

NISKAMOON CORPORATION

Annual Report **2011-2012**



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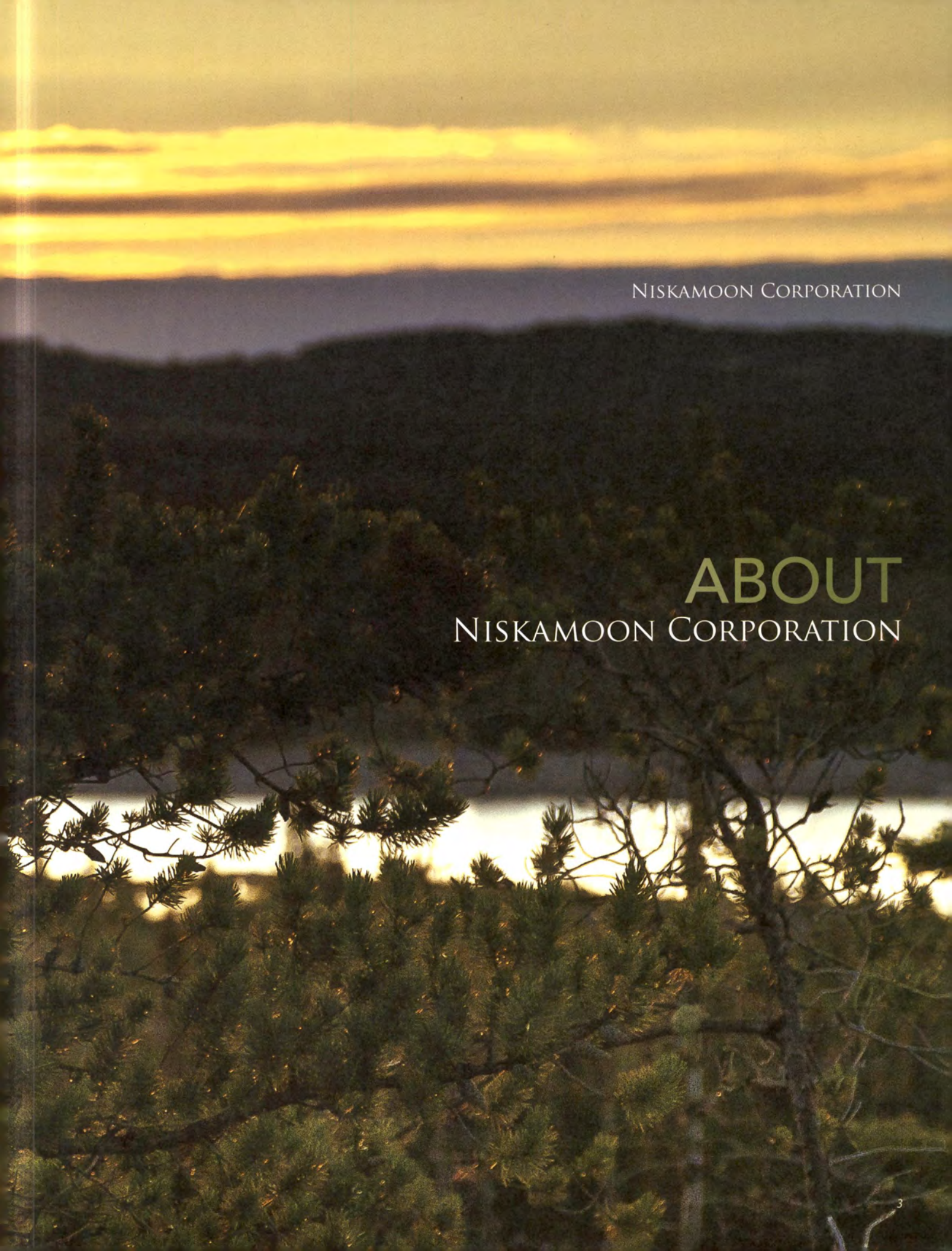


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NISKAMOON CORPORATION

**ABOUT**  
NISKAMOON CORPORATION



## Message from the President

Wachyia and greetings to all!

We, at the Niskamoon Corporation, are pleased to present the highlights of our achievements and accomplishments of the past year in our annual report.

### Our focus on education

We are very pleased with the success of the Training and Employment Program of Hydro-Québec (TEHQ). Over 50 Cree students are currently enrolled in the Program; this year, 7 will graduate and join the 47 Crees already employed by Hydro-Québec.

Our graduates fully deserve our congratulations for their hard work and determination. Thank you to our partners – the Cree School Board, Commission scolaire de Rouyn-Noranda, the Harricana Centre in Amos, and Hydro-Québec – for their crucial contribution to TEHQ. I would like to express a heartfelt “Thank You” to the teachers, student animators, and other participants whose dedication and diligence ensure the Program’s continued success. Next year, the Program will greet 70 new and returning students. I am confident that by maintaining this level of effort, we will achieve our objective of placing 150 Cree permanent employees at Hydro-Québec by 2017.

.....

We are also very proud of the Natural Environment Technology Program launched this year in Chibougamau. The Program provides Cree participants with valuable training, culminating in a diploma recognized by government authorities. Our graduates will be able to obtain technical positions in environment-related field, setting a positive example for future students and graduates.

### Rupert River diversion

This year marks the second anniversary of the partial diversion of the Rupert River. Currently, the Niskamoon Corporation is implementing the Boumhounan Agreement through its Monitoring Committee. The Committee ensures that all provisions and government-issued certificates of authorization are respected. It also ensures that projects provide our Nation with optimal benefits and that hydroelectric initiatives (EM-1 and EM-1A / Sarcelle Rupert River Partial Diversion) continue to be monitored from an environmental standpoint.

Among the numerous initiatives reviewed by the Monitoring Committee this year, I would like to highlight the in-stream flow effectiveness study. This study suggests that spawning activities in the Rupert River, downstream from the partial diversion, in both spring and autumn, are at least as high as they were before the



## Message from the Director General

Kwey!

### Attentive to our communities’ needs

Over the past year, in my capacity as Director General, I have been privileged to appreciate the close ties that exist between the Niskamoon Corporation and the Cree Nation of Eeyou Istchee. Staying attentive to the needs of all Cree communities is of critical importance to our mission. In large part, we owe this ability to the work accomplished by our Community Coordinators. I would like to salute them for the key role they play in ensuring that the projects we fund are appropriate and of value to their beneficiaries.

You, our local Coordinators, are the communications lifeline that allows Niskamoon to provide maximum benefit to your communities in accordance with negotiated agreements. Our local Coordinators have each provided a testimonial to this annual report, where they proudly describe successful projects in their respective communities. I can assure you these testimonials make for inspiring reading.

### Benefiting from strong partnerships

Naturally, the Niskamoon Corporation also owes its success to our dedicated partners. I take this opportunity to thank them all, including the Cree Board of Health, Cree School Board, Cree Regional Authority, Cree Human Resources Development, Cree Trappers’ Association, COTA, Cree Native Arts and Crafts Association, and Cree Cultural Institute.

diversion. In addition, it appears that the in-stream flow regime developed jointly with Hydro-Québec – though launched only two years ago – is a success.

#### Developing partnerships

We continue to develop our partnerships with Cree communities and entities, including the Cree School Board, Cree Regional Authority, Cree Human Resources Development, Cree Board of Health, and Cree Trappers' Association. Thank you to all for your participation.

#### Turning projects into success stories

Since February 2002, the Niskamoon Corporation has invested over \$240 million in an extensive range of projects in accordance with the Cree/Hydro-Québec Agreements. Funds have been allocated to three key programs: (1) Training and Employment; (2) Fisheries and Health; and (3) Remedial Works. In the past year, projects in Remedial Works alone created more than 9,000 person-days of employment in Cree communities, certainly a positive and inspiring result.

Since its inception in 2002, the Fisheries and Health Program has implemented 250 projects thanks to \$31.5 million in funding. Projects promote a healthy lifestyle that includes fish consumption and physical exercise as

well as the transmission of traditional knowledge from one generation to the next. However, the Niskamoon Corporation faces a challenging situation with regard to this Program as the Mercury Funds are almost depleted.

The Remedial Works Program provides Cree trappers with support in their hunting, trapping, and fishing activities. The Program funds construction of cabins, snowmobile and ATV trails, and goose corridors and ponds in accordance with the respectful use of traditional lands. Since 2002, nearly 1,500 projects have received support through this Program.

#### In closing

Every year, the Niskamoon Corporation is able to meet challenges and perform its crucial mandate with success thanks to the commitment and dedication of those who work with us. To them, we say "Thank you, meegwetch, Ginskoumdinnaan, and merci beaucoup!"

Violet Pachanos  
President

#### Achieving positive results in all four sectors of activity

As you know, Niskamoon funds projects in three key programs and one major monitoring initiative.

This year, the Training and Employment with Hydro-Québec (TEHQ) Program produced 7 new technical graduates who will join the 47 Cree employees already working for the provincial utility. With every year, we get closer to our objective of 150 employees from Cree communities at Hydro-Québec by the year 2017.

Over the past year, the Remedial Works Program funded nearly 150 new projects in four categories (improved access, improved shelter, Elders' wood supply, and improved harvesting conditions). As a result of this level of investment, a little over 9,000 person-days of employment was created in our communities.

Through 21 funded projects, the Fisheries and Health Program continued to enhance fisheries, promote the health benefits of fish consumption, and minimize the risk of exposure to contaminants.

As for the Monitoring Committee overseeing the EM-1A and Sarcelle powerhouses, it continues to present information to the six Cree communities impacted by the projects, including conducting information tours in both summer and winter. One promising finding in the Committee's review of studies is that total fishing yields in three sectors of the Rupert River were higher in 2011 than in the years just preceding the diversion of the river.

It should be noted that, during the past year, the Names Funds under the Mercury Agreement were nearly depleted. According to projections, the Names Funds will be completely depleted in the year ahead.

#### Our dedicated staff

I would like to close by expressing my thanks to our staff at the Niskamoon Corporation. Your commitment and determination are assets that help us serve our communities effectively year after year.

Kathy Shecapio  
Director General

## The Niskamoon Corporation

The Niskamoon Corporation was established pursuant to the Niskamoon Agreement. It is a not-for-profit body incorporated under Part III of the Quebec Companies Act. The Letters Patent of the Corporation were delivered on August 24, 2004. The head office of the Corporation is located on Category 1A lands of Nemaska. The members of the Corporation are the Cree Regional Authority and the Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee). The Corporation is managed by a Board of Directors consisting of eight (8) individuals appointed by the members of the Corporation; however, in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.3.2 of the Niskamoon Agreement, three (3) members of the Board of Directors are appointed by Hydro-Québec.



## The Niskamoon Agreement

During the past 30 years, the Crees and Hydro-Québec have developed and implemented multiple agreements, including the Opimiscow Agreement, Mercury Agreement (2001), Cree Employment Agreement, Nadoshtin Agreement, Boumhounan Agreement, the Agreement Concerning the New Relationship between Hydro-Québec/SEBJ and the Crees of Eeyou Istchee, and, more recently, the Sarcelle Agreement (hereafter “the Cree-Hydro-Québec Agreements”).

The Cree-Hydro-Québec Agreements provided for the creation of numerous corporations such as the Opimiscow Company, Eeyou Namess Corporation, Apatisiiwin Corporation and Nadoshtin Company. These entities pursued similar mandates, resulting in a great deal of confusion.

In August 2004, the Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee), the Cree Regional Authority, the nine (9) Cree Nations (Chisasibi, Whapmagoostui, Wemindji, Eastmain, Waswanipi, Nemaska, Waskaganish, Mistissini, and Oujé-Bougoumou), Hydro-Québec and SEBJ executed an agreement titled “Agreement Concerning the Administration of the Cree-Hydro-Québec Agreements and the Niskamoon Agreement” (hereafter the “Niskamoon Agreement”).

### Principles Objectives of the Niskamoon Agreement

The Niskamoon Agreement provides for the creation of a not-for-profit corporation, the Niskamoon Corporation whose principal objectives are to:

- A. Facilitate, simplify and accelerate access to the benefits, measures, resources, and programs under the Cree-Hydro-Québec Agreements for the Crees, the Cree communities and for other Cree entities;
- B. Provide a more efficient framework for cooperation between the Crees and Hydro-Québec with respect to the implementation of the Cree-Hydro-Québec Agreements;
- C. Provide more effective mechanisms for the implementation of the Cree-Hydro-Québec Agreements;
- D. Streamline and render more effective the administrative costs to the Crees associated with the implementation of the Cree-Hydro-Québec Agreements;
- E. Bring better coherence to the implementation of the Cree-Hydro-Québec Agreements; and
- F. Regroup under the Niskamoon Corporation large parts of the administration and management of the Cree-Hydro-Québec Agreements.

## **Operating Budget of the Niskamoon Corporation and Administrative Agreement with the CRA**

The Niskamoon Corporation approved a total operating budget of \$4,139,598 for the financial year of April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012. This amount is drawn from the Funds managed or controlled by the Corporation in accordance with the provisions of Sub-section 3.7.2 of the Niskamoon Agreement.

As the Niskamoon Corporation represents the arm of the Cree Regional Authority (CRA) in its relations with Hydro-Québec, the Corporation maintains a close working relationship with the CRA through an administrative agreement.

## **The Niskamoon Community Contribution Agreement**

On September 1, 2004, the Niskamoon Corporation ratified nine (9) Community Contribution Agreements with each of the Cree communities: the Cree Nation of Chisasibi; the Whapmagoostui First Nation; the Cree Nation of Wemindji; the Eastmain Band; the Waswanipi Band; the Cree Nation of Nemaska; the Crees of the Waskaganish First Nation; the Cree Nation of Mistissini; and the Crees of Oujé-Bougoumou.

These Agreements were renewed in June 2006 and are automatically renewed on an annual basis thereafter. Through these agreements, the Niskamoon Corporation has paid an amount of \$88,320 for the services of one (1) Community Coordinator for each of the nine (9) Cree communities.



## Board of Directors

The Niskamoon Board of Directors consists of eight (8) people appointed by the members of the Corporation, namely, the Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) and the Cree Regional Authority. It is important to note that Hydro-Québec is not a member of the Corporation. However, three (3) Directors are recommended by Hydro-Québec to the members of the Corporation.

### The Directors of the Niskamoon Corporation are:

Ms. Violet Pachanos, President  
Mr. Kenneth Gilpin, Vice-President  
Mr. Lawrence Jimiken  
Dr. Matthew Coon Come  
Mr. Paul John Murdoch

### The Directors recommended by Hydro-Québec are:

Mr. Réal Courcelles  
Mr. Mathieu Boucher  
Mr. Luc Lévesque

On March 1, 2012, Mr. Luc Lévesque resigned from Hydro-Québec and also resigned from his position as a Director of the Corporation. Since the creation of the Corporation in 2004, Mr. Lévesque, a civil engineer by training, had been a valuable board member who contributed solid professionalism and expertise to the Niskamoon team. The Corporation takes this opportunity to wish Mr. Lévesque the best of success in his future professional pursuits. The Corporation also wishes to express its intention of building a strong working relationship with Mr. Lévesque's successor.



Ms. Violet Pachanos, President



Mr. Kenneth Gilpin, Vice-President



Mr. Lawrence Jimiken



Dr. Matthew Coon Come



Mr. Paul John Murdoch



Mr. Réal Courcelles



Mr. Mathieu Boucher



Mr. Luc Lévesque

## Regional Coordinators

The Niskamoon Corporation is primarily involved in four (4) sectors of activity and programs. These programs and their managers are:

### Fisheries and Health

Ms. Stella Bearskin, Regional Coordinator for Fisheries and Health

### Remedial Works

Mr. Robbie Tapiatic, Regional Coordinator for Remedial Measures

### Environment

Mr. Marc Dunn, Regional Coordinator for the Environment and the Niskamoon Corporation's representative on the Monitoring Committee

### Training and Employment

Mr. George Pisimopeo, Regional Coordinator for Training and Employment

## Niskamoon Staff

Kathy Shecapio, Director General

Gisèle Parker, Treasurer

Guy Morin, Secretary

Shawnessy Jacko, Accountant, Nemaska

Diane Moar, Office Administrative Assistant,  
Nemaska

Cynthia Taylor, Communications & Administrative Officer,  
Montreal

Cathleen Parker, Financial Officer, Montreal

Adrienne Shecapio, Office Administrative Assistant, Montreal

The position of Coordinator of Student Support Measures,  
Rouyn-Noranda, is currently vacant

Colette Allen, Student Employment Skills and Competencies  
Development Counsellor, Rouyn-Noranda

Francine Dupuis, Student Life Animator, Rouyn-Noranda

Yannick Rocheleau, Student Life Animator

Jaqueline Kistabish, Student Life Animator

Jean-Luc Morin, Student Life Animator

Nadia Duquette, Student Services and Office Clerk,  
Rouyn-Noranda

Maya Riel Lachapelle, Technical Administrative Assistant,  
Rouyn-Noranda

Shirley Chiskamish, Office Administrative Assistant Chisasibi

Juliette Brien, Data & Technical Clerk, Mistissini



*Kathy Shecapio,  
Director General*



*Gisèle Parker,  
Treasurer*



*Guy Morin,  
Secretary*



*Shawnessy Jacko,  
Accountant,  
Nemaska*



*Cynthia Taylor,  
Communications &  
Administrative Officer,  
Montreal*



*Cathleen Parker,  
Financial Officer,  
Montreal*



*Adrienne Shecapio,  
Office Administrative  
Assistant, Montreal*



*Francine Dupuis,  
Student Life Animator,  
Rouyn-Noranda*



*Colette Allen, Student  
Employment Skills  
and Competencies  
Development Counsellor,  
Rouyn-Noranda*

*Yannick Rocheleau,  
Student Life Animator*

*Diane Moar, Office  
Administrative Assistant,  
Nemaska*

*The position of  
Coordinator of Student  
Support Measures,  
Rouyn-Noranda,  
is currently vacant*



*Mr. Robbie Tapiatic*



*Ms. Stella Bearskin*



*Mr. Marc Dunn*



*Mr. George Pisimopeo*



*Jaqueline Kistabish,  
Student Life Animator*



*Jean-Luc Morin,  
Student Life Animator*



*Nadia Duquette,  
Student Services and  
Office Clerk,  
Rouyn-Noranda*



*Maya Riel Lachapelle,  
Technical Administrative  
Assistant,  
Rouyn-Noranda*



*Shirley Chiskamish,  
Office Administrative  
Assistant, Chisasibi*



*Juliette Brien, Data  
& Technical Clerk,  
Mistissini*



## Schedule of Activities in 2011-2012

Listed below are the meetings and conference calls held by the Board of Directors and the Executive and Evaluation Committees for the period covered by this annual report.

### Board of Directors

#### Meetings

April 19 and 20, 2011 in Chisasibi  
 June 15 and 16, 2011 in Montreal  
 July 7, 2012 in Mistissini  
 August 23 and 24, 2011 in Val-d'Or  
 October 4 and 5, 2011 in Chisasibi  
 November 1, 2011 in Val-d'Or  
 December 6 and 7, 2011 in Gatineau  
 March 13 and 14, 2012 in Mistissini

### Executive Committee

#### Meetings

June 2, 2011 via conference call  
 September 16, 2011 via conference call  
 October 4, 2011 in Chisasibi  
 November 1, 2011 in Val-d'Or  
 December 7, 2011 in Gatineau  
 January 10, 2012 via conference call  
 February 16, 2012 via conference call

### Evaluation Committee

The mandate of the Evaluation Committee is to evaluate and make recommendations to the Board of Directors of the Niskamoon Corporation regarding the reports submitted by Proponents. The Evaluation Committee is also responsible for monitoring programs and projects funded by the Corporation.

#### Members

Ms. Violet Pachanos, Vice-President  
 Mr. Luc Lévesque  
 Ms. Stella Bearskin, Regional Coordinator,  
 Fisheries and Health  
 Mr. Robbie Tapiatic, Regional Coordinator,  
 Remedial Measures  
 Ms. Gisèle Parker, Treasurer  
 Mr. Guy Morin, Corporate Secretary

#### Additional Resources

Ms. Cathleen Parker, Financial Officer, plays an important role for the Evaluation Committee as she is in charge of reviewing financial reports submitted to

the Committee and preparing Committee recommendations.

#### Meetings

April 19 and 20, 2011 in Chisasibi  
 June 15 and 16, 2011 in Montreal  
 August 23 and 24, 2011 in Val-d'Or  
 October 4 and 5, 2011 in Chisasibi  
 December 6 and 7, 2011 in Gatineau  
 March 13 and 14, 2012 in Mistissini

### Toward a paper-free office environment

For the past few years, the Niskamoon Corporation has been using an application designed by Strata360 of Montreal, called Agenda Builder, which provides access to a vast range of electronic documents, including minutes of meetings and contracts. As a result, the Niskamoon Corporation has been able to reduce the unnecessary use of paper documents, such as printouts and photocopies.



## 2012-2013 Calendar

APRIL - WASKAGANISH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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29	30					

MAY						
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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

JUNE - OUIJÉ-BOUGOUMOU						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

AUGUST - GOLF & GRADUATION						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23/30	24	25	26	27	28	29

OCTOBER - EASTMAIN						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

DECEMBER - GATINEAU						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23/30	24/31	25	26	27	28	29

JANUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

FEBRUARY - CHISASIBI						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28		

MARCH - ROUYN						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24/31	25	26	27	28	29	30

	DEADLINE FOR PROPOSALS & FINAL REPORTS
	BOARD MEETINGS
	HOLIDAYS

## Community Coordinators

### The Role of Community Coordinators

Each Cree community has a Community Coordinator to represent it and serve as a liaison between it and the Corporation. Community coordinators are entrusted with the following mandates.

1. To report regularly to the Chief and Council and members of the community on the progress of the activities of the Niskamoon Corporation, for example, the status of specific projects and funds available for projects.

The Board of Directors of the Corporation requires the assistance of the Community Coordinators in ensuring that information reaches the community when necessary. The Niskamoon Corporation strives to operate in a clear and transparent manner.

2. To inform the Chief and Council and members of the community on the nature of the projects that may be eligible from the different funds managed by the Niskamoon Corporation through reports, information sessions and or community workshops.

The Community Coordinator has access to programs managed by the Corporation. Further, as financial resources are limited, it is important to promote particular types of projects.

3. To assist promoters of projects in the preparation of proposals and reports required under project approval agreements or conditions.

To facilitate access to programs and benefits to community members, coordinators help draft proposal requests and complete necessary administrative tasks when required.

4. To act as a liaison with other Niskamoon coordinators.

Community coordinators require the assistance of the Regional Coordinators to process project applications. Regional Coordinators require the assistance of Community Coordinators to ensure local implementation of programs and benefits.

5. To direct proposals for projects to the appropriate Niskamoon Regional Coordinator for approval by the Board of Directors of the Niskamoon Corporation, including ensuring that the proposals respect the guidelines provided by Niskamoon Corporation for a specific program and that the required information is included in a submission.

Due to the number of proposals and the amount of information that must be processed by the Board of Directors, Regional and Community Coordinators work closely together to ensure that the proper information is provided to the Board of Directors to permit informed decision-making.

6. To coordinate and organize all communication between individual communities and Niskamoon Corporation, including communication with other coordinators working for Niskamoon Corporation.

As stated earlier, it is the goal of the Board of Directors to operate in a transparent manner; this requires an efficient communication network where Community Coordinators play a key role.

7. To facilitate the participation of people from his or her community in the activities of Niskamoon Corporation.

If the Cree communities are to enjoy maximum benefit from negotiated agreements, it is important that community interest be properly identified. It is the community members themselves who must participate in the design and execution of projects.

8. To monitor approved projects for reporting to the Board of Directors of Niskamoon Corporation.

Community coordinators are called upon to evaluate the success of approved projects or their continued support.

9. To carry out all duties and tasks as directed by the Board of Directors of Niskamoon Corporation.

As new mandates are set for the Niskamoon Corporation, Regional and Community Coordinators may be required to take on new responsibilities.

## Chisasibi

### Sam Cox

P.O. Box 150  
Chisasibi, QC  
J0M 1E0  
T (819) 855-2878 ext.333 / F (819) 855-2875  
scox@niskamoon.org

### Chisasibi Family Fishing Program

In 2011, as in past years, the Chisasibi Family Fishing Program was once again a successful community project. As part of the program, which started in July 2011, groups of 5 people each went fishing along coast of the James Bay and inland areas of the Cree traditional territory. The program came to a halt in November due to the freeze, but resumed again in March 2012. The total for the year was 202 participants.



The Program consisted of 2 leaders with 2 assistant leaders and a helper for each group; each group went fishing for a total of 7 days. Fish caught along the coast of James Bay consisted mainly of cisco and speckled trout.

In inland waters, walleye, pike, whitefish, suckers, lake and speckled trout were caught. Fish were delivered either raw or smoked over an open fire in a traditional teepee.

For health-related reasons, people were asked not to catch fish from the La Grande River or any body of water where possible contamination by mercury could have occurred.

Prior to being distributed to community members, the fish were kept in a walk-in fridge and freezer for preservation. The community benefited a lot from the Chisasibi Family Fishing Program, especially elderly people and others who are not able to go out and fish for themselves any more.

The groups were issued kits containing data sheets in which they had to record the species, length of each fish, and the number caught. They were also asked to take photos of their fishing activities for the Program. The data and photos are collected for monitoring purposes, and a final report will be submitted to the Niskamoon Corporation by a firm in Montreal.

Total funding of \$516,026 for the Chisasibi Family Fishing Program was provided by the Niskamoon Corporation.



**Eastmain**

**Gregory Mayappo**

76 Nouchini  
 Eastmain, QC  
 J0M 1W0  
 T (819) 977-0211 ext. 307 / F (819) 977-0281  
[gmayappo@eastmain.ca](mailto:gmayappo@eastmain.ca)

***Celebrating a variety of successful projects***

Hello Cree Nation,

My name is Gregory Mayappo, and I have worked for the Cree Nation of Eastmain since January 2002 in different fields. On August 16, 2012, I will start my second year as a Niskamoon Coordinator.

As a Coordinator, I have worked on many and varied projects with the local Tallymen and members of our community in Eastmain. These projects include the creation of snowmobile trails and ATV trails. Other projects involve support for the goose ponds. Of course, there is the popular wood-cutting program as well as traditional projects. And there projects that focus on fish, including coastal fisheries, fish-monitoring programs, and fall fishing activities. This year, it would be difficult to choose only one project that stood out. Why? Because all the projects that I worked on were equally effective and equally satisfying to me as a Community Coordinator and member of the community in the Cree Nation of Eastmain.

The most important part of doing these projects with our local members is the smile on their faces once the projects are completed. Those smiles, as in the pictures below, are worth the effort.



## Mistissini

### Ernest Nakogee

187 Main Street  
Mistissini, QC  
G0W 1C0  
T (418) 923-3461 ext.234 / F: (418) 923-3115  
enakogee@niskamoon.org

### Fishing Program and Projects

There were a number of fishing projects that took place last year all over the Mistissini territory, mostly towards the fall, during the spawning session (September and October). In the past, we only had one or two fishing projects a year; however, this year was a particularly successful year because of the number of projects. The projects were: (1) Caniapiscou/La Grande Traditional Fishing; (2) Nitchequon Fishing Project; (3) Lac Beadeau Fishing; (4) Smoked Fish Project Louis Jolliet; (5) Mistissini Cree Fishing; and (6) Chiseinnu Chiskutamechewin Project.

They took place on Mistissini Lake, Nichicun, and Caniapiscou. There was one in the community as well: Chiseinnu Chiskutamechewin Project. As part of the Chiseinnu Chiskutamechewin Project, which takes place throughout the year, community members carry out and learn about Mistissini traditional fishing practices.

Participation was high. The community as a whole was involved, even in the fishing programs and projects that were in the remote areas of the territory. These

particular projects were publicized throughout Mistissini and people could put in their application to participate.

The community benefited a lot from the fishing programs and projects. There was a lot of instruction. People learned how to clean and preserve the fish by smoking them. A lot of youths aged 16 to 30 got involved, and the instructors were mainly Elders.

I received many positive comments from participants. Overall, they were very grateful to learn and pass on the traditional Eenu way of life. As well, it was acknowledged that by increasing the community's fish intake, they were in turn increasing their healthy fats and lowering the risk of heart disease. There was also a comment on how the Caniapiscou/La Grand Fishing Project was very professionally done. Everyone was very satisfied, appreciative and happy with the overall outcomes.

We truly benefited from the Mercury Agreement. I have been told that the Fund has been depleted, but I am hoping that it can be renegotiated. I will continue to send projects to the Board and they will see what they

can do. I believe that not only Mistissini benefited from the Fund, but all the communities as well because they all have successful fishing programs.

The people of Mistissini would like to thank the Niskamoon Corporation for the funding that they received for the fishing programs and projects. I hope that more funding will be available in the future.



## Nemaska

### Stella Jolly

1 Lakeshore Road

Nemaska, QC

JOY 3B0

T (819) 673-2512 ext.246 / F (819) 673-2542

[sjolly@niskamoon.org](mailto:sjolly@niskamoon.org)

### *Log Cabin Training Program and Construction of 8 Cabins*

As the Niskamoon Corporation's Community Coordinator in Nemaska, I am pleased to report on the projects that I worked on over the past year. A training program on log cabin construction was offered to interested community members so that more local people would be qualified and recruited for such projects. The training program was conducted by the supplier, Shelter Systems, owner, Mr. Walter Dean with his assistant, Anne Jermaine, and consisted of 3 days of in-class training, followed by field work on assembling the cabin. Some of the skills and knowledge gained by the participants are: how to properly unload, verify and place materials; types of specialized equipment required for the assembly; reading blueprints; meeting timelines; and, most important, working as a team.

A total of 12 people participated and 2 groups were formed to carry out construction of trappers' log cabins at various locations on Nemaska traplines. The first 2 cabins were constructed at Mountain Lake, Km 278 on Route



Du Nord, lodging and meals were provided by our cooks and general helpers. From then on, every 2 weeks the groups had to move to other campsites over a period of 3 months from July to September 2011. The mobilization of workers, equipment and supplies required assistance from the band garage employees as road runners. The site and driveway preparations were carried out by



Nemaska Eenou Compane and lywaastin Enterprises Inc., which also took part in the unloading of cabin materials.

There were 7 participants that completed the training program as certified log cabin builders, and total of 8 cabins were built for eligible recipients under the Boumhounan and Nadoshtin Remedial Works Program. The awarding of certificates for completion of the training took place during the Local General Assembly in August 2011. I am extremely proud of the young people for their accomplishments and grateful to casual helpers for their labour and for working together in completing the log cabins.

This project involved a lot of hard work, and I am very grateful to everyone who helped out in some way or other. I would like to extend my appreciation to the following people: the trainees, Shelter System Inc, CNN garage workers, roadrunners, cooks, general helpers, Caron Matagami, Nemaska Eenou Compane, lywasstin Enterprises, and parents that came to the campsites to support their children.



## Oujé-Bougoumou

### Tommy Rabbitskin

207 Opemiska Meskino  
Oujé-Bougoumou, QC  
T (418) 745-3911 ext. 260 / F (418) 745-3426  
tommy.rabbitskin@ouje.ca

### Traditional Training Project

Wachiya,

First of all, I am pleased to introduce myself as the new Community Coordinator for the Niskamoon Corporation in the Cree Nation of Oujé-Bougoumou. My first day on the job was April 26, 2012, and I look forward to working with you all. One of the main projects I would like to highlight this year is the Traditional Training Project. Traditional training, coordinated by Mrs. Anna Bosum, began in September 2011 and was completed on March 6, 2012. The Elders were the trainers in the program: they taught trainees how to skin and clean beaver, rabbit, lynx, geese, moose, and other animals that we Crees like to eat. The trainees were also taught how to cook traditional food; later they invited people to the cultural village to sample the meals they had prepared.

The project attracted a lot of participants, both young and old, and employed seven members of our community for twelve consecutive weeks. Daily activities were sewing, cooking, butchering a moose, and preparing and tanning moose hide. As the new Community Coordinator, I recommend that this project should be held annually for it conserves the Cree way of life.

We were very fortunate to be able to work together with the support from our community members. The



project helped to bring our community closer together. On various occasions, we had visitors from outside come and check out the cultural village where the project took place.

In conclusion, I must say that the project was a success and brought a lot of support and encouragement. I would certainly like to see it continue in the coming years since it benefits our community members in the long run. I would like to thank the Niskamoon Corporation for funding this project and other projects such as the Health Trail and individual projects in support of our local Tallymen.

