

NISKAMOON CORPORATION ANNUAL REPORT
2012 - 2013



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A full-page photograph of a sunset over a body of water. The sun is a bright yellow circle on the horizon, with a long, shimmering reflection on the water's surface. The sky is a gradient of orange and red, with a few wispy clouds. The foreground shows a dark, silty shoreline with some sparse vegetation. A white dotted crosshair graphic is overlaid on the left side of the image, with the vertical line extending from the top and the horizontal line extending across the width of the page.

ABOUT NISKAMOON CORPORATION



President's Message

Wachiya and greetings to all!

Another year has passed, and we at the Niskamoon Corporation are pleased that we have had a successful year. We stay current with ever-changing events but we never forget the people we work for and the Cree beneficiaries of the programs and projects that we administer, particularly land users.

Like other organizations, Niskamoon goes through various changes – but we never lose sight of our mandate and mission. We are thoughtful and prudent in the way we manage funds in accordance with funding agreements, whether these call for one-time or recurring payments. As funds decrease, we need to be even more prudent in allocating moneys while remaining aware of the impacts and effects of the financial world as well as impacts on the environment.

In the past year, some of our personnel have left to pursue other interests and endeavours. Speaking on behalf of the Niskamoon Corporation, I would like to say thank you and express my appreciation for your work and commitment. We wish you success in your future pursuits.

In the past year, we have also hired new personnel. We welcome you to the Niskamoon Corporation. Thanks to your contribution, we will continue to be a viable and effective entity in carrying out our mandate.

Niskamoon has and is contributing to the Cree Nation's educational objectives, including establishing partnerships with Cree entities that provide educational and training services, particularly the Cree School Board and other pedagogical institutions. We strongly encourage Cree students to pursue their aspirations and achieve their goals by acquiring the education they want while fully embracing their identity. Education is one of the keys that make a nation grow and prosper.

On behalf of the Niskamoon Corporation, I would like to thank the Board of Directors, all personnel, including the Local Coordinators in each community, and the members of the various Committees, whose diligence and commitment enable Niskamoon to achieve and maintain its high level of success.

Thanks to the hard work and application of all of our partners and collaborators, the Niskamoon Corporation is able to meet its challenges and perform its mandate for the Cree Nation.

To all, we say, "Thank you, Ginskoumdinnaan, meegwetch, and merci beaucoup!"

Violet Pachanos
President



Vice-President's Message

On behalf of Niskamoon Corporation, I am proud to submit to you the 2012-2013 Annual Report. This past year has been an eventful one for the organization, with some funds slowly coming to an end whilst we have been given an all-new mandate related to the Rupert River Partial Diversion Project. Niskamoon Corporation will continue to work hard to ensure that the benefits that stem from the many different agreements that we manage are accessible to all Cree beneficiaries.

Mitigating the impacts of hydro-electric development, historic and recent, throughout Eeyou Istchee is no easy task. We have no doubt come a long way from the La Grande project in the 1970's. This past fall, the provincial evaluation Committee, COMEX, conducted an elaborate consultation of Cree beneficiaries in the six communities impacted by the EM-1A project. The many comments gathered during the hearings have shown us not only that the effects of hydro-electric development run deep among all Crees but also that the more recent projects, Eastmain-1 and Eastmain-1A, have introduced a new way of working. Cree knowledge is given equal importance in environmental monitoring, communities work actively with representatives from Hydro-Québec to solve problems and people feel their opinions count when decisions are taken. The relationship between Crees and Hydro-Québec has improved significantly and both are committed to further improving it. Niskamoon Corporation will continue to play a pivotal role in promoting this partnership into the future

I would like to close with something that is very dear to my heart: education. Niskamoon Corporation works hard to provide the training necessary to have Cree professionals working side-by-side non-Crees in the many different aspects related to Hydro-Québec's work. As you will see in this report, Niskamoon offers a wide range of training programs, from environmental technicians to electro-mechanics. We will continue to work tirelessly to provide educational training since it is essential to ensuring a long and prosperous partnership on our territory. I strongly encourage everyone to apply to one of our programs.

Meegwetch!

Kenneth Gilpin
Vice-President

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 Québec 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 Nameess Corporation, Apatisiwin 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”).

Principle 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:

- 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;
- Provide a more efficient framework for cooperation between the Crees and Hydro-Québec with respect to the implementation of the Cree-Hydro-Québec Agreements;
- Provide more effective mechanisms for the implementation of the Cree-Hydro-Québec Agreements;
- Streamline and render more effective the administrative costs to the Crees associated with the implementation of the Cree-Hydro-Québec Agreements;
- Bring better coherence to the implementation of the Cree-Hydro-Québec Agreements; and
- 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 \$3,986,615 for the financial year of April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013. 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 is paying an amount of \$90,970 for the services of one (1) Community Coordinator for each of the nine (9) Cree communities.



Board of Directors of the Niskamoon Corporation

The Niskamoon Board of Directors consists of 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. Daniel Lauzon



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. Daniel Lauzon

Niskamoon Directors and Staff

Gisèle Parker, Treasurer, Nemaska

Kevin Roussel, Corporate Secretary

Robbie Tapiatic, Director – Remedial Works

Marc Dunn, Director – Environment

Diane Thibault, Director – Training and Employment

Cathleen Parker, Director – Finance

Linda Corston, Executive Assistant

Louise Tanoush, Accountant

Diane Moar, Office Administrative Assistant

Cynthia Taylor, Communications & Administrative Officer

Colette Allen, Student Employment Skills and Competencies Development Counsellor

Francine Dupuis, Student Life Animator

Jean-Luc Morin, Student Life Animator

Shawnessy Jacko, Student Life Animator

Nadia Duquette, Student Services and Office Clerk

Shirley Chiskamish, Office Administrative Assistant

Juliette Brien, Data & Technical Clerk

Kathy Shecapio, Director General, employed from November 8, 2004 to August 24, 2012

George Pisimopeo Regional Coordinator for Training & Employment, employed from December 24, 2010 to July 31, 2012

Niskamoon Corporation would like to extend our appreciation for their years of service.



Gisèle Parker
Treasurer



Kevin Roussel
Corporate Secretary



Robbie Tapiatic
Director – Remedial Works



Mr. Marc Dunn
Director – Environment



Diane Thibault, Director –
Training and Employment



Cathleen Parker
Director – Finance



Linda Corston
Executive Assistant



Diane Moar
Office Administrative
Assistant



Cynthia Taylor
Communications &
Administrative Officer



Colette Allen
Student Employment Skills
and Competencies
Development Counsellor



Francine Dupuis
Student Life Animator



Jean-Luc Morin
Student Life Animator



Shawnessy Jacko
Student Life Animator



Nadia Duquette, Student
Services and Office Clerk



Shirley Chiskamish, Office
Administrative Assistant



Juliette Brien
Data & Technical Clerk



The Niskamoon Corporation Schedule of Activities for 2012-2013

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 24 and 25, 2012 in Waskaganish
- June 11 and 12, 2012 in Oujé-Bougoumou
- August 21 and 22, 2012 in Montebello
- October 2 and 3, 2012 in Chisasibi
- December 4 to 6, 2012 in Gatineau
- January 21, 2013 via conference call
- February 7, 2013 in Eastmain
- February 15, 2013 via conference call
- March 19 and 20, 2013 in Rouyn-Noranda
- March 28, 2013 via conference call

Executive Committee

Meetings

- April 17, 2012 via conference call
- May 24, 2012 via conference call

Evaluation Committee

The Evaluation Committee, whose mandate was to evaluate and make recommendations to the Board of Directors concerning the reports submitted by Proponents as well as monitor programs and projects funded by the Corporation, was discontinued in October 2012 following a procedural reorganization.

Ad Hoc Committee

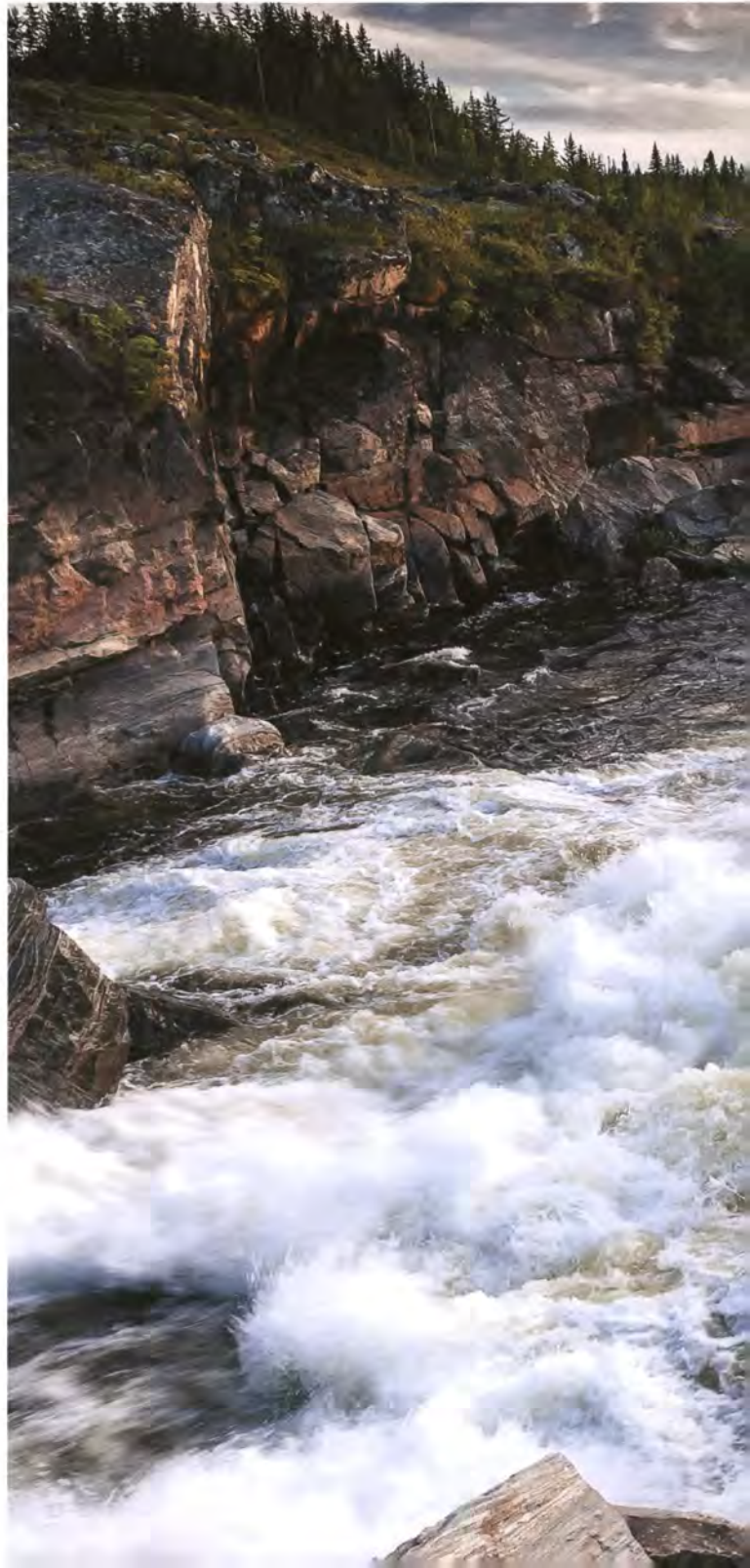
The Ad Hoc Committee, established pursuant to Schedule 1 of the Nadoshtin Agreement, titled "Wildlife Management in the area of the project strategy and critical path," and revived with the undertaking of the EM-1A Project, was discontinued in March 2013 since it was no longer required.

Training Management Committee

The Niskamoon Training Management Committee, which was responsible for managing the Niskamoon Training and Employment Program and preparing related budgets, was discontinued in March 2013 following a procedural reorganization, in order to accommodate the Training & Employment Committee.

An increasingly paper-free office environment

The Niskamoon Corporation now uses an online agenda system designed by Squarespace and located at www.niskaboard.com. The system provides Board members with access to a vast range of electronic documents, such as submitted proposals, minutes of meetings, and contracts executed by the Corporation. The system helps to reduce the unnecessary use of paper documents, such as printouts and photocopies.





2013-2014 CALENDAR

APRIL – NO MEETING						
D/S	L/M	M/T	M/W	J/T	V/F	S/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				

MAY – NO MEETING						
D/S	L/M	M/T	M/W	J/T	V/F	S/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	

JUNE - MONTRÉAL						
D/S	L/M	M/T	M/W	J/T	V/F	S/S
						1
2	3	→4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
15	17	18	19	20	21	22
23/30	24	25	26	27	28	29

JULY – NO MEETING						
D/S	L/M	M/T	M/W	J/T	V/F	S/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 – NO MEETING						
D/S	L/M	M/T	M/W	J/T	V/F	S/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

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

OCTOBER – NO MEETING						
D/S	L/M	M/T	M/W	J/T	V/F	S/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 – NO MEETING						
D/S	L/M	M/T	M/W	J/T	V/F	S/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						
D/S	L/M	M/T	M/W	J/T	V/F	S/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				

JANUARY - NO MEETING						
D/S	L/M	M/T	M/W	J/T	V/F	S/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 – NO MEETING						
D/S	L/M	M/T	M/W	J/T	V/F	S/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 – VAL D'OR						
D/S	L/M	M/T	M/W	J/T	V/F	S/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

→	DEADLINE FOR THE LOCAL COORDINATORS TO SUBMIT THE PROPOSALS (3 WEEKS PRIOR TO BOARD MEETING)	→	DEADLINE FOR THE REGIONAL COORDINATORS TO SEND THE LIST OF PROPOSALS TO BE TABLED AT THE UPCOMING BOARD MEETING (1 WEEK PRIOR TO BOARD MEETING)
	MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NISKAMOON CORPORATION		HOLIDAY

Community Coordinators of the Niskamoon Corporation

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 Directors to process project applications. Directors 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.



Community Coordinators' Page

Chisasibi

A year filled with successes

This year, no single community project stands above the rest as they were all successful. But if I had to focus on one, I would mention the 2012 spring airlift. This initiative, held during goose break, was a great help to the community as it provided easier and faster transportation to and from hunting camps. The many camps located in the remote inland areas of the Chisasibi territory and along the coastal region of James Bay can only be accessed by air due to unsafe travel conditions during spring. This is the only safe method of transportation that hunters, children, and Elders can use upon their return to the community. The spring airlift operates from late April to the end of goose break, which generally lasts for two weeks or more.

The funding received from the Niskamoon Corporation for the 2012 spring airlift was \$500,000. Remedial works of the past year consisted of many projects relating to hunting, trapping, and fishing activities. Other activities included cutting and clearing of ATV, portage, and ski-doo trails as well as goose corridors, hunting sites, and natural ponds for hunting. This past year, we also built stream crossings using logs and dams to make spring goose ponds and enhance travel on waterways.

Funding for these remedial works projects amounted to \$505,240.

Combined Niskamoon funding for the spring airlift and remedial works projects totalled \$1,010,240.



Sam Cox

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Helicopter departing for camps; the farthest location for the airlift program was 90 km south of Chisasibi

Community Coordinators' Page

Mistissini

Looking forward to a successful year

I was appointed to the position of Community Coordinator for the Niskamoon Corporation in Mistissini on May 30, 2013. Since my appointment is so recent, I am unable to report on projects under my watch as there have not been any yet.

My goal for the year ahead is to ensure that the projects we undertake are successful in meeting the needs of our community. I will also work toward ensuring optimal reporting practices to keep the Niskamoon Corporation informed of project development and outcomes in Mistissini.

By this time next year, I hope to report on a number of successful projects.



Ronald Blackned

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Preparing a hide at Murray's Lodge near Mistissini



Snowshoes near Mistissini

Community Coordinators' Page

Eastmain

Creating a cisco scooping site

The year 2012 was a very eventful one for Niskamoon Corporation programs in the community of Eastmain. Although several projects were conducted over the past year, one project of particular interest comes to mind.

In autumn 2012, a preliminary study was conducted by local fishermen and Elders to evaluate the possibility of creating a cisco scooping site at the first rapids of the Eastmain River. A team of youth and Elders set nets in this area over a one-week period to locate the best cisco fishing areas in the river. Based on the findings, a recommendation was made to the Chief and Council to develop a scooping site on the first rapids, roughly 28 kilometres up-river from the community.

Gregory Mayappo

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This site will be used mainly by schoolchildren who will be taught our traditional ways by Elders who performed this activity on the Cold Water River before the diversion of the Eastmain River. We hope to begin work on this project in 2013 and have it up and running in autumn 2014. Stay tuned!

Community Coordinators' Page

A year filled with community-development programs

It is my pleasure to submit my activity report for the fiscal year from April 2012 to March 2013. This is a summary of projects that I oversaw, including renovations to cabins, requests for new cabins, skidoo trails, and other community-development programs such as the Winter Fishery Program, Wood Supply for Elders, and Snow Removal at Campsites on Route du Nord and Nemaska Road.

Renovations were made to the cabins of land users at Trapline N23, located at Broadback River at Km 234 of the James Bay Highway; this work involved replacement of cabin roofs and installation of interior insulation. There was also a new cabin built at Lac Carol for ISP recipients. These projects were carried out in late September to November 2012.

Other cabins were built with porches for land users at Trapline M33, located at Lac Mesgouez at Km 220 on Route du Nord and land users at Trapline N24 located on Marten River. The work was carried out over a 16-day period by a field supervisor and 3 carpenters in July and August 2012. Project suppliers were R&D Lumber and Caron.

From January to March 2013, we carried out the Wood Supply Program for Elders at 20 campsites on Route du Nord, Nemaska Road, and James Bay Highway. The Program lasted one month and employed 3 groups consisting of 4 workers each. The wood supplied was cut, transported, and piled for the Elders who benefit from this program.

The Snow Removal Program is conducted by Nemaska Eeno Compane for camps located on Route du Nord and Nemaska Road. As for the camps located on the James Bay Highway, the work is done by Coopérative forestiere du Nord-Ouest. The Program ran from November to April on an as-needed basis.



Nemaska

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The Winter Fishery Program for 2012 was carried out at 3 traplines from March to April 2012 and involved 24 participants for one month. The project is designed to pass on Cree knowledge and skills to young people and community members who wish to pursue and learn winter-fishing methods and related activities such as fish preparation and preservation. The types of methods used were fish nets and traditional ice fishing. The fish stock was provided to Elders and community members in order to promote the health benefits of consuming fish. The Winter Fishery Program was carried by the Tallymen of Trapline N25, Walter Jolly, Trapline M33, Andrew Brien, and Trapline R20, James Wapachee at different locations within their trapline territories. A video of this project was made by Zerosum; it was produced by Mike Wong and Thomas Jolly.

This concludes my activity report for this year. There were other projects for which I provided assistance under SEBJ. I took part in a log cabin salvage program for another community. I wish to express my appreciation to everyone who helped out as part of this year's projects.



Phillip Jolly preparing fish as part of a Niskamoon-funded fishing program in Nemaska



Renovated cabins paid for by Niskamoon on Broadback River on Nemaska territory

Community Coordinators' Page

Wachyia

It is with pleasure that I report on activity in the past year at the Cree Nation of Oujé-Bougoumou. It has been a year of new challenges and learning for me, for it has been almost a year since I started my duties as Community Coordinator. First of all, I would like to thank the Niskamoon Corporation for its contribution to the community and support for trapline projects. Many of the approved projects were trapline projects implemented this past winter. As for community projects, our Traditional Training was once again very popular this year.

We believe in operating our program as effectively and efficiently as possible.

The Niskamoon Corporation provides funds to our local entities and tallymen who are impacted by hydro-electric power sub-stations and transmission lines on their traplines. This year we had ten individual tallymen remedial works projects approved for funding. Our community-based projects were also approved for funding.

Below is a list of projects that were implemented this past year.

- Traditional People's Cabins
- Traditional Gathering
- Canoe excursion
- Traditional Training
- Wood-cutting Program
- Winter Snow Removal
- Wellness Journey
- Individual Tallymen Projects

Once again, our traditional training program went well. Many of our community members had a chance to learn different skills, including cooking, sewing, and cleaning of small and large game animals. I would like to thank the Cultural Department and its staff for making this project a success once again this past winter. This year, we also carried out a snow-removal project, the first ever in our community. Our main contractor was Charlie Bosum. With the great accumulation of snow this past winter, we had to get help from our local Public Works Department.

In conclusion, I would like to encourage local entities and departments to continue to submit proposals for the benefit of our community and its members.



Oujé-Bougoumou

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Community Coordinators' Page

A new Community Coordinator in Waskaganish

Hi, my name is Jimmy Tim Whiskeychan and I am happy to say that I was recently hired as the new Niskamoon Coordinator for the Crees of the Waskaganish First Nation. I am looking forward to serving my community and working with the Niskamoon team.

I would like to wish Simeon Trapper all the best in his retirement and my hats off for all the recent projects he has achieved.

I am looking forward to a prosperous year ahead for everyone. I know there is a lot to be done and I wish all the best to my colleagues in their future projects.

Meegwetch, thank you, merci!



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Waskaganish

Community Coordinators' Page

A good year filled with good news

It is a great pleasure to submit an annual report for a year filled with several successful projects. The most successful project for Waswanipi has been the traditional gathering known as Chiiwetau and the Waswanipi Day for which we received funding of \$60,000 from the Niskamoon Corporation.

The Cree First Nation of Waswanipi once again held its annual traditional gathering and cultural fishing 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 at this historical site. It is also a time to make new memories and celebrate and honour our culture, values, and traditions.

The traditional fishing activity is still being practiced by many of the Elders who continue to teach this method of fishing to the younger generation. This project is designed to educate youth and children on the importance of traditional fishing and on the health benefits of eating traditional food, such as sturgeon and other fish.

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



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Waswanipi

As usual, we had an awesome turn out on Waswanipi Day 2012 and we had guests from surrounding communities and non Natives as well.

Other projects funded in 2012 by the Niskamoon Corporation were an Elders' wood-cutting program, a snow removal activity, a Waswanipi school science project, and the Waswanipi remedial works. We wish to acknowledge the Niskamoon Corporation's continuous support and express our sincere gratitude and appreciation for its generous contribution toward community projects in the past year.

