMR Office/New CNG Building
1:30 PM	Tallymen and Land Users	Any tallymen and land users welcome! Snacks served!	EMR Office/New CNG Building
6:00 PM	Community Feast	All Welcome! Feast served!	Rupert Hall

Day 4 – Thursday August 16, 2018			
9:00 AM	Cree Trappers Association Committee Meeting	CNW CTA Committee! Snacks served!	EMR Office/New CNG Building

11. Appendix B: Poster Used to Promote Consultations


Eeyou Marine Region
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Planning Commission

COMMUNITY FEAST
Rupert's Hall
****NEW DATE****
Wednesday, August 15,
2018
6:00 PM

Help Shape the Future of the Islands and Marine Area
Come and help us answer:
Where have we been?
Where are we now?
Where do we want to go?

 EEYOU MARINE REGION PLANNING COMMISSION
COMMISSION DE L'AMÉRIQUE DU NORD
DE LA REGION MARINE D'EEYOU
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**Questions?: Contact your local Eeyou Planning Commission Commissioner
or the Eeyou Marine Region at 819-895-2202**
<https://www.eeyoumarineregion.ca/planning-commission/>

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12. Appendix C: List of past consultation and study reports reviewed

Year	Consultation Process or Study	Led by
2002	Cree Use, Management & Occupancy of the Offshore Region in Eastern James Bay & Southeastern Hudson Bay	Kreg Ettenger
2009	Eeyou Indoh-Hoh Weeshou-Wehwun Traditional Eeyou Hunting Law	Cree Trappers Association
2010	Goose Hunting and Cree Ecological Knowledge in Waskaganish and Wemindji	Cree Regional Authority and Cree Trappers Association
2011	Cree Vision of Plan Nord	Cree Nation Government
2012	Review of wildlife management issues and the environmental factors that influence them in coastal and offshore area of Eeyou Istchee, Northern Quebec	Jessica Labrecque
2014	Integrated Land and Sea Conservation Community Consultations	Deputy Grand Chief Rodney Mark
2015	Cree Regional Conservation Strategy	Cree Nation Government
2016-2017	Eeyou Istchee Tourism Association Annual Report	Cree Outfitting and Tourism Association
2017	A Conversation to Set Goals for Land Use Planning	Eeyou Planning Commission