Once again, I would like to thank the Cree Nation of Oujé-Bougoumou for the appointment and the opportunity to work as their Community Coordinator. I am eager to make a positive contribution to the Niskamoon team.

Meegwetch.



## Waskaganish

### Simeon Trapper

P.O. Box 60

Waskaganish, QC

J0M 1R0

T (819) 895-8650 ext.244 / F (819) 895-2800

strapper@niskamoon.org

In the past year, two projects have stood out for me. They were very different projects but both were quite successful. The first project was the creation of a goose pond. The second was a ski-doo trail project.

### Creation of a Goose Pond

In general, the creation of goose ponds were very positive. Many community members thought it was necessary because in some of the areas where the traditional spring goose hunt takes place the bush was overgrown. It also provided manual employment.

The particular goose pond I want to highlight is located in a very good area, near the mouth of the Pontax River on Tallyman Jacob Erless' land, which is a directly impacted area. It was mainly Jacob and his family members who created the goose pond. They cut the bush and slashed smaller trees. They created a type of creek that will fill the goose pond. They also burned the bush and trees that were slashed. The goose pond was certainly well-built.

This was a very positive and beneficial project for the people involved. It created employment and it will ensure successful future spring goose hunts. I know that



this goose pond, as with others, will be shared not only with family members but other community members as well. Overall, all the goose ponds created were a success.

### Ski-doo Trail Project

A new ski-doo trail was created on the other side of the Rupert Bay. I want to include this project as a second highlight because in the past similar projects were neglected and trails were not maintained. This particular project is different. It's partly a success because the trail benefits all land users and Tallymen, who can use it to get to their own traplines.

The men who worked on the ski-doo trail project did a great job. They cut the bush and trees. We made sure the trees were not left lying around. They were chopped up to use as firewood. Nothing was wasted. The trail is not only a benefit to regular users, but also to people who take part in expeditions. We have people who travel to Ontario and who can use that trail too. All in all, a very successful project.

In closing, I'd like to mention that these two projects are important because they have led the local Cree Trappers Association to consider maintaining trails that were created a long ago. Inspired by the success of our projects, the CTA is willing to undertake new projects, including creating a ski-doo trail over 50 kilometres long.



## Waswanipi

### John Jolly

Diom Blacksmith Building  
Waswanipi, QC  
JOY 3C0  
T (819) 753-2587 ext. 231 / F (819) 753-2555  
niskamoon@waswanipi.com

### Chiiwetau and Cultural Fishing Project

Since beginning work as Community Coordinator in September 2011, I would say that the two most successful projects for Waswanipi have been the traditional gathering known as Chiiwetau and the cultural fishing project, for which we received funding of \$102,877 from the Niskamoon Corporation.

As in past years, the Cree First Nation of Waswanipi held an annual traditional gathering and cultural fishing event at the Old Waswanipi Post in the month of July. Each year, the people gather to remember and reflect on the past and share memories with family and friends on this historical site. It is also a time to make new memories and to celebrate and honour our culture, our values, and traditions.

This traditional fishing activity is still practised by many of the Elders and they anticipate that this method of fishing will continue to be taught to the younger generation. This project is designed to educate youth and children on the important aspects of traditional fishing and to become aware of the health benefits of consuming traditional foods, such as sturgeon and other fish.



This project will continue to provide employment to the Elders, trappers and youth who wish to participate in this project. It also gives Elders an opportunity to teach and work with the youth and other community members who wish to learn this important aspect of Cree culture.

Other projects funded by the Niskamoon Corporation were the 2011 Youth Wellness Journey, 2011 Cree Nation of Waswanipi and Attimek Journey, 2011 Elders Wood Cutting Program 2011, and Waswanipi Day. We wish to express our sincere gratitude and appreciation to the Niskamoon Corporation for its generous contribution toward our projects in 2011.



## Wemindji

### Geraldine Mark

75 Beaver Road  
P.O. Box 300  
Wemindji, QC  
J0M 1L0  
T (819) 978-3128 ext. 228 / F (819) 978-3200  
markgeraldine@niskamoon.org

### Winter Woodcutting Program

This past year, many projects were completed in Wemindji. For this annual report, I would like to highlight the Winter Woodcutting Program.

The Wemindji Trappers Association (W.T.A.) submitted a proposal to ensure that local trappers would have wood available to them to continue to practise



their traditional skills while out on their traplines and to ensure short-term employment for members of the community. In all, they had planned to supply 60 cabins at 19 traplines with 3 cords per cabin. In order to meet their quota, they had a crew of six workers in total to gather the wood and prepare piles for transport to each camp. Although some trappers did not receive their allotted amount, overall distribution was completed. Once enough wood was set for picking, a member of the crew would contact the W.T.A. office to arrange transportation. The drivers were able to complete the majority of deliveries.

The location of the cabins ranged from the Wemindji Access Road and the Trans-taiga to the James Bay Highway and La Sarcelle Road.

Reports are that dry wood is still being gathered as part of the Winter Woodcutting Program and that the trappers had a wonderful season!

Wishing all a wonderful and prosperous year ahead!

## Whapmagoostui

### George Sandy

P.O. Box 390  
Whapmagoostui, QC  
J0M 1G0  
T (819) 929-3698 / F (819) 929-3203  
gsandy@niskamoon.org

### A diversity of key projects benefiting the community

I am pleased to provide this summary of the financial contributions established between Whapmagoostui First Nation and the Niskamoon Corporation for the community projects in this fiscal year.

The Firewood Cutting Project was funded by the Niskamoon Corporation for the community and has benefited the elderly or physically disabled members of the community and couples impatiently and continuously returning to their traditional territories. The project not only benefits consumers, but also provides temporary employment for those workers hired to cut the firewood. In many cases, workers go to the Elder's campsite and stockpile the firewood for them to last for the duration of the stay for that particular season.

The Holistic Community Healing Project continued this year and produced positive effects in the community. Healing circles and ceremonies were conducted monthly by Elders and healers. Some Elders from other communities were invited to participate in the events to share their wisdom and knowledge. This type of project is essential to ensure that youths remain connected with the land.

The transportation subsidy once again greatly benefited community members who rely only on income security programs as their source of household earnings. This subsidy continues at the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Niskamoon Corporation.

Fishing excursions conducted by the Youth Council were successful with a tremendous amount and variety of fish caught. Catches were given to the community Elders to enjoy this traditional and healthy food once again. Youths and Elders who participated in the excursions came back with positive emotions and mentioned their hopes that such activities would be sustained in the future.

In conclusion, I would like to say that we have more projects in the planning stage and we are working to make them a reality in the near future.



NISKAMOON CORPORATION

**FUNDS**  
UNDER MANAGEMENT

## The Hydro-Québec and Eeyou Fund

The Hydro-Québec and Eeyou Fund was established pursuant to chapter 4 of the Agreement Concerning a New Relationship between Hydro-Québec and the Crees of Eeyou Istchee ("HQ-Eeyou Agreement"). The Fund consists of an annual contribution of \$7,000,000 (in 2004 dollars) paid by Hydro-Québec. As provided at sub-section 4.3 of the HQ-Eeyou Agreement, the contribution of Hydro-Québec to the Fund for the financial year 2011-2012 is \$7,939,294.

One of the main purpose of this Fund is to set up a long-term funding mechanism to address impacts of the Complex La Grande (1975) on the activities, economy, environment, and social well-being of the Crees (Subsection 2.4 b of the HQ-Eeyou Agreement). This Fund shall exist as long as the La Grande Complex is in operation (Subsection 9.8 of the HQ-Eeyou Agreement), which means that the duration of this Fund will most likely be for a century if not more, taking into consideration that some hydro-electric facilities in the province of Quebec were built more than 100 years ago and are still in operation.

The possible use of this Fund is provided in Schedule A to the HQ-Eeyou Agreement and can be summarized as follows:

- Measures, works and programs to facilitate the continuation by the Crees of traditional activities, alleviate the impacts on the Crees of the construction and operation of the La Grande Complex, favour the biological and visual quality and the productivity of such areas, and assist in the regeneration of wildlife habitats therein;
- Measures, works and programs to preserve and record traditional Cree knowledge and maintain such knowledge and develop and enhance Cree culture;
- Training for Crees to access employment and contract opportunities resulting from the operation of the La Grande Complex;
- Measures, works and programs to encourage good relations between Crees and Hydro-Québec and other inhabitants of the James Bay territory;
- For any other purpose agreed to from time to time by Hydro-Québec and the Cree Regional Authority.



## Funded Projects

### Traditional Teaching & Gathering

Agreement	Title	Recipient	Amount
2011-40	Heritage Projects	Chisasibi	\$561,476
2011-61	Mamoweedow 2011	Chisasibi	\$50,000
2011-62	Traditional Pow Wow 2011	Cree Indian Center	\$10,000
2011-64	Paddle & Traditional Tools Making & Old Nemaska Gathering	Nemaska	\$73,288
2011-65	Traditional Foods Cleaning, Training Program, Wilderness Canoe Excursions and Blueberry Gathering 2011	Oujé-Bougoumou	\$126,826
2011-66	Traditional Gathering 2011	Mistissini	\$30,000
2011-67	Traditional Gathering and Waswanipi Day	Waswanipi	\$60,000
2011-96	Traditional Gathering	Chisasibi	\$10,000
2011-94	3rd Annual Traditional Gathering Sept 16,17,18, 2011	Eastmain	\$36,950
2011-96	JBCCEC Request for Nishiyuu Aamaamuuwitt Cree Cultural Gathering	James Bay Cree Cultural Education Centre	\$65,000
2011-116	Recreation & Cultural Department 1st Annual Moose Festival	Eastmain	\$10,000
2012-05	Winter Cultural Teachings 2012 and Tent/canvas Making	Eastmain	\$36,018

### Canoe Brigades

Agreement	Title	Recipient	Amount
2011-62	Aboriginal Day and Youth Council Annual Canoe Brigade 2011	Waskaganish	\$27,575
2011-95	Proposal Eastmain River Canoe Brigade	Eastmain	\$10,500

### Winter Walks & Journeys

Agreement	Title	Recipient	Amount
2012-07	Aashuumiik Winter Journey 2012	Waskaganish	\$10,000
2012-08	Journey of Wellness	Mistissini	\$10,000
2012-10	Waswanipi Cree Nation to Attikamekw Nation	Waswanipi	\$5,000
2012-15	Wellness Journey 2012	Oujé-Bougoumou	\$10,000

### Training & Development

Agreement	Title	Recipient	Amount
2011-60	Boat and Canadian Firearms Safety Courses Training	CTA	\$40,000
2011-98	Nishiyuu Life Skills Personal Development Program	CBHSSJB	\$170,000
2011-129	Cultural Outing Assistance Cree Language Teacher	Whapmagoostui	\$27,870
2011-132	Cree Elders as Instructors DEC Training Program	CTA	\$6,444

### Wood Cutting

Agreement	Title	Recipient	Amount
2011-105	Wood Cutting and Snow Removal Program 2011-2012	Wemindji	\$85,000
2011-117	Wood Cutters Project	Washaw Sibi	\$25,000

### Other

Agreement	Title	Recipient	Amount
2011-97	Beesum Communications Grants to Aboriginal Writers, Storytellers and Publishers	Beesum	\$16,000
2012-09	Grand Prix du Tourisme Québécois 2012	COTA	\$5,000
2012-14	Restoration and Presevation of the Migratory Bird Habitat	Chisasibi	\$1,115,000

## The Chisasibi House Replacement Program

Schedule A to the Agreement Concerning a New Relationship between Hydro-Québec and the Crees of Eeyou Istchee (HQ-Eeyou Agreement) provides for the following:

- Measures, works and programs to address the social and psychological impacts on the Crees resulting from the construction and operation of the La Grande Complexe and particularly those resulting from the move of the Chisasibi Band members from Fort George to Chisasibi;
- In light of the move of the Chisasibi Band members from Fort George to Chisasibi to facilitate the La Grande Complexe, for the maintenance, repair, replacement or expansion of water intake and treatment systems, sewage systems and other public utilities, roads, parks, public buildings and community facilities in Chisasibi, as well as for housing for community members in Chisasibi.

In order to address the above-mentioned possible use of the Hydro Québec and Eeyou Fund, the Chisasibi House Replacement Program was developed in close collaboration with the Cree Nation of Chisasibi. The Program is designed to:

- Replace 122 housing units relocated from the Fort George Island
- Build 21 supplemental units to offset overcrowding
- Erect 20 prefab units to be used as transit homes during the Program's implementation

The Niskamoon Corporation has committed from the Hydro-Québec and Eeyou Fund an amount of \$3.5 million a year for approximately 10 years to implement the Program, for a total contribution of \$35 million. Since 2006, the Niskamoon Corporation has disbursed \$24 million in support of the Program.

The initial agreement executed between the Cree Nation of Chisasibi and Niskamoon Corporation was executed in June 2006 and expired on March 31st, 2011. Unfortunately, the program was not completed within the 5-year implementation period initially foreseen. It is important to mention that Chisasibi's workforce has been very busy over the past few years with major facilities construction in the community, accordingly there was a shortage of competent workers, which explains why the House Replacement Program was not completed within the initial timeframe foreseen.

In March 2012, the Cree Nation of Chisasibi and Niskamoon Corporation executed a new agreement to complete the Chisasibi House Replacement Program. The main objective of the parties is to complete the program as initially foreseen and Niskamoon Corporation has committed an amount of \$4 million dollars over a 2-year period (2011-2012 and 2012-2013). The following is a table showing the progress of the Chisasibi House Replacement Program since 2006.

### Progress report

As of March 31, 2012 progress was as follows:

Category of unit	Number of units in Program	Completed units 2006-2011	Balance remaining
Transit	20	20	0
Replacement	122	74	48
Supplemental	21	10	11
Total	163	104	59

## The Cree Employment Fund

The estimate of the basic yearly financial contribution of Hydro-Québec to the Employment Fund for the financial year 2011-2012 was \$6,476,300. As provided by Section 4.7.1 of the Cree Employment Agreement, the Employment Fund is held and disbursed by Hydro-Québec but subject to the control of the Niskamoon Corporation.

In accordance with Section 4.5 of the Cree Employment Agreement, the Fund is to be used primarily for the purposes of funding the Technical Employment with Hydro-Québec Program (TEHQ), more fully described in Chapter 5 of the Cree Employment Agreement. This Fund may also be used to fund Remedial Works described in Chapter 6 and Schedule B of the same Agreement; however, only a small portion of this Fund was used for Remedial Works since TEHQ requires most of the funding. It is estimated that the situation will remain the same until March 31, 2017, which marks the term of the Cree Employment Agreement.

For more information concerning this Fund, please refer to the audited financial documents in the latter part of this Annual Report and to the Remedial Works and TEHQ sections.

## Funds under the Mercury Agreement (2001)

As provided by Sub-section 4.1 of the Mercury Agreement (2001), the Mercury Funds consist of:

- the Nameess Fund (Sub-section 4.1.1 of the Mercury Agreement (2001))
- the EM-1 Mercury Fund (Sub-section of the Nadoshtin Agreement)
- the Eastmain-1A / Rupert Mercury Fund (Sub-section 5.2 of the Boumhounan Agreement)

The Nameess Fund and Eastmain-1A / Rupert Mercury Fund were implemented as of 2002; the EM-1 Mercury Fund was implemented in 2007.

During the financial year 2011-2012, the Funds under the Mercury Agreement were nearly depleted. It is anticipated that all Mercury Funds will be definitely depleted in 2012-2013.

Since the implementation of the above-mentioned funds, the Niskamoon Corporation has subsidized more than 250 projects for a total of about \$31.5 million.

Fishery restoration and development projects accounted for more than 60% of the amounts expended, while health research and monitoring programs accounted for about 25%.

Among projects related to the development of the fishery, the Eastmain 1 Sturgeon Stocking Program in the Eastmain-1 Reservoir project proved to be very efficient, with stocks of close to 400,000 sturgeons at different life stages (adults, young of the year, and larvae) since 2004. The Sturgeon Stocking Program was also an excellent example of efficient capacity-building and knowledge creation and transfer. In 2011, Cree participants contributed about 250 person-days to the project. Four (4) Tallymen and their relatives took part in stocking activities and four (4) workers from the Niskamoon Internship Program worked on the project during the summer.

2011 also marks the end of field research on health managed by the Cree Board of Health. The final report is expected in 2012.

## Funded Projects

### Nameess Fund

Agreement	Title	Recipient	Amount
2011-35	Fish Harvesting Project	Mistissini	\$85,672
2011-36	Sturgeon Fishery Project, 2011	Waskaganish	\$54,842
2011-37	Upper Opinaca Reservoir Sturgeon Fishing and Hatchery Guide	Wemindji	\$140,699
2011-38	Upper Opinaca Reservoir Sturgeon Preliminary Assessment	Wemindji	\$132,123
2011-39	Sturgeon Spawning Campaign	Wemindji	\$37,416
2011-68	Family Fishing Program, 2011	Chisasibi	\$516,025
2011-69	Fisheries Project, 2011 and Addendum	Wemindji	\$333,280
2011-71	Smokey Hill Community Fishing Project, 2011	Waskaganish	\$215,000
2011-72	Cultural Fishing Project, 2011	Waswanipi	\$52,877
2011-73	Monitoring Fishing Programs in Waswanipi, Mistissini, and Eastmain	Kawashkemi	\$61,232
2011-74	Coastal Fish Harvesting for the Community	Eastmain	\$364,813
2011-78	2011 Summer Fishery Program	Nemaska	\$53,728
2011-79	Chisasibi Program Monitoring Family Fishing	M. Lessard	\$37,195
2011-100	Fishing and Preparations Clearwater Lake and Gamsminstukjowig, 2011	Whapmagoostui	\$121,096
2011-101	Monitoring Fishing Programs in Mistissini and Whapmagoostui	Kawashkemi	\$92,076
2011-114	Eeyou Istchee Tourism Tradeshow Strategy, 2012	COTA	\$52,572
2011-115	Marketing Proposal 2011-2012 Tourism Division	Mistissini	\$99,679

### Boumhounan EM1A / Rupert Mercury Fund

Agreement	Title	Recipient	Amount
2011-70	Smoked Fish Project, 2011	Mistissini	\$308,759

## The Nadoshtin Agreement

The principal objective of the Nadoshtin Agreement is to provide for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Eastmain 1 Project, while respecting the rights of Crees and providing them with benefits (which are defined within the Agreement).

The Nadoshtin Agreement provides for environmental, remedial, and mitigating measures designed to reduce the negative impacts of the Project, particularly on the population in Eastmain, Mistissini, Nemaska, and Waskaganish. The Agreement allocates compensation where appropriate. In addition, it oversees the management of road access as well as the use of fish and wildlife resources during the construction and operation phase of the Project.

The Agreement also calls for increasing community development through Project-related contracts, employment, and training opportunities for Cree individuals and businesses.

Finally, the Agreement fosters improved relations among the Parties through mutual understanding and respect. To this end, the Nadoshtin Agreement may provide an efficient and effective framework for cooperation among the Parties with respect to the Project, traditional Cree activities on the land, and job creation.

## The Boumhounan Agreement

The main objectives of the Boumhounan Agreement, which are very similar to those of the Nadoshtin Agreement, are related to the EM1A-Rupert River Partial Diversion and La Sarcelle Project area. Construction of the Project started in January 2007 following Hydro-Québec's receipt of the appropriate environmental permits from the Quebec government.

Below is a summary of the guarantees, commitments and undertakings made by Hydro-Québec and the Société d'Énergie de la Baie de James (SEBJ) in the Boumhounan Agreement with regard to the implementation of the Project.

### Guarantees by Hydro-Québec

- The natural water levels and currents of Mistissini Lake will not be affected by the Project, and no facilities will be installed in close proximity to the lake.
- Rupert River upstream from the point of diversion (limits at Km 337) will not be affected by the Project. The natural water levels and natural water flows of Lake Woollet, Lake Bellinger and Lake Mesgouez will not be affected by the Project.
- The fish habitat upstream from the point of diversion will not be affected by the Project.
- The Crees have access to the roads used for the Project and Hydro-Québec's services and facilities if such access is compatible with safety and security.
- Spills will only be made through spillways.
- The natural water levels of Champion Lake will not be affected by the Project; however, Hydro-Québec will work with the community of Nemaska to implement measures to improve the levels during the dry season.

### Commitments of Hydro-Québec

- If the Project has a negative effect on the wildlife, aquatic and terrestrial habitat of Rupert Bay (which is not the intention of Hydro-Québec), Hydro-Québec will make all the necessary remedial and mitigating works in Rupert Bay to relieve such negatives impacts.
- If the Project affects the usual Cree crossings over the Rupert River by ice cover in the winter, Hydro-Québec will make all the necessary remedial and mitigating works to ensure alternate crossings of equivalent convenience and safety.



- If the Project affects the stability of the river bank of La Grande River, Hydro-Québec will make all the remedial and mitigating works needed.

#### Undertakings of Hydro-Québec

- As a means of preserving the character of the Rupert River, Hydro-Québec will design and construct up to 10 weirs along the Rupert River downstream from the point of diversion. The design has to be decided in collaboration with the Crees.
- To preserve the migration patterns of fish to the west of the point of diversion of the Rupert River.
- To maintain or replace the spawning sites of fish downstream from the point of diversion of the Rupert River.
- To ensure that the Waskaganish water system will be of no lesser quality and in no lesser quantity than that provided by the water-treatment plant that existed prior to the Project.
- To maintain the water level for access to shore facilities and transportation.
- To maintain and ensure access to Rupert's Bay, Rupert River and points along their shores in accordance with existing Cree practices.
- To ensure the stability of the river bank.
- To provide and maintain portages, ensuring the navigability of the affected rivers.
- To maintain the existing mean annual flow and the existing mean water level throughout the course of the Nemaska River, Lake Teilhard, and Lake Caumont.
- To maintain the existing water levels of Nemaska Lake.
- To ensure that the Project results in no net loss of fish habitat.
- To create better conditions for fish habitat, fish harvesting, safety, transport and water flow, Hydro-Québec, in concert with Cree users, will cut and dispose of trees in target areas.

## The Nadoshtin Remedial Measures Fund

The Remedial Measures Fund was established to provide the means to address the negative impacts of the Eastmain 1 Project so as to permit the continued pursuit of traditional activities by the Crees, including in areas affected by the Project. The purpose of the Fund is to enhance the biological and visual quality of the environment, and its productivity. Where pertinent it will assist in the regeneration of habitats. Consisting of \$18,000,000 (in 2002 dollars) to be disbursed over a period of fifteen years, the Fund is held by Hydro-Québec but subject to the control of the Niskamoon Corporation. The measures undertaken by the Fund are in addition to those Hydro-Québec is to assume. The allocation of the Fund by community is as follows:

Community	Percentage
Eastmain	47.0
Mistissini	23.5
Nemaska	23.5
Waskaganish	6.0

For more information concerning this fund, please refer to the audited financial documents in the latter part of this Annual Report.



## The Boumhounan Remedial Works Fund

The Boumhounan Remedial Works Fund was established pursuant to Chapter 6 of the Boumhounan Agreement and consisted in an amount of \$32,000,000 (in 2002 dollars), following receipt of the environmental authorizations and permits for the construction of the EM-1A Rupert River Partial Diversion / La Sarcelle Project.

The Boumhounan Remedial Works Fund aims to promote environmental and remedial works to mitigate the negative impacts of the EM-1A Rupert River Partial Diversion / La Sarcelle Project. It is also designed to:

- Facilitate the continuance of Cree traditional activities
- Further the use by the Cree of the areas affected by the Project and the reorganization of such areas
- Favour the environment's biological viability, visual quality, and productivity
- Assist in the regeneration of habitats
- Carry out any other appropriate works

For more information concerning this Fund, please refer to the audited financial documents in the latter part of this Annual Report.

### Interfund loan in support of the Chisasibi House Replacement Program

As these financial statements show, the Corporation has approved interfund borrowing from the Boumhounan Remedial Works Fund to the Hydro-Québec Eeyou Fund to support financing of the Chisasibi House Replacement Program. As of March 31, 2012 the amount owed to the Boumhounan Remedial Works Fund is \$2,579,031; a reimbursement in the amount of \$474,454 was made during this financial year.

It is very important to ensure that the Cree communities, Tallymen, and users who may access this Fund are not penalized, considering that the borrowed amount will be entirely reimbursed from Hydro-Québec's annual contribution to the Hydro-Québec Eeyou Fund plus interest charges at an annual rate of 3.18%.

The Corporation approved this decision in light of the high-interest loan rates charged by financial institutions and very low interest rates on investment offered by these same institutions. At the end of the day, it is a win-win situation: the Boumhounan Remedial Works Fund benefits from a very good interest rate on funds invested, superior to rates presently available on the market and the Hydro-Québec Eeyou Fund benefits from a much better rate on funds borrowed to finance the implementation of the Chisasibi House Replacement Program.

## The Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Program Fund

The Nadoshtin and Boumhounan Agreements call for the implementation of an Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Program (ACHP) in the areas affected by the Eastmain-1 and the EM-1A Rupert Diversion hydroelectric projects. Each Agreement provides funding of \$2,500,000 (in 2002 dollars) to the Program. The Cree Regional Authority manages the ACHP with funding from the Niskamoon Corporation.

The ACHP Coordinator is Jamie Stevens. However, she has been on maternity leave since February 2012 and Jane Voyageur is replacing her in the interim.



### Objectives of the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Program

The leading objective of the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Program is to enable the Cree to learn about and pay tribute to their heritage in the lands and waters affected by the Eastmain-1 and Eastmain-1A-Rupert-Sarcelles hydroelectric projects. The ACHP also fosters initiatives to pass on Cree archaeological and cultural heritage to future generations. The Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee plays an active role in shaping the general values and orientation of the ACHP, particularly with regard to land-based activities and encouraging a "living heritage" approach. The Program emphasizes the critical role of Elders and Tallymen and fosters involvement by youths through training designed to transmit knowledge and skill sets. Archaeology, a key focus of the ACHP since the Program's inception, has promoted close collaboration with Elders, whose knowledge serves as a spur for investigations.

### Eeyou Istchee's First Travelling Exhibition

Before the Eastmain-1 area was flooded, Cree youths and archaeologists worked with Elders to document the way of life of earlier Cree generations in the region. The purpose of this initiative was to develop an exhibition based on findings. The Museum Assistance Program (Heritage Canada) and the Niskamoon Corporation provided funding, thereby launching several years of productive work, which led to a travelling exhibition (the first of its kind in the Cree Nation) titled "Remember This...and you will have a good life." The title – words of advice given to Elder Harry Moses by his father – illustrates the joy people felt from living off the land. Using a wealth of images, documents, artifacts and video content, the exhibition recounts the Elders' story of the flooded lands and showcases research results on Cree history and archaeology.

In 2011-2012, with support from Aanischaaukamikw, a visually appealing catalogue presenting the contents of the exhibition – in Cree, French, and English – was produced. With support from the Cree School Board, the exhibition toured a majority of Cree communities. The tour was launched in Eastmain in April 2011. In the following months, it made stops in Nemaska, Mistissini, and Waskaganish. With additional funding from the Cree

School Board, organizers were able to present the exhibition in many of the other communities. At the end of the 2011-12 fiscal year, it had toured all communities save for Chisasibi (planned for April 2012) and Whapmagoostui (planned for June 2012).



Thanks to the exhibition, schoolchildren in each community learned about history and archaeology during the day, while their parents and other community members visited in the evening. Educational interpreters Johnny Neeposh and Thomas Stevens were present to describe the exhibition with schoolchildren and the



general public. To date, the exhibition has generated much positive interest. Most Cree visitors, including schoolchildren and adults, were completely unaware of the ancient history of the region. Few knew what the Elders had experienced in the first half of the 20th century. The exhibition has made a significant impact, creating a greater awareness of the past and inspiring visitors to take a fresh look at the present and future.

### Archaeology and Traditional Knowledge

Archaeological materials and interviews with Elders regarding the areas flooded by the Rupert Diversion and other areas of the Rupert River are undergoing analysis. Archaeological reports from the 2009 and 2010 summer seasons have been drafted. Analysis of pottery shard residue has revealed new information on the use of pottery. Detailed analysis of animal bones found in

archaeological sites has revealed what animals enabled people to thrive in a challenging environment. Other analyses focused on rough stone tools that were used as pounding bones and to make fish meal. John Bosum translated many interviews conducted with Elders.

Work has begun on finding ways to use this material for educational purposes. The web will certainly be used to share the archaeological content and Elders' stories with a wide audience, both in Cree communities and in the rest of the world. To advise and assist in presenting this material effectively, a firm of experts has been hired.

Efforts to integrate the results of ACHP initiatives with those of archaeological firms under contract with the

Société d'énergie de la Baie James (SEBJ) represent a great challenge. Collaborative work with the SEBJ has been undertaken to develop a common approach that highlights Elders' knowledge and stories. In March 2012, a workshop held at Aanischaaukamikw enabled Cree Elders and land-users to meet with SEBJ archaeologists. The purpose of the meeting was to foster the integration of local ecological and historical knowledge with archaeological interpretation. In the end, the workshop will result in an archaeological overview with which the Cree can commemorate a part of their history.



The Grand Opening on May 25, 2011, in Nemaska, which was attended by the Grand Chief and many other dignitaries, was met with great success. Also, the CBC-North television program Maamuitaau aired a story entitled "Remember This..." based on the travelling exhibition. It was first broadcast in March 2012, and is now available on the show's website.

### Rupert River Memorial

Tim Whiskeychan and Robert Nepveu pursued their efforts to develop a memorial for the Rupert River and the lands and burial sites affected by the diversion project. The plan is to build the memorial at a site overlooking the Rupert Reservoir in one direction and the reduced-flow portion of the river in the other. As Tallyman and Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee member Walter Jolly has said, "From here you see the whole story." Installation of the memorial is set for autumn 2012.



## The Nadoshtin Eenou Indohoun Fund

The Nadoshtin Eenou Indohoun Fund is primarily designed to create opportunities for the trappers of Eastmain, Mistissini, and Nemaska directly affected by the Eastmain 1 Project. The Fund promotes traditional activities and provides the means to mitigate the effects of the Project.

The Fund was established pursuant to Chapter 11 of the Nadoshtin Agreement and consisted of an amount of \$3,900,000 (in 2002 dollars). As provided by Section 11.5 of the Nadoshtin Agreement, this Fund is to be used for the types of work, services, contributions, subsidies, grants, and programs described in Schedule 7 of that Agreement.

The allocation of the Fund is as shown in the table below.

Community	Percentage
Eastmain	50
Mistissini	25
Nemaska	25

For more information concerning this Fund, please refer to the audited financial documents in the latter part of this Annual Report.

## The Boumhounan Eenou Indohoun Fund

The Boumhounan Eenou Indohoun Fund is very similar to the Nadoshtin Eenou Indohoun Fund and is also primarily designed to create opportunities for the trappers of Eastmain, Mistissini, Nemaska, Waskaganish, and Wemindji directly affected by the EM1A Rupert River Partial Diversion / La Sarcelle Project. The Fund promotes traditional activities and provides the means to mitigate the effects of the Project.

The Fund was established pursuant to Chapter 8 of the Boumhounan Agreement and consisted of an amount of \$3,900,000 (in 2002 dollars).

The directly impacted traplines by community are as follows:

Community	Traplines										
	RE 1	VC 34	VC 35	VC 37							
Eastmain											
Mistissini	M 18	M 25	M 26	M 33							
Nemaska	N 23	N 24	N 24A	N 25	R 16	R 17	R 18	R 19	R 20	R 21	
Waskaganish	N 1	N 2	N 9	R 4	R 5	R 11	R 12	R 13			
Wemindji	VC 20	VC 21	VC 22	VC 23	VC 28						

For more information concerning this Fund, please refer to the audited financial documents in the latter part of this Annual Report.