Community Coordinators' Page

Celebrating a year of learning and achievement

Wow! The past year provided a great learning experience thanks to the diversity of projects that went through our office. I would like to highlight the project that was submitted by the local Youth Department, Old Factory Lake Summer Camp (OFLSC).

OFLSC is held every August for a week for youths aged 12 to 18 years. On average, it attracts 10 to 14 participants – but this year we set a record by drawing 15 participating youth! The Summer Camp is held the week before the school year resumes, providing the youngsters with an opportunity to relax, have fun, and learn in an environment away from the daily distractions they may encounter in the community.

During the week-long adventure, the youth enjoy a fun-filled schedule of leisure activities and life-skill training, ranging from canoeing to fishing to team-building. One of the goals is to give an insight of what the Canoe Expedition is about. Many wish to participate but are a little wary of their skills and tend to forego joining the expedition. The OFLSC is a stepping stone to becoming a paddler on the Canoe Expedition.

The Old Factory Lake Summer Camp has been a successful program with our youth who look forward to it every year. The guides, Mr. & Mrs. Roy and Jennifer Stewart, relate well to the youth, which creates a comfortable atmosphere, which in turn brings out the extrovert in each participant. As a result, they get to know one another; by the end of the camp, they have forged new friendships as well as new skills and knowledge of their cultural traditions.

I'd like to leave you with a quote from a 13-year-old participant:

"This was the best day and night in my 13 years!"

I look forward to another great year and wish you all the best.



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Wemindji



Cheryl Danyluk, Wemindji youth, at the Old Factory Summer Camp



Taylor Mayappo, a youth from Wemindji, catching a fish at Old Factory Lake, as part of the Summer Camp program funded by Niskamoon



Old Factory Summer Camp Program, Wemindji

Community Coordinators' Page

Whapmagoostui

Firewood-cutting, fishing excursions, and looking ahead

It is a great pleasure to summarize the financial contributions established between Whapmagoostui First Nation and the Niskamoon Corporation for community projects in this fiscal year.

The firewood-cutting project was funded by the Niskamoon Corporation for the community and has benefited elderly and physically disabled individuals and couples who continue to return to their traditional territories. Not only does the project benefit consumers of firewood, it provides temporary employment for those hired to cut the wood. In many cases, labourers go to the Elders' campsites and stockpile the firewood to last for the rest of the season.

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

The fishing excursions conducted by the Youth Council were successful, and a tremendous amount and variety of fish were caught. Catches were given to community Elders to enjoy traditional healthy food once again. Youth and Elders who participated returned with positive emotions and mentioned that such activities should be sustained for future generations.

In closing, I would like to say that there are many projects in the planning stages. We hope to achieve them in the near future.



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A scenic view of a river with a waterfall cascading over rocks in a dense forest. The water is white and frothy as it flows over the dark, jagged rocks. The background is filled with tall, green evergreen trees. The overall atmosphere is serene and natural.

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 2012-2013 is \$8,170,999.

One of the main purpose of this Fund is to set up a long-term funding mechanism to address impacts of the Complexe 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 Complexe 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 Complexe, 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 Complexe
- 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

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 \$25.3 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 workers, which explains why the House Replacement Program was not completed within the initial timeframe foreseen.

As of March 31st 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 Cree Employment Fund

The estimate of the basic yearly financial contribution of Hydro-Québec to the Employment Fund for the financial year 2012-2013 was \$6,235,400. As provided by Section 4.7.1 of the Cree Employment Agreement, the Employment Fund is held and disbursed by Hydro-Québec but is 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.

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)

The 2012-2013 year marked the end of the Names Fund. Since 2002, more than \$27.5 million has been invested in: (1) fishery restoration and development programs (\$14 million); (2) monitoring and research programs, including the Names Fund contribution to a vast study conducted by the Cree Board of Health to assess the health status of the Cree population and investigate environmental contaminants that can affect the health of the Cree population (\$8 million); and (3) the administration of programs by the Names and Niskamoon Corporation (\$5.5 million). As a whole, more than 150 projects and programs have been subsidized through the Names Fund. In 2012-2013, the Cree Board of Health will present its final report on the findings of the study mentioned above. The report will be written in lay language and provide results by community.

The Nadoshtin EM-1 Mercury Fund was depleted during the 2010-2011 fiscal year. As a whole, more than \$3.4 million was devoted over the years to fishery restoration and development programs (\$2.8 million) and program administration (\$600,000). Within the framework of this fund, more than 30 projects and programs were subsidized.

Finally, the Boumhounan Eastmain 1-A/Rupert Mercury Fund is almost depleted. As of March 31, 2013, \$2.8 million has been invested in fishery restoration programs (more than 30 projects and programs subsidized) and \$600,000 in program administration. The remaining balance of \$80,000 will be spent during the 2013-2014 fiscal year.

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 and 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 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, 2013, the amount owed to the Boumhounan Remedial Works Fund is \$8,942,964. The Hydro-Québec Eeyou Fund pays interest to the Boumhounan Remedial Works Fund at an average rate of approximately 2.91% (2012: 3.39%) 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 and is included in its interest revenue as well as in Hydro-Québec Eeyou Fund project expenditures. There is no specified date of repayment.

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 2.91% for 2013. With no further expenditures within the Hydro-Québec Eeyou Fund in the years ahead, future contributions by Hydro-Québec will result in a reduction of the interfund borrowing and the related deficit.

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. Niskamoon Corporation commits to reimbursing this loan from the Boumhounan Remedial Works Fund in its entirety in the future.

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 (CRA) manages the ACHP under its Cree Culture and Language Department, with funding from the Niskamoon Corporation and other agencies. Starting in December 2012, the ACHP (previously located in Val-d'Or and



Dario Izaguirre, John Bosum and late Matthew Shecapio

Nemaska) has been operating out of a new CRA archaeology lab at Aanischaaukamikw Cree Cultural Institute in Oujé-Bougoumou. All artifacts and other materials from the Program are now at Aanischaaukamikw. The Program was administered by CRA archaeologist, David Denton, and interim ACHP coordinator, Jane Voyageur.

Although the Niskamoon Corporation did not contribute funding to the ACHP in the past year, the CRA continued to work on Niskamoon-funded projects that carried over from 2011-2012.

Objectives of the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Program

The Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Program was established to enable Crees to learn about and celebrate their cultural heritage in the area affected by the Eastmain-1 and Eastmain-1A-Rupert-Sarcelles hydroelectric projects and ensure that this heritage is

available for future generations. The Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee shapes the general values and orientation of the ACHP, fostering land-based activities and a "living heritage" approach. Cree Elders and land users have played a critical role in identifying key places for archaeological investigation and by providing the knowledge and stories that will be passed on to youth.

Eeyou Istchee's First Travelling Exhibition

Before the creation of the Eastmain-1 reservoir, Cree youth and archaeologists lived and travelled with Elders and land users to record aspects of how Crees lived in this area over several millennia. Combining the results of the archaeological digs with stories from Elders and historical information, a travelling exhibition titled "Remember This... and you will live a good life" was prepared. The goal of the exhibition was to bring the story of the flooded lands to all Cree communities.

As mentioned in last year's annual report, the production of the exhibition was supported by the Niskamoon Corporation, the Department of Canadian Heritage, and Aanischaaukamikw Cree Cultural Institute. In 2011-2012, with support from the Cree School Board, the exhibition toured all except two Cree communities. It was the first time that an exhibition of this scale had been shown in the communities.

In 2012-2013, the CRA brought the exhibition to the last two communities of Chisasibi and Whapmagoostui. It was complicated to fly the exhibition to Whapmagoostui as many of the components had to be disassembled to fit onto the airplane. The CRA hired two interpreters (Johnny Neeposh and Isaac Meskino) to provide a rich educational experience for school classes and the general public. As in the other Cree communities, people reacted very favourably to the exhibition: they were inspired to learn about the Cree history of the area.

The CRA did a second printing of the exhibition catalogue, which presents the material from the exhibition in Cree, French, and English.

The Rupert Memorial

The Rupert Memorial will soon be set up on a hill overlooking the Rupert Dam, on tallyman Walter Jolly's trapline. The SEBJ has built a road to the top of this hill to provide easier access to the site. From the hill, visitors looking west see the reduced-flow portion of the Rupert River while the Rupert Reservoir fills the horizon to the north and the east. The memorial was designed by Tim Whiskeychan and is being produced by sculptor Robert Nepveu. In the past year, the production and assembly of the memorial



Detail from the future Rupert Memorial

continued in Robert Nepveu's workshop near Henryville, Quebec. The production and installation of the Memorial will be completed in 2013-2014.

Archaeology and Traditional Knowledge

The ACHP team continued the analysis of the archaeological findings from the flooded areas and other sections of the Rupert River. Two scientific publications resulted from this work. More of the video and audio material recorded from interviews with the Elders was translated by ACHP researcher and translator, John Bosum, who also worked to develop themes to facilitate its educational use.



Artefacts from the Rupert River

Conference and publications

A joint session involving ACHP and SEBJ archaeologists was organized at a scientific conference that took place in Montreal. Titled "The Northeastern Boreal Forest: New Research, Changing Perspectives," the session included 15 presentations, including ones by ACHP team members David Denton, John Bosum, Francis Marcoux, and Dario Izaguirre.

Two papers by Francis Marcoux and Dario Izaguirre were prepared and published in the Association des Archéologues du Québec journal, *Archéologiques*. Both papers highlight the importance of information provided by Cree Elders and land users in explaining aspects of the archaeological findings from the areas affected by the hydroelectric project.

Clean-up of camp on Lac Cabot

A project was carried out in the summer and autumn of 2012 to dismantle and do a full-site clean-up of the ACHP camp used in 2009. This work was contracted out to Johnny Neeposh.

Web site

In 2012-2013, the ACHP team continued setting the stage for the online presentation of the stories and archaeological findings from the Program, including the results of the SEBJ archaeological program. Among other activities, the planning involved a "Participatory Design Workshop" in which a number of stakeholders and potential users of the web site met to decide how this material should be presented. The results of the workshop (held in November 2012 at Aanischaaukamikw Cree Cultural Institute in Oujé-Bougoumou) will guide the production of the web site in 2013-2014.



Participatory design for the web site

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.

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

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

Community	Percentage
Eastmain	50
Mistissini	25
Nemaska	25

The Boumhounan Eenou Indohoun Fund

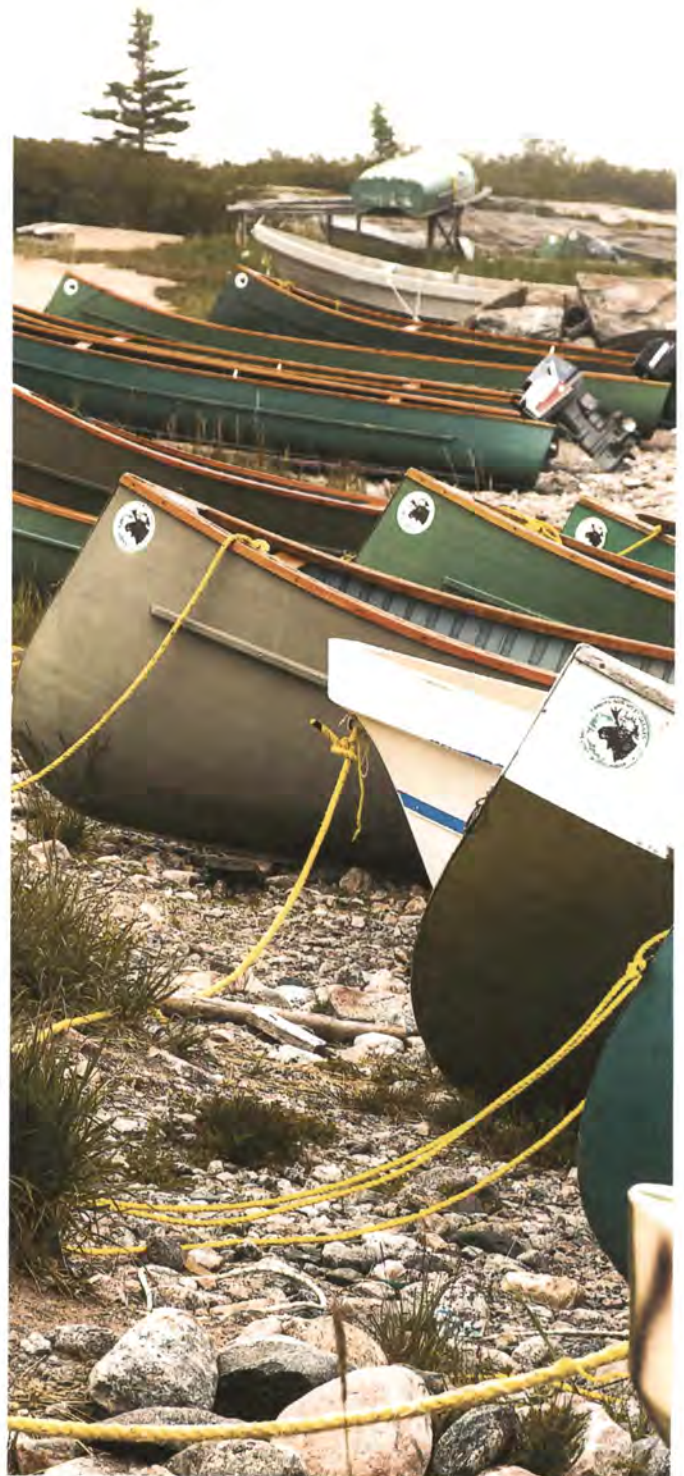
The Boumhounan Eenou Indohoun Fund is very similar to the Nadoshtin Eenou Indohoun Fund and is also primarily designed to create opportunities for the trappers of Eastmain, Mistissini, Nemaska, Waskaganish, and Wemindji directly affected by the EM1A Rupert River Partial Diversion/La Sarcelle Project.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

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

The directly impacted traplines by community are as follows:

Community	Traplines									
	RE 1	VC 34	VC 35	VC37						
Eastmain	RE 1	VC 34	VC 35	VC37						
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					



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 2012-2013 was a total amount of \$711,103. 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	\$497,772
Wemindji	30	\$213,331

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

Re-appropriation and Continued Use Agreement

During the Grand Council of the Crees (GCC-E1) Annual General Assembly held in Waskaganish in the summer of 2012, the Agreement Regarding the Re-appropriation and Continued Use of the Area Affected by the EM-1A/Sarcelle/Rupert Diversion Project was signed between the GCC, Hydro-Québec, and the government of Quebec. This Agreement creates, among others, the Re-appropriation and Continued Use Fund: it is designed to address the human impacts of the EM-1A/Sarcelle/Rupert Diversion project for as long as the Rupert River is partially diverted.

The Agreement is based on the principle of continued partnership between Hydro-Québec and the Cree communities directly impacted by the Rupert River Partial Diversion, with a view to remediating the long-term human impacts of the project. Funds are destined to both land users as well as communities with the specific goal of the continued use of areas impacted by the project, in particular the Rupert River below the Rupert Dam and the Rupert Diversion Bays.

The Re-appropriation Agreement also provides a mechanism by which the many obligations, guarantees, and Conditions of Authorization can be jointly assessed by the parties at regular intervals. In addition, there are a number of these same conditions

for which the Cree party, through the Niskamoon Corporation in close collaboration with the affected communities, assumes responsibility for the implementation of programs.

The Re-appropriation and Continued Use Agreement includes the creation of three Funds to carry out obligations and address the various impacts of the project identified in the Agreement:

1. The Continued Use and Re-appropriation Fund

The Continued Use and Re-appropriation Fund consists of \$2,750,000 indexed from 2012 for projects, works, studies, programs, and remedial and enhancement measures within the affected territory in accordance with the following principles:

- Allow for the continued use and re-appropriation of the territory
- Promote and facilitate the pursuit of traditional activities by Cree land users
- Direct funds to projects that promote traditional fisheries, the passing on of traditional knowledge about fishing, and the adaptation of traditional fishing methods
- Contribute to the regeneration and a better understanding of wildlife habitat
- Promote sustainability

2. Specific Navigation Fund

For the benefit of the community of Waskaganish, Hydro-Québec shall pay \$9,750,000 to the Niskamoon Corporation to address issues relating to navigation in the Rupert River estuary, specifically access to the Rupert Bay by the northern navigation channel.

It should be noted that in addition to these funds, Hydro-Québec has agreed to develop, in close collaboration with the community of Waskaganish, waterfront facilities also designed to improve access and navigation in the Rupert River estuary.

3. Specific Training Fund

To address Condition 6.42 of the provincial Certificate of Authorization, a specific fund of \$1,389,000 has been set up for the Niskamoon Corporation to develop environmental training funds.

A photograph of a forest with thin tree trunks and a butterfly on a branch. The text "PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES" is overlaid on the right side of the image, with a dotted line extending from the text across the width of the page.

PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES

Fisheries and Health Committee

In accordance with the status of the funds under the Mercury Agreement, programs associated with the Agreement are slowly winding down. As a result, the mandate of the Fisheries and Health Committee is coming to an end.

During the 2012-2013 fiscal year, the Committee met on two occasions, mainly to review the findings of the Environmental Health and Contaminants Research Program. The Committee recommended the commissioning of an additional series of reports from the Cree Board of Health and Social Services of James Bay that present results of the Research Program for each Cree community. These reports should be released over the course of the next year.

The Committee expects to complete its mandate in 2013-2014.

Fisheries and Health Program

In the past year, the Fisheries and Health Program underwent major changes. Following the depletion of the EM-1 and EM-1A Mercury Funds and the Eeyou Nameess Funds, the Program was significantly scaled down in 2012. The Program has two components:

- Fisheries development and enhancement
- Cree cultural development and enhancement

Fisheries development and enhancement

Although funds for fishing projects have for the most part been depleted, it was felt that the Niskamoon Corporation should continue to support the development of Cree traditional fisheries due to their tremendous health and cultural benefits. However, to be considered for funding, fishery projects must contain a strong commitment to the training of youth and the transfer of traditional Cree knowledge of this activity.

The new program is designed to:

- Ensure the sustainable, long-term use of aquatic resources valued by Crees
- Restore fishing practices through the development of fishing installations and methods traditionally used by Crees
- Strengthen Cree fisheries through initiatives that foster long-term and self-sufficient activities and pursuits

The following priorities were identified for funding programs:

- Self-sustainability
- Community involvement
- Respect and promotion of traditional values
- Increasing health benefits through fish consumption
- Involvement of youth

The Fish Marketing Programs for Tourism are no longer a Niskamoon funding priority.



The table below presents 2012-2013 funding of fisheries programs by community.

Fisheries development and enhancement – 2012-2013 fiscal year

Community	Amounts Approved
Mistissini	\$498,893
Oujé-Bougoumou	\$0
Waswanipi	\$0
Nemaska	\$191,073
Waskaganish	\$125,058
Eastmain	\$44,073
Wemindji	\$195,998
Chisasibi	\$0
Whapmagoostui	\$0
Total	\$1,055,095

Cree cultural development and enhancement

The Niskamoon Corporation recognizes the health and well-being benefits of promoting Cree culture. For this reason, the Corporation funds a wide variety of projects designed to promote Cree culture. In addition, we fund community cultural events and outings for up to 50% of the total cost of the project up to a limit of \$100,000 per community per year.

The table below presents the funding of Cree cultural projects and programs per community for 2012.

Cree cultural development and enhancement projects – 2012-2013 fiscal year

Community	Amounts Approved
Mistissini	\$485,839
Oujé-Bougoumou	\$136,311
Waswanipi	\$85,000
Nemaska	\$50,000
Waskaganish	\$192,955
Eastmain	\$20,000
Wemindji	\$146,908
Chisasibi	\$437,315
Whapmagoostui	\$321,788
Regional entities	\$481,520
Total	\$2,357,636



Training and Employment Programs with Hydro-Québec

Ten years following the signing of the Apatisiwin Agreement, the Board of Directors of the Niskamoon Corporation is pleased to highlight once again efforts deployed by its personnel and partners in support of the Technical Employment Program with Hydro-Québec. Once again this year, multiple activities have been carried out in all communities in order to recruit candidates for the Program's four areas of study: Industrial Electronics in Telecommunications; Industrial Electronics Technology; Automated Systems Electro-Mechanics; and Industrial Construction and Maintenance Mechanics. The initiative reached more than 200 people, many of whom applied for admission or showed interest. This was a vast undertaking and support from Cree School Board personnel was greatly appreciated.

The Niskamoon Corporation continues to support students and their families through numerous measures designed to help them realize their life projects and training objectives. In addition to financial aid, French-language immersion classes were provided at Centre linguistique de Jonquière, French-language courses were offered at the Niskamoon Student Centre, and targeted pre-requisites training was delivered at Centre Élisabeth-Bruyère of Commission scolaire Rouyn-Noranda. Nine students have completed their training and will be headed to one of the four programs next August. Personnel at the Niskamoon Student Centre, located in Rouyn-Noranda, provides support and assistance to these students throughout their academic career until their permanent recruitment at Hydro-Québec. Partner teaching establishments and Cree School Board representatives also play a critical role in students' success.

Hydro-Québec will welcome eight new graduates, including six Apparatus Mechanics, one Apparatus Electrician, and one Automation Technician. As of December 31, 2012, fifty-three permanent Cree staff were employed by Hydro-Québec in the four employment categories targeted by the Agreement. The tables to the right chart the yearly increase in the number of permanent employees in each employment category.

In addition, during the year, Hydro-Québec sustained its efforts to facilitate the integration of Cree employees. In March, a meeting between coaches and managers and personnel from Centre Polymétier, Centre Harricana, and the Niskamoon Student Centre was held. This was the first ever such meeting. It allowed all participants to share their perspectives and experience. Everyone emerged from the meeting with a better understanding of other participants' reality and all agreed that such meetings should be held on a more regular basis.

Table 1. Permanent employees at Hydro-Québec

Year	Permanent Cree employees	Cree employees with 2 years of experience or more
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
2012	53	40

Table 2. Cumulative Cree permanent employees (2002-2012)

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)
2012	Apparatus Mechanic & Apparatus Electrician & Telecom Technician & Automation Technician	50* (37, 9, 2, 2)

*3 employees occupy the position of Operator

2012 TEHQ Orientation Session

This was the fourth consecutive Orientation Session which was delivered by Pour Parler. The session was held from July 30 to August 10, 2012 at Econiche House in Cantley, just north of Gatineau, Quebec. The participants were: Jesse Blacksmith, Lorianne Trapper, Gloria Otter, Twyla Happyjack, Angeline Shecapio-Blacksmith, Amanda Coon Come, Norma Wababonick, Mark Chiskamish, Lorne Sam, Barry Lameboy, Fabrice Gagnon McKenzie, Patrick Mowatt and Sylvester Trapper.

Representatives from the Niskamoon Corporation, the Cree School Board, Hydro-Québec, Centre Polymétier, Centre Élisabeth-Bruyère, and Centre Harricana made presentations regarding their roles and responsibilities. A much-appreciated presentation was also made by Russell Jerome, a Hydro-Québec employee who is a TEHQ graduate.

The objectives of the Orientation Session were to:

- Enhance participants' understanding of program requirements
- Determine their suitability for the program
- Assess participants' fluency in French
- Evaluate their ability to develop the skills required by Hydro-Québec
- Gauge their desire and commitment to securing employment
- Develop participants' abilities regarding intercultural relationships, communication techniques, self-knowledge, and team-building and leadership

Following the Session, Jesse Blacksmith, Twyla Happyjack, Norma Wababonick, and Sylvester Trapper were welcomed at Centre Elisabeth-Bruyère to obtain their pre-requisites. Mark Chiskamish, Lorne Sam, Barry Lameboy, and Angeline Shecapio headed to Jonquière for French immersion while Fabrice Gagnon McKenzie, Patrick Mowatt, Amanda Coon Come, and Gloria Otter were accepted at Centre Polymétier.

Graduates

The Niskamoon Corporation is pleased to introduce its eight new graduates:

- 1 Arnold Blueboy, Industrial Construction and Maintenance Mechanics
- 2 Benjamin Bordeleau-Lachapelle, Industrial Construction and Maintenance Mechanics
- 3 Betsy Polson, Industrial Construction and Maintenance Mechanics
- 4 Tommy Rankin, Industrial Construction and Maintenance Mechanics
- 5 Brandon Ruperthouse, Industrial Construction and Maintenance Mechanics
- 6 Paul Sealhunter, Industrial Construction and Maintenance Mechanics
- 7 Thierry Duquette, Automated Electro-mechanics
- 8 Matthew Diamond-Gull, Industrial Electronics in Telecommunications



1st row (bottom): Paul Sealhunter, Brandon Ruperthouse, Betsy Polson, Tommy Rankin, Benjamin Bordeleau-Lachapelle, (missing) Arnold Blueboy
2nd row (top): Robert St-Onge, Director, Centre de formation Harricana, Martin Lacasse, Representative, Hydro-Québec, Kenneth Gilpin, Vice-President, Niskamoon Corporation, Michel Gagnon, President, Commission Scolaire Harricana, Abraham Jolly, Director General, Cree School Board

March 2013 graduates at Centre Harricana

On March 22, 2013, an official ceremony was held at Centre de formation professionnelle Harricana in Amos honouring Graduates in the Industrial Mechanics program. Representatives from Hydro-Québec and the Cree School Board joined us for this happy event. Exceptionally, Centre Polymétier will hold its end-of-studies ceremony a little later in the year in order to bring all Graduates together. On May 31, 2013, Centre Élisabeth-Bruyère honoured nine students who successfully completed their pre-requisite credits, thereby qualifying them for technical training.

Activities

The students took part in multiple activities, both social and community-based, over the course of the past year. They participated in the roundtable on "Renforcement des capacités : devenir maîtres de notre terre ancestrale" (capacity-building: taking ownership of our ancestral lands) colloquium and the gathering in support of the "Idle No More" movement held in Ottawa this past March. In addition, nearly 60 people (adults and children) took part in the 37th Odawa Festival of Aboriginal Culture.

Summer Employment Program

Once again, the Niskamoon Corporation provided support to students as part of the Summer Employment Program. As a result, more than 40 students benefited from subsidized job opportunities for up to 12 weeks. Most students returned to their community and contributed to its economic and civic development while honing their own professional skills in connection with their course of study or related sectors of activity.

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 (CSB).

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 works to nurture a passion for science among Cree students, motivating them to continue pursuing higher education and creating interest in a career in science. According to feedback received from teachers, the Niskamoon/Elephant Thoughts Program in CSB schools is making a major positive difference for many students.

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 Workshop: 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 Teacher's Resource Library: support the equipment loan program by training the teachers on its proper use and providing lessons plans
- Professional Development Workshops for Teachers: professional development workshops where teachers are trained to make science fun and exciting

Registration for 2013-2014

The Niskamoon Corporation is proud to present its registration projections for next year.

Table 3. Recruitment and retention in 2013

Institution	Study program	Number of students
Pour Parler, Gatineau	Orientation Program	30
Centre linguistique de Jonquière	French Immersion	6
Centre Elisabeth-Bruyère	Pre-requisites Program	10
Centre Polymétier (Year 1)	Automated Electro-mechanics	11
Centre Polymétier (Year 2)	Automated Electro-mechanics	17
Heritage College	Electronic Technology (Telecom)	3
Cégep de l'Outaouais	Electronic Technology (Telecom)	4
Cégep de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	Industrial Electronics	2
Cégep de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	Civil Engineering Technology	1
Cégep de Saint-Laurent	Electronic Technology (Telecom)	1
Cégep de Maisonneuve	Electronic Technology (Telecom)	1
Centre Harricana (Group 1)	Industrial Construction & Maintenance Mechanics	11
Centre Harricana (Group 2)	Industrial Construction & Maintenance Mechanics	6

Natural Environment Technology Program

The past year was an important one for the development of the Natural Environment Technology (NET) program. The first cohort of students, who began in September 2011, completed the first year of study with the "Stay in Natural Environment" course, given jointly by Cree Elder Thomas Coon and course instructor Kim Courcelles. The course is an initiation to a number of field techniques as well as a lesson in basic bush survival skills. NET students also learn traditional Cree techniques of setting up a camp, understanding and interpreting the signs of nature, and ensuring safety in isolated settings. A great way to finish off the year!



One of the many natural classrooms used by the NET program, funded by Niskamoon

During the summer, one student, Ernie Rabbitskin, pursued a paid summer internship with Strateco Resources. This internship will go towards achieving the work-study accreditation for the program. Well done, Ernie!

In autumn 2012, the program welcomed a new group of students: Pauline and Giiwedini Matoush of Mistissini and Curtis Polson of Waswanipi.

Due to the low number of applicants in 2012, the 2011 and 2012 cohorts were merged, with the more recent additions doing an accelerated program in 2012, which includes summer courses in 2013.

During the autumn session, students learned to read inventory protocols regarding water, air, soil, wildlife, and vegetation. They took part in identifying materials required for the protocol, at

which point these materials became their responsibility. Such responsibility entails the respectful use of resources and careful maintenance and appropriate storage of equipment. As a result, students were able to improve their use of electronic equipment such as field computers, electronic measurement instruments for gauging the physical and chemical parameters of water, air, and soil. They also improved their ability to identify plants, animals, and soil types in a northern setting.

Since aquatic settings are of major importance in Quebec and Eeyou Istchee, the "Aquatic Fauna" course was the longest in terms of hours. In this course, students developed their piloting skills on gasoline-powered motorboats as well as their skills in the use of techniques to capture fish (using nets), aquatic insects, and plankton. To gauge physical and chemical parameters (pH levels, oxygen content, temperature, speed of the current, and so on), they used multi-parameter electronic equipment, an electronic depth sounder, and an electronic current meter. All of these instruments were acquired in the course of the autumn season; as a result, the students worked with current and high-quality equipment.

In November, the students had to choose between "Wildlife Management" and "Environmental Protection." Giiwedini Matoush and Curtis Polson chose Wildlife Management while Melissa Etapp, Pauline Matoush, and Ernie Rabbitskin opted for Environmental Protection.

Wildlife Management allows students to specialize in the management of animal populations and their habitats as well as the impact of human activity. Environmental Protection allows students to specialize in the impact of human activity on the environment, specifically the construction, use, and repair of infrastructure and development in natural settings (waste management, liquid effluents, waste water treatment, and other issues). These training courses are complementary. People who work in Wildlife Management spend much of their time in the bush, while those in Environmental Protection spend much of their time on construction sites to ensure compliance to environmental standards.

After the holidays, students enrolled in August 2012 attended a mapping course designed to qualify them for courses already completed by the 2011 students. As a result, all students had completed the same number of credits based on the training course they had selected in November.

All students, regardless of their training preference, attended "Sustainable Development 1." This course is designed to teach them project management techniques that are compatible with sustainable development. They learned budget preparation and management techniques and communications skills, which they will put to use to complete a project next autumn as part of the "Sustainable Development 2" course. For the purposes of feasibility, the project will be conducted at Chibougamau.

Students enrolled in Wildlife Management have acquired knowledge of diseases that affect animals and learned how to manage wildlife areas in Quebec. In addition, their skills in capturing fur-bearing animals, fish, and birds have improved. Thanks to the support of Elders, the students had the opportunity to capture fish using nets under the ice and beaver using Conibear traps and traps that do not kill. The fishing activity took place on Mistassini Lake. The beaver-capture activity took place in the forest, where students slept in tents and cooked using a small wood-burning stove. With assistance from the CRA, the students took part



NET students learning how to set a seine net in a river near Chibougamau

in a two-week caribou-inventory initiative in the forest in the Chibougamau sector. All of these activities, which are part of the work of Wildlife Technicians, helped motivate students to pursue their course of training.

Students enrolled in Environmental Protection acquired knowledge in intervention following an environmental incident. In addition, they improved their skills in identifying micro-organisms and conducting chemical analyses. To meet federal government

standards, the students used the laboratory at Cégep de St-Félicien, which was brought to standards in 2011. As a result, students had the opportunity to work with the same equipment as students in the French-language NET program. This training opportunity in a different setting was greatly appreciated by the students and allowed to see that their training was at the same level as the courses offered at St. Félicien.

In the summer, Ernie Rabbitskin will follow an internship at Goldcorp's Éléonore mine, where he will learn new mining techniques.

Students admitted in 2012 will be given training throughout the summer, allowing them to take courses that 2011 students completed in their first year. The "Stay in Natural Environment" course delivered in conjunction with Elders will be given in late July. As a result, students will have the opportunity to eat a lot of blueberries to survive in the bush.

In the year 2013-2014, students will follow training given in conjunction with the CRA, Hydro-Québec, Goldcorp, and various Quebec government departments. This will allow the students to learn to work with people they will later encounter on a professional basis. Professionals involved in wildlife management and environmental protection will play a key role in the students' training. Thanks to this training strategy, the students will easily transition from their status as students to working professionals. We believe this training strategy will facilitate entry into the reality of the workplace for our future technicians and ease their acceptance within the ranks of environmental professionals.

We look forward to June 2014, when the Natural Environment Technology program produces its first graduates.



Building in Chibougamau where NET classrooms are found

Remedial Works Program

Niskamoon Corporation is responsible for designing, developing, approving, managing, and implementing remedial works projects in close collaboration with land users. The objectives of these projects are to alleviate the long-term impacts of hydro-electric development in Eeyou Istchee, promote traditional Cree land use practices, encourage the transfer of traditional knowledge to younger generations, and help communities adapt to the ongoing effects of this form of development. As a result, nearly 1,475 projects have been funded since 2002 in all Cree communities. In the past year, a total of \$3,039,378 was allocated, helping to create 5,601 person-days of employment. Altogether, since 2002, about 80,697 person-days of employment have been created.

Project selection criteria

Projects target Cree youth or trappers and their family who are directly affected by the La Grande Complexe and Rupert Diversion Project. The criteria applied to the selection of projects also take into account the technical feasibility of the proposed works. In addition, a selection of projects addressing the indirect impact of this development on all Cree are funded each year, if funds are available and the project complies with the Niskamoon Corporation's policies.

Scope of the projects

Priority projects are: (1) improvement of access to the territory;

wildlife habitats). The following lists identify the different types of projects included in each of the categories.

Improvement of 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

Improvement of shelter

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

Enhancement of harvesting conditions

- Water-flow areas (creating goose ponds, flyways, and goose-feeding areas)
- Shore-cleaning on hydro-electric reservoirs



Community	Category of projects				Total
	Improvement of Access	Improvement of Shelter	Elders' Wood Supply	Enhancement of Hunting Conditions and Habitat	
Chisasibi					
Number of projects	7		1	11	19
Budget allocated	\$57,861		\$32,555	\$241,239	\$331,655
Total employment in person-days	131		125	767	1,023
Wemindji					
Number of projects	3			3	6
Budget allocated	\$80,164			\$54,922	\$135,086
Total employment in person-days	157			138	295
Eastmain					
Number of projects	1	9	1	4	15
Budget allocated	\$9,488	\$373,251	\$184,026	\$167,847	\$734,612
Total employment in person-days	25	300	495	455	1,275
Waskaganish					
Number of projects	5			4	9
Budget allocated	\$92,610			\$83,703	\$176,313
Total employment in person-days	222			98	320
Nemaska					
Number of projects	2	3		1	6
Budget allocated	\$66,731	\$99,696		\$53,253	\$219,680
Total employment in person-days	76	146		32	254
Mistissini					
Number of projects	22	7		12	41
Budget allocated	\$512,036	\$275,805		\$375,801	\$1,163,642
Total employment in person-days	973	415		525	1,913
Oujé-Bougoumou					
Number of projects	10	1		3	14
Budget allocated	\$293,655	34,661		36,318	\$364,634
Total employment in person-days	498	120		88	706
Waswanipi					
Number of projects	8			7	15
Budget allocated	\$146,892			\$115,114	\$262,007
Total employment in person-days	279			273	552
Whapmagoostui					
Number of projects			1		1
Budget allocated			\$25,000		\$25,000
Total employment in person-days			100		100
Washaw Sibi					
Number of projects					
Budget allocated					
Total employment in person-days					
Total					
Number of projects	58	20	3	45	126
Budget allocated	\$1,259,437	\$410,162	\$241,581	\$1,128,197	\$3,039,378
Total employment in person-days	2,361	144	720	2,376	5,601

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

Monitoring Committee: Eastmain-1A and Sarcelle Powerhouses and Rupert River Partial Diversion

November 2012 marks the third anniversary of the impoundment of the Rupert River Diversion Bays, located 314 kilometres upriver from the community of Waskaganish and some 200 kilometres below Mistassini Lake. The Rupert Diversion Bays consist of a complex series of dams and dykes designed to divert water north toward the EM-1 Reservoir, where in addition to the Eastmain-1 powerhouse completed in 2007, the Eastmain-1A powerhouse was completed and inaugurated in May 2012. A second facility – the Sarcelle powerhouse – is also being built farther downstream where the Opinaca Reservoir empties into Boyd-Sakami Lakes, located just south of the Robert-Bourassa Reservoir (formerly LG-2).

The partial diversion of the Rupert River is governed by an ecological instream flow regime. This means that not only is a small proportion of water constantly released from the Rupert Dam spillway (roughly 20%), but additional amounts of water are released in the spring (approximately 4 times as much over 45 days) and autumn (approximately twice as much over roughly 25 days), in order to replicate the spring and autumn run-off periods when fish spawn.

In addition to the instream flow regime, eight hydraulic structures (five weirs, two spur dikes, and one underwater rock blanket) maintain upstream water to pre-diversion levels. As a result, approximately 50% of the river below the diversion point is maintained at the same level as before the diversion, allowing for the continued use of the river and maintaining habitat for flora and fauna.

Committee members

The Monitoring Committee is a joint discussion forum made up of seven Hydro-Québec and 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. In addition, two regional representatives nominated by the Niskamoon Corporation sit on the Committee, one of whom is on loan from the Cree Regional Authority (CRA). Secretarial services are provided by SEBJ. The members are:

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 (CRA)
Céline Belzile	Hydro-Québec
André Tessier	Hydro-Québec
Jérôme Gingras	Hydro-Québec
Carine Durocher	Hydro-Québec
Réal Courcelles	Hydro-Québec
René Dion	Hydro-Québec
Stéphanie Jacob	Hydro-Québec

As in previous years, 2012 was very busy, with the Committee meeting on 11 occasions between January 1, 2012 and March 31, 2013.

Dates	Meeting number	Location
February 22-23, 2012	68	Montreal
March 27-28-29, 2012	69	Montreal
April 19, 2012	70	Conference call
May 23-24, 2012	71	Eastmain-1 Workcamp
June 18-19, 2012	72	Waskaganish
September 12-13, 2012	73	Waskaganish
December 11-12-13, 2012	74	Montreal
January 30-31, 2013	75	Montreal
February 20, 2013	76	Montreal
March 26-27, 2013	77	Nemaska

Information tours

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 made both for land users representing impacted traplines and the general public. Information tours are conducted in the winter (to present the monitoring programs for the year ahead) and summer (to present monitoring program results from the past year).

Public consultations on the project in autumn 2012 in all six communities by the Provincial Examination Committee (COMEX) resulted in a significantly reduced tour schedule in 2012. These hearings are summarized below. To prevent "consultation fatigue," community members agreed that only the communities that were not visited in winter tour would receive public presentations in summer. For the remaining communities, the summer tour consisted only of visits with land users. These visits are summarized below:

Presentations made to Cree land users in 2012			
Date	Place	Tallymen	Topics
January 26	Nemaska	R-16, R-18, R-21, N-23, N-24, N-25	Water levels along lower Rupert River
February 2	Mistissini	M-33, M-25	2012 follow-up program
February 14	Waskaganish	N-1, N-2, R-4, R-11, R-12, R-13	2012 follow-up program
March 3	Nemaska	R-16, R-21, N-23, N-24, N-24A, N-25	2012 follow-up program
April 11	Wemindji	VC-20, VC-22, VC-23	2012 follow-up program
August 15	Eastmain	VC-34	Results of 2011 follow-up studies
September 12	Waskaganish	N1, N9, R4, R5, R12, R13	Results of 2011 follow-up studies

Presentations for the general public in 2012			
Date	Location	Attendance	Comments
January 24	Eastmain	50	2012 follow-up program
February 14	Waskaganish	0	Presentation cancelled
March 3	Nemaska	0	Power outage – presentation cancelled
April 11	Wemindji	6	2012 follow-up program
August 15	Eastmain	50	Results of 2011 follow-up studies
September 20	Nemaska	80	Results of 2011 follow-up studies



Inauguration of Eastmain-1A Powerhouse, July 6, 2012



Cree workers posing with former Premier Jean Charest at the Inauguration of the Eastmain-1A Powerhouse, July 2012



Nemaska Chief and Tallyman Matthew Wapachee and his mother Sara Wapachee meet former Premier Jean Charest as Thierry Vandal, President of Hydro-Québec, Clément Gignac, former provincial Minister of Natural Resources, Geoffrey Kelley, former provincial Minister of Aboriginal Relations, and Grand Chief Matthew Coon Come look on

Inauguration of the Eastmain-1A powerhouse

On July 6th, 2012, an event was held to commemorate the inauguration of the recently completed Eastmain-1A powerhouse. Numerous delegates from Hydro-Québec and the government of Quebec were on hand as well as Grand Chief Matthew Coon Come. In addition, approximately 30 land users representing traplines impacted by the project were in attendance.

Public consultations by COMEX

As part of condition 9.2 of the provincial Certificate of Authorization, the Provincial Examination Committee (COMEX) was mandated in 2012 to visit and formally consult with the six communities impacted by the EM-1A/Sarcelle powerhouses and Rupert River Partial Diversion Project in order to evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation measures put in place during the construction phase of the project. Consultations were held in the communities and at the dates shown in the table below.

Date	Community	Number of participants (approximate)
November 6, 2012	Mistissini	20
November 8, 2012	Nemaska	35
November 13, 2012	Chisasibi	40
November 15, 2012	Eastmain	25
November 20, 2012	Wemindji	12
November 22, 2012	Waskaganish	50

Participants raised a number of concerns with respect to the EM-1A project. In the three communities previously impacted by the La Grande Project, discussion revolved mainly around the impacts of hydro-electric development in general.

The table on the right summarizes the main issues raised by community.

Overall, the meetings were a good opportunity for community members to voice their concerns in a formal setting. The atmosphere was generally respectful in all communities. Communities often reiterated their desire to have a better relationship and collaboration with the proponent, including the possibility of having a say in some decisions related to the operations of hydro-electric facilities that affect their lifestyle. Finally, many participants spoke of the importance of maintaining Cree traditional practices and stressed the need to have programs in place that support and promote the transfer of this knowledge to future generations. The Niskamoon Corporation will continue to play a pivotal role in this regard.

Community	Main concerns
Issue #1: The quality of water as a result of the project and/or hydro-electric development in general.	
Nemaska	The loss of drinking water on traplines and the impact on wildlife and fish.
Wemindji	Saltwater intrusion into inland rivers as a result of reduced flow caused by damming upstream.
Chisasibi	The presence of waste water treatment systems at powerhouses and the turbidity of water exiting turbines.
Issue #2: Fluctuations in water levels and the difficulties this can cause.	
Nemaska	Shoreline erosion and the difficulty of accessing streams that empty into the Rupert River.
Waskaganish	Impact of flow variations on wildlife use and navigation.
Chisasibi	Shoreline erosion on the La Grande River.
Issue #3: Access to the land and security of land users.	
Nemaska	Access to portage trails difficult because of decreased flow.
Waskaganish	Hazards of snowmobile travel and navigation. Decreased quality of the access road due to its use by construction trucks used for the project.
Eastmain	Difficulties navigating the lower Eastmain River. Poaching by non-Crees.
Wemindji	Hazards of snowmobile travel. Concern for safety of communities downstream from dams.
Chisasibi	Hazards of snowmobile travel and navigation. Concern for safety of communities downstream from dams.
Issue #4: Impacts on hunting, fishing, and trapping.	
Nemaska	Difficulty hunting and fishing as a result of flooding on traplines.
Waskaganish	Loss of traditional knowledge due to changes in Rupert River as a result of the project.
Chisasibi	Importance of financial assistance to cope with impacts.
Issue #5: Social problems that have resulted from the project.	
Mistissini	Decrease of work for the community as the construction phase ends.
Nemaska	Increased conflicts within and between impacted families. Alcoholism as a result of money introduced by the project. Scarcity of long-term work related to project. Sense of loss as a result of permanent landscape change.
Waskaganish	Inter-family disputes related to land use. Loss of culture and identity. Decrease in jobs as the construction phase ends.
Eastmain	Discriminatory practices by employers.
Wemindji	Difficulty adapting to work environment. Discriminatory practices by employers.
Chisasibi	Difficulty integrating into work environment.