## The Opimiscow Indocho Fund

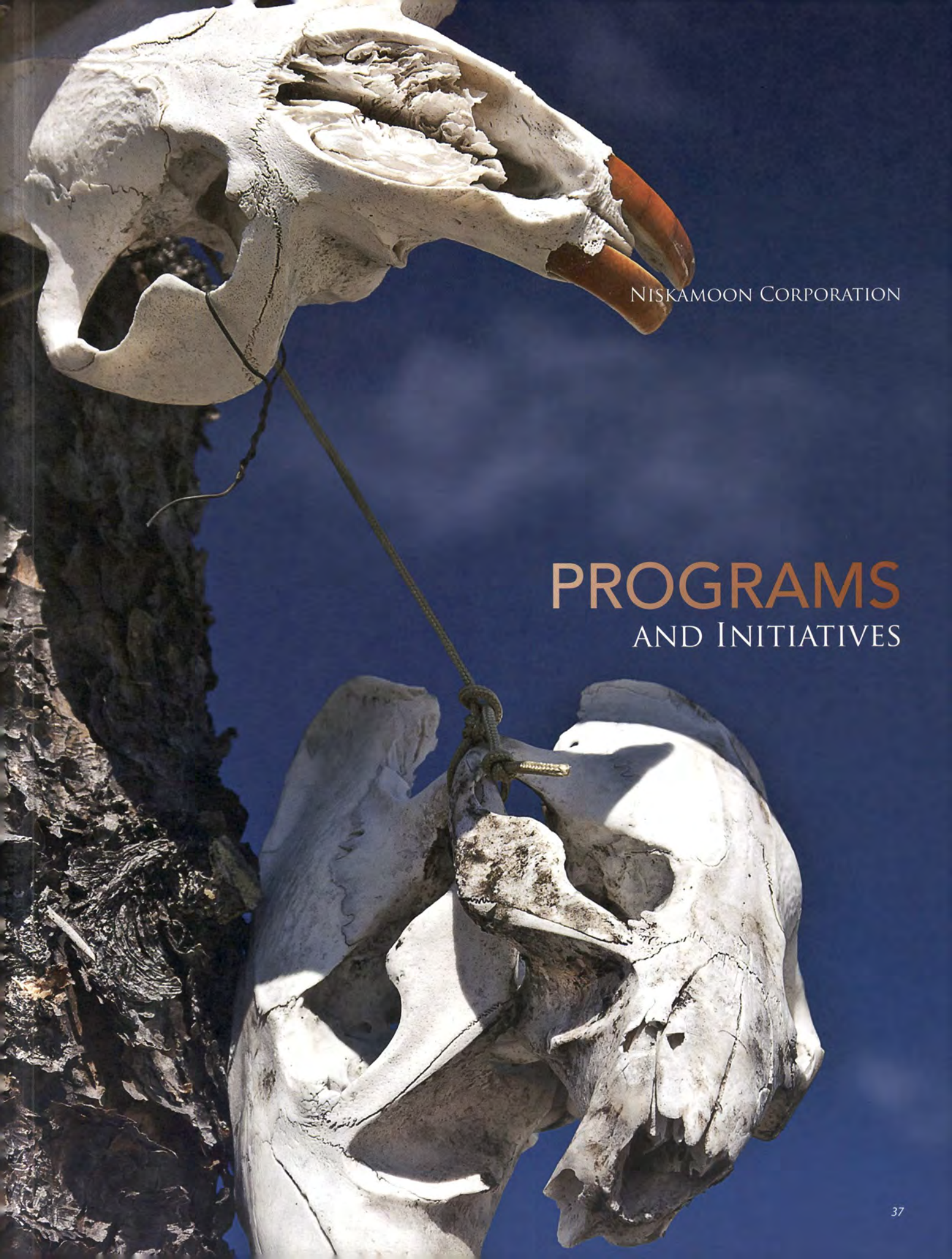
The Opimiscow Indocho Fund was established pursuant to Chapter 9 of the Opimiscow Agreement and consists of annual contributions of \$500,000 (in 1994 dollars) paid by Hydro-Québec to the Niskamoon Corporation on the first working day of every year until 2043. The annual payment for 2011-2012 was a total amount of \$691,734. The Fund is to be used for the type of works and programs set out in Sub-section 9.4 and Schedule C of the Opimiscow Agreement.

The Opimiscow Indocho Fund is allocated as follows:

Community	Percentage	Amount
Chisasibi	70	\$484,214
Wemindji	30	\$207,520

For more information concerning this Fund, please refer to the audited financial documents in the latter part of this Annual Report.





NISKAMOON CORPORATION

# PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES

## The Fisheries and Health Committee

The Fisheries and Health Committee plays a key role in the evaluation and recommendations to be made to the Niskamoon's Board of Directors concerning the Monitoring and Research Programs as defined in Chapter 5 of the Mercury Agreement. The Committee study proposals submitted for funding under the Health Monitoring and research Program and also under the Environmental and Monitoring Program.

### Members

#### *The Cree representatives:*

Mr. James Bobbish, Chairman of the Cree Board of Health and Social Services  
Ms. Stella Bearskin, Regional Community Coordinator for Fisheries & Health  
Mr. Alan Penn, CRA

#### *The representatives from Hydro-Québec are:*

Dr. Danièle Dupont  
Dr. Michel Plante  
Mr. Réal Courcelles

The Committee held a meeting on June 28, 2011.

## Fisheries and Health Program

The Niskamoon Corporation believes it is important to maintain the Fisheries and Health Program as a means of enhancing Cree Fisheries and ensuring support from the Public Health Services. The program contributes to community's efficiency and prosperity by supporting development and achievements in key areas.

The Board of Directors of the Niskamoon Corporation selects projects that meet relevance and suitability criteria, including community involvement, profitability, employment creation, youth involvement, observance and promotion of traditional values, and health benefits associated with the consumption of fish.

### Projects under consideration

A number of potential projects are considered as part of the Fisheries Restoration and Development Program, including:

- Assessment of potential harvestable fish stocks
- Monitoring of harvested fish stocks by the Cree
- Infrastructure for fish harvesting, processing, storage and transportation
- Feasibility of a commercial fishery, including fish marketing
- Sports-fishing marketing

Also under consideration are mitigating and remedial measures aimed at restoring subsistence fisheries, including:

- Subsidizing community fisheries
- Providing or facilitating access to fishing sites
- Implementing wildlife enhancement schemes
- Enhancing camp sites for fishing purposes
- Providing technical training to generate relevant local expertise
- Preserving traditional knowledge of fishing and related activities
- Providing fishing and related equipment
- Developing and testing fishing gear
- Fish-farming and restocking of lakes and other bodies of water

**Projects funded in 2011-2012 by community**

Community	Projects					Total
	Traditional	Sturgeon	Tourism	Monitoring	Health Contaminants	
<b>Whapmagoostui</b>						
Number of projects	1					1
Total budget	\$121,096					\$121,096
<b>Chisasibi</b>						
Number of projects	1			1		2
Total budget	\$516,025			\$37,195		\$553,220
<b>Wemindji</b>						
Number of projects	1	3				4
Total budget	\$333,280	\$310,238				\$643,518
<b>Eastmain</b>						
Number of projects	1					1
Total budget	\$364,813					\$364,813
<b>Waskaganish</b>						
Number of projects	1	1				2
Total budget	\$215,000	\$54,842				\$269,842
<b>Nemaska</b>						
Number of projects	1					1
Total budget	\$53,728					\$53,728
<b>Waswanipi</b>						
Number of projects	1					1
Total budget	\$52,877					\$52,877
<b>Mistissini</b>						
Number of projects	4		1			5
Total budget	\$1,694,552		\$99,679			\$1,794,231
<b>Other / Joint Communities</b>						
Number of projects			1	2	1	4
Total budget			\$52,572	\$153,308	\$1,009,143	\$1,215,023
<b>Grand Total</b>						
Number of projects	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>
Total budget	<b>\$3,351,371</b>	<b>\$365,080</b>	<b>\$152,251</b>	<b>\$190,503</b>	<b>\$1,009,143</b>	<b>\$5,068,348</b>

## Training and Employment Programs with Hydro-Québec

As in previous years, the Board of Directors of the Niskamoon Corporation remains committed to training and employment initiatives. In 2011, there was a notable number of student enrolments due in part to our November 2011 recruitment campaign, which reached 272 participants including high-school students and community members in all Cree communities. In addition to the recruitment tour in coastal and inland communities, radio announcements in regional Cree network were aired in February 2012 to foster interest for future candidates and inform them of potential benefits to their professional development.

The Niskamoon Corporation is continuing to support TEHQ students through initiatives that enhance the program's retention rate. For example, for a third consecutive year, the Orientation Session was held in Cantley in the Gatineau region. In August 2011, 23 participants (13 women and 10 men) were enrolled, the second-largest enrolment in TEHQ since the Niskamoon Corporation took over training from Hydro-Québec in 2004. Again

this year, in efforts to ensure optimal orientation and help new students plan their academic year, representatives and partners of the various organizations involved with TEHQ, including Hydro-Québec and educational institutions, were set to make presentations.

To increase the retention rate, some Cree students enrolled in TEHQ were given an opportunity to strengthen their French-language skills by participating in a "francization" program. This program is provided at the Niskamoon Student Centre in Rouyn and will also be available in the year ahead for students at Amos.

### The Apatisiwin Agreement

The Apatisiwin Agreement is designed to provide a total of 150 permanent Cree employees by March 31, 2017. To achieve this objective, the Niskamoon Corporation is working in partnership with the Cree School Board on education and sponsorship and with Hydro-Québec on hiring and retention. The three partners work closely with the training institutions that provide high-quality education and other training benefits for students, including Life Skills Workshops, French Immersion, and francization programs.

The Niskamoon Corporation also operates a unique drop-in centre in Rouyn that provides students



with support measures and where they can meet their Student Life Animators and use services such as computers and francization courses and seek counselling.

As of December 31, 2011, Hydro-Québec has hired 58 Cree employees. The table below shows an active workforce of 47 employees. From this number, 39 have held permanent positions for 2 years or more. Of this total, 12 employees held a permanent position prior to the Apatisiwin Agreement.

Year	Permanent Cree employees	Cree employees with over 2 years of experience
2002	14	—
2003	14	—
2004	14	—
2005	22	8
2006	32	20
2007	31	14
2008	35	15
2009	43	14
2010	45	12
2011	47	39

#### **Cumulative Cree Permanent Workforce in the four trade positions (2002-11)**

Year	Positions	Number and distribution
2002-03-04	Apparatus Mechanic & Apparatus Electrician	13 (9, 4)
2005	Apparatus Mechanic & Apparatus Electrician	21 (17, 4)
2006	Apparatus Mechanic & Apparatus Electrician	31 (23, 8)
2007	Apparatus Mechanic & Apparatus Electrician	30 (22, 8)
2008	Apparatus Mechanic & Apparatus Electrician	34 (24, 10)
2009	Apparatus Mechanic & Apparatus Electrician & Telecom Technician	41 (29, 11, 1)
2010	Apparatus Mechanic & Apparatus Electrician & Telecom Technician & Automation Technician	42 (31, 10, 1)
2011	Apparatus Mechanic & Apparatus Electrician & Telecom Technician & Automation Technician	47 (33, 11, 1, 2)

In 2011, most Cree employees held positions in the vocational employment categories: apparatus electrician (33) and apparatus mechanic (11). This year, Hydro-Québec hired a second Cree employee in Industrial Electronics in Instrumentation and Automation. Currently, three technicians are employed at Hydro-Québec including the first technician hired in 2009, from the Telecom/Computer Program.

#### **Seven new graduates**

The Niskamoon Corporation is proud to recommend the graduates listed below for permanent employment with Hydro-Québec within Eeyou Istchee. There are seven graduates in Automated Systems Electro-Mechanics from Centre Polymétier in Rouyn:

##### **Automated Systems Electro-Mechanics:**

- Bobbish, Charles, Chisasibi
- Brien, Peterson, Mistissini
- Jolly, Greg, Nemaska
- Jolly, Stephanie, Nemaska
- Kistabish, Patrick, Washaw Sibi
- Kistabish-Côté, Billy, Washaw Sibi
- Martinhunter, Annie, Chisasibi

In honour of their accomplishment, the Cree School Board and Hydro-Québec will join the Niskamoon Corporation at the graduation ceremonies hosted by Centre Polymétier in June 2012 in Rouyn.

In August 2012, in Montebello, Quebec the Niskamoon Corporation will host a graduation ceremony and will invite the seven graduates to honour their achievement and underline their determination and perseverance.

#### **Student Enrolment for 2012-13**

The following is the result of the early recruitment campaign conducted in November 2011 in collaboration with the Cree School Board and Hydro-Québec. The list includes returning students.

**Recruitment and retention in 2012**

Institution	Study program	Number of students
Pour Parler, Gatineau	Orientation Program	23
Centre linguistique de Jonquère	French Immersion	6
Centre Elizabeth-Bruyère	Pre-requisites Program	6
Centre Polymétier (Year 1)	Automated Electromechanics	14
Centre Polymétier (Year 2)	Automated Electromechanics	9
Heritage College	Electronic Technology (Telecom/Comp)	2
Cégep de l'Outaouais	Electronic Technology (Telecom/Comp)	3
Cégep de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	Industrial Electronics (Instrumentation/Automation)	4
Cégep de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	Civil Engineering Technology	2
Cégep de Saint-Laurent	Electronic Technology (Telecom/Comp)	2
Collège de Maisonneuve	Electronic Technology (Telecom/Comp)	1
Centre Harricana (Group 1)	Industrial Construction Maintenance Mechanics	14
Centre Harricana (Group 2)	Industrial Construction Maintenance Mechanics	9

**Elephant Thoughts (Achieving Excellence in Science Education)**

Once again this year, the Niskamoon Corporation was pleased to contract the services of Elephant Thoughts to carry out the Niskamoon Sponsored Math & Science Projects in the schools of the Cree School Board.

The focus in the past year was to continue to promote the science curriculum in the program, which has been very successful. Accordingly, schools were encouraged to use Elephant Thoughts science resources extensively in the manner best suited to their needs.

Every year, Elephant Thoughts becomes more important to the success of Cree students, inspiring them to nurture a passion for science, motivating them to continue pursuing higher education, and creating interest in a career in science.

Principals, teachers, and students agree that the Niskamoon/Elephant Thoughts Program in the Cree School Board schools is making a huge, positive and critical difference for so many.

This year, the Elephant Thoughts Program includes:

- Exam Tutoring: last year, 100% of students who attended the after school program in Chisasibi, Waswanipi and Mistissini on a regular basis passed their final exam
- Community Events: exciting programs are offered year-round, and parents are invited to come out and learn with their kids
- Curriculum-Based Science Workshops: they bring the latest and best equipment into the classroom, making science come alive for kids
- Cree Student Mentor/Internship Program: student teachers are leading the afterschool science camps; these paid positions allow high school students to experience what it is like to be a real teacher
- Science and Career Fair Support: help for schools in organizing and providing programming for regional and local fairs
- Science Teacher's Resource Library: support the equipment loan program by training the teachers on its proper use and providing lesson plans
- Professional Development Workshops for Teachers: professional development workshops where teachers are trained to make science fun and exciting

**Summer Student Employment Program**

Students in the TEHQ program are given the opportunity to obtain summer employment with subsidized pay. The Niskamoon Corporation subsidizes a maximum of \$595 per week up to 12 weeks.

Unfortunately, students have difficulty finding summer employment related to their educational programs as they are not yet fully trained. However, many other employers have been eager to hire our students. Students have found employment in southern and northern communities, in such places as Native Friendship centres, band offices, and municipal offices.

This opportunity for growth and on-the-job education has certainly proved to be helpful and beneficial to both the hired students and the organizations they work for.

## Cree Environmental Internship Program

Four interns were accepted in the Cree Environmental Internship Program in 2011: three from Mistissini and one from Waswanipi. As in previous years, interns were greeted into the program with a one-week training program given in Montreal to cover basic theoretical topics on the environment and to prepare them for the summer ahead. All necessary equipment was purchased and mandatory medical exams were completed. Interns followed a second training session in early July given by Waska Resources in the region of James Bay. As in 2010, part of the training was delivered by a former environmental intern, thus allowing for continuity in the program from previous years. Topics covered included hands-on fieldwork and laboratory techniques as well as visits to locations of relevance to the EM-1A/Sarcelle/Rupert Diversion environmental follow-up program. Interns participated in fifteen environmental follow-up programs related to the EM-1 and EM-1A projects.

In addition to their formal training, interns received on-the-job training throughout the summer during their placements. Since the program has been around for five years, environmental firms working in James Bay are very familiar with it and are effective in training interns during their placements.

Since 2007, the Niskamoon Corporation has exposed thirty-three Crees through the Cree Environmental Internship Program, mostly youths, from eight communities to environment-related professions over three months in the summer. These interns worked



mainly for environment teams carrying out mandates as part of the monitoring program for the EM-1A/Sarcelle/Rupert Diversion Project. Thus, more than 100 different placements have been successfully completed over the course of the program. We must not forget that regardless of where interns go following their experience with the Niskamoon Corporation, the experience gained through the internship program will no doubt be an





to the different environmental opportunities available to them. However, given the creation of the Natural Environment Technology NET-DEC training program in autumn 2011, it is recommended to end the Cree Environmental Internship Program in its current form and create a shorter program that better complements the activities of the NET-DEC program. As the Niskamoon Corporation sets its sights on new goals and programs, we must always remember the benefits to the Cree Nation of developing Cree youths' abilities and enormous potential. On behalf of the 33 interns who have graduated from this program, we would like to thank the Niskamoon Corporation's Board of Directors for its ongoing support to this innovative training program.

asset for them for many years to come. Many interns stated that there is an overall lack of work opportunities for youth in the communities, and many summer jobs tend to consist of monotonous clerical work. The Cree

Environmental Internship Program has provided them with a great opportunity to improve their personal skills and abilities through, at times, demanding work – being always busy in the outdoors.

Overall, the project has been very successful at exposing young Crees



## The Natural Environment Technology Program

In 2011, the Natural Environment Technology (NET) Program leading to a Diploma of College Studies (DEC) was launched. The NET Program is designed specifically for Cree students, with instruction given in English at Centre d'Études collégiales de Chibougamau.

The Natural Environment Technology Program is a provincially recognized professional course of study for people wishing to work in the environment sector, including such fields as natural resource management, sustainable development, and environmental protection.

The NET Program enables students to develop skills based on an integrated management approach that takes into consideration a given territory's various resources and many users.

Training is often delivered directly in the natural environment. Real-life working situations and activities are included in the training program during each of the two summers between courses and in the final session.

The Natural Environment Technology Program includes 2 specialization options:

- Wildlife management, including wildlife sampling, enhancements, and management;
- Environmental protection, including waste management, water quality, and erosion prevention.

Following a year of basic courses, students choose their specialization based on their career interests. This process will be facilitated by their first summer internship, scheduled for 2012, in which they will be exposed for the first time to environment professionals and work.

### The 2011-2014 cohort

After four years of discussions with different partners and stakeholders, the Natural Environment Technology Program finally saw the light of day in September 2011. The launch followed a flurry of activity from January to September to get the program off the ground, as described below.

### Communication plan

A communication plan to promote the NET Program in Cree communities was developed from January to September 2011. Along with the plan, a number of marketing tools (pamphlets, posters, banners)

were also developed in collaboration with Beesum Communications. In efforts to endow the Net Program with a strong and recognizable brand, a logo was designed. It is used in all events in which the program takes part.

### Recruitment tour

In collaboration with the Niskamoon Corporation's Community Coordinators, officials from Centre d'Études collégiales de Chibougamau toured the nine Cree communities in February 2011. Presentations about the NET Program were made and the names of potential students were collected. In total, 45 names were collected. These applicants' academic files were analyzed to establish their eligibility.

### Partners' meeting in Saint-Félicien

A meeting was held in Saint-Félicien on April 7, 2011 with representatives from a number of different stakeholders and potential partners of the Natural Environment Technology Program. A presentation on the NET Program, including its objectives and various components, was made during the meeting; also discussed were its funding requirements. As a result of the meeting, a Pedagogical Committee was created to allow partners to participate in the development of the project. The participants and their respective organizations are presented below:



Name	Organization
Réjean Lavoie Yvon Bellavance Yves Marchand Gilles Lapointe Marc-André Bureau Larry Shepherd	CEGEP Saint-Félicien/ Centre d'Études collégiales de Chibougamau
Kenneth Gilpin George Pisimopeo Marc Dunn Melissa Brousseau	Niskamoon Corporation
Alan Penn Cameron Maclean	Cree Regional Authority
Don Macleod	Consultant
Marlene Mackinnon Jimmy Macleod	Cree Mineral Exploration Board
Jacqueline Leroux	Goldcorp/Mines Opinaca
Lorraine Spencer	Cree School Board
Luc Desrosiers	Waska Ressources
Benjamin Loon	Cree Human Resources Development
Jean-Francois Bourque	Kaweshekami Environnement/Aecom
Michel Desfossés Roger Bouthillette Hélène Saint-Gelais	Hydro-Québec
Gilles Guay	Environnement Illimité



### Program implementation

In September 2011, the first cohort (2011-2014) began the Natural Environment Technology Program in Chibougamau. Although 12 Cree candidates were accepted in the Program (in addition to 3 non-Crees), 7 Cree students enrolled in the program in September (plus 2 non-Crees). On September 27, 2011, the all-new student centre was opened in the former Holy Family School building in Chibougamau, including laboratory facilities that comply with current safety regulations. Since the students lacked some pre-requisites, they were admitted into the Pathways Program. However, by the end of the fall 2011 semester, 4 Crees and 2 non-Crees were officially admitted into the NET Program following their successful completion of all pre-requisite courses.

The community of origin for the four Cree students are as follows: 2 from Chisasibi, 1 from Mistissini, and 1 from Waskaganish. First semester courses include:

2 remedial courses (high school level), 3 regular courses (basic English, French, physical education and humanities) and 3 technical courses directly related to the NET Program. The latter courses placed particular emphasis on fieldwork during the fall semester.

### Student follow-ups

Following up with students is the responsibility of the entire staff, and everyone contributes actively in his or her own way. Conversely, the students are primarily responsible for their own school success, and are expected to pursue their studies in a serious and diligent manner.

When required and depending on the situation, the student life counsellor (a shared resource with the Nursing Program) and the educational consultant (project leader) manage individual interventions with students.

### Help finding lodgings in Chibougamau

Upon their arrival, students receive assistance to find apartments in Chibougamau. As a result, all students were able to secure satisfactory lodgings for 2011-2012.

### Additional student support measures

Additional support measures will be introduced in fall 2012, namely an incentive program linked to academic performance, psycho-social support for students, and subsidies for obtaining a driver's license. These measures will be in place in time for the 2012-2015 cohort, who will join the current group in Chibougamau.



## Remedial Works Program

Along with efforts to place Cree candidates in permanent positions at Hydro-Québec, the Niskamoon Corporation designs, develops, approves, manages, and implements temporary employment initiatives. Consequently, some 1,349 projects have been funded since 2002 in all Cree communities. In the past year, a total of \$4,986,484 was allocated, thereby contributing to 9,096 additional person-days of employment. Since 2002, a total of about 75,096 person-days of employment have been created (see Table 1 for details).

### Project selection criteria

Projects are selected on the basis of their capacity to generate employment for Cree workers. Temporary employment projects target Cree youths or trappers and their family who are directly affected by the La Grande Complex. The criteria applied to the selection of projects also take into account the technical feasibility of the proposed works.

### Scope of the projects

As has been the case since the launch of the Temporary Employment Program, nearly all the projects submitted by Cree proponents can be classified in one of the three (3) main categories of priority employment projects as originally defined by the Apatisiwin Corporation. The projects are designed to improve: (1) access to the territory; (2) shelter during traditional activities; and (3) harvesting conditions (hunting territory and wildlife habitats). The following lists identify the various types of projects included in each of the categories.

### Improved access to the territory

- Snowmobile trails
- ATV trails
- Portages
- Upgrading access roads
- Construction of parking areas
- Construction of hauling ramps and canoe racks (manual jobs)
- Cleaning and marking navigation corridors
- Cleaning streams (for navigation)
- Snowploughing on secondary access roads

### Improved shelter

- Construction of new trapper cabins
- Construction of individual storing facilities (sheds)
- Construction of community storing facilities (warehouses)

### Improved harvesting conditions

- Water-flow areas (creating goose ponds, flyways and goose-feeding areas)
- Shore-cleaning on hydro-electric reservoirs
- Renewal of tree-cutting (moose yards)



Community	Category of Projects				Total
	Improved access	Improved shelter	Elders' wood supply	Improved harvesting conditions	
<b>Chisasibi</b>					
Number of projects	12			19	31
Allocated budget	\$222,877			\$317,647	\$540,524
Total employment (person-days)	435			999	1,434
<b>Wemindji</b>					
Number of projects			1		1
Allocated budget			\$25,000		\$25,000
Total employment (person-days)			n/a		0
<b>Eastmain</b>					
Number of projects	2	5	1	2	10
Allocated budget	\$66,351	\$183,047	\$186,335	\$60,027	\$495,760
Total employment (person-days)	138	310	540	140	1,128
<b>Waskaganish</b>					
Number of projects	12	1	1	5	19
Allocated budget	\$303,857	\$243,769	\$25,000	\$29,789	\$602,415
Total employment (person-days)	588	400	270	93	1,351
<b>Nemaska</b>					
Number of projects	6	18	1	1	26
Allocated budget	\$134,155	\$917,724	\$47,678	\$10,754	\$1,110,311
Total employment (person-days)	207	1,124	168	21	1,520
<b>Mistissini</b>					
Number of projects	18	12	1	7	38
Allocated budget	\$674,681	\$517,816	\$77,393	\$430,595	\$1,700,485
Total employment (person-days)	1,046	685	140	387	2,258
<b>Oujé-Bougoumou</b>					
Number of projects	3		1		4
Allocated budget	\$72,896		\$25,000		\$97,896
Total employment (person-days)	183		120		303
<b>Waswanipi</b>					
Number of projects	10	3		4	17
Allocated budget	\$201,960	\$35,915		\$52,377	\$290,252
Total employment (person-days)	265	96		161	522
<b>Whapmagoostui</b>					
Number of projects			1		1
Allocated budget			\$25,000		\$25,000
Total employment (person-days)			100		100
<b>Washaw Sibi</b>					
Number of projects		1	1		2
Allocated budget		\$73,841	\$25,000		\$98,841
Total employment (person-days)		320	160		480
<b>Total</b>					
<b>Number of projects</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>Allocated budget</b>	<b>\$1,676,777</b>	<b>\$1,972,112</b>	<b>\$436,406</b>	<b>\$901,189</b>	<b>\$4,986,484</b>
<b>Total employment (person-days)</b>	<b>2,862</b>	<b>2,935</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>9,096</b>

Note: Not all person-days were available due to lack of information.

Table 1. Employment projects by community

## Monitoring Committee

### Eastmain-1A and Sarcelle Powerhouses and Rupert River Partial Diversion

The Monitoring Committee is a joint discussion forum made up of seven Hydro-Québec/Société d'énergie de la Baie-James (SEBJ) representatives and eight Cree members representing each of the six communities impacted by the EM-1A/Rupert Diversion Project as well as two regional representatives nominated by the Niskamoon Corporation (one regional representative is on loan from the Cree Regional Authority). Secretarial services are provided by SEBJ. The Monitoring Committee includes the following members:

Member	Entity
Robbie Tapiatic	Cree Nation of Chisasibi
Sammy Blackned	Cree Nation of Wemindji
Norman Cheezo	Cree Nation of Eastmain
Ryan Erless	Crees of the Waskaganish First Nation
Lawrence Jimiken	Cree Nation of Nemaska
Wilbert Shecapio	Cree Nation of Mistissini
Marc Dunn	Niskamoon Corporation
Nadia Saganash	Niskamoon Corporation (from CRA)
Céline Belzile	SEBJ
André Tessier	SEBJ
Jérôme Gingras	Hydro-Québec
Carine Durocher	Hydro-Québec
Réal Courcelles	Hydro-Québec
René Dion	Hydro-Québec
Stéphanie Jacob	Hydro-Québec

As in past years, the Monitoring Committee was busy in 2011, meeting on 13 occasions, with another two meetings held from January to March 2012.

Dates	Meeting number	Location
January 19-20, 2011	55	Rouyn-Noranda
February 16-17, 2011	56	Montreal
March 30-31, April 1, 2011	57	Nemaska
April 14, 2011	58	Montreal
April 27-28, 2011	59	Mistissini
May 25-26, 2011	60	Rouyn-Noranda
June 21-22, 2011	61	Nemaska
July 27, 2011	62	Val-d'Or
September 14-15, 2011	63	Waskaganish
October 19, 2011	64	Chibougamau
November 16, 2011	65	Conference call
November 24, 2011	66	Montreal
December 13-14, 2011	67	Montreal
February 22-23, 2012	68	Montreal
March 27-29, 2011	69	Montreal

In addition to meetings, the Monitoring Committee has a mandate to ensure that information presentations are given in the six impacted Cree communities at least twice a year. Presentations are given to both land users representing impacted traplines as well as the general public. Information tours conducted in the winter present the monitoring programs for the year ahead. Summertime tours present results of the previous year's monitoring programs. Details on the information tours conducted in 2010, first for land users and later for the general public, are presented in the table below.

**Presentations made to Cree land users**

Date	Location	Tallymen	Comments
January 12-13	Nemaska	R16, R17, R18, R19, R20, N23, N24, N24A, N25, M33	Follow-up studies and construction work in 2011, results of water quality monitoring
January 25 (Wemindji)	Wemindji & Eastmain	VC20, VC21, VC22, VC23, VC28, VC34, VC35, RE1	Follow-up studies and construction work in 2011
February 22	Chisasibi	CH33, CH35	Follow-up studies and construction work in 2011
March 8	Mistissini	M25, M26, M33	Follow-up studies and construction work in 2011
April 5	Waskaganish	N1, N2, R4, R5, R11, R12, R13	Follow-up studies and construction work in 2011
July 12	Waskaganish	R5, R11, R13, N2, N9	Results of 2010 follow-up studies
	Mistissini		Meeting deferred to winter 2012
August 30	Nemaska	N23, N24, N24A, N25, R18, R21	Results of 2010 follow-up studies
September 29 (Wemindji)	Wemindji & Eastmain	VC21, VC22, VC23, VC28, VC35	Results of 2010 follow-up studies
	Chisasibi		Meeting deferred to winter 2012

**Presentations for the general public**

Date	Location	Attendees	Comments
January 13	Nemaska	13	Follow-up studies and work in 2011
January 25	Wemindji	15	Follow-up studies and work in 2011
February 21	Chisasibi	16	Follow-up studies and work in 2011
March 8	Mistissini	3	Follow-up studies and work in 2011
April 5	Waskaganish	0	
July 12	Waskaganish	n/a	Results of 2010 follow-up studies
July 18	Waskaganish	+/- 140	AGM – booth
August 4	Mistissini	+/- 250	AGM – booth
August 18	Waskaganish	n/a	2011 cisco action plan, preliminary results of ongoing follow-ups, developments for dip-net fishing
August 31	Nemaska	15	Results of 2010 follow-up studies
September 29	Wemindji	0	
October 3	Waskaganish	n/a	Results of the 2011 fishing season and cisco follow-up studies

**Monitoring the EM-1A/Sarcelle Powerhouses and Rupert River Partial Diversion Project**

November 2011 marked the second anniversary of the impoundment of the Rupert River Diversion Bays. (Refer to the 2010-11 Annual Report of the Niskamoon Corporation for a detailed description of the partial diversion of the Rupert River.)

The Monitoring Committee reviews monitoring programs for the EM-1A/Sarcelle Powerhouses and Rupert River Partial Diversion Project in accordance with the following sequence:

1. Terms of reference: these documents include all pertinent information for the execution of each study prior to its inception. The Committee reviews these documents, and adjustments are made wherever necessary.
2. Study period: comments are brought to the attention of the Committee; adjustments may be made wherever necessary.
3. Pre-final report: prior to the publication of the study report, a pre-final report is reviewed by the Committee to ensure that the conclusions are acceptable to all parties.

2011 marks the second year of data collection following the Rupert River Partial Diversion. Collected data are compared

to study results prior to the diversion (baseline conditions) to evaluate the extent of the change caused by the impoundment of the Rupert diversion bays. Impoundment brings about major ecosystem changes in the newly affected area in the first year. Subsequently, starting in the second year, ecosystems tend to be more stable. For this reason, many follow-up programs begin only at year 2.

The following tables present the various studies reviewed by the Monitoring Committee in 2011. These tables are followed by a more detailed examination of a selection of studies and corrective measures of interest to the Cree, in light of obligations contained in the Boumhounan Agreement and the provincial Certificate of Authorization.

Study reports from 2010 are presented first since much of the Committee's work consists of reviewing reports from the previous year. The results from the previous year have an important influence on how the study will be conducted the following year. Such an adaptive approach allows for adjustments to be made to the monitoring of a project that is constantly evolving. Also presented in the tables are the mitigation measures carried out in 2011 in order to reduce the environmental impact of the project, particularly on land users whose traplines fall within the project area.