The Monitoring Committee's mandate

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

- 1 The terms of reference: these documents include all relevant information for the execution of each study prior to its inception. The Committee reviews these documents, and adjustments are made wherever necessary.
- 2 The study period: comments are brought to the attention of the Committee and adjustments may be made wherever necessary.
- 3 The 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.

2012 marks the third year of data collection following the Rupert River Partial Diversion. Collected information is compared to study results prior to the diversion – referred to as the baseline conditions – in order to evaluate the extent of change caused by the impoundment of the Rupert diversion bays. The first year

following the impoundment involved major ecosystem changes in the newly affected area. Therefore, in the second and third year (2011 and 2012), ecosystems tended to stabilize; as a result, data collected in the field was more reliable.

The table on the right presents the various studies reviewed by the Monitoring Committee in 2012. This table is followed by a more detailed look at a selection of studies and corrective measures of particular interest to Crees, in light of particular obligations outlined in the Boumhounan Agreement as well as the implementation of the provincial Certificate of Authorization.

Study reports from 2011 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 a strong influence on the way the study is 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 table are the mitigation measures carried out in 2012 to reduce the environmental impact of the project, particularly on land users whose traplines fall within the project area.



Christopher Herodier and Tim Moses working with a wildlife technician for Kaweshekami Environnement inc. on the Eastmain River, summer 2012

	Rupert diversion bays	Reduced-flow section of the Rupert River	Increased-flow sector			Multiple sectors
	Rupert Forebay and Tailbay	Downstream Rupert River	Eastmain-Opinaca	Boyd-Sakami	La Grande Estuary	
Natural environment Study Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed lake sturgeon spawning grounds (including the Eastmain-1 Reservoir) Telemetric monitoring of lake sturgeon and lake trout¹ Lake trout spawning grounds Integrity and use of multi-species spawning grounds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality in the lower Rupert and Nemiscau rivers (including total organic carbon (TOC) in the Rupert estuary) Lake sturgeon larval drift Juveniles of target species Natural lake sturgeon spawning grounds in the Rupert River Anadromous lake cisco in the Rupert River (A2011-P2012) Anadromous lake cisco in the Rupert River – additional activities (A2011)¹ Winter conditions in lake whitefish spawning grounds Target species spawning (KP 216 & 281) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-up of the fish pass at KP 207 of the Eastmain River Multi-species spawning grounds developed at KP 203 and KP 207 of the Eastmain River 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bank dynamics in the estuary of La Grande River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ice monitoring (Rupert estuary and bay, Rupert River, Rupert diversion bays, increased-flow section) Continental hydrology and hydraulics Follow-up of the short-eared owl, Bonaparte's gull, and great grey owl (Rupert diversion bays and Lake Nemiscau)
Natural environment Terms of reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-up of developed lake sturgeon spawning grounds (including the Eastmain-1 Reservoir) Telemetric monitoring of lake sturgeon and lake trout Follow-up of lake trout spawning grounds Follow-up of multi-species spawning grounds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-up of 2012 water quality Follow-up of lake sturgeon larval drift Follow-up of juveniles of target species and instream flow effectiveness Follow-up of natural lake sturgeon spawning grounds in the Rupert River (KP 24, 49, 156, 216, 270, 281, 290, 314) Follow-up of anadromous lake cisco (A2012-P2013) Follow-up of winter conditions – lake whitefish Target species spawning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-up of the fish pass at KP 207 of the Eastmain River Follow-up of spawning grounds at KP 203 and 207 of the Eastmain River 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bank dynamics in the estuary of the La Grande River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2011-2012 ice monitoring Follow-up of continental hydrology, hydraulics and the thermal regime – 2012 Follow-up of the short-eared owl, Bonaparte's gull, and great grey owl
Human environment Study report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural deforestation and wood debris Navigation in the Rupert diversion bays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntary lake sturgeon catch registry – Nemaska (2011) Voluntary lake sturgeon catch registry – Waskaganish (2011) Voluntary lake cisco catch registry – Waskaganish Opinion survey of Cree population² Navigation on the Rupert 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cree land use (2011) Workers' sport hunting and fishing 2010 follow-up of determinants of Cree health.
Human environment Terms of reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-up of deforestation and wood debris Navigation in the Rupert diversion bays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntary lake sturgeon catch registry – Nemaska Voluntary lake sturgeon catch registry – Waskaganish Voluntary lake cisco catch registry – Waskaganish Opinion survey of Cree population Navigation on the Rupert 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-up of workers' sport hunting and fishing Cree health
Natural environment Mitigation measures		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeding of the banks of the Rupert River Development of brook trout spawning grounds Remedial work at the fish pass at KP 223 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lake sturgeon production and stocking
Human environment Mitigation measures		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustaining dip-net fishing at Smokey Hill Navigation channel marking in the Rupert estuary Portages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a goose-hunting site 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access roads and ATV and snowmobile trails Boat ramps Relocation of Cree camps Jobsite rehabilitation

¹Study that was not part of the environmental follow-up program

The 2012 Environmental Monitoring Program

Rupert diversion bay section

Natural deforestation, wood debris, and navigation in the Rupert diversion bays

The purpose of this study is to determine the efficiency of natural deforestation, monitor changes in wood debris accumulation in the Rupert diversion bays from 2010 to 2015, and develop plans for the collection and disposal of wood debris, as needed, to facilitate navigation.

In 2012, no significant changes were observed in natural deforestation and wood debris accumulation as compared with 2010 and 2011. Once again, the observation was that natural deforestation occurs very slowly and that wood debris accumulation will be a long-term issue.

As in 2011, the three main networks of navigation corridors in the Rupert diversion bays remained free of floating wood debris. Consequently, no wood debris collection or disposal plans were considered necessary in 2013. This conclusion was shared by the Cree representatives on the Cree/Hydro-Québec Monitoring Committee, some of whom flew over the diversion bays during the summer.

Rupert reduced-flow section

Water quality in the lower Rupert and Nemiscau rivers

Water-quality monitoring in the reduced-flow stretches of the Rupert and Nemiscau rivers, in view of the Crees' domestic use, indicates that the three parameters measured (turbidity, SS and true colour) continue to fluctuate within the range of values observed prior to the Rupert diversion.

The sole exception is a slight increase in the concentrations measured in the lower Rupert (KP 170 to KP 2). These slight increases were anticipated in the project Impact Statement and have little effect on domestic water use because the users of the area, mainly at Gravel Pit, do not rely much on river water for domestic purposes and prefer to bring water from their homes in Waskaganish.

Furthermore, the Rupert River's contribution to the mass concentrations of total organic carbon (TOC) and dissolved organic carbon (DOC) in Rupert Bay dropped from 21% to 14% and 20% to 14%, respectively. The TOC input from the Nottaway River is greater (54%).

Lake sturgeon in the lower Rupert River

In 2012, the follow-up of lake sturgeon spawning in various places along the Rupert River focused on determining whether the spring instream flow supported successful spawning in natural



Installing buoys in Rupert Bay, Waskaganish, summer 2012

spawning grounds. Drifting larvae abundance downstream from the spawning grounds was also assessed: this is a good indicator of reproductive success. The relative abundance of juveniles also constitutes an indicator of fish production.

The 2012 follow-up confirmed that the instream flow provides adequate conditions for lake sturgeon reproduction. The helicopter flyovers and egg-sampling results confirmed the use of seven lake sturgeon spawning grounds at KP 24, 48, 156, 216, 281, 290 and 299. These natural spawning grounds are well distributed along the Rupert River and each provides a large area of good spawning habitat.

Drifting larvae was less abundant in 2012 than in 2010 and 2011, except at KP 276 where it exceeded 2011 results. The estimates of drifting sturgeon larvae were respectively 75,259, 204,040, 162,662 and 37,979 at KP 212, 276, 287 and 361. For the third consecutive year, the total abundance of larvae at the sampling sites in the reduced-flow section was higher than that observed under natural conditions (2007-2009).

As for juveniles, 433 and 373 specimens, respectively, were caught at KP 205 and 230. The new environmental conditions observed from 2010 to 2012 under the Rupert diversion operation

phase created new, more abundant feeding habitats with good potential, which improves sturgeon distribution in the river.

Overall, it appears that instream flow supports successful lake sturgeon reproduction along the 314 kilometres of the river downstream of the dam.

Target species' spawning in the Rupert River

The follow-up of target species' spawning in the natural spawning grounds at KP 216 and 281 of the Rupert River was conducted mainly from May 10 to June 7 for walleye and suckers and during the first two weeks of October for lake whitefish. Spawning occurred normally in 2012 for all the target species studied at the two spawning grounds.

The results of the three years of the spring follow-up at KP 216 show that this site is mainly used by suckers rather than walleye or any other fish species. The KP 216 site is also frequented more by lake whitefish than the KP 281 site. Comparison with results from previous years shows that the spawning period for the target species can vary from year to year depending on water temperature.

These results, combined with those from the previous follow-ups, confirm that the timing of the spring and autumn instream flows covers the spawning periods of the target species in the Rupert River.

Juveniles of target-species

The follow-up on juvenile fish assesses the effectiveness of the instream flow regime in preserving the rearing and fish growth habitats of five target species: lake sturgeon, white sucker, longnose sucker, walleye, and lake whitefish. Lake sturgeon results are shown in the Lake sturgeon in the lower Rupert River section.

In fishing at KP 205 and 230, 51 and 94 juvenile lake whitefish were caught, while 241 and 289 juvenile walleye were caught at the same locations. The catch for longnose sucker was 39 and 19 juveniles (see Table 1).

Table 1. Number of target species fish caught at KP 205 and 230 of the Rupert River in summer 2012

	KP 205 ^a	KP 230 ^a	Total
Target species			
Walleye	527 (241)	543 (289)	1,070
Lake whitefish	161 (51)	113 (94)	274
Longnose sucker	97 (39)	143 (19)	240
White sucker	20	24	44

^a The numbers in parentheses are juveniles caught

The follow-up results show that lake whitefish reproductive success during the operation phase is comparable to the pre-diversion baseline. For walleye, lower recruitment was noted in 2012. There appears to have been little change in reproductive success for longnose sucker since the Rupert diversion.

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

Anadromous lake cisco in the Rupert River

The anadromous lake cisco follow-up in the Rupert River involves a number of activities, whose main objective is to ascertain whether the instream flow regime is able to ensure the survival of the species. More specifically, activities in 2012 included:

- Evaluation of the number of drifting lake cisco larvae in the Rupert River and Broadback River (May and June 2012)
- Description of the spatial distribution of cisco spawners in spawning areas downstream from Smokey Hill (October 2012)

The quantity of larvae produced by a fish population is an excellent indicator of reproductive success. The number of lake cisco larvae drifting downstream in spring 2012 was estimated at about 2.7 million in the Rupert and 132,000 in the Broadback. Drifting lasts for about one month, from mid-May to mid-June. However, the timing of the drift peak varies from year to year between May 5 and 31 and depends on water temperature. Estimates of the number of drifting larvae also fluctuate considerably from one year to the next, from 1.9 to 8.4 million in the Rupert and 98,000 to 220,000 in the Broadback.

Hydroacoustic readings in 2012 confirmed that cisco spawners gathered in large numbers in October in the Rupert between KP 18 and 19.5 and KP 21.5 and 23, as in the previous years. The KP 22 area was the most frequented by lake cisco: the high-density zones there are larger than in any of the other locations studied. Cisco concentrations were also observed in Kapesi Bay (KP 48), with large numbers downstream from the Smokey Hill rapids.

- In 2012, data analysis for some complementary activities conducted in 2011 was also completed:
- Follow-up of upstream migration of cisco spawners in the Rupert River (August to October 2011)
- Verification of the presence of lake cisco from the Rupert-Broadback population in the Nottaway River (July and October 2011)

The upstream migration of anadromous lake cisco in the Rupert River was highly variable in 2011, and it was difficult to see any clear migration pattern. Cisco were observed entering the river mouth throughout the sampling period, but mostly after August 10. At KP 19 and 22, cisco arrived mainly from August 24 onward and they began arriving upstream of Smokey Hill, at KP 29 and 48, on August 29.

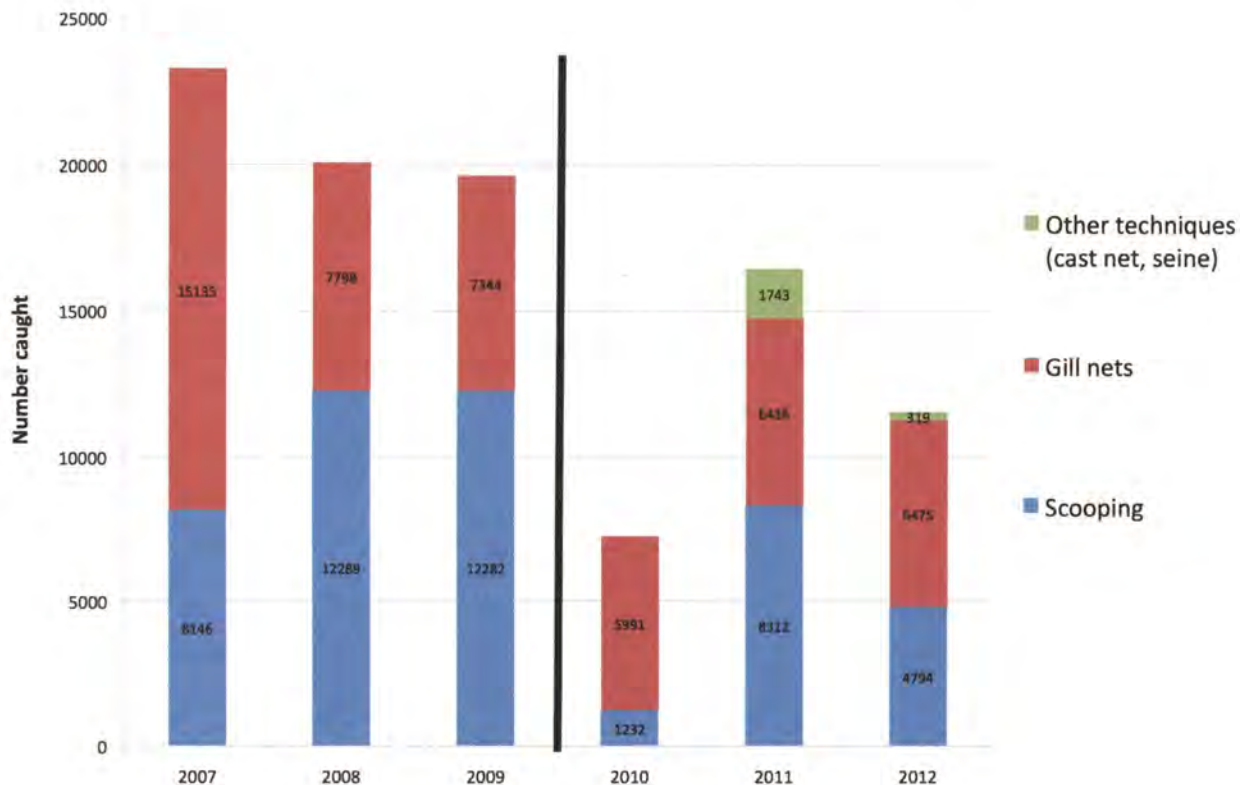
Genetic analysis performed in 2011 indicated that the Nottaway River is frequented by lake cisco from the Rupert-Broadback population. We now know that there are two distinct populations of lake cisco in Rupert Bay and its tributaries: the cisco in the Nottaway population are summer-run (summer migration), and the cisco in the Rupert-Broadback population are autumn-run. These populations also have different morphology: the Nottaway cisco are larger and older. The Crees have different names for the two types of lake cisco, Kâcîkâsikumekw for the Nottaway population and Nûtamesânîw for the Rupert-Broadback population.

Voluntary lake cisco catch registry

The voluntary lake cisco registry program is run by the Crees of the Waskaganish First Nation to monitor the autumn cisco catch by community members in efforts to gain a better understanding of changes to the fishery as a result of the diversion and to manage this crucial community resource more effectively. The program has been in place since 2007 and includes three years of data before the partial diversion of the Rupert River and three years since.

In 2012, the cisco catch decreased compared to 2011, but was higher than 2010, the first year of fishing after the partial diversion. Recall that 2010 was a very low year by all standards. Fishing in 2012 was significantly hindered due to high precipitation levels at the end of September which ended up washing out most of the important fishing sites, thus ending the season prematurely.

The traditional anadromous cisco fishery at Smokey Hill remains a leading concern for the community of Waskaganish; therefore, it will continue to be monitored. The graph below shows the results of fishing for 2007-2012.

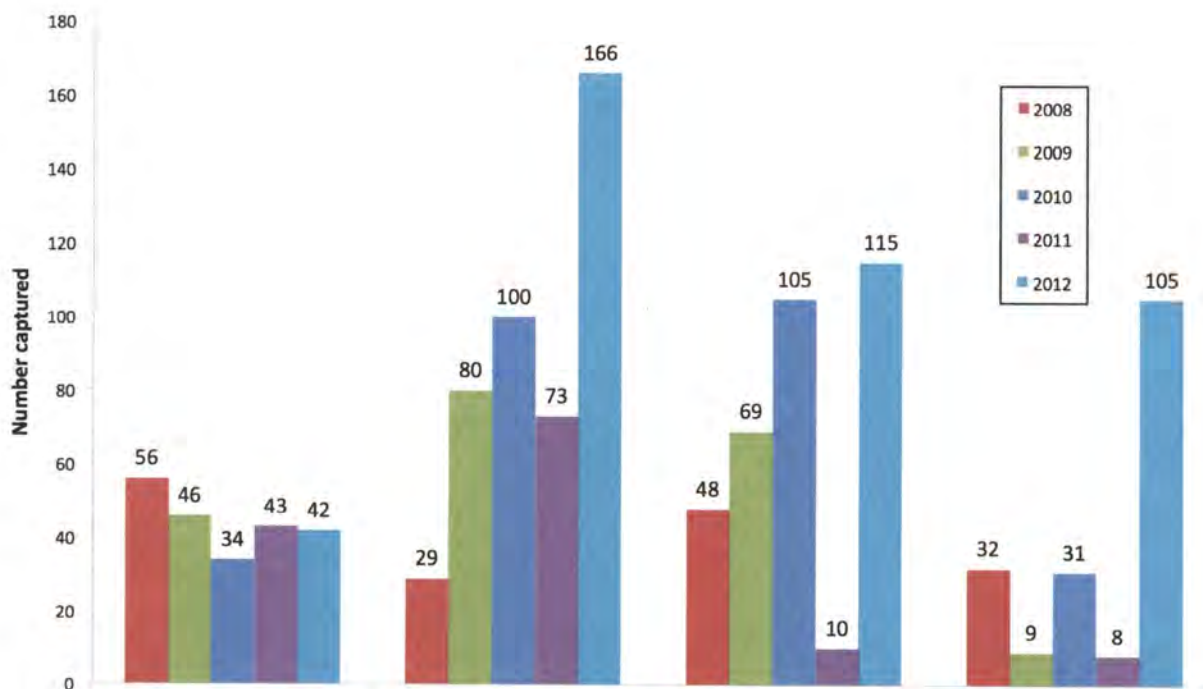


Voluntary lake sturgeon catch registry

The voluntary lake sturgeon catch registry is an initiative designed and implemented by the Waskaganish and Nemaska communities to monitor the catch of lake sturgeon along the Rupert River. Lake sturgeon is a key resource for Crees and a species that requires proactive management. The voluntary registry provides information about the effects of the partial diversion. The program is run separately in the two communities.

Waskaganish

Lake sturgeon is often a secondary resource for Waskaganish community members, but is nevertheless popular. Since 2008, the lake sturgeon catch has progressively increased, mainly due to increased access to certain portions of the river as a result of new construction roads. The graph below presents the evolution of the sturgeon catch in different "zones" delineated in consultation with land users. An explanation of these zones is provided below the graph.