		Rupert Diversion Bays	Reduced-Flow Section of the Rupert	Increased-Flow Sector			Multiple Sectors
		Rupert forebay and Tailbay	Lower Rupert	Eastmain-Opinaca	Boyd-Sakami	La Grande Estuary	
Natural environment	Study Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fish populations and communities</li> <li>Developed lake sturgeon spawning grounds (including lower Rupert)</li> <li>Telemetric monitoring of lake sturgeon and lake trout (1)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fish populations and communities</li> <li>Lake sturgeon spawning and larvae drift</li> <li>Juveniles of target species and instream flow effectiveness</li> <li>Anadromous lake cisco in the Rupert</li> <li>Anadromous lake cisco in the Rupert – additional activities (1)</li> <li>Winter conditions in lake whitefish spawning grounds</li> <li>Natural and developed multispecies spawning grounds</li> <li>Enhancements for brook trout in tributaries and migration channels</li> <li>Fish access to tributaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water quality – Eastmain-1</li> <li>Wood debris – Eastmain-1</li> <li>Floating peatlands – Eastmain-1</li> <li>Telemetry and sturgeon spawning – Eastmain-1</li> <li>Rejuvenation cutting – Eastmain-1</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eelgrass</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ice monitoring (Rupert estuary and bay, Rivière Rupert, Rupert diversion bays, increased-flow section)</li> <li>Riparian and aquatic vegetation (Rupert estuary and bay, Rivière Rupert, Rupert diversion bays) (2)</li> <li>Waterfowl (diversion bays, Rupert and Broadback rivers) (2)</li> <li>Canada geese (diversion bays, Opinaca, Boyd and Sakami) (2)</li> <li>Birds of prey (diversion bays and reduced-flow section)</li> </ul>
	Terms of reference	(1) Study that was not part of the environmental follow-up program					(2) Presented to the MC in 2012
Natural environment	Terms of reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fish community follow-up</li> <li>Follow-up of developed lake sturgeon spawning grounds (including lower Rupert)</li> <li>Telemetric monitoring of lake sturgeon and lake trout</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fish community follow-up</li> <li>Follow-up on lake sturgeon spawning and larvae drift</li> <li>Follow-up on juveniles of target species and instream flow effectiveness</li> <li>Follow-up on anadromous lake cisco</li> <li>Follow-up on anadromous lake cisco – additional activities</li> <li>Follow-up on winter conditions – lake whitefish</li> <li>Follow-up on natural and developed spawning grounds</li> <li>Follow-up on enhancements for brook trout and migration channels</li> <li>Follow-up on fish access to tributaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow-up on water quality – Eastmain-1</li> <li>Follow-up on wood debris – Eastmain-1</li> <li>Follow-up on floating peatlands – Eastmain-1</li> <li>Telemetric monitoring and sturgeon spawning follow-up – Eastmain-1</li> <li>Follow-up on coppicing/rejuvenation cutting – Eastmain-1</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow-up on eelgrass</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2010-2011 ice monitoring</li> <li>Riparian and aquatic vegetation follow-up</li> <li>Follow-up on waterfowl and Canada geese</li> <li>Follow-up on birds of prey</li> </ul>
	Study Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wood debris and navigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Voluntary lake sturgeon catch registry – Nemaska</li> <li>Voluntary lake sturgeon catch registry – Waskaganish</li> <li>Voluntary lake cisco catch registry – Waskaganish</li> <li>Follow-up on the Rivière Rupert landscape</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mercury in fish (Lower Rupert, increased-flow section, Rupert diversion bays, Eastmain-1, Opinaca)</li> <li>Cree land use</li> <li>Navigation (increased-flow section: lower Eastmain and Boyd-Sakami)</li> <li>Tourism and recreation (all sectors)</li> <li>Economic spinoffs</li> <li>Workers' sport hunting and fishing</li> </ul>
Human Environment	Terms of reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow-up on clearing, wood debris and navigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Voluntary lake sturgeon catch registry – Nemaska</li> <li>Voluntary lake sturgeon catch registry – Waskaganish</li> <li>Voluntary lake cisco catch registry – Waskaganish</li> <li>Landscape follow-up</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow-up on fish mercury levels</li> <li>Follow-up on trapline use</li> <li>Follow-up on navigation conditions in the increased-flow section</li> <li>Follow-up on recreation and tourism</li> <li>Follow-up on economic spinoffs</li> <li>Follow-up on workers' sport hunting and fishing</li> </ul>
	Study Report						

		Rupert Diversion Bays	Reduced-Flow Section of the Rupert	Increased-Flow Sector			Multiple Sectors
		Rupert forebay and Tailbay	Lower Rupert	Eastmain-Opinaca	Boyd-Sakami	La Grande Estuary	
Natural environment	Mitigation measures 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wetland development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeding of the banks of the Rupert</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lake sturgeon production and stocking</li> </ul>
Human Environment	Mitigation measures 2011		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustaining dip-net fishing at Smokey Hill</li> <li>Goose-hunting ponds</li> <li>Boat ramps</li> <li>Portages</li> <li>Relocation of Cree camps</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access roads and ATV and snowmobile trails</li> <li>Navigation and signage (Rupert diversion bays and Rivière Rupert)</li> <li>Cree commemorative sites</li> <li>Rest stops and observation points</li> <li>Jobsite rehabilitation</li> </ul>

Tables 1 and 2. Study reports and mitigation measures

## Environmental Monitoring Program 2011

### *Eastmain-1 Reservoir: Telemetric monitoring and spawning follow-up of lake sturgeon*

In spring 2011, four telemetry surveys found 27 radio-tagged lake sturgeon adults or juveniles introduced into the reservoir in recent years as part of the EM-1 lake sturgeon hatchery and stocking program. Sixteen individuals were located in the Rivière Bauerman or at its mouth (see Table 3 below).

Sector	Number of sturgeons detected in each sector*
Rivière Bauerman	16
Upstream portion of reservoir and remaining stretch of Rivière Eastmain: KP 350–360	13
Eastmain-1 Reservoir : KP 327–350	8
Eastmain-1 Reservoir : downstream of PK 325	1

\*The same individual may frequent more than one sector

Table 3. Lake sturgeon in the Eastmain-1 Reservoir in spring 2011

As in previous years, the follow-up confirmed that sturgeon prefer the Bauerman and upstream portion of the reservoir. In addition, areas with a high spawning potential were used most, like the fast-flowing stretch between KP 6.2 and KP 6.9 of the Bauerman and the remaining section of the Eastmain above KP 355.

In general, lake sturgeon stocked in the Eastmain-1 Reservoir seemed to have found a suitable habitat. Spawning occurred for a second time in three years in the developed spawning grounds at KP 6.2 of the Bauerman. According to observations made by snorkeling, roughly 30,000 eggs were laid at this site. Eleven sturgeon larvae were captured between June 27 and July 5, confirming successful hatching of eggs laid.

### *Rejuvenation cutting (coppicing)*

Rejuvenation cutting involves cutting short areas of forest in order to enhance a site's wildlife potential by facilitating the growth of deciduous trees such as trembling aspen (poplar). Six sites were developed in 2009 near the shoreline of the Eastmain-1 reservoir, all chosen in cooperation with the affected. The objective of the 2011 follow-up was to determine the effectiveness of this measure. Helicopter surveys are conducted in winter to locate traces of wildlife use.

Tracks of the three species studied (moose, willow ptarmigan and snowshoe hare) were found at most sites.

The tree species preferred by wildlife, such as trembling aspen and birch, together make up 6–45% of

regeneration depending on the site. In general, the Crees participating in the follow-up believed that the level of frequentation of coppiced sites by wildlife has improved.

## Rupert diversion bays

### *Fish communities in the Rupert diversion bays*

The follow-up of fish communities in the Rupert diversion bays is designed to describe the characteristics of fish communities and species in the forebay and tailbay two years after impoundment.

In 2011, 13 fish species were caught in the Rupert diversion bays and control lakes (lakes unaffected by impoundment used for comparison). Fishing yields for all species were slightly higher in the forebay than the tailbay and control lakes (see Table 4 below). In general, yields were better in the impounded area compared to the control lakes.

Species	Catch per unit effort (fish/net-day)		
	Forebay	Tailbay	Control lakes
Effort (net-days)	72	40	24
Lake cisco	3.6	2.1	0.6
Chub	<0.1	0.0	<0.1
Walleye	8.2	7.3	4.2
Undetermined species	<0.1	0.0	0.0
Lake sturgeon	0.0	0.0	0.2
Northern pike	2.0	2.1	1.0
Lake whitefish	2.4	3.4	2.6
Burbot	<0.1	<0.1	0.1
Lake chub	<0.1	<0.1	0.1
White sucker	1.8	1.9	0.8
Longnose sucker	0.4	0.0	0.1
Brook trout	<0.1	0.0	0.0
Trout-perch	<0.1	0.0	0.0
Yellow perch	0.2	0.2	<0.1
Lake trout	0.2	0.0	<0.1
Total	19.0	17.0	10.0

Table 4. Fishing yields at stations in the Rupert diversion bays and reference lakes in 2011

Walleye was the most abundant species in all three sectors. The other species of importance were lake cisco, lake whitefish, northern pike and white sucker. As was observed in the La Grande complex reservoirs, fishing yields were slightly lower than before the impoundment, which may be caused by a dilution effect (the effect of

making a waterbody bigger compared to the previous habitat).

The characteristics of the populations observed two years after impoundment are likely to evolve in the next few years as species react to this new habitat in different ways. A few trends were nevertheless identified in 2011:

- Recruitment of new individuals to the population was higher for northern pike in the diversion bays than in control lakes and was also greater than the pre-impoundment baseline value. High recruitment levels in this species were also observed very soon after impoundment in other La Grande complex reservoirs.
- Generally high levels of walleye recruitment were found in the diversion bays and control lakes. This contrasts with earlier observations in the La Grande complex, where walleye recruitment declined after impoundment.
- Fulton's condition factor values in the three main species (walleye, northern pike and lake whitefish) were higher in 2011 than before impoundment, reflecting a better physiological condition in general. This phenomenon was also observed in other La Grande complex reservoirs shortly after impoundment.

#### ***Lake sturgeon spawning grounds developed in the Rupert diversion bays***

The objective of this follow-up is to determine the use and physical integrity of two spawning grounds developed for lake sturgeon around the Rupert diversion bays: the site at KP 333 of the Rupert River, just upstream of the Rupert forebay, and the site at KP 30.5 of the Misticawissich River.

The physical integrity of the two spawning grounds has not changed since they were constructed and no signs of clogging were observed in 2011. However, despite the suitable habitat conditions and significant sampling effort, the use of these sites by lake sturgeon could not be confirmed, either by the presence of eggs or larval sturgeon. The occurrence of a few spawners at the KP 333 site demonstrates that it is attractive to spawners.

#### ***Telemetric monitoring of lake sturgeon and lake trout in the Rupert forebay***

Under the fish habitat compensation program, spawning grounds for lake sturgeon and lake trout were developed in 2009 in the southern and eastern portions of the Rupert forebay. The general objective of this follow-up is to monitor the movements and distribution of these two species to determine whether spawners remain in the area following impoundment.

After impoundment in November 2009, and particularly in 2010, lake sturgeon explored the Rupert forebay. In 2011, sturgeon movements in general appeared to stabilize, and at the end of the 2011 follow-up, nine individuals remained in the forebay, with 21 individuals eventually able to return, for a total of 30 sturgeon potentially present. Telemetric monitoring of sturgeon around the spawning grounds at KP 333 of the Rupert and KP 30.5 of the Misticawissich showed that sturgeon were not using the KP 30.5 site. However, three male sturgeon were relocated in spring near the KP 333 site and five sturgeon (two males and three females) were detected on the natural spawning grounds at KP 362, also on the Rupert.

Lake trout are more sedentary than sturgeon, and few lake trout left the forebay permanently through Rupert spillway. Consequently, 18 lake trout were still present in the forebay at the end of the 2011 follow-up, the same number as in 2010. Spawners, including two females and six males, were recorded at the station near the developed spawning grounds in former lake RP 062. However, it could not be confirmed whether these individuals had actually frequented these spawning grounds.

#### ***Fish communities in the reduced-flow section of the Rupert River***

The 2011 follow-up aims to describe changes in fish communities in the reduced-flow section of the Rupert River, below KP 314, two years post diversion. Total fishing yields for all species were similar upstream and downstream of the Nemiscau lake area, with the highest yields measured in the lake itself. Throughout the Rupert River, the dominant species is walleye, followed by lake sturgeon, northern pike, and lake whitefish (see Table 5).



Species	Catch per unit effort (fish/net-day)			
	Upstream	Downstream	Lac Nemiscau	Total
Effort (net-days)	39	51	9	99
Lake cisco	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.4
Coregonus spp.	<0.1	0.0	0.1	<0.1
Walleye	4.4	3.5	7.1	4.2
Undetermined species	0.0	0.0	0.1	<0.1
Lake sturgeon	1.9	2.5	0.6	2.1
Northern pike	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.3
Lake whitefish	0.9	0.7	3.7	1.1
Burbot	0.0	<0.1	0.0	<0.1
Lake chub	0.0	0.0	0.1	<0.1
Round whitefish	0.0	0.0	0.1	<0.1
White sucker	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.5
Longnose sucker	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.7
Brook trout	<0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1
Trout-perch	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Fallfish	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
Yellow perch	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.2
Total	10.6	9.9	17.4	10.9

Table 5. Fishing yields in the three sectors of the Rupert in 2011

Total fishing yields in the three sectors were significantly higher in 2011 than in 2005 and 2009 pre-diversion. The higher yields in 2011 cannot be explained by a concentration effect (the same number of fish in less water) since the highest values were obtained in sectors where water levels and volumes were maintained post diversion. The increase may be due in part to the greater abundance of young fish in age classes 1 to 3 produced during the years 2008 to 2011 (pre and post diversion). Higher levels of recruitment are not limited to the Rupert River: strong cohorts of walleye and lake whitefish were also observed in the Rupert River diversion bays and some nearby control lakes in the same periods. As a result, this may be a broader phenomenon that is probably unrelated to the Rupert River partial diversion. Subsequent years of the follow-up will allow the impacts of the partial diversion on fish communities in the Rupert to be determined more precisely.

#### **Lake sturgeon spawning and larval drift**

This follow-up involves the detailed monitoring of the spawning of lake sturgeon in the natural spawning

grounds at KP 216 and KP 281 of the Rupert to determine if the spring instream reserved flow regime allows successful spawning of the species at these sites. Larval drift downstream of the spawning grounds, a good indicator of reproductive success, was also assessed.

Signs of spawning by lake sturgeon (presence of spawning fish or eggs) were observed in both spawning grounds during the 2011 follow-up. The spawning grounds at KP 281 appeared to be used less in 2011 than in 2010. Spawning was of brief duration and low intensity, with only 200 to 300 eggs collected between May 29 and 31.

Larval abundance was slightly lower in 2011 than in 2010 at KP 212, KP 276 and KP 287 (733, 657 and 1,196 larvae respectively) but was still noticeably greater than that observed under natural conditions. In addition, the results seem to suggest that, in 2011, lake sturgeon abandoned the natural spawning grounds at KP 281 to move to the developed site at KP 290. Overall, the instream flow in the Rupert seems to be quite adequate to ensure the reproduction of lake sturgeon.

#### **Target-species juveniles and instream flow effectiveness**

The purpose of this follow-up is to assess the effectiveness of the instream flow regime in preserving the spawning habitats of five target species: lake sturgeon, white sucker, longnose sucker, walleye and lake whitefish.

The timing of the spawning season for lake sturgeon was comparable to that before the diversion. The results also show that at the two spawning grounds studied (KP 216 and KP 281), the areas used by lake sturgeon for spawning were in the same sectors used before the diversion, except that they were farther from the shore, demonstrating the fishes' ability to adapt to the greater bank exposure that occurs under reduced-flow conditions.

Spawning for walleye and suckers began in early May and ended around the third week of May for walleye and early June for suckers. The timing of spawning in these species in 2010 was comparable to that observed before diversion. Numbers of walleye and sucker eggs collected at KP 281 in 2010 were similar to 2003 pre-diversion numbers. Similarly, larger numbers of lake whitefish eggs were found at KP 216 than at KP 281. At KP 281, whitefish egg abundance was comparable to that observed in 2004 at the site.

In general, habitat models developed during the impact assessment for spring-spawning species (walleye, suckers and lake sturgeon) are still able to accurately predict the best spawning areas for these species after diversion, but predictions under operating conditions are a little less precise than under natural conditions.

For lake whitefish, which are fall spawners, the habitat model is no longer able to accurately predict their use of spawning grounds under operating conditions. This species now seems to be using deeper areas in the middle of the river, which had very fast flow and were relatively inaccessible to spawners before diversion.

Overall, the results show that levels of spawning activity in the target species in both spring and fall are at least as high as they were before diversion, confirming the effectiveness of the instream flow regime in maintaining spawning habitats and reproductive success in the target species.

#### **Anadromous lake cisco in the Rupert**

The objective of the follow-up program on anadromous lake cisco is to determine the survival of the population in the Rupert River. The study period begins in fall 2010, when spawning occurs, and ends in spring 2011, when eggs hatch following the spring thaw. The specific objectives of the 2010-11 follow-up are to:

- Describe the spatial distribution and relative abundance of spawners in the spawning grounds in the Rupert downstream of Smokey Hill in fall.
- Estimate larval abundance of the species in the Rupert and Broadback in spring.

Hydroacoustic readings in 2010 confirm that spawners gathered below the Smokey Hill rapids. However, readings also revealed significant changes in the spatial distribution of cisco compared with previous years. Prior to the diversion, cisco gatherings were concentrated and stable over time, but are now more spread out and shift from day to day. These changes may be due to the lower flow velocities associated with the instream flow regime, allowing fish to more easily access the full width of the river.

Around 3.6 million larval cisco were estimated to be present in the Rupert in the spring of 2011, with an additional 117,000 in the Broadback. Based on the four years of observations to date, larval drift occurs over a roughly one-month period between mid-May and mid-June, but is at its highest during a period of approximately a dozen days at the most, with usually a clearly marked peak in larval abundance.

#### **Natural and developed multispecies spawning grounds in the Rupert**

The objective of the follow-up of developed (KP 314, 223, 170 and 110) and natural (KP 281 and 216) spawning grounds in the Rupert River is to determine the physical integrity and use of spawning grounds below Rupert dam, during the Rupert diversion operating phase. Target

species of the follow-up consist of white sucker, longnose sucker, walleye and lake whitefish.

The results show that the developed spawning grounds have maintained their physical integrity and are used in spring by at least one target species.

Concerning the natural spawning grounds, the instream flow regime enables all target species to use the sites at KP 216 and KP 281. Spawning by suckers, walleye and lake whitefish occurred successfully at these sites, with an abundance of eggs produced. According to the results, the KP 216 site is clearly used far more than the KP 281 site, particularly by suckers, which accounted for 97% of the eggs collected at the first site. The KP 216 site was also preferred by coregonids in fall, with over 38,000 coregonid eggs collected, most of them belonging to lake whitefish.

#### **Waskaganish voluntary anadromous cisco catch registry**

The voluntary lake cisco catch registry collects data on cisco harvesting by Waskaganish fishermen during the species' fall migration in the reduced-flow section of the Rupert. In the 2011 fishing season, participating fishermen caught 16,491 cisco (all fishing techniques combined, see Table 6), exceeding the 2010 catch. This year, new fishing sites and a new fishing technique (cast netting) were tested successfully by several anglers.

Fishing technique	Number of fish caught		
	Direct monitoring	Booklets filled out by community members	Total
Dip net	6,180	2,132	8,312
Gill net	4,762	1,674	6,436
Seine net	698	416	1,114
Cast net	86		86
Not specified		543	543
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,726</b>	<b>4,765</b>	<b>16,491</b>

Table 6. Results of lake cisco fishery downstream of Smokey Hill in 2011

#### **Increased-flow section**

##### **Eelgrass**

The objective of the eelgrass follow-up is to determine whether the species has recovered since the decline in eelgrass beds observed in 1998-1999 and to plan communication activities to share this information with users and the Cree communities affected by the project.

Overall, the survey results show that while there is a slight recovery of eelgrass beds in some areas, in others there is very little sign of recovery. At the 87 verification points visited in 2011, eelgrass cover increased in 40% of cases (35 verification points) and remained the same in 33% (29 verification points). At the 23 other verification points, a decrease in cover or the absence of eelgrass was observed.

For the first time since the eelgrass surveys began in 1982, new eelgrass beds were reported just north of La Grande River, between Kakachishuan Point and Goose Bay. In general, vast eelgrass beds can be observed here and there along the coast, from the Conn River in the south to Louis-XIV Point (Cape-Jones) in the north. However, eelgrass distribution and abundance along the coast have not yet reached the levels observed before the decline.

Interviews and flyovers with certain coastal users (coasters) were carried out and a meeting with all users was held in Chisasibi to share perceptions and knowledge on eelgrass. The information received from the Crees corroborated the results obtained in the follow-up, in other words, that beds were not recovering everywhere and eelgrass distribution and abundance had not yet reached pre-decline levels. However, as in 2009, there was still a divergence between the Crees' perceptions of the changes to eelgrass beds and their causes and the information obtained from the systematic monitoring of these habitats by SEBJ and Hydro-Québec.

Once again, the results of the 2011 follow-up show that the recovery of the eelgrass beds is an evolving process and will take time, probably a number of years. Eelgrass distribution will continue to vary depending on local factors (slope, sea floor characteristics, exposure to waves and water depth), isostatic rebound and climatic factors.

### Multiple sectors

#### *Ice cover*

The ice cover follow-up carried out in the winter of 2010-2011 in cooperation with the Crees covered Rupert River, Rupert Bay, Rupert diversion bays, and the increased-flow section. The main purpose is to determine the current state of the ice cover and any changes in it, and support the Cree communities and the Tallymen in assessing ice quality.

A comparison with the preceding winter shows that, in general, there are fewer openings and fewer slush patches in all the study sectors. The thicknesses measured in boreholes showed that the ice was generally a bit thicker this winter than last year at most of the sites. This difference can be explained by the fact that

the winter of 2010-2011 was much more severe than the winter of 2009-2010.

Ice monitoring in the winter of 2010-2011 documented ice dynamics over a large area, allowing a number of sections with different hydraulic regimes to be characterized. The main conclusions drawn for each section are as follows:

- The diversion bay section (forebay and tailbay) and the increased-flow river sections (the Eastmain and the outlets of lakes Boyd and Sakami) freeze later than the other areas, especially in channels and stretches where the flow velocity is relatively high.
- The reduced-flow river section (the Rupert downstream of KP 314) is influenced by the hydraulic structures built to maintain an upstream water level similar to pre-diversion levels. These hydraulic conditions create an intermediate ice regime that falls between the lake and river regimes described above. The areas around rapids and the stretches downstream of weirs are not affected by this intermediate regime.
- Rupert Bay is strongly influenced by oceanographic and weather factors (e.g., tidal currents, winds, maritime storms, etc.) that affect control and modify the properties of the ice fields. The hydraulic changes caused by the Rupert diversion do not appear to affect the ice regime in the bay significantly.

#### *Waterfowl*

The purpose of the follow-up on waterfowl is to determine the abundance and distribution of breeding pairs and broods of waterfowl in the Rupert diversion bays and along the Rupert and Broadback.

In the Rupert diversion bays, the most abundant species in terms of indicated breeding pairs were American black duck, green-winged teal, common loon, common goldeneye, hooded merganser, common merganser and ring-necked duck. In terms of numbers of broods, American black duck and green-winged teal topped the list.

The results of the 2011 follow-up show that the impoundment of the Rupert diversion bays resulted in a decline in breeding populations, but an increase in the number of broods (see Table 7). The late ice breakup in the diversion bays was likely the cause of the decline in the number of breeding pairs frequenting this sector.

	Breeding pairs				Broods			
	Rupert diversion bays		21 control plots		Rupert diversion bays		21 control plots	
	2002-07	2011	2002-07	2011	2002-07	2011	2002-07	2011
Total	443	398	394	489	86	111	47	32
Variation	- 10%		+ 24%		+ 30%		- 32%	

Table 7. Waterfowl breeding pairs and broods in the Rupert diversion bays

In the reduced-flow section, the American black duck was the most abundant species along the Rupert in terms of indicated breeding pairs, but was supplanted by the common merganser in the Broadback. Survey results show that breeding populations increased along the Rupert but declined along the Broadback, used as the reference river (see Table 8 below). The reduced flow in the Rupert therefore resulted in increased reproductive effort by waterfowl breeding pairs.

	Breeding pairs				Broods			
	Rupert (KP 0 to KP 170)		Broadback (KP 0 to KP 179)		Rupert (KP 0 to KP 170)		Broadback (KP 0 to KP 179)	
	2005-09	2011	2005-09	2011	2005-09	2011	2005-09	2011
Total	163.5	212.5	152.5	123.5	26.5	62.0	32.0	33.0
Variation	+ 30%		- 19%		+ 134%		+ 3%	

Table 8. Waterfowl breeding pairs and broods along the Rupert and Broadback rivers

### Canada geese

Canada geese are found in James Bay during the breeding season as well as spring and fall migration. Two distinct populations of Canada geese are present in the territory. The first, the migratory population, occurs in the region during migration, but breeds further north, primarily around Ungava Bay. The second, the Atlantic flyway resident population (long-necks), consists of larger individuals that breed further south and undertake a migration to the James Bay region to molt. The goal of the 2011 surveys was to document the use of reservoirs by the species during spring migration and the molting period; the study area consisted of the Rupert diversion bays and a reference sector, Opinaca Reservoir.

Up to 1,091 migrating Canada geese were recorded within the diversion bay boundaries in 2011, compared with over 2,360 individuals in 2009. Geese were much more abundant in Opinaca Reservoir than in the diversion bays (up to 49,235 individuals in the area of the reservoir surveyed in 2009 and 2011). However, similar to the diversion bays, a decline was observed in geese numbers in the reservoir between 2009 and 2011. The late spring weather in 2011 seems to be the reason for the decline observed in both sectors.

During the summer survey, 109 moulting individuals were found in the Rupert diversion bays, or more than twice the number observed in 2009 (53 individuals). At Opinaca Reservoir, 4,298 moulting geese were found, representing a 30% increase over the baseline.

The main finding of the 2011 follow-up was that fluctuations in Canada goose numbers during the spring and summer surveys in the diversion bays were in general similar to those in the reference sector, compared with the 2009 baseline. Overall, the recent impoundment of the diversion bays does not seem to have had any appreciable short-term effects on the numbers of geese frequenting the diversion bay area during spring migration and the molting period.

### Mercury in fish

The 2011 study on mercury in fish can be divided into two parts:

- Monitoring changes in fish mercury levels in environments likely to be affected by the Rupert diversion, that is, the Rupert diversion bays and stretches of the Nemiscau and Rupert downstream of diversion structures.
- Monitoring environments likely to be affected by the creation of Eastmain-1 Reservoir, that is, the reservoir itself, the stretch of the Eastmain between Eastmain-1 and Opinaca Reservoirs, Opinaca Reservoir and the area immediately downstream of the Sarcelle control structure.

#### Rupert diversion bays and downstream sector

In 2011, two years after the Rupert diversion became operational, mean mercury levels in fish of consumption size in the Rupert diversion bays were 0.19 mg/kg for 500-mm-long lake whitefish, 0.61–1.28 mg/kg for 700-mm-long northern pike and 1.14–1.27 mg/kg for 500-mm-long walleye. The only significant increase in mean levels in comparison with the range of mean levels recorded in nearby natural environments occurred in northern pike caught in the Rupert tailbay.

On the other hand, increased levels in small specimens of all species monitored in both diversion bays, as well as in the Nemiscau downstream of the diversion structures, point to significant increases in mercury levels in all species in these sectors in years to come.

In the reduced-flow section of the Rupert, mean mercury levels measured in 2011 in consumption-size specimens of lake whitefish (0.13–0.19 mg/kg), lake sturgeon (0.18–0.19 mg/kg), northern pike (0.44–0.61 mg/kg) and walleye (0.58–0.77 mg/kg) remained within the range of levels recorded in natural water bodies in the region.

In the section of the Nemiscau downstream of the diversion structures, mean levels above the range of levels measured in natural environments in the region were only obtained in consumption-sized northern pike.

Two years after the commissioning of the Rupert diversion bays, it is still too soon to adequately validate maximum anticipated mercury levels, which will be used as the basis for fish consumption guidelines. The monitoring campaign planned in 2014 should allow these predictions to be reliably validated so that safe fish consumption guidelines can be proposed for these environments.

#### Eastmain-1 Reservoir and downstream sector

Mean mercury levels of 0.28 mg/kg were measured in 500-mm-long lake whitefish caught in 2011 in

Eastmain-1 Reservoir. This is not significantly different from the values obtained in 2007 (0.32 mg/kg) and 2009 (0.38 mg/kg) and remain within the range of levels measured in natural lakes in the region. Trends in mercury levels seem to suggest that peak levels were reached in 2009, four years after the impoundment of Eastmain-1 Reservoir.

On the other hand, six years after the creation of this reservoir, mean mercury levels in 700-mm-long northern pike (1.64 mg/kg) and 500-mm-long walleye (2.30 mg/kg) were significantly higher than those measured in the region's natural lakes (see Table 9 below).

Environment	Mercury levels (mg/kg)		
	Lake whitefish (500 mm)	Northern pike (700 mm)	Walleye (500 mm)
Natural lakes in the region	0.08–0.34	0.30–0.93	0.55–1.47
Eastmain-1 Reservoir	0.28 (b)*	1.67 (a)	2.30 (a)
Sector immediately downstream of Eastmain-1 Reservoir	1.12 (a)	2.12 (b)	2.36 (a)
Opinaca Reservoir	0.31 (b)	1.79 (a)	1.75 (a)
Sector immediately downstream of Opinaca Reservoir	0.43 (a)	1.86 (a)	1.92 (a)

\* For the same species, mercury levels followed by a different letter indicate a significant difference ( $P < 0.05$ ) between the reservoir and the sector immediately downstream.

Table 9. Mercury levels in main fish species in Opinaca and Eastmain-1 Reservoirs and the sectors immediately downstream in 2011

Since mercury is exported downstream of reservoirs, higher mercury levels than those found in natural lakes are also found in all species in the area immediately downstream of Eastmain-1 and Opinaca Reservoirs, as well as in piscivorous species in Opinaca Reservoir. In light of these results and the anticipated maximum mercury levels in these environments, fish consumption guidelines should be reviewed in 2012 in collaboration with the Cree Board of Health and Social Services of James Bay (CBHSSJB).

#### Navigation in the increased-flow section

The purpose of the follow-up on navigation conditions in the increased-flow section is to determine the navigability of navigation corridors designated in 2009 by users in the communities of Eastmain and Wemindji for mapping purposes. The study area covers three bodies of water: the stretch of the Eastmain between KP 162.3 and KP 215 and the Lac Boyd and Lac Sakami

navigation corridors. A few kilometres on Opinaca Reservoir, between dam OA-11 and KP 235, were also surveyed.

Following the field survey conducted in the summer of 2011 in cooperation with the Tallymen concerned, 147 constraints were identified along the approximately 350 km of navigation corridors in the study area. The main constraints found were wood debris and shoals.

The navigation corridor on the stretch of the Eastmain between Eastmain-1A powerhouse and Opinaca Reservoir (OA-11) presented very few navigation difficulties for motorboats. Roughly 40 constraints were identified along the 73-km-long navigation corridor on Lac Boyd, most concentrated in two specific areas of the lake, and long stretches had no constraints at all. On Lac Sakami, fewer than 100 constraints were identified along the 220-km-long navigation corridor on this huge body of water. Several stretches had no constraints.

Overall, travel by motorboat is possible in most of the navigation corridors. As the environmental impact study anticipated, the navigability of these water bodies has been maintained during the operation phase.

#### **Economic spinoffs**

The follow-up on economic spinoffs is designed to assess the spinoffs of construction activities for the Cree and Jamesian communities and the Abitibi-Témiscamingue and Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean regions.

In 2011, Cree participation in the project reached a peak of 76 workers, representing on average 6% of the total workforce, which averaged as many as 1,048 workers monthly. Cree workers came mainly from the communities of Mistissini, Waskaganish and Nemaska, in proportions of 38%, 22% and 10%, respectively.