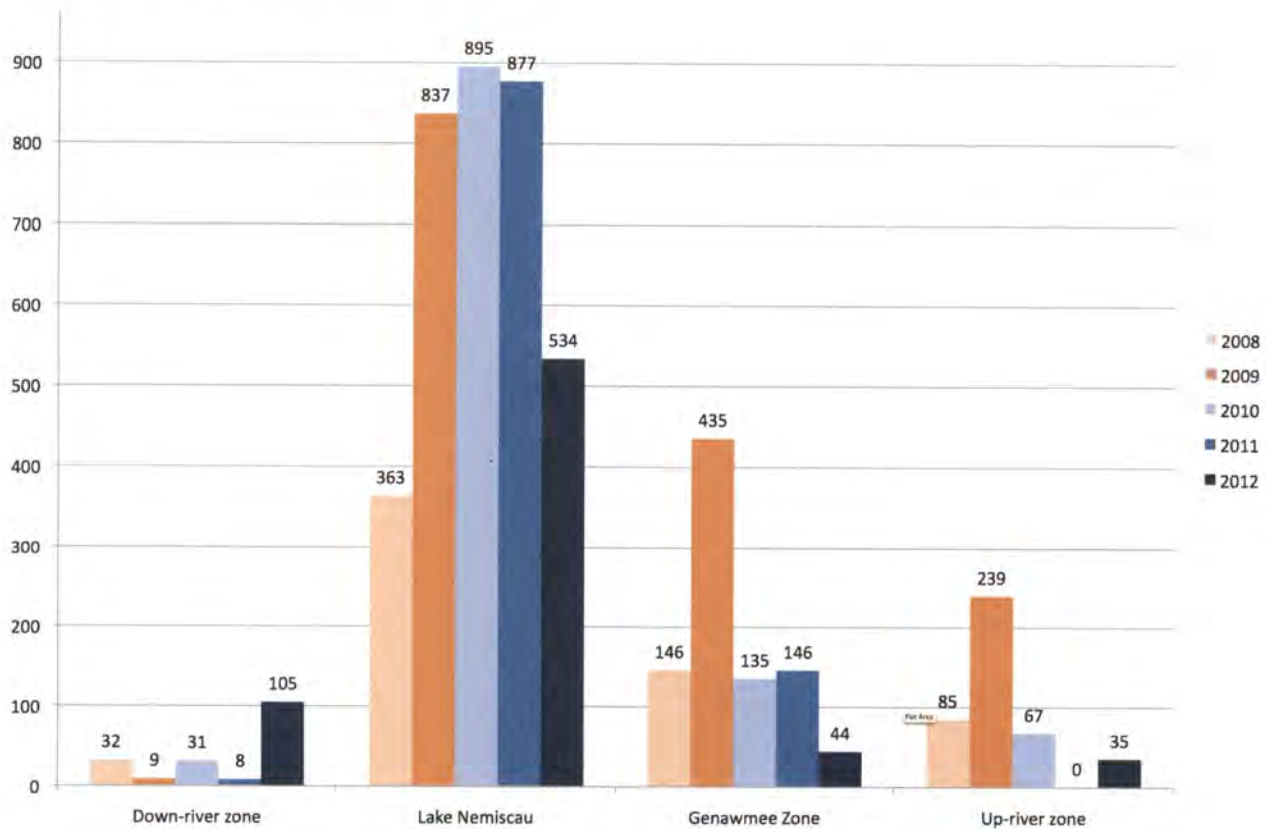
Zones (all along Rupert River):

- Lower Rupert: KP0 (Waskaganish) to above Smokey Hill Rapids (KP25)
- Isaac's – Kapeshi Bay: KP25 to KP49
- Kapeshi Bay – Oatmeal Rapids: KP49-KP105 (James Bay Highway)
- Upper Rupert: KP105 – KP145 (end of Waskaganish traplines along the Rupert River)

Nemaska

Lake sturgeon is considered an essential resource for the community of Nemaska. This is particularly true during the Old Nemaska gathering in July, when people enjoy sturgeon caught in Lake Nemiscau. The lake sturgeon harvest has increased significantly since 2008, which led the community to form the Lake Sturgeon Conservation and Management Workgroup, mandated to explore ways to reduce the lake sturgeon harvest, particularly on Lake Nemiscau.

In 2012, information campaigns were held at Old Nemaska to explain the importance of maintaining this resource for future generations and encouraging people to reduce their harvest levels voluntarily. Indeed, results from 2012 indicate a decrease in the harvest. The graph below presents results up to 2012 (2008 and 2009 in orange present pre-diversion harvest; 2010 to 2012 in blue, post-diversion harvest). The zones presented in the graph, selected in collaboration with land users, are explained below.



Zones:

Down-river zone: beginning of Nemaska traplines along Rupert River (KP105) to outlet of Lake Nemiscau (KP170)

Lake Nemiscau zone: Lake Nemiscau in its entirety (KP170-KP212)

Genawmee zone: Genawmee rapids area (KP212-KP220)

Up-river zone: KP220 to Rupert Dam (KP314)

Opinion survey of the Cree population

To determine opinion in Cree communities about the project, a survey (not planned as part of the follow-up) was conducted in 2012.

Among the methods used by Hydro-Québec to disseminate project information, the best known are the “Hydro and Friends” radio broadcast, “Hydro and Friends Unplugged” column in *The Nation* magazine, and community information meetings. The main topics that the Crees would like to be informed about are jobs (15%), project-related infrastructure (13%), and impacts on the land, river, water and ice (13%).

With regard to the project’s impacts, 26% of the respondents consider that the project has not had any significant impact on their community, 23% believe that the project had an overall positive or very positive impact on their community, and 28% think that the project had an overall negative or very negative impact on their community.

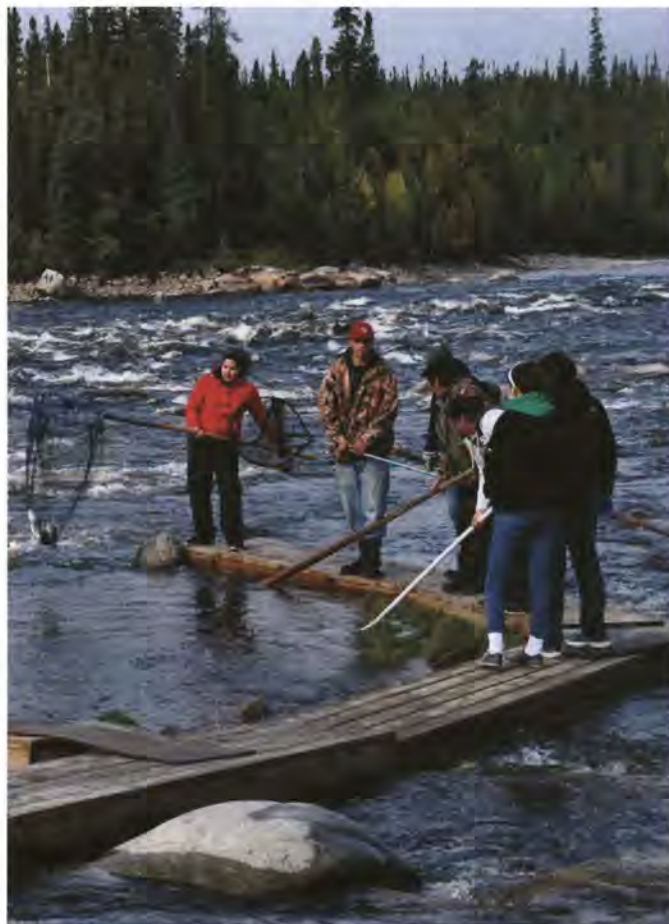
The main positive impacts on communities were said to be job opportunities (48%), economic spinoffs, and new infrastructure development (22%). The negative impacts mainly involved disturbance of the land and river (21%), water and ice quality (19%) and reduction in the number of animals and fish (10%).

Navigation on the Rupert River

In the follow-up on navigation conditions in the Rupert River, Cree users were consulted to determine what use they made of the river in 2012 and how they rated the effectiveness of the mitigation measures designed to facilitate navigation in the lower Rupert, such as the navigation charts produced in 2010. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with the tallymen of the 16 Waskaganish and Nemaska traplines concerned or with their representatives.

The 2012 interviews showed that the entire river remained navigable although most of the users observed navigation conditions that were variable or different depending on the season and the location. Nearly half of the people interviewed said that the navigation charts produced in 2010 had been useful for their travel on the Rupert River.

Waskaganish users mentioned some navigation difficulties in the estuary, especially from KP 3.5 to KP 5, due to low water level and the presence of exposed rocks. However, the users interviewed reported that in autumn 2012 the navigation conditions in the estuary were the best since the diversion. The users also reported problems in some areas between the first rapids (KP 5) and the rock blanket at KP 20.4. A navigation corridor was marked in July 2012 from KP 11 to KP 18 and was used more intensively in



Youth and Elders scooping fish on the Smokey Hill rapids, summer 2012

autumn due to the better conditions resulting from abundant precipitation.

Overall, the users reported that navigation conditions on the Rupert River in 2012 did not hinder their traditional activities.

Increased-flow section

Bank dynamics in the La Grande Rivière estuary

The follow-up on the La Grande Rivière bank dynamics deals with changes in the shoreline and islands in the river’s estuary, particularly changes in the estuary’s channels and shoals. The comparative analysis of aerial photographs taken in 1986 and 2012 made it possible to identify and delineate shoreline erosion and produce comparative maps that clearly show the changes in the channels and shoals.

One of the main observations was that Governor Island was particularly affected by bank erosion as the island’s northeast shoreline had receded 90 to 240 meters along a one-kilometre stretch. However, the erosion process elsewhere in the estuary is much more limited and is almost nil in some places. The length of eroding shoreline rose from 18.75 kilometres in 1986 to 23.5 kilometres in 2012, which is an increase of 4.75 kilometres (25%).

Over the past 25 years, fairly major changes have occurred in the location and shape of the channels and shoals in the La Grande Rivière estuary. According to the Crees interviewed, navigation has become problematic in five areas in the south part of the estuary as a result of the formation and shifting of sandbanks and shoals. This situation means that the Crees have to go farther out into open water to get around the new sandbanks and shoals.

The main causes of these changes vary: tidal action, wind, waves, isostatic rebound and changes in the La Grande Rivière hydraulic regime since the La Grande complex was built and, more particularly, the La Grande-1 generating station operating regime.

The granular blankets laid in the La Grande Rivière between KP 22.5 and KP 9.7 (from 2007 to 2009) have withstood the passing seasons and natural erosion agents such as waves, currents and floating ice. Their presence has slowed and even completely halted erosion of the protected slopes.

Multiple sectors

Ice cover

The ice cover follow-up in the winter of 2011–2012, carried out in cooperation with the Crees, covered the Rupert River, Rupert Bay, Rupert diversion bays and the increased-flow section. The main purpose was to determine the current state of the ice cover and any changes in it to support Cree communities and tallymen in assessing ice quality.

Compared to previous winters, the ice conditions in January and February closely resembled those of winter 2010-2011: the entire study area was covered with ice with small openings in fast-flowing stretches. The March readings were more comparable to those from winter 2009-2010, which was shorter and milder, with extensive patches of slush and ice cover that was systematically perforated with openings, except in lacustrine areas.

The main conclusions drawn for each section are as follows:

- The reduced-flow section (Rupert River downstream of KP 314) is influenced by a series of structures that have created stable ice conditions upstream of the structures, as anticipated in the Environmental Impact Statement. In spring 2012, however, the rapids and stretches downstream of the weirs lost their partial ice cover very quickly and formed the beginnings of ice jams that had no impact on the flow cross-section.
- Rupert Bay is strongly influenced by oceanographic and weather factors, for example, tidal currents, winds, and storms, which affect the properties of the ice fields. The ice dynamics in Rupert Bay are not affected by the Rupert

diversion. As for the Rupert estuary, the flow reduction has facilitated the freeze and but does not appear to have changed the breakup.

- In the winter of 2011-2012, as during the previous winter, stretches of open water were longer than anticipated in the tailbay, especially between KP 35 and 20.
- The follow-up results show that the flow increase in the increased-flow section following commissioning of the Eastmain-1-A powerhouse generating units is a secondary factor to the weather conditions which clearly control ice dynamics.
- Overall, the ice-cover observations during the three consecutive winters correspond to the general ice dynamics described in the Impact Statement. The ice cover appears to be affected far more by the weather than by the Eastmain-1-A/Sarcelle/Rupert project.

Cree land use

The follow-up on Cree land use was designed to document the project's impacts on the Crees' hunting, fishing and trapping activities in 2010 and 2011. It was also designed to evaluate the effectiveness of the mitigation measures instituted to promote these activities.



Monitoring Committee enjoying a traditional meal prepared in a teepee in Chisasibi, May 2013

The follow-up results indicate that land users continued to hunt, fish, and trap on their traplines since the partial diversion of the Rupert River and the diversion bay impoundment. The main impacts reported in connection with the operation phase are:

- Changes in navigation conditions in the Rupert diversion bays and river
- Loss of confidence in water and fish quality in the Rupert diversion bays and river
- Changes in snowmobiling conditions on the Rupert diversion bays and river, especially in spring
- Changes in traditional activities or adaptation to relocated goose-hunting, moose-hunting, fishing and trapping areas
- Opening up of the territory by new roads

The main impacts related to construction were:

- Changes in traditional activities due to construction-related nuisances
- Loss of camps
- Reduction of activities due to participation in studies and project work
- Increased pressure on resources due to hunting and fishing by project workers

Since 2008, many measures have been introduced to mitigate land-use impacts. In addition, enhancement measures have responded to specific needs expressed by the tallymen to facilitate their use of the land.

These measures include: replacement of Cree camps, boat ramps, portages, marked channels, ATV and snowmobile trails, ice-condition maps, development of spawning grounds and goose-hunting ponds, production and stocking of lake sturgeon. In addition, new dip-net fishing pools were developed for cisco fishing at Smokey Hill and a support program for resumption of use of the river (boating and fishing) was implemented in the reduced-flow section.

The majority of the users and tallymen said they appreciated most of the mitigation and enhancement measures implemented.

Workers' sport hunting and fishing

The follow-up on workers' hunting and fishing characterizes these activities and ensures that the measures implemented by the Weh-Sees Indohoun Corporation guarantee protection of the resources. The study area covers the 16,660 km² of territory managed by the organization.

A total of 2,041 sport-fishing licences were issued in 2012. During the year, 1,029 anglers caught 23,044 fish, about 60% of which were released (see Table 2). Walleye accounted for nearly 80% of the fish caught. Over the six years (2007–2012) of fishing during project construction, a total of 17,280 fishing licences were issued. During that time, 26,885 workers participated in the project and 6,028 of them went fishing, which is a proportion of 22% of project workers.

Table 2. Sport fishing in the special sector managed by Weh-Sees Indohoun Corporation in 2012

Origin of fishermen	# fishermen	Percentage of workers who fished	# fishing trips	Total number of fish caught
Workers from Eastmain camp	156	18	698	2,856
Workers from Sarcelle camp	183	20	992	1,351
Hydro-Québec TransÉnergie employees and residents	154	52	1,119	4,503
Other fishermen	536	—	1,178	14,334
Total	1,029	—	3,987	23,044
^a The number of fish caught includes fish kept and fish released (63% in 2012)				

In sport hunting, 11 moose were bagged in 2012, as compared to 16 in 2011. Relatively few workers engage in hunting: only 17 firearms were registered at the various workcamps. From 2007 to 2012, 54 moose were bagged in the Weh-Sees Indohoun special hunting and fishing area.

Determinants of Cree health

The objective of the follow-up on Cree health is to assess any changes in the determinants of their health and the project's possible impacts on the determinants. A determinant of health is a factor that has a positive or negative influence on the health of individuals and communities. This follow-up covers all nine Cree communities in the James Bay territory.

The study of Cree health is conducted in conjunction with the Cree Board of Health and Social Services of James Bay (CBHSSJB). The nine determinants (income and social status, training and education, social environment, etc.) and the related indicators were listed jointly with the CBHSSJB.

First, the data from 2000 to 2010 were compiled for the indicators and changes in the indicators were identified. The data are now being analyzed to determine whether any significant

changes occurred during the project construction period and if such changes are related to project construction. The results will be presented after 2013 when all the data are available.

Mitigation Measures Carried out in 2012: Biophysical environment

Seeding of the Rupert riverbanks

The Rupert riverbanks were seeded to reduce erosion of exposed banks that mainly consist of fine materials and to encourage their use by waterfowl. In 2012, the finishing touches were put on the work done in the previous two years. A total of 22.7 hectares of exposed banks along the Rupert were seeded, bringing the total area of renaturalized shoreline to 359.4 hectares. The work done in 2012 was all done mechanically by the tallymen of the traplines affected by bank exposure.

Most of the plots seeded in 2010 and 2011 have grown in well and the type of substrate influences plant growth more than the seeding method (aerial or mechanical). After three years of regrowth, it can be confirmed that the seeding accelerated vegetation growth on the Rupert riverbanks and significantly slowed the erosion process.

Development of brook trout spawning grounds

Hydro-Québec developed a total area of 1,626 m² of brook trout spawning grounds in 2010. These measures were part of a fish habitat compensation agreement signed with Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

In 2011, during the first year of monitoring the developments, we observed that 35% (562 m²) of the total area of the brook trout spawning grounds developed in 2010 had been lost, mainly because gravel was swept away by floodwaters. Therefore, in order to fulfil

its commitment to have a minimum area of 1,290 m² of brook trout spawning grounds, Hydro-Québec undertook remedial work in 2012 to make up part of the loss. Two Rupert River tributaries were targeted for this work: they are located at KP 290N and KP 299S.

The 2012 remedial work at KP 290 and 299 of the Rupert River boosted the developed spawning ground area to 1,146 m². More work is planned in 2013 in the KP 41 tributary to fulfil the minimum requirement of 1,290 m² of developed spawning grounds.

Lake sturgeon production and stocking

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

As in 2011, the results for 2012, the last year in the program, were exceptional with regard to sturgeon production. A total of nearly 20,000 YOY sturgeon (6-10 cm) and over 70,000 larvae (3-6 cm) were released into the water in the restoration area as well as in other locations along the Rupert and Nemiscau rivers and around the perimeter of Rupert forebay, with the agreement of the tallymen concerned (see Table 3). Since the beginning of the program, the average number of YOY sturgeon released per year has been close to 14,400, plus over 176,000 larvae (annual average of over 35,000).

The annual average number of young sturgeon released in the restoration area alone was 6,688 fish, whereas Hydro-Québec's annual commitment was 5,000. Over 118,000 larvae were also stocked in this area during the five years of the program. These results more than meet program objectives.

Table 3. Lake sturgeon stocking, 2008-2012

Area stocked	Stage of development of stocked fish	Number of fish released					
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Planned stocking							
Lake sturgeon restoration area (KP 110-170 in the Rupert River and Lake Jolliet)	Larval (3-6 cm)	9,639	—	7,764	30,024	70,622	118,049
	YOY (6-10 cm)	9,101	3,697	5,644	4,997	10,000	33,439
Stocking area to offset spawners caught in fishing (KP 280 of the Rupert)	YOY (6-10 cm)	250	250	—	500	250	1,250
Supplemental stocking							
Lake Nemiscau	YOY (6-10 cm)	5,131	—	—	—	—	5,131
Nemiscau River (KP 20-70)	YOY (6-10 cm)	—	—	5,021	4,101	3,243	12,365
Rupert forebay: Misticawissich River (KP 19-31),	Larval (3-6 cm)	—	—	—	24,502	—	24,502
Rupert River (KP 329-332)	YOY (6-10 cm)	—	—	2,009	4,140	3,242	9,391
	Larval (3-6 cm)	—	—	—	34,060	—	34,060
	Larval (3-6 cm)	—	—	3,008	4,060	3,242	10,310
Total	Larval (3-6 cm)	9,639	—	7,764	88,586	70,622	176,611
	YOY (6-10 cm)	14,482	3,947	15,682	17,798	19,977	71,886

Eastmain-1 Production and Stocking of Lake Sturgeon Program

Within the framework of the EM-1 project, impacts were anticipated on the lake sturgeon population, specifically the loss of one spawning ground as well as the general deterioration of the habitat. In close collaboration with Cree land users for the area, Hydro-Québec, under the Nadoshtin Agreement (2002), undertook environmental studies to ensure the survival of the sturgeon population in the project area. In response to a request from land users of traplines found upstream from the new reservoir, a production and stocking program for lake sturgeon spawners, juveniles, and larvae was introduced to create a viable lake sturgeon population where none was found before.

Since 2005, Hydro-Québec/SEBJ, jointly with the Niskamoon Corporation, has developed a lake sturgeon production and stocking program for the EM-1 Reservoir. The program takes 30 spawning and juvenile lake sturgeon as well as sturgeon fry raised in captivity and releases them each year in the upper reaches of the Eastmain-1 Reservoir. The program includes two phases:

- Phase I: 2005-2008 (under the responsibility of the Société d'Énergie de la Baie-James)
- Phase II: 2009-2012 (under the responsibility of the Niskamoon Corporation)

Since 2009, the Niskamoon Corporation has been responsible for the implementation of the program. Nemaio Company and Kaweshekami Environnement Inc. were mandated to carry out the program from 2009 and until completion in 2012.

The objectives set in 2012 for the program were:

- To catch 30 lake sturgeon in the Opinaca River (15 adults and 15 juveniles) and release them in the eastern section of the Eastmain 1 reservoir
- To raise approximately 5,000 lake sturgeon up to a length of 6 to 10 cm and, subsequently release the reared young-of-the-year in the Eastmain-1 Reservoir (upstream at KP6.2 of the Bauermann River)
- To release 1,500 young-of-the-year (6 to 10 cm long) in the Opinaca River to compensate for the lake sturgeon transferred to the Eastmain-1 Reservoir

The methods for achieving these objectives have remained the same since the project's inception.

As in previous years, the results from 2012 exceeded objectives, with 7,839 young-of-the-year and 30 adults and juveniles stocked in the upper Eastmain-1 Reservoir as well as 2,000 young-of-the-year in the Opinaca River.

The table below summarizes the results for the program since 2004. As 2012 was the final year of this program, the Niskamoon Corporation would like to congratulate all the parties involved for making this program a great success. In particular, Niskamoon would like to point out the management of this program by Kaweshekami Environnement, who was committed from the beginning of this mandate to creating training opportunities for young Crees to learn this unique and highly skilled trade. Congratulations!

Stocking site ⁷⁵	Development stage	Stocking									TOTAL
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
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
	Larvae (5 cm)									2,903	2,903
	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				41,358	90,524
	Young-of-the-year (6 to 10 cm)		57	10,000	11,809	10,378	5,549	7,000	6,581	7,839	52 632
	Juvenile and adults		29	30	29	30	30		30	30	208
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	2,000	11,345

Re-appropriation and Continued Use Program

The Niskamoon Corporation has the mandate to administer programs related to the Re-appropriation and Continued Use Agreement and to report on the funding at the end of each year in its annual report. The following section summarizes the projects funded under the new fund since the Board of Directors officially adopted the Agreement through Resolution 1213-118 in August 2012.

1. Continued Use and Re-appropriation Funds

Programs under the Continued Use and Re-appropriation Funds are presented according to the assurances, guarantees, and Conditions of Authorization assumed by the Cree party according to Schedule 4.1 of the Agreement.

Condition 5.21: Anadromous lake cisco voluntary registry

One project has been funded:

- Waskaganish (Resolution 1213-115): the project "The Waskaganish Voluntary Registry of the Cisco Catches – Smokey Hill" will be conducted for the sixth consecutive year. The project promotes the voluntary registration of anadromous lake cisco catches downstream from KP30 of the Rupert River. The project will last 60 days from late August to late October for a total budget of \$52,852. The results of the 2012 program are presented in the Monitoring Committee Section of this report.