At the end of 2011, the cumulative value of SEBJ expenditures for the project was \$3,083 million. Of this amount, \$831 million, or 27%, was paid to 37 Cree companies and Tallymen for 316 contracts. This vastly exceeds the amounts provided in the Boumhounan Agreement (\$240 million) and the agreement concerning the Sarcelle powerhouse project (\$50 million).

Lastly, from 2007 to 2011, businesses in Abitibi-Témiscamingue were awarded 72 contracts worth \$66 million, while firms in Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean obtained 59 contracts worth \$336 million.

## **Mitigation measures carried out in 2011**

### **Biophysical environment**

#### **Wetland development**

Hydro-Québec made a commitment to develop 10 ha of wetlands to facilitate goose hunting in the territory of the Cree community of Mistissini. In 2011, remedial work was carried out at the AR-16 disposal site, which was developed in 2010. The work involved plantings to replace aquatic and semi-aquatic plants that did not survive the winter, requiring a total of 475 plants. In addition, on slopes where erosion was observed, green alder seedlings were planted in very high densities: 10,485 seedlings on 0.38 ha, or an average density of roughly 27,000 plants/ha.

#### **Seeding of the banks of the Rupert**

Seeding of the banks of the Rupert River is designed to reduce erosion on exposed banks, which consist mainly of fine materials, and encourage their use by waterfowl. In 2011, 163.6 ha of exposed banks were seeded, either by air (113.1 ha) or by mechanical methods using ATVs (50.5 ha), bringing the total area seeded in 2010 and 2011 under the program to 347.9 ha. All the mechanical seeding was done by the Tallymen themselves.

The seeds planted in 2011 germinated well in general. However, the growth observed was scanty due to the short period of time between seeding and the site visit. Results were better with mechanical seeding than aerial seeding and, similarly, seeding on organic deposits was more successful than on any other substrate.

#### **Lake sturgeon production and stocking**

The lake sturgeon production and stocking program covers a five-year period, from 2008 to 2012. It calls for the introduction of a minimum of 5,000 young-of-the-year (YOY) sturgeon annually in the Rupert basin between KP 170 and KP 110.

Results for 2011, the second to the last year in the program, were exceptional in terms of sturgeon production (see Table 10). A total of nearly 17,800 YOY sturgeon (6–10 cm) and over 88,500 larvae (3–6 cm) were released into the water in the target sector and in other sections of the Rupert and Nemiscau and around the perimeter of Rupert forebay in agreement with the Cree representatives and Tallymen concerned. Since the beginning of the program, the average number of YOY sturgeon released per year has been close to 7,400, which meets the program's objectives.

Area stocked	Development stage of introduced fish	Number of fish released				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
<b>Planned stocking</b>						
Sector where sturgeon population is to be reestablished (KP 110-170 of the Rupert and Lac Jolliet)	Larval (3–6 cm)	9,639	—	7,764	30,024	47,427
	YOY(6–10 cm)	9,101	3,697	5,644	4,997	23,439
Sectors where stocking is to be carried out to offset the catch of spawners (KP 280 of the Rupert)	YOY (6–10 cm)	250	250	—	500	1,000
<b>Supplemental stocking</b>						
Lac Nemiscau	YOY (6–10 cm)	5,131	—	—		5,131
Rivière Nemiscau (KP 20-70)	YOY (6–10 cm)	—	—	5,021	4,101	9,122
Rupert forebay:						
Rivière Misticawissich (KP 19-31)	Larval (3–6 cm)	—	—		24,502	24,502
	YOY (6–10 cm)			2,009	4,140	6,149
Rivière Rupert (KP 329-332)	Larval (3–6 cm)	—	—		34,060	34,060
	YOY (6–10 cm)			3,008	4,060	7,068
<b>Total</b>	Larval (3–6 cm)	9,639	—	7,764	88,586	105,989
	YOY (6–10 cm)	14,482	3,947	15,682	17,798	51,909

Table 10. Results of lake sturgeon stocking program, 2008-2011

## Human environment

### *Sustaining dip-net fishing at Smokey Hill*

Every fall, a number of members of the community of Waskaganish gather on the edge of the Smokey Hill rapids, at KP 24.5 of the Rupert, for the traditional dip-net cisco fishery. During the draft-design studies, Hydro-Québec made a commitment to support the community of Waskaganish in preserving dip-net fishing at Smokey Hill.

The 2011 fishing season is the second one after diversion in which fishermen have had to cope with the new conditions on the Rupert. When users expressed their disappointment in the 2010 fishing season, a joint committee made up of Cree and Hydro-Québec/SEBJ representatives was formed (Smokey Hill Liaison Committee) to respond to the community's wish to be more involved in developing solutions and monitoring results.

In 2011, improvements and reinforcement work were carried out on the two dip-fishing pools constructed the year before. The enhancements, consisting chiefly of stone-lined pools and a network of wooden walkways, were constructed by teams of Cree workers, overseen by two Tallymen who designed the structures based on their knowledge of and experience with this type of fishing. The work was completed in mid-August, three weeks earlier than in 2010, and fishermen were able to use the pools at the beginning of the fishing season. In addition, the new pools are better suited to

the flow conditions on the Rupert than those built the season before.

An exhaustive cisco monitoring program was also implemented to improve our knowledge of the behavior of this species. The 2011 dip-net fishery was significantly more successful than in 2010, eliciting a positive response in the community. Fishermen tried out new fishing sites as well as a new technique, cast netting. According to voluntary lake cisco catch registry, the total catch for the 2011 fishing season was over 16,000 cisco. The catch, once cooked or smoked, was distributed to the community.

#### **Development of wetlands for goose hunting**

At the request of the Tallymen concerned, several decommissioned sites, more specifically sand pits with a till substrate that retains water longer, were recontoured to create ponds for goose hunting, and the area around the ponds was then seeded.

In 2011, two new sites were developed to create goose hunting ponds during the hunting season (spring and fall runoff), while roughly a dozen others were hydroseeded. These sites are mostly located near hydraulic structures on the lower Rupert and in the Ujeck workcamp area.

#### **Relocation of Cree camps**

Owing to the construction of planned structures or the disruptions associated with certain activities, some camps used by the Crees for their traditional activities had to be moved. In addition, camps had to be



constructed so that harvesting activities could continue on some of the traplines affected by the project.

In 2011, three camps and three cabins located at two Cree camps were constructed on trapline R13 (Waskaganish) and a camp located at a Cree camp was constructed on trapline N23 (Nemaska). The Tallymen concerned were given the mandate to carry out the work.

#### **Access roads and ATV and snowmobile trails**

In 2011, in accordance with commitments undertaken with the Tallymen, SEBJ built access roads and ATV and snowmobile trails to provide access to the territory. More than 135 km of these roads and trails were constructed on 13 traplines (see Table 11). Roads provided access to camps or boat launches while ATV and snowmobile trails were mainly to provide access to goose hunting areas and camps.

Community	Trapline	Type of access	Length (km)	Total by community (km)
Mistissini	M18	ATV trail	19	
		Road	6	
	M25	ATV trail	0.5	
			2.4	
		Road	0.7	
			17.8	
M26	ATV trail	3.3	49.7	
Nemaska	N23	ATV trail	0.2	
		Road	0.3	
	N25	Road	2.8	
			0.7	
	R19	ATV trail	9.9	
		Road	8.9	
R21	ATV trail	9.3	32.1	
Eastmain	RE1	ATV trail	11.7	
			2.8	
	VC34	ATV trail	16.9	
			9.4	
	VC35	Snowmobile trail	10.7	52.0
Waskaganish	R13	Road	0.5	0.5
Chisasibi	CH33	Road	0.4	0.4
Total – Roads			38.6	
Total – ATV trails			85.4	
Total – Snowmobile trails			10.7	
Grand total			134.7	

Table 11. Access roads and ATV and snowmobile trails created in 2011

#### **Navigation and signage in the Rupert diversion bays and Rupert River**

In 2011, following a campaign of observations in 2010 carried out with the Tallymen, six contracts to install signage in navigation corridors were awarded to Tallymen, resulting in the installation of 282 signs, erected almost exclusively in the Rupert diversion bays (see Table 12).

The information gathered in the field campaign also led to the production of navigation charts for Tallymen and other users of the diversion bays.

Community	Trapline	Number of signs installed
Mistissini	M18	84
	M25	129
	M26	45
	M33	22
Nemaska	M33	22
	R21	2
	N25	None
Total		282

Table 12. Location of signage in the Rupert and Rupert diversion bays in 2011

## Eastmain-1 Production and Stocking of Lake Sturgeon Program

The EM-1 Production and Stocking of Lake Sturgeon Program aims to create a viable lake sturgeon population in Eastmain-1 Reservoir by stocking and transferring a mix of adults, juveniles, and larvae of lake sturgeon taken from Opinaca Reservoir above the Eastmain/Opinaca diversion point. The program was developed following a request made by Tallymen from Mistissini traplines impacted by the Eastmain-1 Reservoir. The main component of the program is the lake sturgeon hatchery, located near the Eastmain-1 workcamp, used to raise larval sturgeon born in captivity over the course of an entire

summer. These larvae are then released into nature. The hatchery has been in operation since 2004. In 2009, it was transferred from SEBJ to the Niskamoon Corporation to complete the mandate until 2012. Since 2009, Eastmain-based Nemaio Company has been managing the hatchery, in collaboration with its partner Kaweshekami Environnement.

Under the EM-1 production and stocking program, 30 adults and juveniles are taken from the Opinaca River, just upriver from the Opinaca Reservoir, in the spring prior to spawning. A portion of spawning adults are then taken to the hatchery site, located near the Eastmain-1 workcamp,

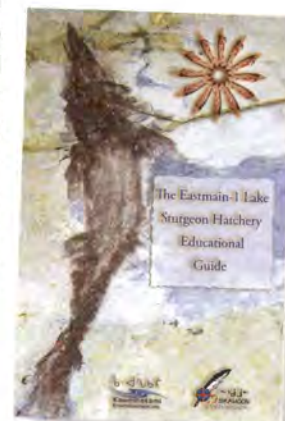


and artificial reproduction takes place on-site. The remaining adults and juveniles are transferred directly into EM-1 Reservoir, near Bauerman River in the upper reaches of the reservoir, where sturgeon have already been located. Subsequently, eggs and larvae born in the hatchery are raised to a length of 6-10 cm over the course of three months and released in Eastmain-1 Reservoir and in the Opinaca River to compensate for the removal of the adults and juveniles. The goal of the project is to release a minimum of 5,000 young-of-the-year into Eastmain-1 and a minimum of 1,500 into the Opinaca River.

In 2012, nearly 100,000 larvae of size 2-3 cm were successfully raised in the hatchery. Due to overcrowding, this surplus was released to allow for the remaining sturgeon to grow to the desired length of 6-10 cm. In total, 6,581 larvae of size 6-10 cm were released into Eastmain-1 Reservoir as well as 1,500 into the Opinaca River. Clearly, the program has had little difficulty meeting its minimum production requirements. The following table summarizes the result of the program since its inception in 2004.

### EM-1 Hatchery Guide

In 2011, in collaboration with Kaweshekami Environnement, the Niskamoon Corporation developed an educational guide for the EM-1 hatchery. The goal of the guide is to provide pedagogical material for school groups that visit the facilities to better understand the goals of the facility and how it works. Emphasis is placed on plain-language explanations and interesting information regarding sturgeon, including Cree traditional knowledge as well as sturgeon conservation. Copies are available upon request from the hatchery.



### Wemindji Lake Sturgeon Population Assessment in Upper Opinaca

Following concerns from the two traplines that border the Opinaca River above the Opinaca Reservoir, VC-28 and VC-29, a preliminary assessment was made of the sturgeon population in this area using both scientific and traditional Cree fishing techniques. Two fishing teams were created to assess the population in the Opinaca and Gipouloux Rivers, both of

Stocking site	Development stage	Stockings									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	
Downstream reach of the Eastmain-1 dam	Larvae (2 cm)	71 000		18 000							89 000
	Larvae (2 to 3 cm)								34 259		34 259
	Larvae (3 to 4 cm)		10 000	14 747		9 169	14 053	16 676			64 645
	Young-of-the-year (6 to 10 cm)	71	19	7 998	13 832	8 095	2 004				32 019
Eastmain 1 reservoir	Larvae (2 to 3 cm)			29 000		20 166					49 166
	Young-of-the-year (6 to 10 cm)		57	10 000	11 809	10 378	5 549	7 000	6 581		44 793
	Juvenile and adults		29	30	29	30	30		30		148
Opinaca River	Larvae (2 to 3 cm)								5 500 + 63 011 (Mischinusaw Lake)		68 511
	Young-of-the-year (6 to 10 cm)				1 571	1 500	2 774	2 000	1 500		9 345

Table 1. Lake sturgeon larvae, young-of-the-year and adults introduced in the downstream reach of the Eastmain-1 dam, the Eastmain 1 reservoir, and Opinaca River from 2004 to 2011



Also included in this study (and as a result of a specific request from the Tallyman for trapline VC-29) was an assessment of lake sturgeon in a series of tributaries that empty into Opinaca River, known as the Mischinusaw Lakes. Fly-overs of the area were conducted to assess the passability of certain obstacles and nets were placed in the different streams along the tributary to attempt to catch sturgeon. While no sturgeon were caught during the study, an Elder in the area confirms having caught sturgeon in the past in these lakes. Furthermore, it does



which empty into Opinaca Reservoir. These teams fished sturgeon for three weeks in areas chosen by the Tallymen, employing both Cree traditional sturgeon nets as well as experimental nets. The age of captured sturgeon was assessed using the pectoral fin. A number of biological characteristics were measured (sex, physical condition, etc.). Fishing teams worked closely with technicians to agree on a protocol to conduct this sampling, and technicians collected the data at the completion of the project. Overall, it is too early to draw conclusions from this study. Nevertheless, the data will be compared with information collected in the future to assess changes in the sturgeon population in the area. The table below summarizes the catches for this program.

not appear that the obstacles present in the tributaries are impassable for adult sturgeon swimming upriver, particularly during spring spawning. As a result, in collaboration with the Tallyman, 63,011 sturgeon larvae sized 2-3 cm, part of the surplus production, were released into these lakes in July.

	Opinaca River	Gipouloux River	Overall results
Fishing effort (net-days)	35	66	101
Total caught	62 (all kept)	30 (16 kept)	92 (78 kept)
Catch per unit effort (number/day/100-ft net)	3.8	0.9	2.4
Sex ratio (% males)	87	69	83
Mean length (inches)	44.6	49.7	45.6
Mean weight (pounds)	19.2	28.1	21.0
Condition factor (Fulton's)	0.54	0.62	0.56
Mean age	41	30	32

Table 2. Lake sturgeon catch success and biological characteristics in the Upper Opinaca Reservoir in 2011

## The Environmental, Health, and Contaminant Research Program

The Environmental, Health, and Contaminant Research Program was established to monitor and respond to health issues related to diet, exercise, and the presence of contaminants (including mercury and other metals) in food sources and in the environment.

### Nituuchischaayihitaa Aschii

As part of the Program, a longitudinal study (“Nituuchischaayihitaa Aschii”) focusing on health and environmental issues was carried out in many communities of Eeyou Istchee, including field work in 2005 and from 2007 to 2009.

The objectives of the study were to assess:

- Exposure to environmental contaminants and nutrient intake (diet)
- Health effects of lifestyle habits and exposure to environmental contaminants
- Links between wildlife, aquatic environments, and human health

In April 2012, a summary of findings was released.

### Dietary habits

The study found that traditional food consumption varied with age and community. Older adults (aged 40 and more) tended to eat more traditional foods; younger people ate more junk food. In some communities, for example, older adults tended to eat more moose than fish. The percentage of people at risk of ill health effects based on their waist circumference was, respectively, over 90% among women and 72% among men. The proportion at risk based on body fat percentage was over 90% for both men and women. Finally, the percentage at risk in terms of obesity was, respectively, 77% for women and 63% for men.

### Dietary conclusions

The study concluded that the presence of obesity revealed a long-term history of food overconsumption, stating that items such as sweets, sweetened beverages, and deep-fried foods could be eliminated with little impact on nutrient intake. The nutrients at greatest risk were vitamins A and D as well as calcium and magnesium. Solutions in this regard include the consumption of traditional foods, which are good sources of vitamins A and D; dairy products, which contain calcium; and vegetables and whole grains, which are excellent sources of magnesium.

Physical activity was recommended to reduce body mass index, percentage body fat, and waist circumference. Energy balance requires both decreased food intake and increased physical activity. The study called for the use of these data in culturally appropriate ways to enhance health among the people of Eeyou Istchee.

The study particularly recommended the promotion of game as a healthy food, called for the fight against junk food to continue, and called for vitamin D supplements for teenagers in winter.

### Contaminants

The presence of mercury, lead, cadmium, and persistent organic pollutants was assessed.

To reduce exposure to mercury, the study recommended continued information on the risk and benefits of eating specific fish species. To reduce exposure to lead, a ban on lead shot was recommended. As smoking was identified as the main source of exposure to cadmium, ceasing the habit was strongly recommended in the study.

As for persistent organic pollutants, plasma concentrations of PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) and pesticides were found to vary from community to community but increased with age. Traditional foods were sources of PCBs and some pesticides, including fish, birds, and other meats. Birds were the only source identified for the brominated fire retardant PBDE-47.

### Zoonotic infection

Zoonotic infections are bacteria and virus infections resulting from the handling of animals and improper food preparation. Zoonotic infections were found to be common. Some cases of pneumonia were probably caused by Q fever (*Coxiella burnetii*). To fight against zoonotic infections, the study recommended the production of a guide on animal-handling for hunters and trappers.

### Proposed activities for 2012-2013

The study calls further epidemiological and statistical analyses to identify contaminant sources more precisely and probe the link between persistent organic pollutants and diabetes and cardio-vascular disease.

The final technical document should be completed in order to summarize findings in seven (7) communities initially and Oujé-Bougoumou and Nemaska subsequently.

The study's main findings should be expressed in plain language to all communities to encourage the population to observe healthy dietary and lifestyle habits.

More specifically, the study calls for the establishment of a Cree hair-to-blood mercury ratio in an effort to set safety standards in this regard.

The study also encourages exploration of the new hypotheses that emerged in its wake, including:

- Cardio-vascular risk factors in teenaged females
- The role of sweet beverages and junk food in insulin resistance and diabetes
- Answering the question, “Who are the healthiest Crees?” (that is, establishing a profile of Crees without chronic disease)
- Identifying key factors for toxoplasmosis by examining the differences between Cree and Inuit communities

Finally, the study calls for discussion of key objectives for a potential follow-up study, especially relevant given the rise of Quebec’s Plan Nord.

## The Georeferenced Database and Document Management System (DMS)

Together, the Georeferenced Database and Document Management System (DMS) enable the Niskamoon Corporation to manage and use information in a structured and efficient manner.

### The Georeferenced Database

The Database is designed to meet the specific requirements of the Niskamoon Corporation for the management of geographic and related information for programs linked to remedial works, fishery restoration and development, and use of the Eenou Indohoun Fund.

The Georeferenced Database handles two main categories of information. The first specifies the actual geographic data in the form of shape files for geographically defined points, lines, and areas of the territory of Eeyou Istchee that are covered by the Niskamoon Corporation’s mandates. The second specifies the geographically referenced tabular data or other types of descriptive text and numerical or graphic information.

### The Document Management System

The Document Management System (DMS) is designed to meet the Niskamoon Corporation’s requirements regarding management of different document types and formats, including agreements, minutes of meetings, reports, maps, PowerPoint presentations, videos, general correspondence, and other files in Microsoft Word or Adobe PDF. The DMS also makes this content more readily accessible to designated users.

The DMS allows users to store, organize, and retrieve electronic files easily. Depending on the user's permission level, the DMS provides the opportunity to upload, view, and download files and other relevant documents.

#### Developments since the last Annual Report

Since April 2011, as part of ongoing efforts to promote the Document Management System (DMS), all minutes of the meetings of Board of Directors from 2009 to 2011 have been entered into the system. Also entered into the DMS were Niskamoon funding agreements (signed by the Corporation and agreement proponents) for 2009, 2010, and 2011.

The integration process designed to record all remedial works and fishery projects in the Niskamoon Information Management System (NIMS) mapping application is well under way.

The Niskamoon Corporation provided computer-related training to Community Coordinators and Juliette Brien, the Data and Technical Officer. A PowerPoint presentation on NIMS was presented by Ms. Brien in December 2011. She received additional training on Windows and MS-Outlook in November 2011. Using these applications, she prepared a new list of impacted traplines for Robbie Tapiatic, our Regional Remedial Works Coordinator. The Corporation is in the midst of making revisions to the Niskamoon Information Management System (NIMS) in preparation for a fall 2012 launch. New data capture and updates are designed to ensure continued transparency. The public is welcome to research past projects by accessing the Document Management System on the Niskamoon Corporation's web site at [www.niskamoon.org](http://www.niskamoon.org).

## Cree Harvesting Claims

Activities associated with the EM-1 and EM1A/Sarcelle/Rupert Partial Diversion Projects may damage Cree installations, camp facilities, equipment, supplies, and harvest products. The Cree Harvesting Claim is a request for monetary compensation for items lost or damaged as a result of the construction or operation of these Projects.

A procedure for Cree Harvesting Claims exists, including an application claim form. Below are instructions for filing out the form.

#### How to file a claim

The claim is filed by completing a form which can be obtained by post or fax at:

Niskamoon Corporation  
Cree Harvesting Claim  
2 Lakeshore Road  
Nemaska, Québec  
J0Y 3B0  
Fax: (819) 673-2111

On (or along with) the form, the following information is required:

- Name and address of claimant
- Trapline number of the claimant
- Date when the damage or loss was discovered
- A detailed description of the event surrounding the damage or loss
- The security report or police report
- A description of the item for which the claim is filed (model, date of purchase, receipt)
- An independent estimate of the value of the items damaged or lost
- After completing the form and attaching a copy of the necessary documents, the claimant needs to sign the solemn declaration included with the form, witnessed by the Band Chief, Coordinator, Secretary or Oath Commissary
- The Band Chief, Councillor, Secretary or Cree Counsellor must verify the validity of the claim and sign the Witness section of the form

The form must be sent to the address mentioned above.

The Niskamoon Corporation will forward the claim to Hydro-Québec.

Upon reception, Hydro-Québec has 45 days to accept or refuse the claim or demand more information regarding the claim.

## List of Funding Agreements awarded since April 1, 2010

As the following table amply demonstrates, the Niskamoon Corporation is active in supporting a broad range of initiatives for the benefit of all Cree communities. Whether this support is in the form of infrastructure design and development, training and employment initiatives, health monitoring and assessment, or the preservation of the Cree cultural heritage, the Corporation works assiduously to provide resources where they are most needed.

AGREEMENT NUMBER	FUND	COMMUNITY	DESCRIPTION	RESOLUTION	TOTAL AMOUNT
2010-33	Cree Employment	Whapmagoostui	RW Projects Traplines GW12 and GW06	1011-03	78,336 \$
2010-34	Cree Employment	Wemindji	RW Projects Traplines VC13-10, VC25-2, VC25-3, VC26-14, VC26-15 & Addendum	1011-04 & 1011-244	103,102 \$
2010-35	Boumhounan Indohoun	Nemaska	RW Projects Trapline N25	1011-05	66,098 \$
2010-36	Boumhounan Indohoun	Nemaska	RW Projects Trapline N24	1011-06	35,609 \$
2010-37	Boumhounan Indohoun	Nemaska	RW Projects Trapline N23	1011-07	53,017 \$
2010-38	Boumhounan RW	Nemaska	RW Projects Trapline N25	1011-08	6,496 \$
2010-39	Nadoshtin Agreement	Jimikin	RW Projects Trapline M18	1011-09	41,590 \$
2010-40	Boumhounan RW	Mistissini	RW Projects Trapline M33	1011-10	64,515 \$
2010-41	Cree Employment	Waswanipi	RW Projects Trapline W05	1011-11	55,028 \$
2010-42	Cree Employment	Whapmagoostui	IIRW Projects Traplines GW24, 04, 11 and 25	1011-13	98,291 \$
2010-43	Cree Employment	Chisasibi	IIRW Projects Traplines CH5-17 and CH6-7	1011-14	26,357 \$
2010-44	Cree Employment	Mistissini	IIRW Projects Trapline M1B	1011-15	29,904 \$
2010-45	Boumhounan EMIA/ Rupert Mercury and Nameess Funds	Wemindji	Revitalization of the sustainable fisheries program 2010-2011	1011-20	370,572 \$
2010-46	HQ-Eeyou	Chisasibi	CTA Chimnan Three Landing Craft	1011-21	215,570 \$
2010-47	HQ-Eeyou	Wemindji	Summer Arts & Science Program	1011-22	15,000 \$
2010-48	HQ-Eeyou	COTA	CHRP/Cree HQ Working Group on Tourism and Cultural Industries	1011-23	21,000 \$
2010-49	HQ-Eeyou	CNACA	CHRP/Cree HQ Working Group on Tourism and Cultural Industries	1011-24	21,000 \$
2010-50	Nameess	Eastmain	Cree Lake Sturgeon Population Assessment Eastmain & Opinaca Rivers	1011-28	8,717 \$
2010-51	Nameess	Wemindji	Cree Lake Sturgeon Population Assessment Eastmain & Opinaca Rivers	1011-28	8,998 \$
2010-52	TEHQ Program	Chisasibi	James Bay Eeyou School Québec Field Trip 2010	1011-27	14,950 \$
2010-53	Cree Employment	Chisasibi	RW Projects Traplines CH14-8, CH16-24, CH18-17, CH37-20 and CH35-28	1011-49	133,197 \$
2010-54	Cree Employment	Eastmain	RW Ski-doo Trails Trapline RE03-A	1011-50	5,166 \$
2010-55	Boumhounan RW	Waskaganish	Channel Markers 2010	1011-51	38,437 \$
2010-56	Boumhounan RW	Nemaska	RW Projects Trapline N24	1011-52	54,500 \$
2010-57	Boumhounan RW	Nemaska	Cabins Facilities and Spring Camps Traplines R18 and R20	1011-54	32,356 \$
2010-58	Boumhounan EMIA/ Rupert Mercury	Nemaska	Namesstekw Program and Project 2010	1011-56	99,469 \$
2010-59	Nameess	Waswanipi	Fisheries Program 2010	1011-57	61,467 \$
2010-60	Nameess	MLessard	Waswanipi Program for monitoring Fish Populations 2010	1011-58	20,313 \$
2010-61	Nadoshtin and EMIA Mercury Fund	Eastmain	2010 Coastal Fish Harvesting for the Community	1011-59	344,491 \$
2010-62	HQ-Eeyou	Chisasibi	Heritage Projects 2010-2011	1011-60	582,198 \$
2010-63	Boumhounan RW	Nemaska	Aboriginal Day	1011-61	12,000 \$

AGREEMENT NUMBER	FUND	COMMUNITY	DESCRIPTION	RESOLUTION	TOTAL AMOUNT
2010-64	HQ-Eeyou	Nemaska	Old Nemaska Gathering 2010	1011-62	50,000 \$
2010-65	HQ-Eeyou	Chisasibi	Mamoweewod 2010	1011-63	50,000 \$
2010-66	Boumhounan RW	Waskaganish	Aboriginal Days 2010	1011-64	15,000 \$
2010-67	HQ-Eeyou	Waskaganish	Annual Youth Canoe Brigade 2010-2011	1011-65	30,000 \$
2010-68	HQ-Eeyou	Waswanipi	Traditional Gathering Chiwetaw 2010	1011-66	50,000 \$
2010-69	HQ-Eeyou	Wemindji	16th Annual Canoe Expedition Old Factory River 2010	1011-67	20,000 \$
2010-70	Boumhounan RW	Eastmain	Mahihkanish Summer Camp and Pow Wow 2010	1011-68	51,023 \$
2010-71	HQ-Eeyou	Cultural Institute	Aanischaakamikw Cultural Institute and Addendum for modification on the schedule of payments	1011-69	1,500,000 \$
2010-72	HQ-Eeyou	Cultural Institute	Aanischaakamikw Foundation Contribution to Acquisition Fund and Addendum for modification on the schedule of payments	1011-69	1,500,000 \$
2010-73	HQ-Eeyou	Mistissini	2010 Inter Band Games	1011-71	10,000 \$
2010-74	Names	CBHSSJB	Environmental Health Contaminants 2010-2011 and Addendum	1011-72 & 226	1,163,106 \$
2010-75	TEHQ Program	Training Programs	Pour parler 2010 Orientation Session	1011-27	119,698 \$
2010-76	Names	Wemindji	Sturgeon Summer Fishing Project on Opinaca River 2010	EC1011-04	77,332 \$
2010-77	Names	Eastmain	Sturgeon Summer Fishing Project on Eastmain River 2010	EC1011-05	159,450 \$
2010-78	Cree Employment	Whapmagoostui	RW Projects Traplines GW16 and GW17	1011-91	89,170 \$
2010-79	Cree Employment	Chisasibi	RW Projects Traplines CH3-13, 15-20, 29-1 and 34-03	1011-92	128,844 \$
2010-80	Cree Employment	Waskaganish	Log Cabin Trapline R10	1011-93	21,165 \$
2010-81	Cree Employment	Mistissini	RW Projects Traplines M11, M22, M27, M33, M35, M39, M12, M11 and Addendum	1011-94 & 332	158,008 \$
2010-82	Boumhounan Indohoun	Mistissini	RW Projects Trapline M25 Cabin Construction	1011-95	42,142 \$
2010-83	Nadoshtin RW	Mistissini	RW Projects Trapline M14A	1011-96	134,249 \$
2010-84	HQ-Eeyou	Whapmagoostui	Canoe Expedition and Traditional Gathering 2010	1011-97	70,000 \$
2010-85	HQ-Eeyou	Chisasibi	Traditional Pow Wow 2010	1011-98	10,000 \$
2010-86	HQ-Eeyou	Chisasibi	Eeyou Traditional Healing Gathering	1011-99	10,000 \$
2010-89	HQ-Eeyou	CNACA	Traditional Sewing Training Proposal 2010	1011-102	37,772 \$
2010-90	HQ-Eeyou	Mistissini	Traditional Gathering and Youth Canoe Expedition 2010	1011-103	50,000 \$
2010-91	Boumhounan RW	Mistissini	Rest Areas Improvement Project	1011-104	29,260 \$
2010-92	HQ-Eeyou	Oujé-Bougoumou	Traditional Blueberry Gathering and Wilderness Canoe 2010	1011-105	53,650 \$
2010-93	Names	Whapmagoostui	Fishing Training Lac Bienville and Asdukawdwabeech 2010	1011-106	136,873 \$
2010-94	Names	MLessard	Whapmagoostui Monitoring Fishing and Preparation 2010	1011-107	24,939 \$
2010-95	Names	Chisasibi	Family Fishing Program 2010-2011	1011-108	471,055 \$
2010-96	Names	MLessard	Chisasibi Program Monitoring Family Fishing	1011-109	38,900 \$
2010-97	EM1 Mercury	Waskaganish	Traditional Fishing at Kaashikaauk and North Coastal Fishery	1011-110	97,314 \$