Condition 5.26: Lake sturgeon voluntary registry

One project has been funded:

- Waskaganish (Resolution 1213-115): the project "The Waskaganish Voluntary Sturgeon Registry 2012" consists of a locally administered study of the lake sturgeon harvest along the Rupert River below the point of diversion, located at KP314. The project will last 20 days for a budget of \$12,866. It should be noted that the Cree Nation of Nemaska carried out the 2012 voluntary lake sturgeon registry with funding from previous years. Data for the 2012 programs for both Waskaganish and Nemaska are presented in the Monitoring Committee section of this report.

Condition 6.5: Fisheries rejuvenation and enhancement projects

Two projects have been funded:

- Mistissini (Resolution 1213-192): the project "The Mistissini M-25 Neeposh Fishery Project" consists of a 21-day training program for 14 individuals who will learn the basics of harvesting and netting fish in the winter. The project will take place in February on trapline M-25 near the Rupert Diversion Bays. The project is funded in equal parts by the Re-appropriation Fund and the Boumhounan Remedial Measures Fund. The contribution from the Re-appropriation Fund is \$78,496. Results from this project are not yet available.
- Nemaska (Resolution 1212-114): the project "The R-19 Traditional Fall and Winter Fishing Reconnaissance Pilot Project" consists of evaluating various fishing locations at the R-19 trapline and to evaluate a number of lakes that have been directly impacted by the EM-1A project. In autumn 2012, the pilot project was conducted in the Utish Lake. In 2013, the project will expand to five other lakes and will be submitted as a separate initiative. The project will last 14 days for a total budget of \$37,984. Results from this project are not yet available.

Condition 6.10: Cree Land use

Two projects have been funded:

- Nemaska (Resolution 1213-298): the project "Nemaska R-18 Luke Tent All Terrain Vehicle Trail" consists of clearing a series of ATV trails (for a total of 25 kilometres) off the road to the PK223 weir, leading to family goose hunting sites and a campsite on Rupert river for a total budget of \$34,689. The outcomes of this project are not yet available.
- Waskaganish (Resolution 1213-301): the project "Waskaganish Rebuilding McLean's Camp 2013 camp" consists of rebuilding and upgrading the McLean Camp into a year-long camp that can be used by groups of entities for projects, programs, workshops, and traditional activities. The camp is located within a 30-minute boat ride from the community. Twelve cabins, one administration building, a cafeteria building, and a Tee-pee will be built. The proponent is The Crees of Waskaganish First Nation. The budget for the project is \$393,539. The project is not yet completed.

In addition, the Niskamoon Board of Directors passed Resolution 1314-13, thereby transferring the following previously approved projects from 2010-2011 to the Re-appropriation Fund, all under Condition 6.10 of Schedule 6.1 of the Agreement. To date, all these projects are ongoing:

Community	Trapline	Type of project	Funding
Mistissini	M-25	Goose corridor	\$35,538
	M-25	Cabin facilities	\$56,223
	M-25	Snowmobile trails	\$47,268
	M-26	Snowmobile trails	\$69,543
	M-33	Snowmobile/ATV trails	\$42,719
TOTAL			\$251,291
Nemaska	N-23	Cabin facilities	\$71,417
	N-23	Goose corridor	\$10,754
	N-24	Cabin facilities	\$29,710
	N-24A	Cabin facilities	\$32,780
	N-25	Snowmobile trails	\$34,937
	R-16	Snowmobile trails	\$35,904
	R-17	Cabin facilities	\$29,044
	R-19	Cabin facilities	\$40,834
	R-20	Cabin facilities	\$61,461
	R-21	Cabin facilities	\$32,926
TOTAL			\$379,767
Waskaganish	N-1	Snowmobile trail	\$26,724
	N-2	Parking Area	\$16,231
	R-4	Goose hunting area	\$18,199
	R-11	Walking trail	\$4,006
	R-12	Goose hunting area	\$28,431
	R-13	Goose hunting area	\$3,920
TOTAL			\$97,511

Condition 6.20: Marking of Navigation Channels in Rupert River estuary and Rupert Bay.

One project has been funded:

- Waskaganish (Resolution 1213-243): the project "Waskaganish Aahchikukaan (buoys) removal Program, 2012" consists of removing the buoys installed at the start of the 2012 boating season. The project was carried out in November 2012 prior to freezing. The buoys are located in the lower Rupert River (between KP10-20), the Rupert River estuary and the Rupert Bay for a budget of \$34,689.

2. Specific Fund for Navigation

At the time of publication of this report, the community of Waskaganish had appointed a working group to address the issue of navigation and to propose a list of measures to the Chief and Council to address the situation.

In addition, plans for waterfront facilities have been developed by SEBJ in close collaboration with the local working group. These works are planned for summer and autumn 2013.

3. Specific Fund for Training

An amount of \$350,000 was used to pay for operations of the Natural Environment Technology program for the 2013-2014 school year. These amounts consist of approximately three-quarters recurring costs and one quarter start-up costs and include a significant recruitment budget to increase enrolment in the years ahead. For details, please refer to the Natural Environment Technology section of this report.

Environmental Health Contaminant Research Program

The Environmental Health Contaminant Research Program is nearing completion. In 2012, it received funds in order to achieve two objectives, namely, to: (1) finalize the Nituuchischaayihitaa Aschii study in collaboration with university partners; and (2) draft community reports.

1. The Nituuchischaayihitaa Aschii study

The main remaining task is to complete the final technical report. This report will be ready by autumn 2013. The report will be approximately 250 pages in length, including appendices of about 200 additional pages. Its target audience includes the employees of the Public Health Department, researchers, and members of the Niskamoon Corporation.

This report will set out the principal findings of the study in accordance with its objectives. It will include a peer-reviewed analysis of the data as per the research questions. The report will feature sufficient technical detail to allow the Public Health Department to appreciate the comprehensiveness and quality of the data generated by the study.

Since 2005, various reports have been produced with data sourced from the environmental health study:

- 2 technical reports: Mistissini report and Eastmain & Wemindji report
- 7 popular reports (or pamphlets) presenting general community results
- 24 peer-reviewed manuscripts
- 29 presentations (oral or posters)
- 6 theses (4 at the Master level and 2 at the doctoral level)
- Data dictionary prepared by the Public Health Department
- Maternal surveillance draft report
- 3 scientific gatherings

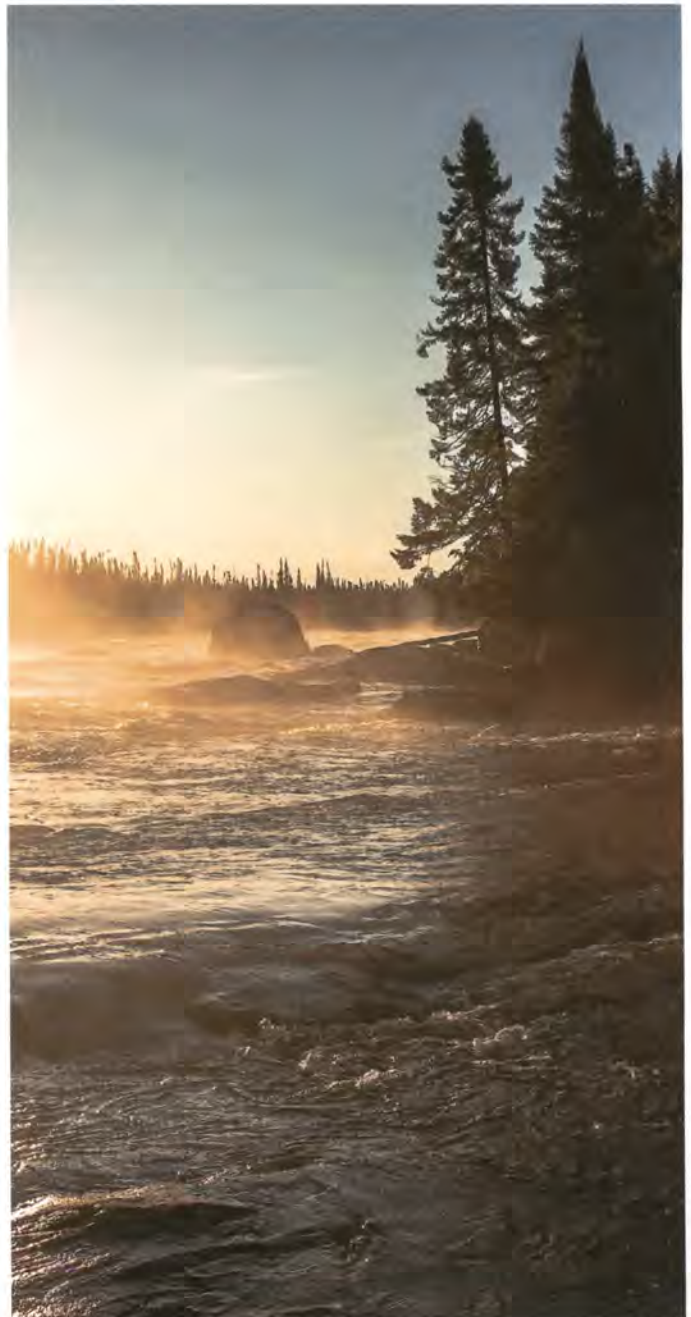
2. Drafting community reports

As requested by the Niskamoon Corporation, community-specific reports will be produced for each of the 7 communities in which the Nituuchischaayihitaa Aschii study staff carried out field work. Each report will use a similar format to that of the final technical report except that the reports will be written in non-technical language as much as possible. Each report will be between 30 and 50 pages in length. The target audience will be members of the Niskamoon Corporation, Hydro-Québec, and local representatives of the Cree Nation.

The Niskamoon Corporation also approved funding for small projects that are part of the Environmental Health Contaminant Research Program (funds to complete some communications activities regarding fish consumption tools as well as the mercury literature review and maternal surveillance project). These projects will be completed before December 2013.

Communications plan

The Public Health Department of the Cree Board of Health and Social Services of James Bay is committed to disseminating the findings of the study to target audiences. It will also launch dialogue with other entities on potential courses of action in the region. Community reports will be presented in their respective communities and local representatives.



Georeferenced database and document management system

The Niskamoon Corporation uses a georeferenced database and document management system (DMS) to manage and use information in a structured and efficient manner.

The georeferenced database

The georeferenced database enables the Niskamoon Corporation to management geographic and related information for programs linked to remedial works, fishery restoration and development, and use of the Eenou Indohoun Fund.

The resource is used to manage two primary categories of information. The first specifies the actual geographic data in the form of shape files for geographically defined points, lines, and areas in 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 DMS enables the Niskamoon Corporation to organize various 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 allows designated users to store, organize, and retrieve electronic files easily. Depending on the user's permission level, it provides the opportunity to upload, view, and download files and other relevant documents.

Recent developments

Since April 2012, in an effort to continue promoting the DMS, the minutes of Board of Directors meetings from 2006 onward have been entered into the system.

Data-capture updates were requested following changes to keyword descriptions (standard keywords are: resolution number; agreement number; community and program; trap line; and project type). The integration process is designed to record all remedial works and fishery projects in the Niskamoon Information Management System (NIMS). All projects from March 2011 onward have been entered and processed for mapping applications.

Training for continued skill development

In association with Brian Lewis of Strata360, the Niskamoon Corporation provided Community Coordinators with two sessions of computer-related training on the Niskamoon Information Management System (NIMS).

The Niskamoon Corporation provides the public with guest-user accounts for access to its DMS on its web site at www.niskamoon.org.



List of Funding Agreements

Agreement Number	Fund	Community / Proponent	Description	Total Amount
2012-24	HQ-Eeyou	Mistissini	Mahiikin Remedial Works Project Trapline M47	\$39,640
2012-25	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Waskaganish	Spring Airlift Program 2012	\$558,557
2012-26	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Nemaska	2012 Spring Airlift	\$42,575
2012-27	HQ-Eeyou	Chisasibi	RW CTA Spring Flights 2012 and Goose Corridor CH36-41	\$521,980
2012-28	HQ-Eeyou	Wemindji	RW Project at LG3 Area Trapline VC24	\$23,529
2012-29	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Waskaganish	New Cabins Project Smokey Hill Landing	\$47,586
2012-30	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Nemaska	RW Trapline M33	\$57,602
2012-31	Nadoshtin Indohoun	Nemaska	RW Trapline R19 3 Phases Clearing and Mechanical Projects	\$83,613
2012-32	HQ-Eeyou	Eastmain	RW Trapline RE-3A	\$57,241
2012-33	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Waskaganish	RW Project McLean's Camp Proposal 2011	\$86,355
2012-34	HQ-Eeyou	Mistissini	RW Trapline M36 Trails, Waterfowl Areas and Goose Corr.	\$78,866
2012-35	HQ-Eeyou	Waswanipi	RW Traplins W3, W10A, W21B, W23, W23A, W24, W5B, W25	\$262,007
2012-36	TEHQ Program	Chisasibi	Waapinchikush School Trip to Montreal 2012	\$34,500
2012-37	HQ-Eeyou	Whapmagoostui	Eeyou Culture Research Project	\$321,788
2012-38	HQ-Eeyou	Wemindji	Old Factory Visit, Summer Camp and Nashababichju	\$85,500
2012-39	HQ-Eeyou	Waskaganish	Youth Annual Canoe Brigade 2012	\$20,000
2012-40	HQE/Boumhounan Indohoun	Mistissini	Traditional Fishing and Chisheinu Chiskutamaachewin	\$709,732
2012-41	HQ-Eeyou	Waswanipi	Youth Winter Journey 2012 and Youth Canoe Brigade 2012	\$25,000
2012-42	HQ-Eeyou	Cultural Institute	Aanischaukamikw Cultural Institute Grand Opening	\$20,000
2012-43	HQ-Eeyou	CNACA	Cree Heritage Rivers Program	\$22,520
2012-44	HQ-Eeyou	Chisasibi	Heritage Projects 2012-13 and Women Gathering 2012	\$377,315
2012-45			No agreement	\$0
2012-46	SEBJ	Waskaganish	Spring Goose Hunting Navigation and Traditional Fishing	\$89,010
2012-47	SEBJ	Nemaska	Spring Goose Hunting Navigation and Traditional Fishing	\$100,050
2012-48	Nadoshtin Remedial Measures	Kaweshekami	Pilot Project Production of Aspen	\$71,760
2012-49	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Kaweshekami	Wemindji Upper Opinaca Reservoir Sturgeon Fishing	\$38,897
2012-50	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Wemindji	Sturgeon Opinaca Spring/Summer Fishing Campaign 2012	\$46,014
2012-51	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Chisasibi	Traditional Pow Wow and Mamoweedow 2012	\$60,000

Agreement Number	Fund	Community / Proponent	Description	Total Amount
2012-52	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Waswanipi	Traditional Gathering and Waswanipi Day	\$60,000
2012-53	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Nemaska	Old Nemaska Gathering 2012	\$50,000
2012-54	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Nemaska	Salvage Job Eastmain Log Cabins	\$47,526
2012-55	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Chisasibi	Remedial Works Traplines CH14, CH27 and CH33	\$113,864
2012-56	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Wemindji	Remedial Works Trapline VC19	\$32,894
2012-57	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Wemindji	Construction of the Gathering Building on Old Factory Island	\$50,000
2012-58	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Nemaska	Remedial Works Trapline N23	\$31,562
2012-59	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Waskaganish	Community Employment Clean-up Project 2012	\$65,120
2012-60	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Waskaganish	Remedial Works Restoration and Landscaping Project 2011	\$45,977
2012-61	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Mistissini	Remedial Works Traplines M9, M14 and M20	\$56,014
2012-62	Nadoshtin Remedial Measures	Mistissini	Remedial Works Trapline M14A	\$59,481
2012-63	Boumhounan Eenou Indohoun	Mistissini	Remedial Works Traplines M51 and M51B	\$81,062
2012-64	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Oujé-Bougoumou	Remedial Works Tradition Peoples Cabin Project	\$34,661
2012-65	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Waswanipi	Remedial Works Traplines W05 and W53	\$54,337
2012-66	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Wemindji	Aboriginal Day Festivities	\$10,000
2012-67	TEHQ Program	Training Programs	Pour Parler Proposal, August 2012 Orientation Session	\$131,951
2012-68	TEHQ Program	Training Programs	Les Ateliers Alpha Enr. French Immersion Program 2012-2013	\$129,000
2012-69	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Mistissini	Traditional Gathering and Canoe Brigade	\$50,000
2012-70	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Eastmain	Canoe Brigade and Training	\$10,000
2012-71	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Waskaganish	Aboriginal Day Festivities	\$12,653
2012-74	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Whapmagoostui	Elders Wood Cutting, Canoe Expedition and Traditional Gathering 2012	\$85,000
2012-75	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Whapmagoostui	Transportation Subsidy Request 2012-2013	\$300,000
2012-77	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Eastmain	Annual Traditional Gathering (Pow-wow)	\$10,000
2012-78	Nadoshtin EM1 Mercury	Eastmain	Eastmain River Cisco/Whitefish Scooping Recovery Program Phase 1 - Fishing Site Evaluations	\$44,073
2012-79	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Waskaganish	Smokey Hill Community Fishing 2012	\$125,058
2012-80	Continued Use and Re-Appropriation	Nemaska	Traditional Fall and Winter Fishing Reconnaissance Pilot Project Trapline R19	\$37,984
2012-81	Continued Use and Re-Appropriation	Waskaganish	Voluntary Registry of Cisco Catches at Smokey Hill and Lake Sturgeon Catches 2012 Program	\$65,718
2012-82	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Wemindji	Revitalization of the Sustainable Fisheries Program 2012	\$111,087
2012-83	Hydro-Québec-Eeyou	Chisasibi	Directly Impacted Remedial Works Projects - May, June & July 2012	\$192,351

Agreement Number	Fund	Community / Proponent	Description	Total Amount
2012-84	Hydro-Québec-Eeyou	Wemindji	Remedial Works Projects Ski-doo/ATV Trail Trapline VC14, Goose Pond Trapline VC19 and Transtaiga Road Trapline VC21	\$53,341
2012-85	Nadoshtin Eenou Indohoun	Nemaska	Construction of a Storage Shed and Outhouse Trapline R19	\$10,532
2012-86	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Waskaganish	Construction of Rest Areas to Upgrade Walking Trail 2012 Trapline R11	\$7,301
2012-87	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Waskaganish	Communication Tower, Brush Cutting & Phase 2 Rupert Bay Scenic Park 2012	\$287,420
2012-88	Hydro-Québec-Eeyou	Oujé-Bougoumou	Remedial Works Traplines O52, O53, O54 and O58	\$124,525
2012-89	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Eastmain	Remedial Works Goose Corridor Trapline RE3	\$39,089
1213-144	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Oujé-Bougoumou	Wilderness Canoe Excursion Summer 2012	\$10,000
1213-145	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Oujé-Bougoumou	4th Annual Traditional Gathering 2012	\$50,000
1213-146	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Oujé-Bougoumou	Traditional Training Program 2012	\$31,650
1213-148	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Eastmain	Wood Cutting Program 2013	\$184,026
1213-149	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Eastmain	RE2 Cabin Request	\$9,426
1213-150	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Eastmain	RE3A Cabin Request	\$26,299
1213-151	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Eastmain	RE5 Cabin Request	\$10,671
1213-152	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Eastmain	VC30 Cabin Request	\$6,103
1213-153	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Eastmain	VC30 Cabin Request	\$14,536
1213-154	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Eastmain	VC32 Eh-Minish-Itch Trail and Seven New Flyways Corridors	\$58,380
1213-155	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Eastmain	VC34 Debris Clean-Up	\$22,625
1213-156	Nadoshtin Remedial Measures	Eastmain	Cultural Village	\$890,780
1213-157	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Eastmain	VC33 Cabin & Labour Request	\$26,108
1213-158	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Eastmain	VC35 Cabin & Labour Request	\$37,095
1213-159	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Eastmain	VC35 Cabin & Labour Request	\$26,593
1213-160	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Eastmain	VC35 Cabin & Labour Request	\$37,095
1213-161	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Eastmain	VC35 Purchase of Material	\$18,712
1213-162	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Wemindji	Winter Wood Cutting Program 2012-2013	\$39,215
1213-163	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Wemindji	Winter Snow Removal Program 2012-2013	\$60,000
1213-164	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Waskaganish	CTA Gravel Pit Brush-Cutting Project	\$16,287

Agreement Number	Fund	Community / Proponent	Description	Total Amount
1213-165	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Waskaganish	Smokey Hill Landing Road Improvement and New Culverts 2012	\$41,484
1213-166	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Waskaganish	Snow Removal Program 2012-2013 Community Members' Camps	\$39,175
1213-167	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Oujé-Bougoumou	O59 Maintenance of Trail and Goose Corridors	\$12,043
1213-168	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Mistissini	Wood Cutting Project for Elders and Widows	\$41,350
1213-169	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Mistissini	M12 Snowmobile Trail	\$19,750
1213-170	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Mistissini	M18 Shoreline Enhancement Project	\$77,013
1213-171	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Mistissini	M22 Moose Hunting Area	\$19,155
1213-172	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Mistissini	M23 Snowmobile Trail	\$19,973
1213-173	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Mistissini	M26 Waterfowl Area	\$139,087
1213-174	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Mistissini	M26 Cabin Fixing	\$38,273
1213-175	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Mistissini	M27 Snowmobile Trail	\$19,750
1213-176	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Mistissini	M33 Construction of Porch	\$17,151
1213-177	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Mistissini	M33 Snowmobile Trail	\$13,922
1213-178	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Mistissini	M38 Snowmobile Trail & Extension of Goose Corridor	\$33,851
1213-179	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Mistissini	M38A Snowmobile Trail and Goose Corridor	\$33,851
1213-180	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Mistissini	M51 ATV Trail and Goose Corridor	\$58,471
1213-181	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Mistissini	M1 Snowmobile Trails	\$29,208
1213-182	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Mistissini	M1B Goose Corridor	\$29,441
1213-183	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Waswanipi	W05D Snowmobile and Portage Trail	\$32,145
1213-184	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Waswanipi	W07 ATV Trails and Goose Ponds	\$41,037
1213-185	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Waswanipi	W13 ATV Trails	\$31,450
1213-186	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Waswanipi	W22 ATV Trails	\$38,962
1213-187	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Waswanipi	W23 ATV Trails and Goose Pond	\$30,063
1213-188	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Waswanipi	W23B ATV Trails	\$21,096
1213-189	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Waswanipi	W24 ATV Trails and Goose Pond	\$29,511
1213-190	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Waswanipi	W25A ATV Trails and Goose Pond	\$32,517
1213-191	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Waswanipi	W27 ATV Trails and Goose Pond	\$38,508
1213-192	Boumhounan Remedial Works / Continued Use and Re-Appropriation	Mistissini	M25 Neeposh Fishery Project	\$156,993

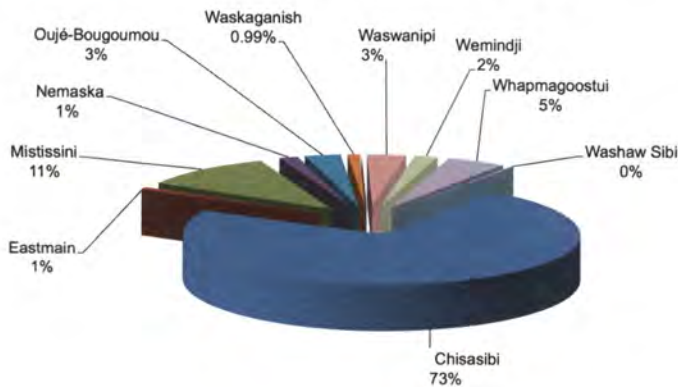
Agreement Number	Fund	Community / Proponent	Description	Total Amount
1213-205	Cree Employment	Chisasibi	CH1-7 Snowmobile Trail	\$23,066
1213-206	Cree Employment	Chisasibi	CH16-30 Snowmobile Trail	\$16,400
1213-207	Cree Employment	Chisasibi	CH36-45 Snowmobile Trail	\$23,314
1213-208	Cree Employment	Chisasibi	CH37-22 Snowmobile Trail	\$11,822
1213-209	Cree Employment	Chisasibi	CH39-10 Snowmobile Trail	\$59,702
1213-210	Cree Employment	Chisasibi	Cree Trappers Association Fall and Winter Flights 2012	\$150,000
1213-211	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Wemindji	VC23-13 Snowmobile Trails	\$25,322
1213-212	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Waskaganish	N01 Existing Goose Pond Excavation	\$13,460
1213-213	Cree Employment	Waskaganish	R08 Goose Corridor and Snowmobile Trail	\$15,002
1213-214	Cree Employment	Oujé-Bougoumou	O54 Snowmobile Trails	\$29,917
1213-215	Cree Employment	Oujé-Bougoumou	O59 Snowmobile Trails	\$10,206
1213-216	Cree Employment	Oujé-Bougoumou	O60A Snowmobile Trails and Goose Landing Area	\$19,500
1213-217	Cree Employment	Oujé-Bougoumou	Eenuch Association Snow Removal Project 2012-201	\$69,000
1213-218	Cree Employment	Oujé-Bougoumou	Eenuch Association Wood Cutting Project Fall 2012	\$25,000
1213-219	Cree Employment	Mistissini	M11 Snowmobile Trail	\$9,989
1213-220	Continued Use and Re-Appropriation	Mistissini	M18 Snowmobile Trail	\$33,823
1213-221	Cree Employment	Mistissini	M56 Goose Corridor and Trench Portage	\$21,906
1213-222	Cree Employment	Waswanipi	W24A Snowmobile Trail	\$39,164
1213-223	Cree Employment	Waswanipi	W21A Snowmobile Trail	\$28,032
1213-224	Cree Employment	Waswanipi	W12 Snowmobile Trail	\$28,032
1213-225	Cree Employment	Waswanipi	Waswanipi Elders Wood Program 2012-2013	\$25,000
1213-226	Cree Employment	Nemaska	Salvage Job of Eastmain Log Cabins 2012 – Additional Funding Request	\$27,155
1213-227	Cree Employment	Nemaska	Snow Removal on James Bay Highway	\$6,380
1213-228	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Nemaska	Snow Removal on Route du Nord Camps	\$75,538
1213-229	Nadoshtin Remedial Measures	Nemaska	Wood Supply Program for Directly Impacted Elders 2013	\$28,683
1213-230	Nadoshtin Remedial Measures	Nemaska	Wood Supply Program for Indirectly Impacted Elders 2013	\$19,424
1213-237	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Nemaska	Winter Fishery Program 2013 – Traplines N25, M33, R20 & R17	\$191,073
1213-238	Nadoshtin Eenou Indohoun	Mistissini	M18 Winter Fishing Project 2012	\$136,504
1213-239	Cree Employment	Wemindji	Traplines VC28 & VC29 Beaver Trapping-Out Program	\$1,408
1213-240	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Waskaganish	Ice Monitoring Program 2012-2013	\$69,322

Agreement Number	Fund	Community / Proponent	Description	Total Amount
1213-241	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	James Bay Cree Communications Society	Cree Elders Speak Project	\$75,000
1213-242	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Cree Trappers Association	Boat & Firearms Safety Course Training in Eeyou Istchee 2012-2013	\$20,000
1213-243	Continued Use and Re-Appropriation	Waskaganish	Aahchikukaan (Buoys) Removal Program 2012	\$34,689
1213-251	Nadoshtin Remedial Measures	Eastmain	Spring Airlift 2013	\$243,380
1213-252	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Mistissini	M3 Snowmobile Trail	\$19,998
1213-253	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Mistissini	M4 Snowmobile Trail	\$19,998
1213-254	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Mistissini	M25 Brush Cutting Old Road	\$32,508
1213-255	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Mistissini	M38A ATV Trail	\$18,785
1213-256	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Oujé-Bougoumou	O48A Snowmobile Trail	\$38,798
1213-257	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Oujé-Bougoumou	O55 Snowmobile Trail	\$39,894
1213-258	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Oujé-Bougoumou	O60 Goose Hunting Site	\$19,955
1213-259	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Oujé-Bougoumou	O61 Snowmobile Trail	\$35,135
1213-260	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Waswanipi	W25A Snowmobile Trail	\$5,819
1213-261	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Waswanipi	W53 Skidoo Trails	\$28,538
1213-262	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Waswanipi	Snow Removal Project 2012-2013	\$25,000
1213-263	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Chisasibi	Snow Removal 2012-2013	\$256,208
1213-268	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Waskaganish	Aashuumiih Youth Winter Journey 2013	\$10,000
1213-269	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Waskaganish	Pimpichuu Cultural & Health Activity for Adults	\$13,860
1213-270	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Oujé-Bougoumou	Wellness Journey Winter 2013	\$10,000
1213-271	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Mistissini	Journey of Wellness 2013	\$10,000
1213-272	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	James Bay Cree Cultural Education Centre	Terminology Project 2013	\$200,000
1213-273	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	James Bay Cree Cultural Education Centre	Cultural Gathering 2013	\$65,000
1213-292	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Chisasibi	Spring Airlift 2013	\$450,000
1213-293	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Chisasibi	CH16-31 Snowmobile Trail	\$22,014
1213-294	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Chisasibi	CH30-14 Snowmobile Trail	\$13,066
1213-295	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Chisasibi	CH36-46 Snowmobile Trail	\$14,607
1213-296	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Chisasibi	CH40-10 Snowmobile Trail	\$11,785
1213-297	Nadoshtin Remedial Measures	Eastmain (Maipo)	VC35 Labour for Cabin	\$31,812
1213-298	Continued Use and Re-Appropriation	Nemaska	R18 Luke Tent ATV Trail	\$36,371

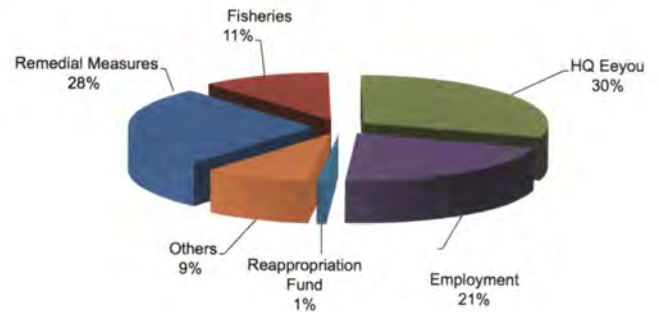
Agreement Number	Fund	Community / Proponent	Description	Total Amount
1213-299	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Nemaska	Spring Airlift 2013	\$20,000
1213-300	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Waskaganish	N16 Maintenance of Ski-Doo Trail	\$15,732
1213-301	Continued Use and Re-Appropriation	Waskaganish	Re-Building MacLean's Camp 2013	\$393,539
1213-302	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Waskaganish	Gathering Place Renovation 201	\$138,014
1213-303	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Waskaganish	Spring Airlift 2013	\$371,599
1213-304	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Mistissini	M11 Snowmobile Trail	\$9,989
1213-305	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Mistissini	M42 Cutting & Clearing of Hunting Trails	\$19,977
1213-306	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Oujé-Bougoumou	O59 Snowmobile Trail	\$11,952
1213-307	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Chisasibi	Addendum to Funding Agreement 1213-263 Chisasibi Snow Removal 2012-2013	\$34,385
1213-313	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Mistissini	Lake Fish Study - Lake Trout 2013	\$31,852
1213-318	Continued Use and Re-Appropriation	Waska Ressources	Preservation and Support for Anadromous Cisco Fishing at Smokey Hill	\$300,666
1213-319	Continued Use and Re-Appropriation	Waskaganish	Voluntary Cisco Registry Smokey Hill 2013	\$43,921
1213-320	Continued Use and Re-Appropriation	Waskaganish	Voluntary Lake Sturgeon Registry 2013	\$22,476
1213-321	Continued Use and Re-Appropriation	Waskaganish	Aahchikukaan Installation and Removal 2013	\$46,489
1213-326	Boumhounan Archaeology and Burial Sites Fund	Cree Regional Authority	Boumhounan Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Program 2012-2014	\$256,600
1213-327	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Waskaganish	Aboriginal Day Festivities 2013	\$10,000
1213-328	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Waskaganish	Traditional Moose and Caribou Hide Tanning and Sewing 2013	\$46,684
1213-329	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Whapmagoostui	Snowshoe Making 2013	\$26,893
1213-330	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Whapmagoostui	Curve Knife Making 2013	\$17,242
1213-331	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Whapmagoostui	Traditional Caribou Raw Hide Tanning and Sewing 2013	\$24,633
1213-332	Hydro-Québec & Eeyou	Whapmagoostui	Traditional Clothing Making 2013	\$31,232
1213-333	Cree Employment	Waswanipi	Willie J. Happyjack Memorial School Science and Technology Trip 2013	\$17,241
1213-339	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Waskaganish	N09 Maintenance of Existing Ski-Doo Trail	\$9,982
1213-340	Boumhounan Remedial Works	Waskaganish	N09 New Ski-Doo Trail	\$19,412

Data Charts

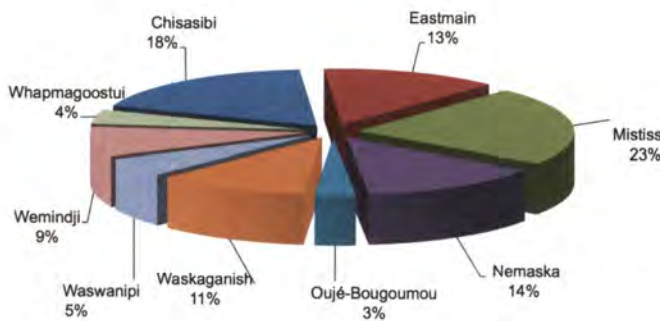
HQ Eeyou Program by community, 2002-2013



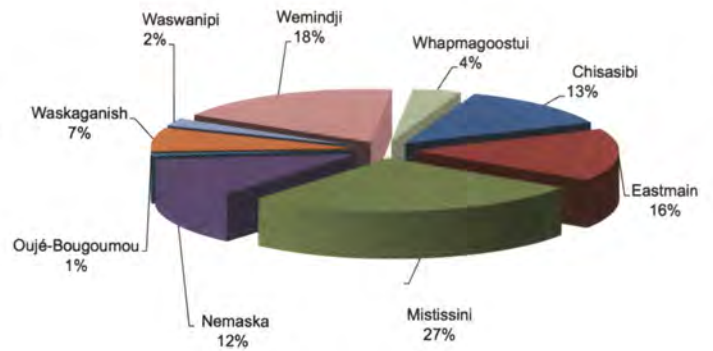
Programs - Actual 2002-2013



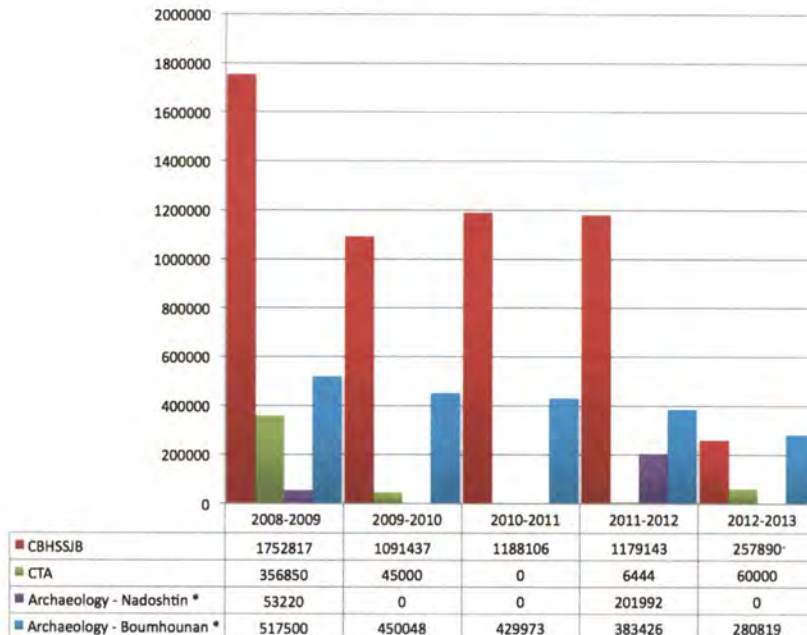
Remedial Program by community, 2002-2013



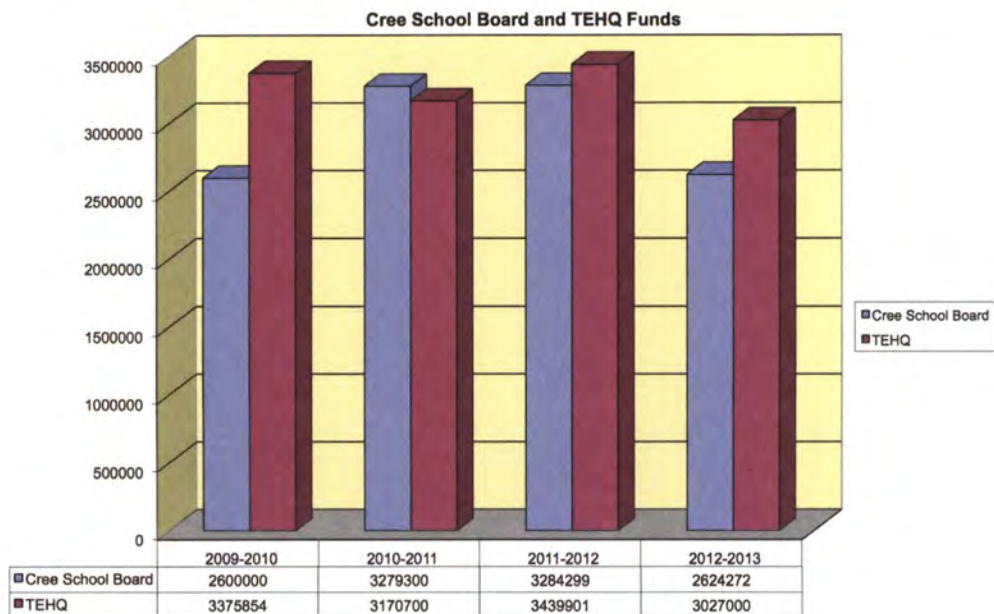
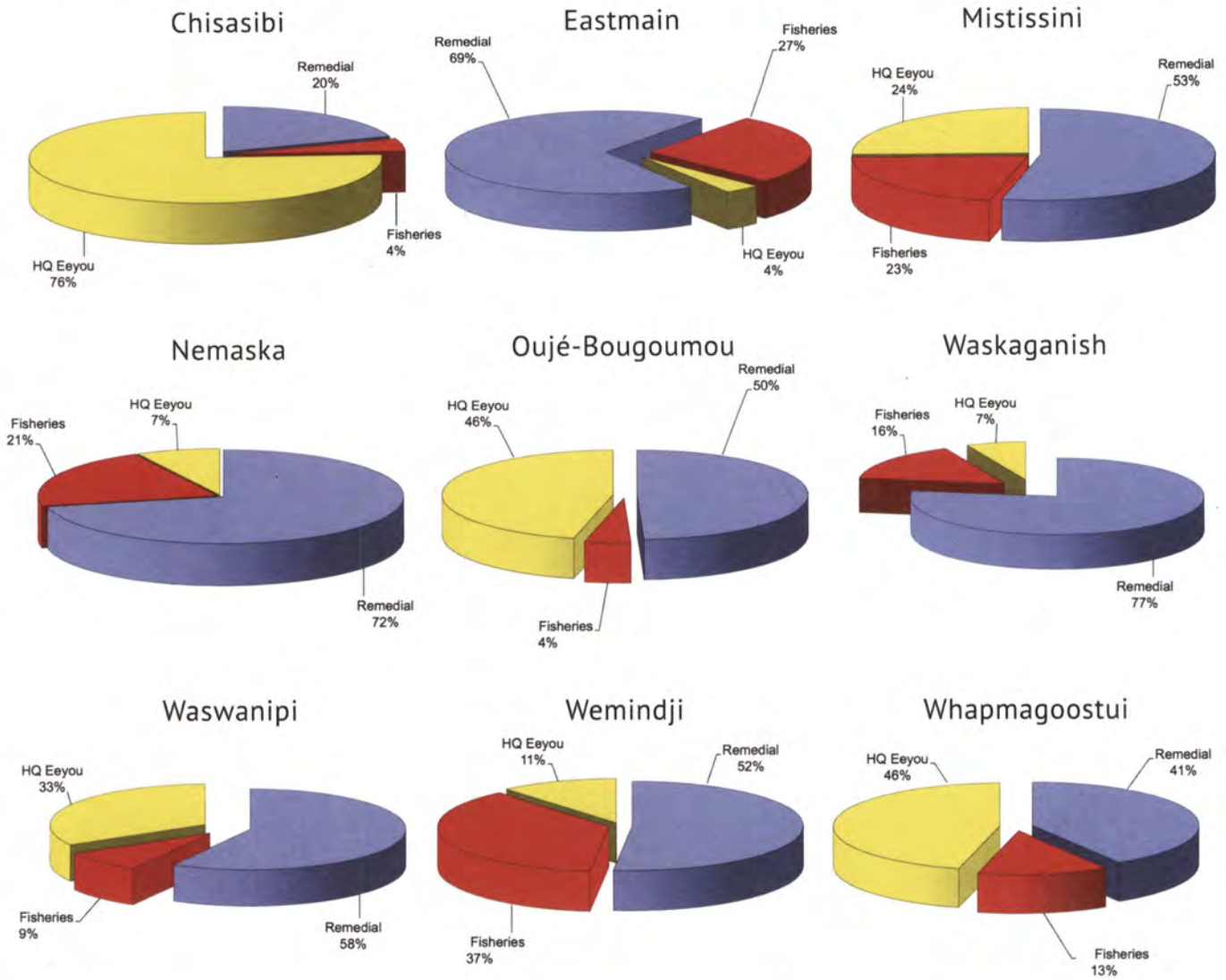
Fisheries Program by community, 2002-2013



Regional Cree Entities



Per Program, 2002-2013





**AUDITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Niskamoon Corporation
Financial Statements
For the years ended March 31, 2013
and March 31, 2012

Niskamoon Corporation
Financial Statements
For the years ended March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Niskamoon Corporation

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Niskamoon Corporation, which comprise the statements of financial position as at March 31, 2013, March 31, 2012 and April 1, 2011, and the statements of revenue and expenditures, changes in net assets and cash flows for the years then ended March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012, 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 accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations, 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 audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audits 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 in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



Independent Auditor's Report

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Niskamoon Corporation as at March 31, 2013, March 31, 2012 and April 1, 2011, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012, in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

BDO Canada LLP / S.R.L. / S.E.N.C.R.L.,

Montréal, Québec
June 15, 2013

¹ CPA auditor, CA public accountancy permit no. A106501


**Niskamoon Corporation
Statements of Financial Position**

	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2012	April 1, 2011
Assets			
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	\$ 622,353	\$ 7,585,953	\$ 4,844,458
Short-term investments (Note 5)	46,170,812	36,712,166	34,835,983
Accounts receivable (Note 6)	1,562,897	997,055	4,228,651
Prepaid expenses	1,161	1,161	1,161
	48,357,223	45,296,335	43,910,253
Capital assets (Note 7)	102,432	1,018,465	1,109,272
Assets held-for-sale (Note 8)	830,509	-	-
	\$ 49,290,164	\$ 46,314,800	\$ 45,019,525

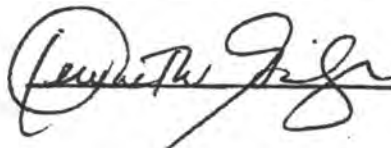
Liabilities and Net Assets

Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 981,305	\$ 388,113	\$ 748,840
Projects and expenditures payable (Note 9)	249,482	3,227,847	1,933,480
Due to Cree Regional Authority - Council, without interest and no specific terms of repayment	154,051	303,421	605,165
Deferred revenue (Note 10)	56,618,062	52,299,156	51,635,777
	58,002,900	56,218,537	54,923,262
Net assets			
Invested in capital assets	932,943	1,018,465	1,109,272
Unrestricted	(9,645,679)	(10,922,202)	(11,013,009)
	(8,712,736)	(9,903,737)	(9,903,737)
	\$ 49,290,164	\$ 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 Statements of Revenue and Expenditures