AGREEMENT NUMBER	FUND	COMMUNITY	DESCRIPTION	RESOLUTION	TOTAL AMOUNT
2010-98	EM1 Mercury	Mistissini	Smoked Fish Project 2010	1011-111	225,663 \$
2010-99	Names	Oujé-Bougoumou	Smoked Fish and Fishing Facility Projects Summer 2010	1011-112	56,452 \$
2010-100	Names	MLessard	Oujé-Bougoumou Program Monitoring Smoked Fish Project 2010	1011-113	19,972 \$
2010-101	Boumhounan EM1A/ Rupert Mercury	MLessard	Mistissini Program Monitoring Smoked Fish Project 2010	1011-123	26,003 \$
2010-102	TEHQ Program	Training Programs	French Immersion Program TEHQ Students	1011-127	94,000 \$
2010-103	Boumhounan RW	Waskaganish	Smokey Hill Community Fishing Project	EC1011-06	362,066 \$
2010-104	Boumhounan Indohoun	Waskaganish	Trapline R11 Cowboy Camp Upgrade	EC1011-07	37,056 \$
2010-105	Boumhounan RW	Mistissini	Aftermath Excursion 2010 and Addendum to change name of proponent	EC1011-09	56,203 \$
2010-106	HQ-Eeyou	Whapmagoostui	Subsidy Program 2010-2011	1011-128	300,000 \$
2010-107	HQ-Eeyou	Chisasibi	Elders Outdoor Retreat	1011-129	64,730 \$
2010-108	Names	Americree	Eastmain Sport Fishing Packages & Marketing Plan Phase II	1011-130	115,963 \$
2010-109	HQ-Eeyou	Eastmain	Purchase of new canoes and equipment	1011-131	20,000 \$
2010-110	HQ-Eeyou	Waskaganish	Snow Shoe Making Course 2010	1011-132	58,219 \$
2010-111	HQ-Eeyou	Nemaska	Develop Tourism Brochure and Outdoor Community Signage	1011-133	10,000 \$
2010-112	HQ-Eeyou	Oujé-Bougoumou	Community Health Trails Fal 2010	1011-134	79,594 \$
2010-113	HQ-Eeyou	Mistissini	Marketing Proposal 2010-2011 for Tourism Division	1011-135	100,000 \$
2010-114	HQ-Eeyou	Mistissini	Cree Medicines Teaching Project 2010-2011	1011-136	189,974 \$
2010-115	HQ-Eeyou	CRA	Youth Council journey Through The Heart of Eeyou Istchee	1011-137	20,000 \$
2010-116	Names	COTA	Eeyou Istchee Tourism Tradeshow Strategy 2011	1011-138	61,240 \$
2010-117	Cree Employment	Chisasibi	RW Projects Traplines CH1, CH12, CH21, CH27, CH31 and CH36	1011-139	190,863 \$
2010-118	Boumhounan RW	Wemindji	RW Projects Traplines VC17-8, VC17-9, VC17-10, VC19-5 and VC20-8	1011-140	48,586 \$
2010-120	Boumhounan RW	Nemaska	RW Projects Traplines R14, N24, N24A, N25 and N23	1011-142	320,847 \$
2010-121	Nadoshtin RW	Nemaska	RW Projects Trapline R19	1011-143	147,281 \$
2010-122	Boumhounan RW	Mistissini	RW New Cabins Traplines M33 and M14A	1011-144	113,763 \$
2010-123	Cree Employment	Mistissini	RW Projects Traplines M2, M9, M14b, M23, M38A and M47A	1011-145	164,183 \$
2010-125	Names	Eastmain	Fall Fishing Campaign and Addendum	1011-163, 1011-172 and 1112-80	215,283 \$
2010-126	Boumhounan RW	Wemindji	Solar Panels Project 2010	1011-168	360,069 \$
2010-127	Boumhounan RW	Jimikin	RW Projects Trapline RM18	1011-167	249,344 \$
2010-128	Nadoshtin Indohoun	Sibi	Reconnaissance Visits Trapline R19	EC1011-10	37,406 \$
2010-129	Boumhounan RW	Nemaska	New Cabins and Porches Trapline R17	EC1011-11	106,857 \$
2010-130	HQ-Eeyou	CRA	CNYC Traditional Routes Project	EC1011-14	40,000 \$
2010-131	Boumhounan EM1A/ Rupert Mercury	Nemaska	Production of a Cree Fishing DVD of the Nemestek Program	EC1011-15	7,029 \$
2010-132	Names	MLessard	Eastmain Program Monitoring Fish Populations	EC1011-16	29,203 \$
2010-133	Cree Employment	CBHSSJB	Science & Technology Proposal 2010 Youth Healing Services	1011-177	25,000 \$
2010-134	HQ-Eeyou	Waskaganish	Elders Wood Cutting Program 2010-2011	1011-178	25,000 \$
2010-135	HQ-Eeyou	Chisasibi	RW Projects Traplines CH16-26 and CH20-11	1011-179	55,093 \$

AGREEMENT NUMBER	FUND	COMMUNITY	DESCRIPTION	RESOLUTION	TOTAL AMOUNT
2010-136	HQ-Eeyou	Wemindji	RW Projects Traplines VC18-6, VC18-7, VC18-9 and VC24-7	1011-180	39,809 \$
2010-137	Boumhounan RW	Wemindji	RW Projects Traplines VC21-8 and VC21-9	1011-181	17,710 \$
2010-138	Boumhounan RW	Waskaganish	RW Projects Trapline RE-01	1011-182	11,385 \$
2010-139	HQ-Eeyou	Waskaganish	RW Projects Trapline R09	1011-183	13,202 \$
2010-140	HQ-Eeyou	Waswanipi	RW Projects Trapline W25,. W23B, W21A, W25B and W25A	1011-185	44,607 \$
2010-141	Boumhounan RW	Eastmain	RW Projects Trapline RE-02	1011-186	175,432 \$
2010-142	HQ-Eeyou	Eastmain	RW Projects Traplines RE-3A and RE-4	1011-187	16,543 \$
2010-143	Boumhounan RW	Eastmain	Maipo Enhancement and Ski-doo Trails Trapline VC35	1011-141 & 188	59,233 \$
2010-144	HQ-Eeyou	Oujé-Bougoumou	RW Projects Traplines O52, O54, O59, O60, O60A, O62	1011-189	211,071 \$
2010-145	Boumhounan RW	Mistissini	RW Projects Trapline M14A	1011-190	49,565 \$
2010-146	HQ-Eeyou	Mistissini	RW Projects Traplines M33, M1, M38, M46B and M1A	1011-191	218,465 \$
2010-147	SEBJ Contract 1LR-032-1-17	Waskaganish	Navigation and Traditional Fishing on the Rupert River	1011-127	89,010 \$
2010-148	SEBJ Contract 1LR-032-1-17	Nemaska	Navigation and Traditional Fishing on the Rupert River	1011-127	100,050 \$
2010-149	Nadoshtin Indohoun	Nemaska	Patio and Interior Insulation Trapline R19	EC1011-20	9,548 \$
2010-150	Boumhounan RW	Nemaska	RW Projects Trapline M33	EC1011-22	87,772 \$
2010-151	Boumhounan RW	Jimikin	RW Projects Trapline M18	EC1011-123	24,330 \$
2010-152	Boumhounan RW	Waskaganish	RW Projects Trapline R13	EC1011-24	23,451 \$
2010-153	Boumhounan RW	Waskaganish	Ice Monitoring Program 2011	1011-212	73,623 \$
2010-154	Boumhounan EM1A/ Rupert Mercury	Wemindji	Revitalization of Sustainable Fisheries Project 2010-2011	1011-213	161,171 \$
2010-155	Boumhounan EM1A/ Rupert Mercury	MLessard	Wemindji Program Monitoring Fish Populations Winter 2011	1011-214	25,372 \$
2010-156	EM1, EM1A Mercury & Names	Nemaska	Winter Fishery Project 2011	1011-215	196,285 \$
2010-157	Boumhounan EM1A/ Rupert Mercury	MLessard	Nemaska Program Monitoring Fish Populations Winter 2011	1011-216	26,655 \$
2010-158	HQ-Eeyou	Whapmagoostui	Holistic Project 2011	1011-218	335,274 \$
2010-159	Boumhounan RW	Eastmain	Winter Journey 2011	1011-219	20,000 \$
2010-160	Boumhounan RW	Eastmain	Wood Cutting Program 2011	1011-220	200,376 \$
2010-161	Cree Employment	Chisasibi	RW Projects Trapline CH18-18	1011-243	17,439 \$
2010-162	Cree Employment	Wemindji	RW Projects Trapline VC12-9	1011-244	31,710 \$
2010-163	Boumhounan RW	Wemindji	RW Projects Trapline VC28-7	1011-245	7,076 \$
2010-164	Boumhounan RW	Eastmain	RW Projects Trapline VC30	1011-246	28,462 \$
2010-165	Boumhounan RW	Waskaganish	Community Aircraft, Rupert Bay Scenic Park & Trapline R04	1011-247	209,457 \$
2010-166	Boumhounan RW	Mistissini	RW Projects Trapline M33	1011-249	76,497 \$
2010-167	Cree Employment	Oujé-Bougoumou	RW Projects Traplines O48A, O53, O58 and O61	1011-251	124,719 \$
2010-168	Nadoshtin RW	Mistissini	RW Ski-doo Trail Trapline M14A #2	1011-250	52,094 \$
2010-169	Boumhounan and Nadoshtin RW	Nemaska	Wood Supply Program for Elders 2010	EC1011-25	54,921 \$
2011-01	HQ-Eeyou	Mistissini	Dabwetanam Science Trip	1011-273	40,000 \$



AGREEMENT NUMBER	FUND	COMMUNITY	DESCRIPTION	RESOLUTION	TOTAL AMOUNT
2011-02	Boumhounan EM1A/ Rupert Mercury	Waskaganish	Traditional Ice Fishing 2011	1011-257	71,473 \$
2011-03	Boumhounan EM1A/ Rupert Mercury	Mistissini	Lake Fish Study 2011	1011-258	91,500 \$
2011-04	HQ-Eeyou	Chisasibi	Snowshoe Making Course 2011 - 2 Parts	1011-259	149,562 \$
2011-05	HQ-Eeyou	Waskaganish	Aashuumiih Youth Winter Journey 2011	1011-260	10,000 \$
2011-06	HQ-Eeyou	Nemaska	Winter Journey 2011	1011-261	10,000 \$
2011-07	Boumhounan RW	Waskaganish	RW Projects Trapline N01	1011-263	26,724 \$
2011-08	Cree Employment	Oujé-Bougoumou	Wood Cutting Project Fall 2010	1011-264	25,000 \$
2011-09	Nadoshtin RW	Mistissini	RW Projects Trapline M14-A	1011-265	66,038 \$
2011-10	Boumhounan RW	Mistissini	RW Projects Trapline M25	1011-266	33,538 \$
2011-11	Boumhounan RW	Mistissini	RW Projects Trapline M26	1011-267	69,543 \$
2011-12	Cree Employment	Mistissini	RW Projects Trapline M47	1011-268	39,640 \$
2011-13	Cree Employment	Mistissini	RW Projects Trapline M47-A	1011-269	39,513 \$
2011-14	Boumhounan EM1A/ Rupert Mercury	MLessard	Waskaganish Program for Monitoring Fish	1011-294	20,489 \$
2011-15	HQ-Eeyou	Chisasibi	Elders Firewood Project 2011	1011-295	25,000 \$
2011-16	HQ-Eeyou	Waswanipi	Youth Winter Journey and Elders Wood Program 2011	1011-296	35,000 \$
2011-17	HQ-Eeyou	Whapmagoostui	Winter Gathering Journey Walk 2011	1011-297	10,000 \$
2011-18	HQ-Eeyou	Chisasibi	RW Projects Traplines CH16-7 CH33-20 and CH36-40	1011-320	77,043 \$
2011-19	Cree Employment	Chisasibi	Spring Airlifts & Fall Flights 2011-2012 & subsequent years	1011-321	450,000 \$
2011-20	Boumhounan RW	Wemindji	RW Projects Traplines VC20-9 and VC23-12	1011-322	46,681 \$
2011-21	Boumhounan RW	Wemindji	Winter Wood Cutting Program 2010-2011	1011-323	31,245 \$
2011-22	HQ-Eeyou	Wemindji	RW Projects Trapline VC24-4	1011-324	5,630 \$
2011-23	Boumhounan RW	Wemindji	Snow Removal Program 2010-2011	1011-325	60,000 \$
2011-24	HQ-Eeyou	Eastmain	RW Projects Traplines RE02 and RE03	1011-326	38,500 \$
2011-25	Boumhounan RW	Eastmain	RW Projects Trapline VC34	1011-327	8,103 \$
2011-27	Nadoshtin RW	Eastmain	Spring Airlift 2011	1011-329	262,867 \$
2011-28	Nadoshtin RW	Eastmain	Riverbank Stabilization Phase 3A and 3B	1011-330	716,000 \$
2011-29	Boumhounan RW	Waskaganish	Spring Airlift Program 2011	1011-331	343,644 \$
2011-30	Boumhounan RW	Mistissini	RW Projects Trapline M33	1011-332	42,719 \$
2011-31	Nadoshtin RW	Mistissini	RW Projects Trapline M14A	1011-333	89,911 \$
2011-32	HQ-Eeyou	Mistissini	RW Projects Trapline M48	1011-334	39,640 \$
2011-33	Cree Employment	Waskaganish	II RW Projects Traplines N06, N12 and N15	1011-335	27,478 \$
2011-34	Boumhounan RW	Eastmain	Construction of a cabin	EC1011-28	25,231 \$
2011-35	Names	Mistissini	Fish Harvesting Project	1112-04	85,672 \$
2011-36	Names	Waskaganish	Sturgeon Fishery Project 2011	1112-05	54,842 \$
2011-37	Names	Wemindji	Upper Opinaca Reservoir Sturgeon Fishing and Hatchery guide	1112-06	140,699 \$
2011-38	Names	Wemindji	Upper Opinaca Reservoir Sturgeon Preliminary Assessment	1112-07	132,123 \$
2011-39	Names	Wemindji	Sturgeon Spawning Campaign	1112-08	37,416 \$
2011-40	HQ-Eeyou	Chisasibi	Heritage Projects 2011-2012	1112-10	748,634 \$

AGREEMENT NUMBER	FUND	COMMUNITY	DESCRIPTION	RESOLUTION	TOTAL AMOUNT
2011-41	HQ-Eeyou	Mistissini	Renovations at Louis-Joliett Camp	1112-11	124,000 \$
2011-42	Boumhounan Archaeology	CRA	Boumhounan Archaeology & Cultural Program 2011-2012	1112-14	370,000 \$
2011-43	HQ-Eeyou	Chisasibi	RW Projects Traplines CH27-17, CH36-41 and CH37-21	1112-16	85,606 \$
2011-44	Nadoshtin and Boumhounan RW	Nemaska	RW Log Cabins Facilities Trapline R19	1112-17	225,000 \$
2011-45	Boumhounan RW	Nemaska	RW Log Cabins Facilities Traplines R21, N25, M33, R16 and R17	1112-18	375,000 \$
2011-46	Boumhounan RW	Nemaska	RW Projects Traplines N25, R21, R16, N23 and N24A	1112-19	232,248 \$
2011-47	Nadoshtin RW	Mistissini	RW Projects Trapline M14A	1112-20	65,597 \$
2011-48	Boumhounan RW	Mistissini	RW Projects Trapline M25	1112-21	56,223 \$
2011-49	HQ-Eeyou	Mistissini	RW Projects Traplines M51 and M35	1112-22	79,708 \$
2011-50	HQ-Eeyou	Nemaska	RW Projects Trapline M2-A	1112-42	36,894 \$
2011-51	TEHQ Program	Chisasibi	James Bay Eeyou School Science, Art and Culture Trip 2011	1112-02	20,516 \$
2011-52	Cree Employment	Chisasibi	RW Projects Traplines CH1-13, CH15-21, CH16-28, CH29-30 and CH34-4	1112-44	139,214 \$
2011-53	Boumhounan RW	Waskaganish	Nottaway, Pontax and Rupert Rivers Channel Markers 2011	1112-45	34,003 \$
2011-54	Cree Employment	Mistissini	RW Projects Traplines M8 and M11	1112-46	28,766 \$
2011-55	Nadoshtin RW	Mistissini	RW Projects Trapline M14-A	1112-47	353,521 \$
2011-56	Boumhounan RW	Jimikin	RW Projects Trapline M18	1112-48	300,905 \$
2011-57	Cree Employment	Oujé-Bougoumou	RW Projects Trapline O59	1112-49	21,758 \$
2011-58	Boumhounan RW	Eastmain	RW Projects Trapline VC35	1112-50	38,171 \$
2011-59	Boumhounan RW	Mistissini	RW Projects Trapline M26	1112-88	205,525 \$
2011-60	HQ-Eeyou	CTA	Boat and Canadian Firearms Safety Courses Training	1112-59	40,000 \$
2011-61	HQ-Eeyou	Chisasibi	Mamoweewodow 2011	1112-60	50,000 \$
2011-62	HQ-Eeyou	Cree Indian Center	Traditional Pow Wow 2011	1112-61	10,000 \$
2011-63	HQ-Eeyou	Waskaganish	Aboriginal Day and Youth Council Annual Canoe Brigade 2011	1112-62	27,575 \$
2011-64	HQ-Eeyou	Nemaska	Paddle & Traditional Tools Making & Old Nemaska Gathering	1112-63	73,288 \$
2011-65	HQ-Eeyou	Oujé-Bougoumou	Traditional Foods Cleaning, Training Program, Wilderness Canoe Excursions and Blueberry Gathering 2011	1112-64	126,826 \$
2011-66	HQ-Eeyou	Mistissini	Traditional Gathering 2011	1112-65	30,000 \$
2011-67	HQ-Eeyou	Waswanipi	Traditional Gathering 2011 and Waswanipi Day 2011	1112-66	60,000 \$
2011-68	Names	Chisasibi	Family Fishing Program 2011	1112-78	516,025 \$
2011-69	Names	Wemindji	Fisheries Project 2011 and Addendum	1112-79 & 95	333,280 \$
2011-70	Boumhounan EM1A/ Rupert Mercury	Mistissini	Smoked Fish Project 2011	1112-82	308,759 \$
2011-71	Names	Waskaganish	Smokey Hill Community Fishing Project 2011	1112-91	215,000 \$
2011-72	Names	Waswanipi	Cultural Fishing Project 2011	1112-84	52,877 \$
2011-73	Names	Kaweshekami	Monitoring fishing programs Waswanipi, Mistissini, Eastmain	1112-83, 85 & 92	61,232 \$
2011-74	Names	Eastmain	Coastal Fish Harvesting for the Community	1112-89	364,813 \$
2011-75	Names	CBHSSJB	Environmental Health Contaminants Program 2011-2012	1112-93	1,009,143 \$



AGREEMENT NUMBER	FUND	COMMUNITY	DESCRIPTION	RESOLUTION	TOTAL AMOUNT
2011-76	Cree Employment	Training Programs	Pour Parler Aug. 2011 Orientation Session	1112-02	129,766 \$
2011-77	Cree Employment	Training Programs	Elephant Thoughts 2 year program 2011-2013	1112-02	822,504 \$
2011-78	Names	Nemaska	2011 Summer Fishery Program	1112-90	53,728 \$
2011-79	Names	MLessard	Chisasibi Program Monitoring Family Fishing	1112-94	37,195 \$
2011-80	HQ-Eeyou	Chisasibi	RW Projects Traplines CH3-14, CH11-15, CH26-8, CH3-15, CH27-18, CH31-17, CH33-21, CH36-42, CH36-43	1112-96	250,455 \$
2011-81	Boumhounan RW	Eastmain	Maipo Enhancement Work and Ski-Doo Trail Trapline VC35	1112-97	98,320 \$
2011-82	Boumhounan RW	Eastmain	RW Cabins for Trapline RE01	1112-98 & 1112-150	83,117 \$
2011-83	Boumhounan RW	Waskaganish	Parking Area Projet KM 26 and 64-2011 and Construction of Walking Trail 2011 Trapline R11	1112-99	20,237 \$
2011-84	Boumhounan RW	Waskaganish	Shell Cabins Project 2011	1112-100	243,769 \$
2011-85	HQ-Eeyou	Mistissini	RW Traplines M47A and M14B Completion of Cabin, ATV Trail, Goose Corridor and Traditional Log Shelter	1112-101	48,760 \$
2011-86	Boumhounan Indohoun	Mistissini	RW Trapline M25 New Cabin	1112-102	44,589 \$
2011-87	Boumhounan RW	Mistissini	RW Projects Traplines M25 and M33 Goose Corridor, Blinds and New Cabin	1112-103	80,220 \$
2011-88	HQ-Eeyou	Washaw Sibi	Cree Nation of Washaw Sibi RW	1112-104	73,841 \$
2011-89	Boumhounan RW	Mistissini	Caniapiscou and La Grande River Traditional Fishing and Mistissini Nitchequon Fishnig and Fish Harvesting Project	1112-109	673,678 \$
2011-90	HQ-Eeyou and Names	Mistissini	Traditional Cree Fishing and Chisheinu Chiskutamaachewin Project Proposal 2011-2012	1112-110	914,271 \$
2011-91	Boumhounan Mercury	Mistissini	Traditional Fishing Project Open Water and Ice Covered Lakes Submission	1112-111	385,850 \$
2011-92	HQ-Eeyou	Whapmagoostui	Whapmagoostui Wood Cutting Project 2011	1112-113	25,000 \$
2011-93	HQ-Eeyou	Chisasibi	Traditional Pow Wow 2011	1112-114	10,000 \$
2011-94	HQ-Eeyou	Eastmain	3rd Annual Traditional Gathering Sept. 16, 17, 18 2011	1112-115	36,950 \$
2011-95	HQ-Eeyou	Eastmain	Proposal Eastmain River Canoe Brigade 2011	1112-116	10,500 \$
2011-96	HQ-Eeyou	James Bay Cree Cultural Education Centre	JBCCEC Request for Funding for Nishiyuu Aamaamuwiit Cree Cultural Gathering	1112-117	65,000 \$
2011-97	HQ-Eeyou	Beesum	Beesum Communications Grants to Aboriginal Writers, storytellers and Publishers	1112-118	16,000 \$
2011-98	HQ-Eeyou	CBHSSJB	Nishiyuu Life Skills Personal Development Program	1112-119	170,000 \$
2011-99	TEHQ Program	Training Programs	French Immersion Program TEHQ Students with Les Ateliers Alpha Enr.	1112-02	94,000 \$
2011-100	Names	Whapmagoostui	Fishing and Preparations Clearwater Lake and Gamsminstukjowig 2011	EC1112-03	121,096 \$
2011-101	Names	Kaweshekami	Monitoring fishing programs Mistissini and Whapmagoostui	EC1112-04	92,076 \$
2011-102	Boumhounan Indohoun	Mistissini	RW Trapline M18	EC1112-05	52,572 \$
2011-103	Boumhounan RW	Eastmain	RW Cabins for Traplines VC35	1112-98 & 1112-150	61,759 \$
2011-104	HQ-Eeyou	Chisasibi	RW Traplines CH1-14, 29-31 and 33-22	1112-137	40,610 \$
2011-105	HQ-Eeyou	Wemindji	Wood Cutting and Snow Removal Program 2011-2012	1112-138	85,000 \$
2011-106	Boumhounan RW	Nemaska	RW Traplines R17, R19, R20, N23 and N24	1112-139	193,785 \$
2011-107	HQ-Eeyou	Mistissini	RW Traplines M9, M12, M23, M27, M36, M38 and M38A	1112-140	173,511 \$

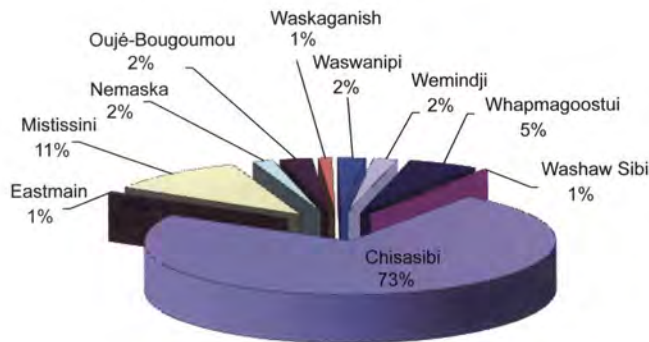
AGREEMENT NUMBER	FUND	COMMUNITY	DESCRIPTION	RESOLUTION	TOTAL AMOUNT
2011-108	Boumhounan RW	Neeposh	RW Traplines M25 ATV Trails and 3 crossings	1112-141	47,269 \$
2011-110	Boumhounan RW	Waskaganish	RW Trapline R12, R04 and R13	1112-143	50,550 \$
2011-111	HQ-Eeyou	Waskaganish	RW Traplines R01A and R09 and Elders Wood Program	1112-144	61,945 \$
2011-113	HQ-Eeyou	Waswanipi	RW Traplines W01, 05A, C, D, 16, 21C, 22, 23B, 24A, 27 & 53	1112-146 & 1112-199	245,716 \$
2011-114	Names	COTA	Eeyou Istchee Tourism Tradeshow Strategy 2012	1112-186	52,572 \$
2011-115	Names	Mistissini	Marketing Proposal 2011-2012 Tourism Division	1112-187	99,679 \$
2011-116	HQ-Eeyou	Eastmain	Recreation & Cultural Department 1st Annual Moose Festival	1112-188	10,000 \$
2011-117	HQ-Eeyou	Washaw Sibi	Wood cutters project	1112-189	25,000 \$
2011-118	HQ-Eeyou	Chisasibi	RW Trapline CH12-12	1112-193	41,726 \$
2011-119	HQ-Eeyou	Eastmain	RW Trapline RE-03	1112-194	28,058 \$
2011-120	HQ-Eeyou	Waskaganish	RW Trapline R08	1112-197	59,537 \$
2011-121	HQ-Eeyou	Chisasibi	RW Traplines CH1-14, CH3-16, CH15-22 and CH18-19	1112-205	63,992 \$
2011-122	Nadoshtin RW	Eastmain	Wood Cutting Program 2012	1112-206	186,335 \$
2011-123	HQ-Eeyou & Boumhounan RW	Nemaska	Wood Supply Program for Elders	1112-207	47,678 \$
2011-124	HQ-Eeyou	Mistissini	RW Traplines M11, M34 and M34A	1112-209	39,879 \$
2011-125	Boumhounan RW	Mistissini	RW Trapline M25 Storage Shed	1112-210	18,939 \$
2011-126	Boumhounan RW	Mistissini	Wood Cutting Project for Elders and Widows	1112-211	77,393 \$
2011-127	HQ-Eeyou	Oujé-Bougoumou	RW Traplines 052 & 054 and Wood Cutting Project Fall 2011	1112-212	76,138 \$
2011-128	HQ-Eeyou	Mistissini	Awashish Outdoor Adventures Marketing Activities	1112-216	64,400 \$
2011-129	HQ-Eeyou	Whapmagoostui	Cultural Outing Assistance Cree Langage Teacher	1112-217	27,870 \$
2011-130	Nadoshtin RW	Eastmain	Shanoush Productions Life Stories of Tallymen and Women	1112-218	62,636 \$
2011-132	HQ-Eeyou	CTA	Cree Elders as Instructors DEC Training Program	1112-228	6,444 \$
2012-01	HQ-Eeyou	Waswanipi	Snow Removal Program 2010-2011	EC1112-12	75,000 \$
2012-02	HQ-Eeyou	Waskaganish	RW Traplines R01-A and R09	EC1112-13	16,765 \$
2012-03	TEHQ Program	Training Programs	Waswanipi Willie J. Happyjack School Science Trip 2012	1112-02	19,226 \$
2012-04	Boumhounan RW	Waskaganish	Ice Monitoring Program 2012	EC1112-14	70,000 \$
2012-05	HQ-Eeyou	Eastmain	Winter Cultural Teachings 2012 and Tent/Canvas Making	EC1112-16	36,018 \$
2012-06	Boumhounan RW	Waskaganish	Traditional Cooking Project 2012	EC1112-17	59,740 \$
2012-07	HQ-Eeyou	Waskaganish	Aashuumih Winter Journey 2012	EC1112-18	10,000 \$
2012-08	HQ-Eeyou	Mistissini	Journey of Wellness 2012	EC1112-19	10,000 \$
2012-09	HQ-Eeyou	COTA	Grands Prix du Tourisme Québécois 2012	EC1112-20	5,000 \$
2012-10	HQ-Eeyou	Waswanipi	Waswanipi Cree Nation to Attikamekw Nation	EC1112-21	5,000 \$
2012-11	Boumhounan RW	Wemindji	2012 Revitalization of the Sustainable Fisheries Program	EC1112-22	88,520 \$
2012-12	Boumhounan RW	Nemaska	Winter Fisheries Project 2012	EC1112-23	145,230 \$
2012-13	HQ-Eeyou	Whapmagoostui	2011-12 Transportatoin Subsidy Program	1112-236	300,000 \$
2012-14	HQ-Eeyou	Chisasibi	Restauration and Preservation of the Migratory Bird Habitat	1112-237	1,115,000 \$
2012-15	HQ-Eeyou	Oujé-Bougoumou	Wellness Journey 2012	1112-239	10,000 \$
2012-16	HQ-Eeyou	Chisasibi	RW Traplines CH14-10, 18-20, 33-23, Snow Removal and Elders Wood Supply 2012	1112-241	272,550 \$



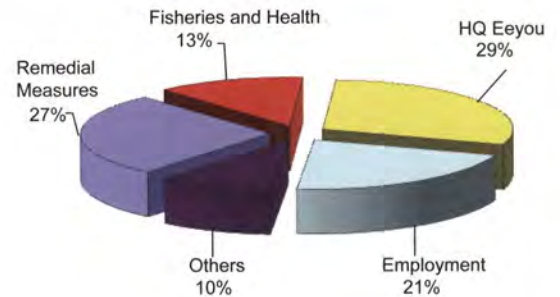
AGREEMENT NUMBER	FUND	COMMUNITY	DESCRIPTION	RESOLUTION	TOTAL AMOUNT
2012-17	Boumhounan RW	Waskaganish	Maintenance existing Skidoo Trails 2012 Traplines R13 & R05	1112-243	36,622 \$
2012-18	HQ-Eeyou	Mistissini	RW Traplines M3, M22, M46B, M48 and M56	1112-244 & EC1213-04	164,931 \$
2012-19	Nadoshtin RW	Eastmain	Pictorial History of the Ease-Mhen-Ewe Sibi	1112-238	50,000 \$
2012-20	Nadoshtin RW	Eastmain	Eastmain Spring Airlift	1112-242	262,867 \$
2012-21	Boumhounan RW	Mistissini	RW Trapline M18	1112-245	86,234 \$
2012-22	Boumhounan RW	Mistissini	RW Trapline M33	1112-295	45,577 \$
2012-23	HQ-Eeyou	Mistissini	RW Trapline M39	1112-295	34,261 \$
2012-24	HQ-Eeyou	Mistissini	Mahiikin Remedial Works Project Trapline M47	EC1213-04	39,640 \$
2012-25	Boumhounan RW	Waskaganish	Spring Airlift Program 2012	EC1213-01	558,557 \$
2012-26	Boumhounan RW	Nemaska	2012 Spring Airlift	EC1213-02	42,575 \$
2012-27	HQ-Eeyou	Chisasibi	RW CTA Spring Flights 2012 and Goose Corridor CH36-41	1213-01	521,980 \$
2012-28	HQ-Eeyou	Wemindji	RW Project at LG3 Aera Trapline VC24	1213-02	23,529 \$
2012-29	Boumhounan RW	Waskaganish	Weistche's New Cabins Project Smokey Hill Landing	1213-03	47,586 \$
2012-30	Boumhounan RW	Nemaska	RW Trapline M33	1213-05	57,602 \$
2012-31	Nadoshtin Indohoun	Nemaska	RW Trapline R19 3 Phases Clearing and Mechanical Projects	1213-06	83,613 \$
2012-32	HQ-Eeyou	Eastmain	RW Trapline RE-3A	1213-07	57,241 \$
2012-33	Boumhounan RW	Waskaganish	RW Project McLeans Camp Proposal 2011	1213-08	86,355 \$
2012-34	HQ-Eeyou	Mistissini	RW Trapline M36 Trails, Waterfowl Areas and Goose Corr.	1213-09	78,866 \$
2012-35	HQ-Eeyou	Waswanipi	RW Traplines W3, /10A, W21B, W23, W23A, W24, W5B, W25	1213-10	262,007 \$
2012-36	TEHQ Program	Chisasibi	Waapinchikush School Trip to Montreal 2012		34,500 \$
2012-37	HQ-Eeyou	Whapmagoostui	Eeyou Culture Research Project	1213-42	321,788 \$
2012-38	HQ-Eeyou	Wemindji	Old Factory Visit, Summer Camp and Nashababichju	1213-44	85,500 \$
2012-39	HQ-Eeyou	Waskaganish	Youth Annual Canoe Brigade 2012	1213-45	20,000 \$
2012-40	HQE/Boumhounan Indohoun	Mistissini	Traditional Fishing and Chisheinu Chiskutamaachewin	1213-46	709,732 \$
2012-41	HQ-Eeyou	Waswanipi	Youth Winter Journey 2012 and Youth Canoe Brigade 2012	1213-47	25,000 \$
2012-42	HQ-Eeyou	Cultural Institute	Aanischaaukamikw Cultural Institute Grand Opening	1213-48	20,000 \$
2012-43	HQ-Eeyou	CNACA	Cree Heritage Rivers Program	1213-49	22,520 \$
2012-44	HQ-Eeyou	Chisasibi	Heritage Projects 2012-13 and Women Gathering 2012	1213-43	377,315 \$
2012-46	SEBJ	Waskaganish	Spring Goose Hunting Navigation and Traditional Fishing	1112-246	89,010 \$
2012-47	SEBJ	Nemaska	Spring Goose Hunting Navigation and Traditional Fishing	1112-246	100,050 \$

## Data Charts

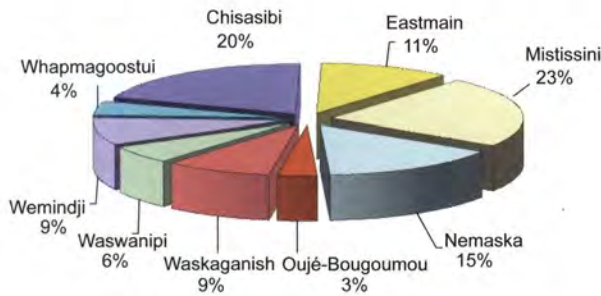
HQ Eeyou by Community – 2002-2012



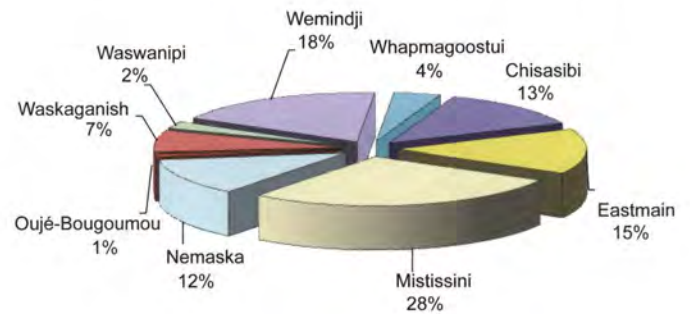
Programs – Actual 2002-2012



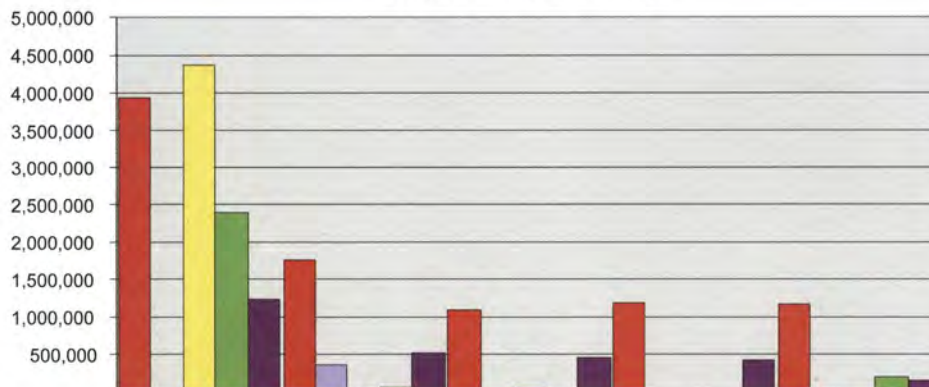
Remedial Works Program by Community – 2002-2012



Fisheries Program by Community – 2002-2012



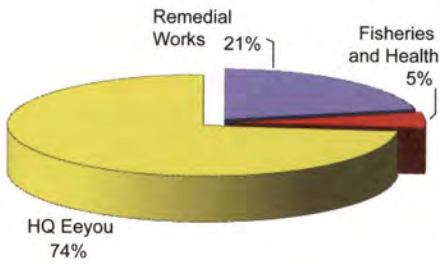
Regional Cree Entities



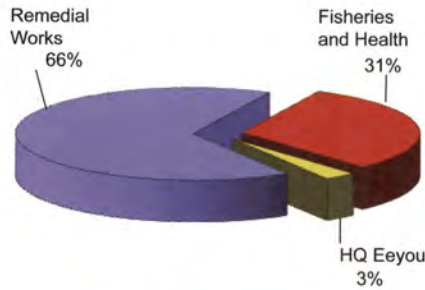
	2002-2007	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
■ CBHSSJB	3,928,778	1,752,817	1,091,437	1,188,106	1,179,143
■ Cree Elders Association	-	356,850	-	-	-
■ CTA	4,364,852	10,000	45,000	-	6,444
■ Archaeology - Nadoshtin *	2,399,814	53,220	-	-	201,992
■ Archaeology - Boumhounan *	1,242,528	517,500	450,048	429,973	160,856

\* Projects managed by the CRA

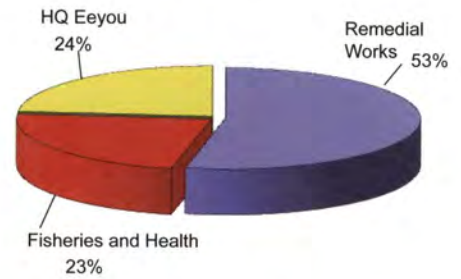
**Chisasibi**  
Per Program 2002-2012



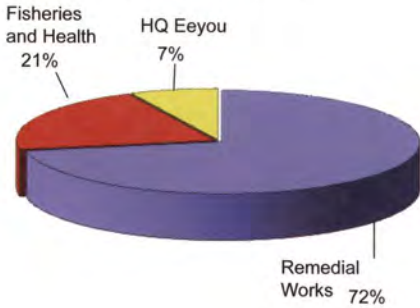
**Eastmain**  
Per Program 2002-2012



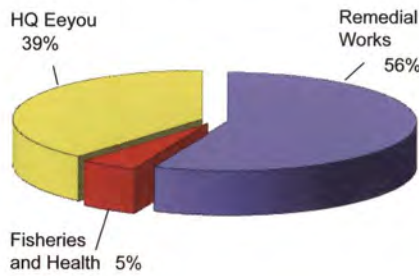
**Mistissini**  
Per Program 2002-2012



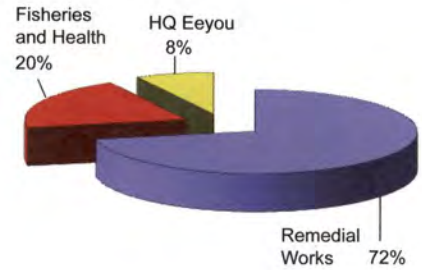
**Nemaska**  
Per Program 2002-2012



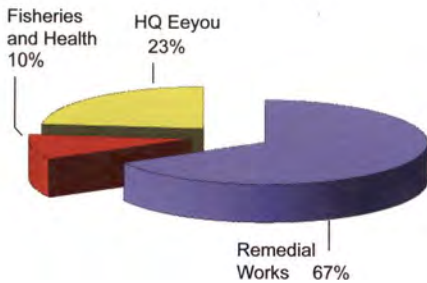
**Oujé-Bougoumou**  
Per Program 2002-2012



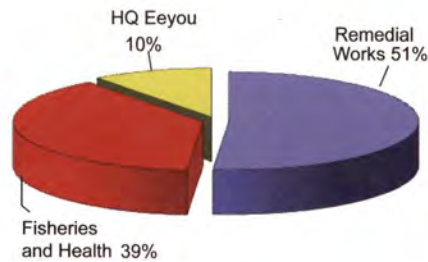
**Waskaganish**  
Per Program 2002-2012



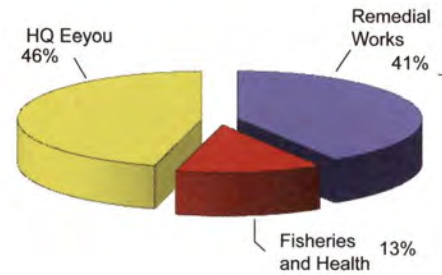
**Waswanipi**  
Per Program 2002-2012



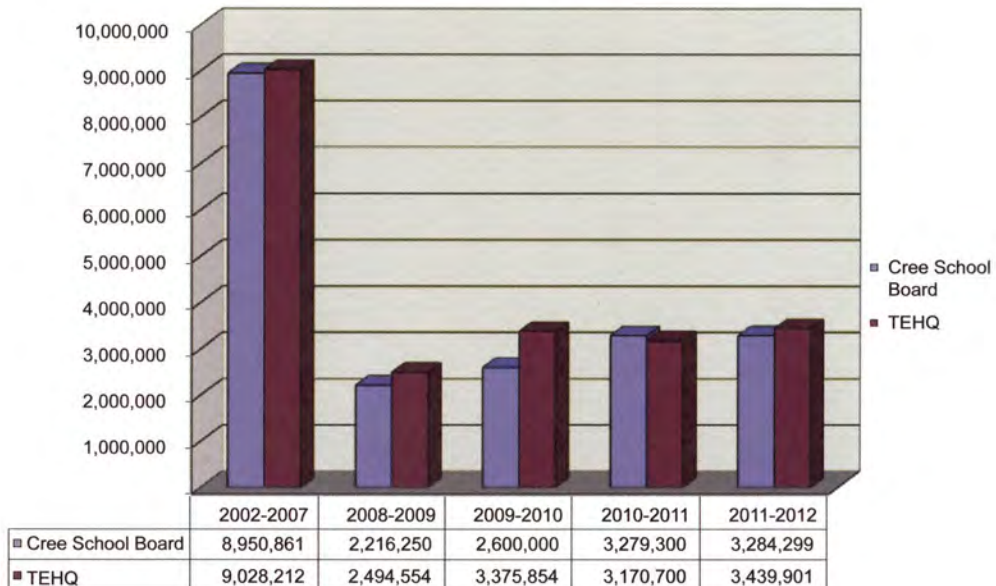
**Wemindji**  
Per Program 2002-2012

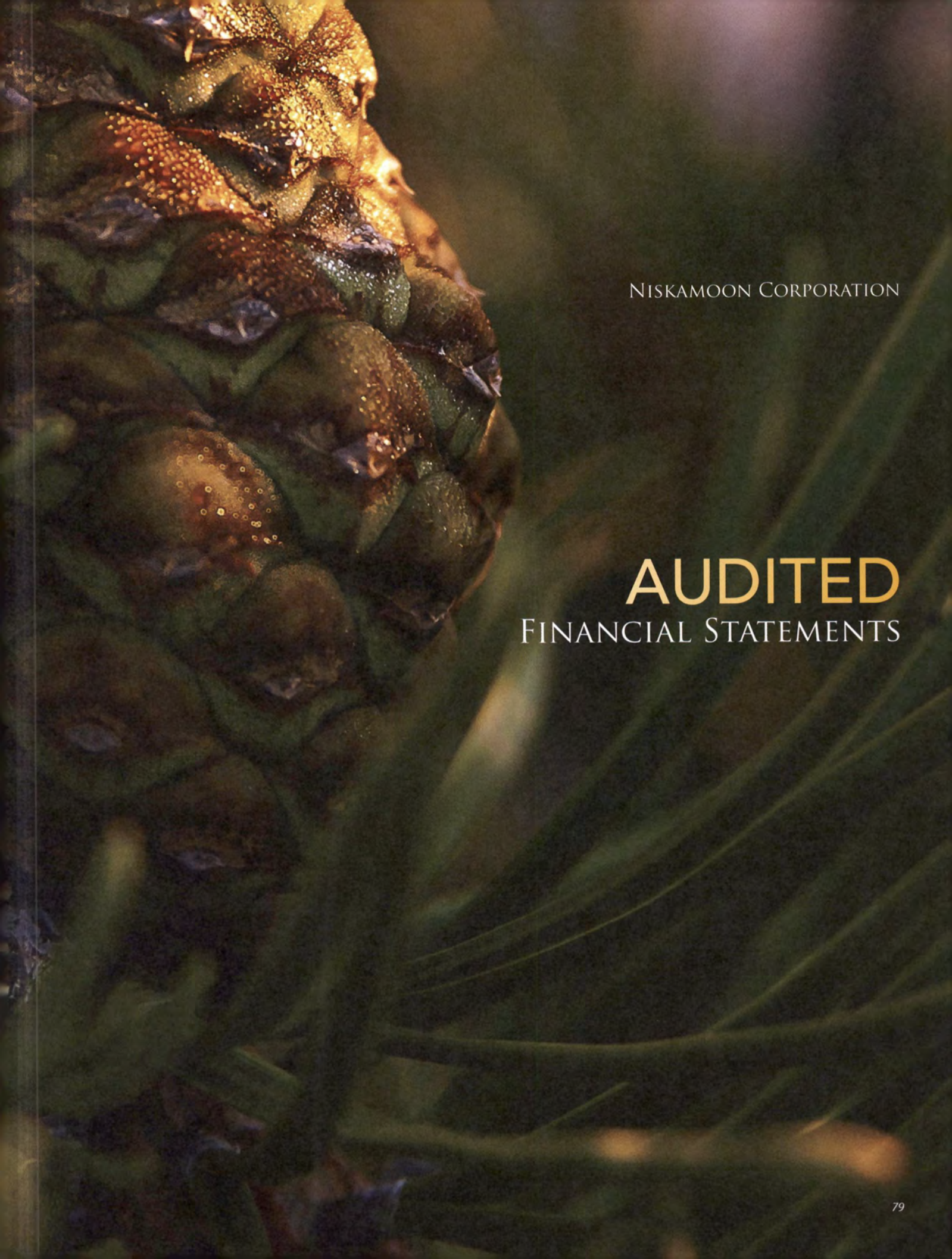


**Whapmagoostui**  
Per Program 2002-2012



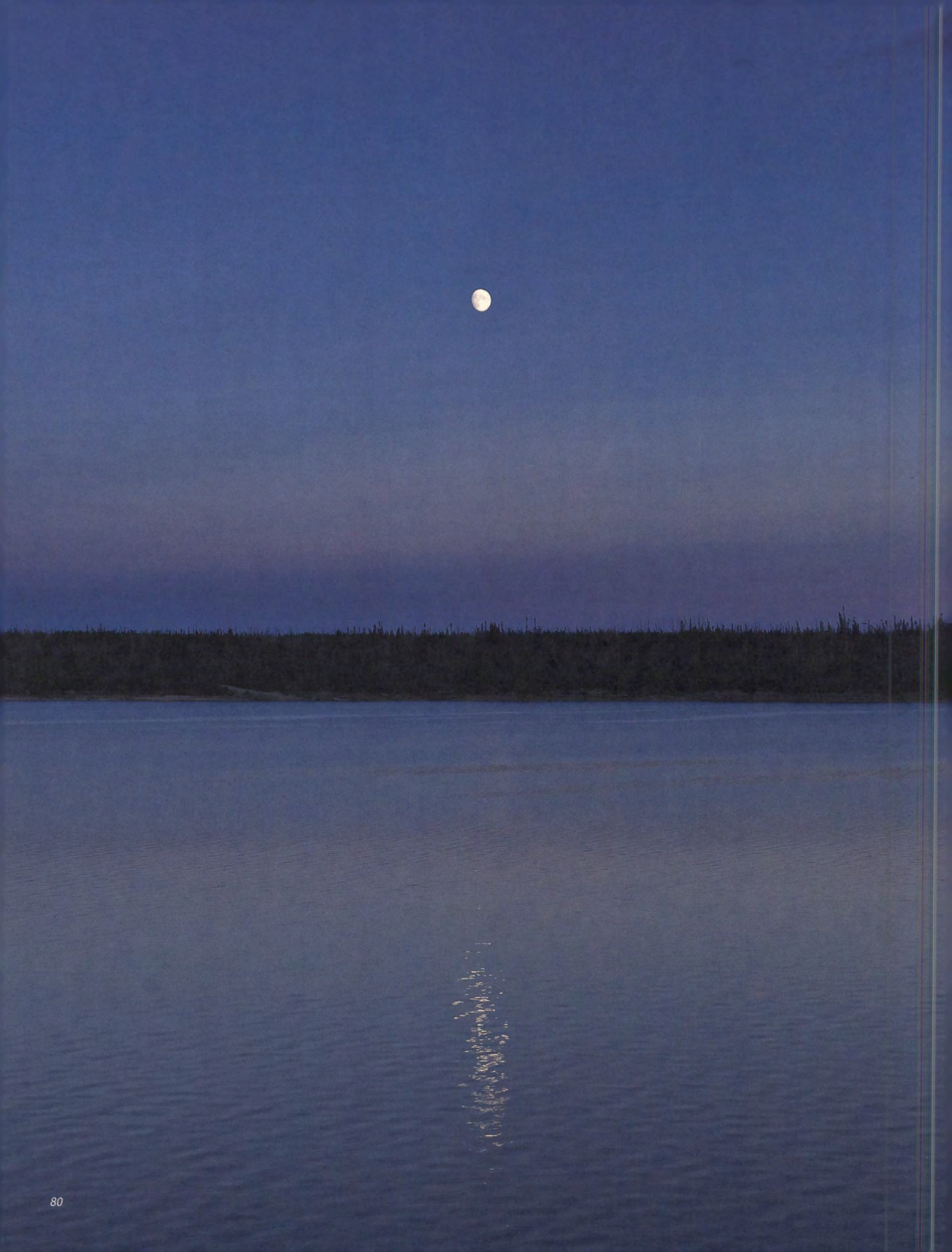
**Cree School Board and TEHQ Funds**





NISKAMOON CORPORATION

**AUDITED**  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



**Niskamoon Corporation**  
**Financial Statements**  
For the year ended March 31, 2012

**Niskamoon Corporation**  
**Financial Statements**  
For the year ended March 31, 2012

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Tél./Tel: 514 931 0841  
Téléc./Fax: 514 931 9491  
www.bdo.ca

BDO Canada s.r.l./S.E.N.C.R.L./LLP  
1000, rue De La Gauchetière O. Bureau 200  
Montréal QC H3B 4W5 Canada

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## Independent Auditor's Report

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### To the Members of Niskamoon Corporation

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Niskamoon Corporation, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2012, and the statements of revenue and expenditures, changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accounting principles and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedure that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believed that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

2

BDO Canada s.r.l./S.E.N.C.R.L., une société canadienne à responsabilité limitée/société en nom collectif à responsabilité limitée, est membre de BDO International Limited, société de droit anglais, et fait partie du réseau international de sociétés membres indépendantes BDO.

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## Independent Auditor's Report

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### Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Niskamoon Corporation as at March 31, 2012, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

*BDO Canada LLP / s.r.l. / S.E.N.C.R.L.*

Chartered Accountants

Montréal, Québec  
June 12, 2012

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<sup>1</sup> CPA auditor, CA permit No. A106501

## Niskamoon Corporation Statement of Financial Position

March 31	2012	2011
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	\$ 7,585,953	\$ 4,844,458
Short-term investments (Note 3)	36,712,166	34,835,983
Accounts receivable (Note 4)	997,055	4,228,651
Prepaid expenses	1,161	1,161
	45,296,335	43,910,253
<b>Capital assets</b> (Note 5)	1,018,465	1,109,272
	\$ 46,314,800	\$ 45,019,525
<b>Liabilities and Net Assets</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 388,113	\$ 748,840
Projects and expenditures payable (Note 6)	3,227,847	1,933,480
Due to Cree Regional Authority - Council, without interest and no specific terms of repayment	303,421	605,165
Deferred revenue (Note 7)	52,299,156	51,635,777
	56,218,537	54,923,262
<b>Net assets</b>		
Invested in capital assets	1,018,465	1,109,272
Unrestricted	(10,922,202)	(11,013,009)
	(9,903,737)	(9,903,737)
	\$ 46,314,800	\$ 45,019,525

On behalf of the Board

  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Director

  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Director

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

## Niskamoon Corporation Statement of Revenue and Expenditures

For the year ended March 31	2012			2011
	Administration Fund	Programs Funds	Unrestricted Total	Total
<b>Revenue</b>				
Grants				
Hydro-Québec	\$ 2,793,792	\$ 27,408,261	\$ 30,202,053	\$ 31,128,243
Interest	55,949	1,035,558	1,091,507	1,218,746
Transferred to deferred revenue (Note 7)	(3,166,071)	-	(3,166,071)	(2,730,633)
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial instruments	(8,639)	321,732	313,093	54,320
	<u>(324,969)</u>	<u>28,765,551</u>	<u>28,440,582</u>	<u>29,670,676</u>
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Projects expenditures	79,552	24,625,954	24,705,506	25,438,340
Service Agreement - Cree Regional Authority - Council (Note 1)	38,395	-	38,395	63,699
Contribution to Communities for Local Coordinators	799,362	-	799,362	772,570
Travel	638,592	-	638,592	640,489
Professional fees	410,884	-	410,884	809,128
Legal fees (Note 10)	142,877	-	142,877	195,084
Administration charges	66,122	-	66,122	91,345
Salary and fringe benefits	894,170	-	894,170	921,984
Corporate secretary fees	121,030	-	121,030	150,335
Office expenses	117,578	-	117,578	126,439
Monitoring Committee	135,349	-	135,349	165,344
Training Management Committee	56,446	-	56,446	55,405
Amortization of capital assets	90,807	-	90,807	97,243
Rent	125,797	-	125,797	77,852
Communications	60,576	-	60,576	61,403
Advertising and promotion	7,105	-	7,105	4,985
Annual report	13,065	-	13,065	13,935
Insurance	13,713	-	13,713	26,865
Bank charges	3,208	-	3,208	5,383
Loss on disposal of capital assets	-	-	-	(28,683)
	<u>3,814,628</u>	<u>24,625,954</u>	<u>28,440,582</u>	<u>29,689,145</u>
<b>(Deficiency) excess of revenue over expenditures for the year</b>	<b>\$ (4,139,597)</b>	<b>\$ 4,139,597</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ (18,469)</b>

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**Niskamoon Corporation  
Statement of Changes in Net Assets**

For the year ended March 31	Unrestricted			2012	2011
	Invested in Capital Assets	Administration Fund	Program Funds	Unrestricted Total	Total
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,109,272	\$ (1,109,272)	\$ (9,903,737)	\$ (11,013,009)	\$ (9,885,268)
(Deficiency) excess of revenue over expenditures for the year	(90,807)	(4,048,790)	4,139,597	90,807	(18,469)
Invested in capital assets	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal of capital assets	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund transfers (Note 13)	-	4,139,597	(4,139,597)	-	-
<b>Balance, end of year</b>	<b>\$ 1,018,465</b>	<b>\$ (1,018,465)</b>	<b>\$ (9,903,737)</b>	<b>\$ (10,922,202)</b>	<b>\$ (9,903,737)</b>

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

## Niskamoon Corporation Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended March 31	2012	2011
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Deficiency of revenue over expenditures for the year	\$ -	\$ (18,469)
Items not involving cash and cash equivalents		
Amortization of capital assets	90,807	97,243
(Gain) on disposal of capital assets	-	(28,683)
Unrealized gain on financial instruments	(313,093)	(54,320)
	<u>(222,286)</u>	<u>(4,229)</u>
Changes in non-cash working capital balances		
Accounts receivable	3,231,596	(2,504,677)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(360,727)	223,028
Projects and expenditures payable	1,294,367	1,507,938
Due to Cree Regional Authority - Council	(301,744)	503,804
Deferred revenue	663,379	(6,099,712)
	<u>4,304,585</u>	<u>(6,373,848)</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
(Acquisition)/disposal of short-term investments	(1,563,090)	8,352,446
Purchase of capital assets	-	(19,554)
Proceeds on disposal of capital assets	-	173,381
	<u>(1,563,090)</u>	<u>8,506,273</u>
<b>Increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year</b>	<b>2,741,495</b>	<b>2,132,425</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year</b>	<b>4,844,458</b>	<b>2,712,033</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, end of year</b>	<b>\$ 7,585,953</b>	<b>\$ 4,844,458</b>

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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## Niskamoon Corporation Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

March 31, 2012

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### Nature of Business

Niskamoon Corporation, was incorporated under Part III of the *Québec Companies Act* on August 24, 2004. Niskamoon Corporation is a non-profit corporation without share capital and without pecuniary gain to its members and is based in Nemaska, Québec. The Corporation was created in accordance with the Agreement concerning the Administration of Cree-Hydro-Québec Agreements and the Niskamoon Corporation.

Niskamoon Corporation's activities mainly consist in the implementation of the Cree-Hydro-Québec Agreements (the Opimiscow Agreement, the Mercury Agreement (2001), the Cree Employment Agreement, the Nadoshtin Agreement, the Boumhounan Agreement, and the Agreement concerning a new relationship between Hydro-Québec / SEBJ and the Crees of Eeyou Istchee) which provides for the management of the Opimiscow Indoho Fund, the Nadoshtin Archaeology Fund, the Nadoshtin Training Fund, the Nadoshtin Indohoun Fund and the Hydro-Québec and Eeyou Fund and the control of the Employment Fund, the Mercury Funds (Nameess and EM-1 Mercury Funds), the Nadoshtin Remedial Measures Fund, the Boumhounan Archaeology Fund, the Boumhounan Training Fund, the Boumhounan Indohoun Fund and the Boumhounan Remedial Measures Fund.

### Fund Accounting

Revenue and expenses related to program delivery and administrative activities are reported in the Administration Fund.

#### *Program Funds*

The Apatisiwin-Cree Employment Fund is to be used for the purposes of funding the hiring initiatives.

The Nameess Mercury Fund is to be used for the purposes of monitoring and research program.

The Opimiscow Indoho Fund is reserved for the exclusive use of the Cree Nation of Chisasibi (70%) and the Cree Nation of Wemindji (30%).

The Hydro-Québec Eeyou Fund is used principally for the funding of the Chisasibi House Replacement Program, which consists essentially of the construction or replacement of 163 housing units in the community of Chisasibi for a maximum amount of \$35,000,000. The funding of the program consists of \$3.5 million which has been approved by the Board of Directors which is taken in part from an annually indexed allocation of a \$7 million payment from the Agreement concerning a New Relationship between Hydro-Québec/SEBJ and the Crees of Eeyou-Istchee. To date, \$24,300,000 (2011 - \$22,300,000) has been disbursed under the program to Cree Nation of Chisasibi.

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## Niskamoon Corporation Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

**March 31, 2012**

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A new agreement was executed between the parties on March 19, 2012, which is retroactive to April 1st, 2011 and will be ending March 31, 2013. The main objective of this agreement is to complete the initial Replacement Program and complete the construction of the 59 remaining housing units. An annual amount of \$2,000,000 was committed by the Corporation in this regard.

### *Nadoshtin Programs*

This Agreement provides for the following funds:

The Nadoshtin Remedial Works Fund: is to be used to finance the types of works and programs to help alleviate the negative impact of hydro-electric development (including infrastructure) while enhancing the traditional Cree pursuits.

The Nadoshtin Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Fund is designed to ensure the inclusion of information about Cree perceptions, knowledge, history, and use of the environment in archaeological work.

The Nadoshtin EM-1 Mercury Fund is held and disbursed by Hydro-Québec but controlled by the Corporation to fund the restoration of Cree fisheries through programs that respond to Cree aspirations and needs. The Fund is also used to support Public Health Authorities in the development and delivery of programs related to the risk management of human exposure to mercury.

The Nadoshtin Eenou Indohoun Fund is primarily designed to create opportunities for the trappers of Eastmain, Mistissini, Nemaska, and Waskaganish directly affected by the Eastman 1 Project. The Fund promotes traditional activities and provides the means to mitigate the effects of the Project.

### *Boumhounan Programs*

This Agreement provides for the following funds:

The Boumhounan Remedial Works Fund is to be used to finance the types of works and programs to help alleviate the negative impact of hydro-electric development (including infrastructure) while enhancing the traditional Cree pursuits.

The Boumhounan Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Fund is used to carry out the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Program (ACHP). The ACHP is designed to document and protect various aspects of the cultural heritage of the area affected by the EM-1 and EM1A Rupert River Partial Division / La Sarcelle Projects. This includes archaeological and burial sites as well as the knowledge and stories of families from the four communities affected by the Projects: Waskaganish, Eastmain, Nemaska, and Mistissini.

## Niskamoon Corporation Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

March 31, 2012

The Boumhounan EM-1A Mercury Fund is held and disbursed by Hydro-Québec but controlled by the Corporation to fund the restoration of Cree fisheries through programs that respond to Cree aspirations and needs. The Fund is also used to support Public Health Authorities in the development and delivery of programs related to the risk management of human exposure to mercury.

The Boumhounan Training Fund is to be used to provide supplementary support as required, such as language courses and support for social activities to assist with adjustments.

The Boumhouman Eenou Indohoun Fund is very similar to the Nadoshtin Eenou Indohoun Fund and is also primarily designed to create opportunities for the trappers of Eastmain, Mistissini, Nemaska, and Waskaganish directly affected by EM1A Rupert River Partial Diversion / La Sarcelle Projects. The Fund promotes traditional activities and provides the means to mitigate the effects of the Project.

### Financial Instruments

The Corporation financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable, projects and expenditures payable and due to Cree Regional Authority-Council. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Corporation is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments.

The Corporation has chosen to apply Section 3861, Financial Instruments - Disclosure and Presentation in place of 3862, Financial Instruments - Disclosure, and Section 3863, Financial Instruments - Presentation.

### Financial Instruments Classification

The Corporation classifies its financial instruments into one of the following categories based on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Corporation accounting policy for each category is as follows:

#### *Held-for-trading*

This category is comprised of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments. These assets are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of revenue and expenditures.

#### *Loans and Receivables*

This category includes accounts receivable. These assets are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, less any provision for impairment.

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## Niskamoon Corporation Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

**March 31, 2012**

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### *Other Financial Liabilities*

This category includes accounts payable, projects and expenditures payable and due to Cree Regional Authority - Council. These liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Transactions costs for each category are expensed as incurred.

### **Pension Plan**

The Corporation is a sponsor in a contributory, multiemployer defined benefit pension plan for all their employees who satisfy certain eligibility conditions. Defined contribution plan accounting is applied to the multiemployer defined benefit pension plan as information to apply defined benefit plan accounting is not available. The cost of defined contribution pensions is expensed as earned by employees.

### **Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant items subject to estimates and assumptions include the estimated useful life of assets and accrued liabilities. It is reasonably possible that actual results could differ in the near term from those estimates and such differences could be material. Estimates are reviewed periodically and, as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in income in the period in which they become known.

### **Revenue Recognition**

The Corporation follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Under this method, contributions restricted for future period expenses are deferred and are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured. Endowment contributions are reported as direct increases in net assets.

Interest income is recognized when earned. Interest is allocated between the administration fund and the various program funds based on several criteria. The criteria involved in the determination of the allocation include the following: current and prior year deferred revenue and accounts receivable balances; and the specific investments made for each of the fund surpluses.

### **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank balances and short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition and which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash.

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## Niskamoon Corporation Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

**March 31, 2012**

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**Capital Assets**

Capital assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Cost is net of related government grants, if any. Amortization based on the estimated useful life of the asset is calculated as follows:

Building	20 years straight-line method
Leasehold improvements	10 years straight-line method
Office furniture and equipment	20% declining balance method
Computer equipment	30% declining balance method

**Recent Accounting  
Pronouncement**

The Accounting Standards Board of Canada has announced that, effective January 1, 2012, not-for-profit organizations, other than public sector, will be required to adopt either International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") or Accounting Standards for Not-for-Profit Organizations ("ASNPO"), being Accounting Standards for Private Enterprises ("ASPE") plus the current Section 4400 series of standards. The Corporation has decided that it will apply ASNPO. The Corporation is evaluating the impact of this change but does not anticipate any material changes to its financial statement on the changeover to ASNPO.

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## Niskamoon Corporation Notes to Financial Statements

**March 31, 2012**

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**1. Service Agreement - Cree Regional Authority - Council**

On December 10, 2008, the Corporation entered into an agreement with the Cree Regional Authority - Council entitled Renewal of the Agreement Respecting the Supply of Administrative Services between the Cree Regional Authority and Niskamoon Corporation. This Agreement was retroactive to April 1, 2008 as provided by Section 9 of this Agreement.

The Agreement provides for the services of positions referred to in subsection 1.1 of this Agreement from April 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008 and thereafter, the Corporation has implemented its own payroll except for the four positions referred to in subsection 1.6 of this Agreement. The individual occupying the above-mentioned four positions remain employees of the CRA and their services are retained through this Agreement as provided by subsection 1.7 of the Agreement.

Sections 2 and 3 of this Agreement provides for the rental of office spaces at Nemaska's CRA offices. In accordance with the provisions of subsection 4.1, the CRA is entitled to a 15% administration fee, however the administration fee is not applicable to the cost related to the rental of office spaces.

The CRA invoices the Corporation on a quarterly basis for the expenditures incurred by CRA on behalf of the Corporation for the periods ending June 30, September 30, December 31 and March 31 as provided by subsection 5.1 of this Agreement.

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**2. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

	2012	2011
Cash	\$ 6,567,997	\$ 2,024,673
Money market funds, approximately 1.15% (2011 - approximately 1.20%)	1,017,956	2,819,785
	<b>\$ 7,585,953</b>	<b>\$ 4,844,458</b>

The cost of these financial instruments approximates their fair value.

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## Niskamoon Corporation Notes to Financial Statements

**March 31, 2012**

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### 3. Short-term Investments

	2012	2011
Bonds and debentures, 1.95% to 8.5% (2011 - 2% to 8.5%), maturing between June 2012 and March 2018 (2011 - maturing between September 2011 and September 2016).	<b>\$ 31,522,818</b>	\$ 26,613,644
Guaranteed investment certificates, 1.15% to 2.05% (2011 - 1.15% to 2.05%), maturing between August 2012 and February 2013 (2011 - maturing between April 2011 and August 2012).	<b>4,815,528</b>	8,222,339
Marketable securities	<b>373,820</b>	-
	<b>\$ 36,712,166</b>	<b>\$ 34,835,983</b>

Included in the short-term investments, \$25,391,242 (2011 - \$25,122,744) is restricted solely for use in expenditures related to the Boumhounan group of funds.

The cost of the bonds and debentures is approximately \$30,945,000 (2011 - \$26,350,000). The cost of the guaranteed investment certificates is approximately \$4,815,000 (2011 - \$8,220,000). The cost of the marketable securities is approximately \$376,000 (2011 - \$Nil).

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### 4. Accounts Receivable

	2012	2011
Projects' expenditures recoverable	<b>\$ 183,069</b>	\$ 3,496,924
Accrued interest	<b>413,866</b>	279,252
Sales taxes receivable	<b>289,250</b>	196,646
Travel advances	-	30,000
Grants receivable	-	6,106
Advances receivable	<b>110,870</b>	219,723
	<b>\$ 997,055</b>	<b>\$ 4,228,651</b>

Included in accrued interest, \$342,118 (2011 - \$206,208) is restricted solely for use in expenditures related to the Boumhounan group of funds.

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## Niskamoon Corporation Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2012

### 5. Capital Assets

			2012	2011
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Net Book Value
Land	\$ 102,192	\$ -	\$ 102,192	\$ 102,192
Building	882,808	110,351	772,457	816,597
Leasehold improvements	150,000	82,500	67,500	82,500
Office furniture and equipment	124,353	60,154	64,199	81,583
Computer equipment	53,856	41,739	12,117	26,400
	<b>\$ 1,313,209</b>	<b>\$ 294,744</b>	<b>\$ 1,018,465</b>	<b>\$ 1,109,272</b>

### 6. Projects and Expenditures Payable

	2012	2011
Cree Nation of Chisasibi projects	\$ 1,201,044	\$ -
Aanischaaukamikw Cultural Institute	500,000	-
Aanischaaukamikw Foundation	300,000	-
Whapmagoostui First Nation Project	245,902	-
Cree Nation of Eastmain Project	206,674	-
Cree Nation of Wemindji Projects	162,807	3,887
CRA Project	159,912	-
Crees of the Waskaganish First Nation projects	151,707	280,204
Cree Nation of Mistissini projects	150,320	-
Cree Nation of Nemaska	108,706	-
Siibii Development Project	33,275	-
Ouje-Bougoumou Eenuch Association Project	7,500	-
Technical Employment at Hydro-Québec Program	-	1,639,650
Waswanipi First Nation	-	9,739
	<b>\$ 3,227,847</b>	<b>\$ 1,933,480</b>

## Niskamoon Corporation Notes to Financial Statements

**March 31, 2012**

### 7. Deferred Revenue

	2012	2011
Apatisiwin - Cree Employment Fund	\$ 1,218,722	\$ -
Names Mercury Fund	2,244,794	5,137,695
Opimiscow Indoho Fund	963,054	751,061
Hydro-Québec Eeyou Fund	8,533,739	957,102
Nadoshtin Funds		
Remedial Measures Fund	337,243	1,439,839
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Fund	94,236	94,236
EM-1 Mercury Fund	323,357	641,265
Eenou Indohoun Fund	2,875,426	2,954,859
Boumhounan Funds		
Remedial Measures Fund	28,620,434	32,181,262
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Fund	303,029	871,736
EM-1 A Mercury Fund	433,565	339,773
Eenou Indohoun Fund	3,185,486	3,536,316
Deferred revenue - Program Funds	49,133,085	48,905,144
Niskamoon Administration Fund	3,166,071	2,730,633
Total deferred revenue	<b>\$ 52,299,156</b>	<b>\$ 51,635,777</b>

### 8. Capital Disclosures

The Corporation considers its capital to be its net assets, restricted and unrestricted. Its restricted net assets consist of amounts invested in capital assets. The Corporation's objectives in managing its capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so it can continue to provide services to communities and organizations. Annual budgets are developed and monitored to ensure the Corporation's capital is maintained at an appropriate level. There are no external restrictions on the Corporation's capital.

There has been no change in the Corporation's capital management objectives during the year.

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## Niskamoon Corporation Notes to Financial Statements

**March 31, 2012**

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### 9. Commitments

The corporation has operating leases for its premises in Rouyn-Noranda and Chisasibi, Quebec expiring on June 30, 2017 and September 30, 2016 respectively.

The minimum annual base lease payments for the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

2013	\$	131,983
2014		131,983
2015		131,983
2016		131,983
2017		107,391
Thereafter		<u>20,700</u>
	\$	<u>656,023</u>

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### 10. Legal Fees

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Remedial works	\$ 61,887	\$ 70,467
Fisheries and Health	27,922	28,614
Hydro-Québec Eeyou Fund	18,467	28,455
Evaluation Committee	13,590	7,296
Executive	12,566	21,113
Chisasibi Housing Replacement Program	4,017	5,310
Head office	2,190	4,734
Real property and leasehold agreement	1,368	3,057
Community coordinators	870	4,247
Implementation of Boumhounan Agreements	-	12,119
Website and database	-	5,498
Geoportal	-	4,174
	<u>\$ 142,877</u>	<u>195,084</u>

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## Niskamoon Corporation Notes to Financial Statements

**March 31, 2012**

### 11. Interfund Borrowing

During the year, the Hydro-Québec Eeyou Fund ("HQ Fund") borrows money from the Boumhounan Remedial Measures Fund ("BMR Fund") to assist it with the financing of the Chisasibi House Replacement Program expenditures. The HQ Fund pays interest to the BMR Fund at an average rate of approximately 3.39% (2011 - 3.18%) on any outstanding balances. The interest rate is established by calculating the average rate of return on the short-term investments restricted solely for the Boumhounan group of funds. There is no specified date of repayment.

	2012	2011
Year-end interfund balance	\$ 2,579,031	\$ 3,053,485
Interest charged	\$ 4,928	\$ 11,108

The interest is included in the BMR Fund interest revenue and in the HQ Fund projects expenditures.

### 12. Risks Arising From Financial Instruments

#### *Short-term Financial Assets and Liabilities*

The carrying amounts of these assets and liabilities and due to Cree Regional Authority, are a reasonable estimate of the fair values due to the short-term nature of these assets and liabilities.

Furthermore, it is not practical to determine the fair value of the due to Cree Regional Authority due to its related party nature and the absence of a market for such instruments.

#### *Credit Risk*

Accounts receivable include an element of credit risk should the counterparty be unable to meet its obligations. The Corporation reduces this risk by dealing primarily with Hydro-Québec.

#### *Market Risk*

The Corporation is subject to market risk with its cash equivalents and short-term investments. The values of these financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices or factors affecting the net asset values of the underlying investments.

#### *Interest Rate Risk*

The Corporation is exposed to interest rate risk associated with investments in bonds, debentures and money market funds. The yield and fair value of these investments will vary in response to changes in the prevailing market interest rates. The value of other bonds will generally rise if interest rates fall and fall if interest rates rise. The Corporation believes that this risk is limited since these assets are derived from a portfolio of investments from a large number of issuers which are from Government or Government guaranteed entities and Institutional Banks.

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## Niskamoon Corporation Notes to Financial Statements

**March 31, 2012**

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### 12. Risks Arising From Financial Instruments (Continued)

There has been no change in the Corporation's risk management strategies during the year.

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### 13. Interfund Transfer

In 2012, the Corporation's Board of Directors transferred \$4,139,597 (2011 - \$3,915,540) from the Programs Fund to the Administration Fund in order for the Administration Fund to manage the Corporation.

In 2012, the Administration Fund transferred \$73,446 (2011 - \$nil) to Boumhounan Eenou training fund in order to cover the deficiency of revenue over expenditures for the fund.

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### 14. Pension Plan

The Corporation is a member in a contributory, multi-employer defined benefit pension plan with 24 different participating employers for all their employees who satisfy certain eligibility conditions. The plan is determined using the projected benefit method prorated on service and funding actuarial assumptions.

Participating employers pay current service cost as determined by actuarial valuations conducted on a regular basis. If there is a deficit in the plan, past service contributions may be required from all participating employers in proportion to their share of the liabilities of the plan in addition to current service contributions.

At the date of the last actuarial valuation of the plan (December 31, 2010), there was an unfunded liability for the Québec plan of \$5,699,000 on a solvency basis according to the plan's actuaries. The Corporation's allocated portion of this estimated deficit equaled \$65,800, which triggered additional past service contributions at \$9,600 per year until December 31, 2011. Solvency deficit contributions for 2013 are expected to increase by 100% according to the Retirement Committee of the Plan. Gains or losses as revealed by future valuations of the plan will impact these amounts.

Significant long-term actuarial assumptions used in the valuation were the following :

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Asset rate of return (net of fees)	5.50%	5.50%
Inflation	2.25%	2.25%
Salary escalation rate	3.75%	3.75%
Indexation of retirement income	2.00%	2.00%

Current service pension costs for the year ended March 31, 2012 amounted to \$86,790 (2011 - \$67,411).

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Financial Statements

**Cree Employment Agreement  
Employment Fund**

March 31, 2012

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the directors of Hydro-Québec

We have audited the accompanying statement of cumulative payments made in connection with the **Employment Fund** of the **Cree Employment Agreement** [the "Agreement"] as at March 31, 2012, and the statement of periodical payments for the year then ended, and other explanatory information [together "the financial statements"]. The financial statements have been prepared by management using the cash receipts and disbursements basis of accounting as described in Note 2.

### **Management's responsibility for the financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Agreement; this includes determining that the cash receipts and disbursements basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of these financial statements in the circumstances, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### **Auditors' responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

- 2 -

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the statements of cumulative and periodical payments present fairly, in all material respects, the balance available of the Employment Fund of the Cree Employment Agreement as at March 31, 2012, and the cumulative and periodical payments made for the year then ended in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement.

### **Basis of accounting**

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which describe the basis of accounting. These financial statements are prepared to provide information to the directors of Hydro-Québec and other designated parties. As a result, these financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

*Ernst & Young LLP<sup>1</sup>*

Montréal, Canada  
June 8, 2012

<sup>1</sup> CPA auditor, CA, public accountancy permit no. A118785

**Cree Employment Agreement  
Employment Fund**

**STATEMENT OF CUMULATIVE PAYMENTS**

[in Canadian dollar]	Cumulative March 31, 2012 \$	Cumulative March 31, 2011 \$
<b>Contributions to the Fund [note 2]</b>	<b>65,762,346</b>	59,389,846
Payments [note 2]		
Cree – Hydro-Québec employment incentives and temporary employment programs	<b>(30,623,553)</b>	(29,826,337)
Cree – Hydro-Québec hiring initiatives for permanent positions in Hydro-Québec operations	<b>(24,818,445)</b>	(18,367,505)
	<b>(55,441,998)</b>	(48,193,842)
Operating expenses	<b>(7,650,810)</b>	(6,614,602)
Total payments	<b>(63,092,808)</b>	(54,808,444)
<b>Balance available as at March 31 [note 2]</b>	<b>2,669,538</b>	4,581,402

*See accompanying notes to the financial statements.*

**Cree Employment Agreement  
Employment Fund**

**STATEMENT OF PERIODICAL PAYMENTS**

[in Canadian dollar]	Year ended March 31, 2012 \$
<b>Balance available as at March 31, 2011</b>	<b>4,581,402</b>
Contributions to the Fund <i>[note 2]</i>	6,372,500
Payments <i>[note 2]</i>	
Cree – Hydro-Québec employment incentives and temporary employment programs	(797,216)
Cree – Hydro-Québec hiring initiatives for permanent positions in Hydro-Québec operations	(6,450,940)
Operating expenses	(1,036,208)
Total payments	(8,284,364)
Net variation of the Fund	(1,911,864)
<b>Balance available as at March 31, 2012 <i>[note 2]</i></b>	<b>2,669,538</b>

*See accompanying notes to the financial statements.*

**Cree Employment Agreement  
Employment Fund**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

March 31, 2012

**1. FUND DESCRIPTION**

The Employment Fund [the "Fund"] relative to the Cree Employment Agreement signed in February 2002 [the "Agreement"] provides for a yearly financial contribution of \$5,000,000 and an additional yearly financial contribution equal to the annual interest on a capital amount of \$30,000,000, at a rate equivalent to the average of the weekly rates of the calendar year ended 15 months prior to the fiscal year-end of the Fund, as published in the document "Average weighted bond yields Provincial, weekly [series No. B113868]" by the Bank of Canada. This Fund is used for the purpose of funding the hiring initiatives and the employment incentives and temporary employment programs, within the framework of the Agreement. This Fund will mature when the objective of Cree employment in the Bay James region within Hydro-Québec is achieved but no later than March 31, 2017.

**2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

**Contributions**

For fiscal year 2012, the Fund contribution corresponds to the yearly financial contribution of \$5,000,000, increased by the annual interests of \$1,372,500 [\$1,476,300 for fiscal year 2011]. The interest rate for the current year is 4.575% [4.921% for fiscal year 2011].

The Fund contribution for the next fiscal year-end will amount to \$6,235,400, composed of the fixed yearly contribution of \$5,000,000 and the annual interest of \$1,235,400 calculated at a rate of 4.118%.

**Payments**

Payments represent amounts paid by Hydro-Québec with respect to the Employment Fund. No provision for unpaid amounts has been recorded in connection with work performed or services rendered as at March 31, 2012 under this Agreement.

**Balance available**

The Employment Fund is not funded. The balance available corresponds to the amounts to be paid by Hydro-Québec in connection with the Employment Fund as of a specified date.

Financial Statements

**Nadoshtin Agreement  
Remedial Measures Fund**

March 31, 2012

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the directors of Hydro-Québec

We have audited the accompanying statement of cumulative payments made in connection with the **Remedial Measures Fund** of the **Nadoshtin Agreement** [the "Agreement"] as at March 31, 2012, and the statement of periodical payments for the year then ended, and other explanatory information [together "the financial statements"]. The financial statements have been prepared by management using the cash receipts and disbursements basis of accounting as described in Note 2.

### **Management's responsibility for the financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Agreement; this includes determining that the cash receipts and disbursements basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of these financial statements in the circumstances, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### **Auditors' responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

- 2 -

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the statements of cumulative and periodical payments present fairly, in all material respects, the balance available of the Remedial Measures Fund of the Nadoshtin Agreement as at March 31, 2012, and the cumulative and periodical payments made for the year then ended in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement.

### **Basis of accounting**

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which describe the basis of accounting. These financial statements are prepared to provide information to the directors of Hydro-Québec and other designated parties. As a result, these financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

*Ernst & Young LLP<sup>1</sup>*

Montréal, Canada  
June 8, 2012

<sup>1</sup> CPA auditor, CA, public accountancy permit no. A118785

**Nadoshtin Agreement  
Remedial Measures Fund**

**STATEMENT OF CUMULATIVE PAYMENTS**

[in Canadian dollar]	Cumulative March 31, 2012 \$	Cumulative March 31, 2011 \$
<b>Initial amount established under the agreement [note 1]</b>	<b>18,000,000</b>	18,000,000
Indexation amount [note 2]	1,478,665	1,419,515
Payments [note 2]		
Studies, works and measures		
Heritage	(4,500,888)	(3,797,694)
Habitat enhancemen	(3,642,224)	(2,926,224)
Access	(2,431,669)	(1,725,370)
	<b>(10,574,781)</b>	(8,449,288)
Operating expenses	(4,798,373)	(4,346,164)
	<b>(15,373,154)</b>	(12,795,452)
Net variation of the Fund	<b>(13,894,489)</b>	(11,375,937)
<b>Balance available as at March 31 [note 2]</b>	<b>4,105,511</b>	6,624,063

*See accompanying notes to the financial statements.*

**Nadoshtin Agreement  
Remedial Measures Fund**

**STATEMENT OF PERIODICAL PAYMENTS**

[in Canadian dollar]	Year ended March 31, 2012 \$
<b>Balance available as at March 31, 2011</b>	<b>6,624,063</b>
Indexation amount <i>[note 2]</i>	59,150
Payments <i>[note 2]</i>	
Studies, works and measures	
Heritage	(703,194)
Access	(706,299)
Habitat enhancement	(716,000)
	(2,125,493)
Operating expenses	(452,209)
Total payments	(2,577,702)
Net variation of the Fund	(2,518,552)
<b>Balance available as at March 31, 2012 <i>[note 2]</i></b>	<b>4,105,511</b>

*See accompanying notes to the financial statements.*

**Nadoshtin Agreement  
Remedial Measures Fund**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

March 31, 2012

**1) FUND DESCRIPTION**

The Remedial Measures Fund [the "Fund"] is used for the purpose of funding remedial, mitigating and environmental measures and programs, established by the Nadoshtin Agreement signed in February 2002 [the "Agreement"], in connection with the Eastmain 1 project. The fund matures 15 years following the decision by resolution of Hydro-Québec to proceed with the construction of the Eastmain 1 project. The initial amount established under the Agreement amounts to \$18,000,000. The Fund is adjusted for inflation annually, beginning January 1, 2002.

**2) BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

**Indexation amount**

The indexation amount of \$59,150 [\$87,962 for fiscal year 2011] is equal to the variation of the Canadian consumer price index not seasonally adjusted from January 1, 2011 to January 1, 2012 less 1% [not less than 0%], which is 1.46%  $[(120.7 - 117.8) / 117.8 - 0.01]$  [1.35% for fiscal year 2011], multiplied by the balance available of the Fund as of March 31, 2011 less the payments made during the current year [ $\$6,624,063 - \$2,577,702 = \$4,046,361$  [\$6,536,101 for fiscal year 2011]].

**Payments**

Payments represent operating expenses made by Hydro-Québec with respect to the Remedial Measures Fund. No provision for unpaid amounts has been recorded in connection with work performed or services rendered as at March 31, 2012 under this Agreement.

**Balance available**

The Remedial Measures Fund is not funded. The balance available corresponds to the amounts to be paid by Hydro-Québec in connection with the Remedial Measures Fund as of a specified date.

Financial Statements

**Mercury Agreement (2001)**  
**Names Fund**

March 31, 2012

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the directors of Hydro-Québec

We have audited the accompanying statement of cumulative payments made in connection with the **Names Fund** of the **Mercury Agreement (2001)** [the "Agreement"] as at March 31, 2012, and the statement of periodical payments for the year then ended, and other explanatory information [together "the financial statements"]. The financial statements have been prepared by management using the cash receipts and disbursements basis of accounting as described in Note 2.

### **Management's responsibility for the financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Agreement; this includes determining that the cash receipts and disbursements basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of these financial statements in the circumstances, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### **Auditors' responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

- 2 -

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the statements of cumulative and periodical payments present fairly, in all material respects, the balance available of the Nameess Fund of the Mercury Agreement (2001) as at March 31, 2012, and the cumulative and periodical payments made for the year then ended in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement.

### **Basis of accounting**

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which describe the basis of accounting. These financial statements are prepared to provide information to the directors of Hydro-Québec and other designated parties. As a result, these financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

*Ernst & Young LLP*

Montréal, Canada  
June 8, 2012

<sup>1</sup> CPA auditor, CA, public accountancy permit no. A118785

**Mercury Agreement (2001)  
Nameless Fund**

**STATEMENT OF CUMULATIVE PAYMENTS**

[in Canadian dollar]	Cumulative March 31, 2012 \$	Cumulative March 31, 2011 \$
<b>Initial amount established under the Agreement [note 1]</b>	<b>24,000,000</b>	24,000,000
Indexation amount [note 2]	3,591,348	3,543,919
Payments [note 2]		
Fishery restoration and development programs		
Restoring fisheries	(9,045,851)	(7,943,632)
Sport fishing marketing	(1,883,149)	(1,863,149)
Studies and monitoring	(942,421)	(904,207)
Assessment of potentially harvestable fish stocks	(750,834)	(440,596)
	<b>(12,622,255)</b>	(11,151,584)
Monitoring and research programs		
Health research and monitoring	(7,210,191)	(7,210,191)
Communication and information	(182,238)	(182,238)
Monitoring of fish consumption	(42,200)	(42,200)
	<b>(7,434,629)</b>	(7,434,629)
Operating expenses	(5,560,437)	(5,105,025)
Total payments	<b>(25,617,321)</b>	(23,691,238)
Net variation of the Fund	<b>(22,025,973)</b>	(20,147,319)
<b>Balance available as at March 31 [note 2]</b>	<b>1,974,027</b>	3,852,681

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

**Mercury Agreement (2001)  
Nameless Fund**

**STATEMENT OF PERIODICAL PAYMENTS**

[in Canadian dollar]	Year ended March 31, 2012 \$
<b>Balance available as at March 31, 2011</b>	<b>3,852,681</b>
Indexation amount <i>[note 2]</i>	47,429
Payments <i>[note 2]</i>	
Fishery restoration and development programs	
Restoring fisheries	(1,102,219)
Sport fishing marketing	(20,000)
Studies and monitoring	(38,214)
Assessment of potentially harvestable fish stocks	(310,238)
	(1,470,671)
Operating expenses	(455,412)
Total payments	(1,926,083)
Net variation of the Fund	(1,878,654)
<b>Balance available as at March 31, 2012 <i>[note 2]</i></b>	<b>1,974,027</b>

*See accompanying notes to the financial statements.*

**Mercury Agreement (2001)  
Nameess Fund**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

March 31, 2012

**1. FUND DESCRIPTION**

The Nameess Fund [the "Fund"] is used for the purpose of funding the Monitoring and Research Programs and the Fishery Restoration and Development Programs, established by the Mercury Agreement (2001) signed in February 2002 [the "Agreement"]. The Fund matures on the date at which there are no longer significant amounts of money in the Fund. The initial amount established under the Agreement amounts to \$24,000,000. The Fund is adjusted for inflation annually, beginning January 1, 2002.

**2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

**Indexation amount**

The indexation amount of \$47,429 [\$88,304 for fiscal year 2011] is equal to the variation of the Canadian consumer price index not seasonally adjusted from January 1, 2011 to January 1, 2012, which is 2.46%  $[(120.7 - 117.8) / 117.8]$  [2.35% for fiscal year 2011], multiplied by the balance available of the Fund as of March 31, 2011 less the payments made during the current year  $[\$3,852,681 - \$1,926,083 = \$1,926,598 [\$3,764,377 \text{ for fiscal year } 2011]]$ .

**Payments**

Payments represent amounts paid by Hydro-Québec with respect to the Nameess Fund. No provision for unpaid amounts has been recorded in connection with work performed or services rendered as at March 31, 2012 under this Agreement.

**Balance available**

The Nameess Fund is not funded. The balance available corresponds to the amounts to be paid by Hydro-Québec in connection with the Nameess Fund as of a specified date.

Financial Statements

**Boumhounan Agreement**  
**Eastmain 1-A / Rupert Mercury Fund**

March 31, 2012

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the directors of Hydro-Québec

We have audited the accompanying statement of cumulative payments made in connection with the **Eastmain 1-A / Rupert Mercury Fund** of the **Boumhounan Agreement** [the "Agreement"] as at March 31, 2012, and the statement of periodical payments for the year then ended, and other explanatory information [together "the financial statements"]. The financial statements have been prepared by management using the cash receipts and disbursements basis of accounting as described in Note 2.

### **Management's responsibility for the financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Agreement; this includes determining that the cash receipts and disbursements basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of these financial statements in the circumstances, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### **Auditors' responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

- 2 -

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the statements of cumulative and periodical payments present fairly, in all material respects, the balance available of the Eastmain 1-A / Rupert Mercury Fund of the Boumhounan Agreement as at March 31, 2012, and the cumulative and periodical payments made for the year then ended in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement.

### **Basis of accounting**

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which describe the basis of accounting. These financial statements are prepared to provide information to the directors of Hydro-Québec and other designated parties. As a result, these financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

*Ernst & Young LLP<sup>1</sup>*

Montréal, Canada  
June 8, 2012

<sup>1</sup> CPA auditor, CA, public accountancy permit no. A118785

**Boumhounan Agreement  
Eastmain 1-A / Rupert Mercury Fund**

**STATEMENT OF CUMULATIVE PAYMENTS**

[in Canadian dollar]	Cumulative March 31, 2012 \$	Cumulative March 31, 2011 \$
<b>Initial amount established under the Agreement [note 1]</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	3,000,000
Indexation amount [note 2]	508,137	505,914
Payments [note 2]		
Fishery restoration program	(2,809,864)	(2,078,434)
Operating expenses	(605,736)	(562,963)
<b>Total payments</b>	<b>(3,415,600)</b>	<b>(2,641,397)</b>
Net variation of the Fund	(2,907,463)	(2,135,483)
<b>Balance available as at March 31 [note 2]</b>	<b>92,537</b>	<b>864,517</b>

*See accompanying notes to the financial statements.*

**Boumhounan Agreement  
Eastmain 1-A / Rupert Mercury Fund**

**STATEMENT OF PERIODICAL PAYMENTS**

[in Canadian dollar]	Year ended March 31, 2012 \$
<b>Balance available as at March 31, 2011</b>	<b>864,517</b>
Indexation amount <i>[note 2]</i>	2,223
Payments <i>[note 2]</i>	
Fishery restoration program	(731,430)
Operating expenses	(42,773)
Total payments	(774,203)
Net variation of the Fund	(771,980)
<b>Balance available as at March 31, 2012 <i>[note 2]</i></b>	<b>92,537</b>

*See accompanying notes to the financial statements.*

**Boumhounan Agreement  
Eastmain 1-A / Rupert Mercury Fund**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

March 31, 2012

**1. FUND DESCRIPTION**

The Eastmain 1-A / Rupert Mercury Fund [the "Fund"] is used for the purpose of funding the Monitoring and Research Programs and the Fishery Restoration and Development Programs, established by the Boumhounan Agreement signed in February 2002 [the "Agreement"] in connection with the Eastmain 1-A / Rupert Diversion project. The Fund matures 20 years from its date of execution. The initial amount established under the Agreement amounts to \$3,000,000. The Fund is adjusted for inflation annually, beginning February 1, 2002.

**2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

**Indexation amount**

The indexation amount of \$2,223 [\$19,815 for fiscal year 2011] is equal to the variation of the Canadian consumer price index not seasonally adjusted from January 1, 2011 to January 1, 2012 which is 2.46%  $[(120.7 - 117.8) / 117.8]$  [2.35% for fiscal year 2011], multiplied by the balance available of the Fund as of March 31, 2011 less the payments made during the current year  $[\$864,517 - \$774,203 = \$90,314$  [ $\$844,702$  for fiscal year 2011]].

**Payments**

Payments represent amounts paid by Hydro-Québec with respect to the Eastmain 1-A / Rupert Mercury Fund. No provision for unpaid amounts has been recorded in connection with work performed or services rendered as at March 31, 2012 under this Agreement.

**Balance available**

The Eastmain 1-A / Rupert Mercury Fund is not funded. The balance available corresponds to the amounts to be paid by Hydro-Québec in connection with the Eastmain 1-A / Rupert Mercury Fund as of a specified date.

Financial Statements

**Boumhounan Agreement  
Weh-Sees Indohoun Fund**

March 31, 2012

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the directors of Hydro-Québec

We have audited the accompanying statement of cumulative payments of the **Weh-Sees Indohoun Fund** made in connection with Section 11 of the **Boumhounan Agreement** [the "Agreement"] as at March 31, 2012, and the statement of periodical payments for the year then ended, and other explanatory information [together "the financial statements"]. The financial statements have been prepared by management using the cash receipts and disbursements basis of accounting as described in Note 2.

### **Management's responsibility for the financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Agreement; this includes determining that the cash receipts and disbursements basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of these financial statements in the circumstances, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### **Auditors' responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

- 2 -

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the statements of cumulative and periodical payments present fairly, in all material respects, the balance available of the Weh-Sees Indohoun Fund of the Boumhounan Agreement as at March 31, 2012, and the cumulative and periodical payments made for the year then ended in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement.

### **Basis of accounting**

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which describe the basis of accounting. These financial statements are prepared to provide information to the directors of Hydro-Québec and other designated parties. As a result, these financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

*Ernst & Young LLP*

Montréal, Canada  
June 8, 2012

<sup>1</sup> CPA auditor, CA, public accountancy permit no. A118785

**Boumhounan Agreement  
Weh-Sees Indohoun Fund**

**STATEMENT OF CUMULATIVE PAYMENTS**

[in Canadian dollar]	Cumulative March 31, 2012 \$	Cumulative March 31, 2011 \$
<b>Initial amount established under the agreement [note 1]</b>	<b>750,000</b>	750,000
Indexation amount [note 2]	133,520	129,146
Payments [note 2]		
Administration		
Insurance	(7,302)	(5,572)
Registration fees	(64)	(32)
	(7,366)	(5,604)
Operating expenses for fishing seasons		
Professional fees	(481,218)	(358,486)
Equipment	(121,032)	(121,032)
Travel expenses	(83,098)	(49,140)
Office rental	(4,731)	—
Web site	(3,309)	(2,819)
Medical examinations	(725)	(725)
	(694,113)	(532,202)
Total payments	(701,479)	(537,806)
Net variation of the Fund	(567,959)	(408,660)
<b>Balance available as at March 31 [note 2]</b>	<b>182,041</b>	341,340

*See accompanying notes to the financial statements.*

**Boumhounan Agreement  
Weh-Sees Indohoun Fund**

**STATEMENT OF PERIODICAL PAYMENTS**

[in Canadian dollar]	Year ended March 31, 2012 \$
<b>Balance available as at March 31, 2011</b>	<b>341,340</b>
Indexation amount <i>[note 2]</i>	4,374
Payments <i>[note 2]</i>	
Administration	
Insurance	(1,730)
Registration fees	(32)
	<u>(1,762)</u>
Operations expenses for fishing seasons	
Fees	(122,732)
Travel expenses	(33,958)
Office rental	(4,731)
Web site	(490)
	<u>(161,911)</u>
Total payments	<u>(163,673)</u>
Net variation of the Fund	<u>(159,299)</u>
<b>Balance available as at March 31, 2012 <i>[note 2]</i></b>	<b><u>182,041</u></b>

*See accompanying notes to the financial statements.*

**Boumhounan Agreement  
Weh-Sees Indohoun Fund**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

March 31, 2012

**1. FUND DESCRIPTION**

The Weh-Sees Indohoun Fund [the "Fund"] is used for the purpose of funding activities of development and conservation of the wildlife resources regarding the Boumhounan Agreement signed in February 2002 [the "Agreement"], in connection with the Eastmain 1-A / Rupert diversion. The Fund matures on the first anniversary of the commissioning of the last generating unit of the Eastmain 1-A powerhouse. The initial amount established under the Agreement amounts to \$750,000. The Fund is adjusted for inflation annually, beginning February 1, 2002.

**2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

**Indexation amount**

The indexation amount of \$4,374 [\$7,824 for fiscal year 2011] is equal to the variation of the Canadian consumer price index not seasonally adjusted from January 1, 2011 to January 1, 2012, which is 2.46%  $[(120.7 - 117.8) / 117.8]$  [2.35% for fiscal year 2011], multiplied by the balance available of the Fund as of March 31, 2011 less payments made during the current year [ $\$341,340 - \$163,673 = \$177,667$  [\$333,516 for fiscal year 2011]].

**Payments**

Payments represent amounts paid by Hydro-Québec with respect to the Section 11 of the Agreement. No provision for unpaid amounts has been recorded in connection with work performed or services rendered as at March 31, 2012 under this Agreement.

**Balance available**

The Weh-Sees Indohoun Fund is not funded. The balance available corresponds to the amounts to be paid by Hydro-Québec in connection with Section 11 of the Agreement as of a specified date.









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