For the year ended March 31, 2013

	Administration Fund	Programs Funds	Unrestricted Total
Revenue			
Grants			
Hydro-Québec	\$ 3,024,276	\$ 22,816,679	\$ 25,840,955
Interest	112,472	1,129,564	1,242,036
Transferred to deferred revenue (Note 10)	(3,488,404)	-	(3,488,404)
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial instruments	115,983	328,908	444,891
	<u>(235,673)</u>	<u>24,275,151</u>	<u>24,039,478</u>
Expenditures			
Projects expenditures	-	18,982,536	18,982,536
Service Agreement - Cree Regional Authority - Council (Note 2)	13,805	-	13,805
Contribution to Communities for Local Coordinators	818,980	-	818,980
Travel	536,906	-	536,906
Professional fees	450,298	-	450,298
Legal fees (Note 12)	131,399	-	131,399
Administration charges	58,786	-	58,786
Salary and fringe benefits	1,029,984	-	1,029,984
Corporate fees	153,379	-	153,379
Office expenses	112,166	-	112,166
Monitoring Committee	143,786	-	143,786
Training Management Committee	134,454	-	134,454
Amortization of capital assets	85,522	-	85,522
Rent	96,578	-	96,578
Communications	62,336	-	62,336
Advertising and promotion	5,368	-	5,368
Annual report	9,290	-	9,290
Insurance	10,472	-	10,472
Bank charges	12,432	-	12,432
	<u>3,865,941</u>	<u>18,982,536</u>	<u>22,848,477</u>
(Deficiency) excess of revenue over expenditures for the year	\$ (4,101,614)	\$ 5,292,615	\$ 1,191,001

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

Niskamoon Corporation Statements of Revenue and Expenditures

For the year ended March 31, 2012

	Administration Fund	Programs Funds	Unrestricted Total
Revenue			
Grants			
Hydro-Québec	\$ 2,793,792	\$ 27,408,261	\$ 30,202,053
Interest	55,949	1,035,558	1,091,507
Transferred to deferred revenue (Note 10)	(3,166,071)	-	(3,166,071)
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial instruments	(8,639)	321,732	313,093
	<u>(324,969)</u>	<u>28,765,551</u>	<u>28,440,582</u>
Expenditures			
Projects expenditures	79,552	24,625,954	24,705,506
Service Agreement - Cree Regional Authority - Council (Note 2)	38,395	-	38,395
Contribution to Communities for Local Coordinators	799,362	-	799,362
Travel	638,592	-	638,592
Professional fees	410,884	-	410,884
Legal fees (Note 12)	142,877	-	142,877
Administration charges	66,122	-	66,122
Salary and fringe benefits	894,170	-	894,170
Corporate fees	121,030	-	121,030
Office expenses	117,578	-	117,578
Monitoring Committee	135,349	-	135,349
Training Management Committee	56,446	-	56,446
Amortization of capital assets	90,807	-	90,807
Rent	125,797	-	125,797
Communications	60,576	-	60,576
Advertising and promotion	7,105	-	7,105
Annual report	13,065	-	13,065
Insurance	13,713	-	13,713
Bank charges	3,208	-	3,208
	<u>3,814,628</u>	<u>24,625,954</u>	<u>28,440,582</u>
(Deficiency) excess of revenue over expenditures for the year	\$ (4,139,597)	\$ 4,139,597	\$ -

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

Niskamoon Corporation Statements of Changes in Net Assets

	Unrestricted				Total
	Invested in Capital Assets	Administration Fund	Program Funds	Unrestricted Total	
Balance on April 1, 2011	\$ 1,109,272	\$ (1,109,272)	\$ (9,903,737)	\$ (11,013,009)	\$ (9,903,737)
(Deficiency) excess of revenue over expenditures for the year	(90,807)	(4,048,790)	4,139,597	90,807	-
Interfund transfers (Note 15)	-	4,139,597	(4,139,597)	-	-
Balance on March 31, 2012	\$ 1,018,465	\$ (1,018,465)	\$ (9,903,737)	\$ (10,922,202)	\$ (9,903,737)
(Deficiency) excess of revenue over expenditures for the year	(85,522)	(4,016,092)	5,292,615	1,276,523	1,191,001
Interfund transfers (Note 15)	-	4,101,614	(4,101,614)	-	-
Balance on March 31, 2013	\$ 932,943	\$ (932,943)	\$ (8,712,736)	\$ (9,645,679)	\$ (8,712,736)

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

Niskamoon Corporation Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended March 31	2013	2012
Cash flows from operating activities		
Deficiency of revenue over expenditures for the year Items not involving cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,191,001	\$ -
Amortization of capital assets	85,522	90,807
Unrealized gain on financial instruments	<u>(444,891)</u>	<u>(313,093)</u>
	831,632	(222,286)
Changes in non-cash working capital balances		
Accounts receivable	(565,842)	3,231,596
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	593,192	(360,727)
Projects and expenditures payable	(2,978,365)	1,294,367
Deferred revenue	<u>4,318,906</u>	<u>663,379</u>
	<u>2,199,523</u>	<u>4,606,329</u>
Cash flows from investing activity		
(Acquisition) disposal of short-term investments	<u>(9,013,753)</u>	<u>(1,563,090)</u>
Cash flows from financing activity		
Due from Cree Regional Authority - Council	<u>(149,370)</u>	<u>(301,744)</u>
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year	(6,963,600)	2,741,495
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<u>7,585,953</u>	<u>4,844,458</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 622,353	\$ 7,585,953

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

Niskamoon Corporation Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012

1. Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Business	<p>Niskamoon Corporation, was incorporated under Part III of the <i>Québec Companies Act</i> 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.</p> <p>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, the Boumhounan Remedial Measures Fund, the Re-appropriation Funds for Continued Use, the Re-appropriation Funds for Specific Navigation and the Re-appropriation Funds for Specific Training.</p>
Funds Details	<p>Revenue and expenses related to program delivery and administrative activities are reported in the Administration Fund.</p> <p><i>Program Funds</i></p> <p>The Apatisiwin-Cree Employment Fund is to be used for the purposes of funding the hiring initiatives.</p> <p>The Nameess Mercury Fund is to be used for the purposes of monitoring and research program.</p> <p>The Opimiscow Indoho Fund is reserved for the exclusive use of the Cree Nation of Chisasibi (70%) and the Cree Nation of Wemindji (30%).</p> <p>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, \$25,300,000 (2012 - \$24,300,000) has been disbursed under the program to Cree Nation of Chisasibi.</p>

Niskamoon Corporation Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012

A new agreement was executed between the parties on March 19, 2012, which is retroactive to April 1, 2011 and ended on 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. In 2013, an annual amount of \$1,000,000 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 Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2013 and 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.

Re-appropriation Funds

This Agreement provides for the following funds:

The Continued Use Fund is to be used for projects, works, studies, programs, remedial and enhancement measures to be carried out within the Territory affected by the EM1A Rupert River Partial Diversion / La Sarcelle Projects. The fund allows for the continued use and re-appropriation of the Territory.

The Specific Navigation Fund is to be used to benefit the Waskaganish community due to the partial diversion of the Rupert River which resulted in a decrease in the access to the Rupert's Bay via the Northern channel.

The Specific Training Fund is to be used for the environmental training programs.

Financial Instruments

Measurement of Financial Instruments

The Corporation initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value. The Corporation subsequently measures all its financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost, except for investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market, which are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of operations.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash and accounts receivable.

Financial assets measured at fair value include cash equivalents, short-term investments.

Niskamoon Corporation Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012

The Corporation elected to measure cash and cash equivalents, guaranteed investment certificates and bonds at fair value.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable, projects and expenditures payable and due to Cree Regional Authority-Council.

Impairment

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are tested for impairment when there are indicators of impairment. The amount of the write-down is recognized in net income. The previously recognized impairment loss may be reversed to the extent of the improvement, directly or by adjusting the allowance account, provided it is not greater than the amount that would have been reported at the date of reversal had the impairment not been recognized previously. The amount of the reversal is recognized in net income.

Transaction Costs

The Corporation recognizes its transaction costs for financial instruments at fair value in net income in the period incurred. However, financial instruments that will not be subsequently measured at fair value are adjusted by the transaction costs that are directly attributable to their origination, issuance or assumption. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the organization is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from its financial instruments and the carrying amounts approximate fair values.

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 accordance with ASNPO requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Significant items subject to estimates and assumptions include, but are not limited to, the estimated useful life of assets and accruals. Actual results could differ from management's best estimates as additional information becomes available in the future.

Niskamoon Corporation Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012

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.

Capital Assets and Assets Held-for-Sale 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

Assets held-for-sale are measured at the lower of their carrying value amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Long-lived Assets Long-lived assets are tested for recoverability when events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. The carrying amount of a long-lived asset is not recoverable when it exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected from its use and eventual disposal. In such a case, an impairment loss must be recognized and is equivalent to the excess of the carrying amount of a long-lived asset over its fair value.

Niskamoon Corporation Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012

2. 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.

3. First-time Adoption

Effective April 1, 2012, the Corporation adopted the requirements of the new accounting framework, Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations (ASNPO) or Part III of the requirements of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (CICA) Handbook - Accounting. These are the Corporation's first financial statements prepared in accordance with this framework and the transitional provisions of Section 1501, First-time Adoption have been applied. Section 1501 requires retrospective application of the accounting standards with certain elective exemptions and mandatory exceptions. The accounting policies set out in Note 1 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2013, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2012 and in the preparation of an opening ASNPO statement of financial position at the date of transition of April 1, 2011.

The Corporation issued financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2012 using Canadian generally accepted accounting principles prescribed by the CICA Handbook - Accounting Part V - Pre-changeover Accounting Standards.

The adoption of ASNPO resulted in no adjustments to the previously reported assets, liabilities, net assets and cash flows of the Corporation.

Niskamoon Corporation Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Cash	\$ 20,749	\$ 6,567,997
Money market fund, approximately 1% (2012 - approximately 1.15%)	<u>601,604</u>	<u>1,017,956</u>
	<u>\$ 622,353</u>	<u>\$ 7,585,953</u>

The cost of these financial instruments approximates their fair value.

5. Short-term Investments

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Bonds and debentures, 1.95% to 8.5% (2012 - 1.95% to 8.5%), maturing between June 2013 and March 2018 (2012 - maturing between June 2012 and March 2018).	\$ 33,008,324	\$ 31,522,818
Guaranteed investment certificates, 1.25% to 1.49% (2012 - 1.15% to 2.05%), maturing between April 2013 and March 2014 (2012 - maturing between August 2012 and February 2013).	12,097,895	4,815,528
Marketable securities	<u>1,064,593</u>	<u>373,820</u>
	<u>\$ 46,170,812</u>	<u>\$ 36,712,166</u>

Included in the short-term investments, approximately \$21,000,000 (2012 - \$25,000,000) is restricted solely for use in expenditures related to the Boumhounan group of funds.

Included in the short-term investments, approximately \$12,000,000 (2012 - \$Nil) is restricted solely for use in expenditures related to the Re-appropriation group of funds.

The cost of the bonds and debentures is approximately \$32,040,000 (2012 - \$30,945,000). The cost of the guaranteed investment certificates is approximately \$12,097,000 (2012 - \$4,815,000). The cost of the marketable securities is approximately \$1,012,000 (2012 - \$376,000).

Niskamoon Corporation Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012

6. Accounts Receivable

	2013	2012
Accrued interest	\$ 856,928	\$ 413,866
Projects' expenditures recoverable	497,592	183,069
Sales taxes receivable	156,867	289,250
Advances receivable	51,510	110,870
	\$ 1,562,897	\$ 997,055

Included in accrued interest, \$665,226 (2012 - \$342,118) is restricted solely for use in expenditures related to the Boumhounan group of funds.

Included in accrued interest, \$48,459 (2012 - \$Nil) is restricted solely for use in expenditures related to the Re-appropriation group of funds.

7. Capital Assets

	2013		2012	
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Cost	Accumulated Amortization
Land	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 102,192	\$ -
Building	-	-	882,808	110,351
Leasehold improvements	150,000	97,500	150,000	82,500
Office furniture and equipment	124,353	74,506	124,353	60,154
Computer equipment	53,856	53,771	53,856	41,739
	\$ 328,209	\$ 225,777	\$ 1,313,209	\$ 294,744
Net book value		\$ 102,432		\$ 1,018,465

During the year ended March 31, 2013, the Corporation classified its land and building with a net book value of \$830,509 as held for sale and thus presented these items separately (Note 8).

Niskamoon Corporation Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012

8. Assets Held-for-Sale

The Corporation owns land and building located in Montréal, Québec which are classified as held-for-sale as at March 31, 2013.

Management has hired a real estate broker during the year and has the intent to sell the building and land within the next year in order to use the proceeds for community projects.

The net book values of the assets held-for-sale are distributed as follows:

	2013			2012
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Net Book Value
Land	\$ 102,192	\$ -	\$ 102,192	\$ -
Building	882,808	154,491	728,317	-
	\$ 985,000	\$ 154,491	\$ 830,509	\$ -

9. Projects and Expenditures Payable

	2013	2012
Cree Nation of Mistissini projects	\$ 75,968	\$ 150,320
Cree Nation of Wemindji Projects	73,664	162,807
Crees of the Waskaganish First Nation projects	50,000	151,707
Siibii Development Project	34,850	33,275
Cree Trappers Associations	15,000	-
Whapmagoostui First Nation Project	-	245,902
Ouje-Bougoumou Eenuch Association Project	-	7,500
Cree Nation of Chisasibi projects	-	1,201,044
Aanischaaukamikw Cultural Institute	-	500,000
Aanischaaukamikw Foundation	-	300,000
Cree Nation of Eastmain Project	-	206,674
CRA Project	-	159,912
Cree Nation of Nemaska	-	108,706
	\$ 249,482	\$ 3,227,847

Niskamoon Corporation Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012

10. Deferred Revenue

	2013	2012
Apatisiwin - Cree Employment Fund	\$ 2,501,779	\$ 1,218,722
Names Mercury Fund	3,694,455	2,244,794
Opimiscow Indoho Fund	978,632	963,054
Hydro-Québec Eeyou Fund	-	8,533,739
Re-appropriation Fund		
Continued Use Fund	1,788,583	-
Specific Navigation Fund	9,785,960	-
Specific Training Fund	1,394,123	-
Nadoshtin Funds		
Remedial Measures Fund	283,483	337,243
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Fund	94,236	94,236
EM-1 Mercury Fund	75,795	323,357
Eenou Indohoun Fund	2,892,609	2,875,426
Boumhounan Funds		
Remedial Measures Fund	26,517,233	28,620,434
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Fund	58,392	303,029
EM-1 A Mercury Fund	380,686	433,565
Eenou Indohoun Fund	2,683,692	3,185,486
Deferred revenue - Program Funds	53,129,658	49,133,085
Niskamoon Administration Fund	3,488,404	3,166,071
Total deferred revenue	\$ 56,618,062	\$ 52,299,156

The attached schedules contain the movement within each program fund during the year.

11. Commitments

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

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

2014	\$ 131,983
2015	131,983
2016	131,983
2017	107,391
2018	20,700
	\$ 524,040

Niskamoon Corporation Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012

12. Legal Fees

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Remedial works	\$ 31,778	\$ 61,887
Community coordinators	23,684	870
Real property and leasehold agreement	20,597	1,368
Head office	13,700	2,190
Fisheries and Health	11,716	27,922
Hydro-Québec Eeyou Fund	11,520	18,467
Chisasibi Housing Replacement Program	7,763	4,017
Evaluation Committee	4,799	13,590
Executive	4,075	12,566
Geoportal	1,538	-
Website and database	229	-
	<u>\$ 131,399</u>	<u>142,877</u>

13. 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 2.91% (2012 - 3.39%) 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.

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Year-end interfund balance	\$ 8,942,964	\$ 2,579,031
Interest charged	\$ 5,492	\$ 4,928

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

Niskamoon Corporation Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012

14. Risks Arising From Financial Instruments

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Corporation is exposed to credit risk in relation to cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and accounts receivables. For cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, the Corporation mitigates this risk by dealing with creditworthy financial institutions and counterparties. With respect to accounts receivable, the Corporation reduces this risk by dealing primarily with Hydro-Québec. Total credit risk is limited to the amounts recorded in the statement of financial position.

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.

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

15. Interfund Transfer and Contributions

In 2013, the Corporation's Board of Directors transferred \$4,101,614 (2012 - \$4,139,597) from the Programs Fund to the Administration Fund in order for the Administration Fund to manage the Corporation.

In 2013, the Administration Fund transferred \$Nil (2012 - \$73,446) to Boumhounan Eenou training fund in order to cover the deficiency of revenue over expenditures for the fund.

In 2013, the Hydro Quebec Eeyou Fund contributed \$938,061 (2012 - \$Nil) to the Boumhounan Remedial Works Fund as additional compensation for the borrowing of funds as described in Note 13.

Niskamoon Corporation Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012

16. 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 called James Bay Cree-Naskapi Quebec Pension Plan. 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, 2011), there was an unfunded liability for the Québec plan of \$14,391,000 on a solvency basis according to the plan's actuaries. The Corporation's allocated portion of this estimated deficit equaled \$220,700, which triggered additional past service contributions at \$2,100 per month until December 31, 2026. Gains or losses as revealed by future valuations of the plan will impact these amounts.

As at March 31, 2013, management believes that the plan is estimated to have an incremental deficit compared to 2011 actuarial valuation. The pension administrators are in the process of determining the action to take.

Every year, an actuarial valuation is performed to assess the financial position of the plan and the adequacy of plan funding.

At the independent auditor's report date, the actuarial valuation for December 31, 2012 was not available.

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

	<u>2011</u>	2010
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, 2013 amounted to \$106,077 (2012 - \$86,790).

**Niskamoon Corporation
Schedule of Revenue and Expenditures - Program Funds**

For the years ended March 31, 2013

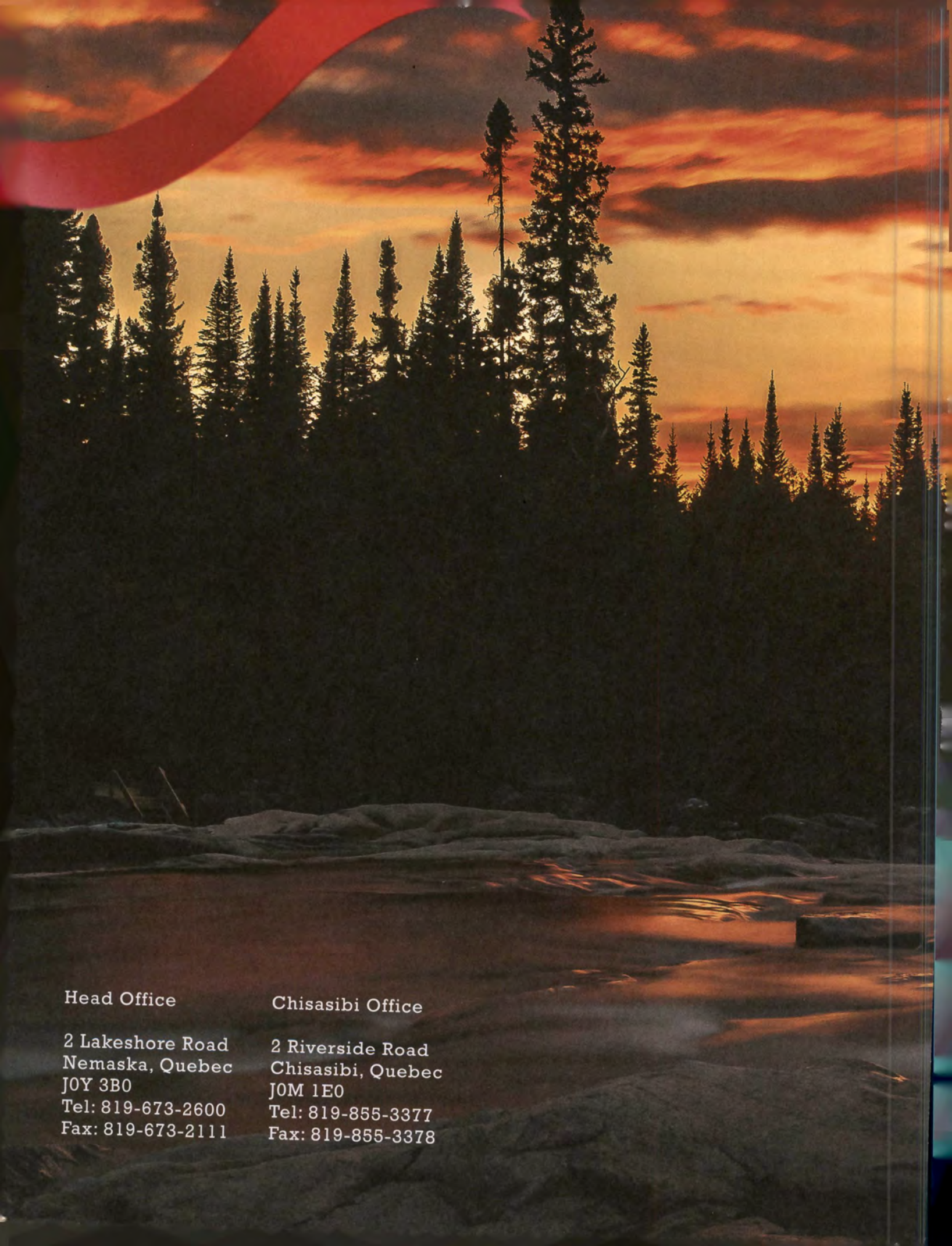
	Re-appropriation Funds										Bournehaman			Total	
	Nadosthin					Bournehaman					Enou Indouan Fund	EIA-1 A Mercury Fund	Enou Indouan Fund		
	Enou Employment Fund (Note 13)	Names Mercury Fund	Apatisiwi- Indou Fund	Hydro- Quebec Eyou Fund (Note 13)	Continued Use	Specific Navigation	Specific Training	Remedial Measures Works Fund	Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Fund	EIA-1 Mercury Fund				Enou Indouan Fund	Enou Indouan Fund
Revenue															
Deferred revenue	\$ 1,218,722	\$ 2,244,704	\$ 983,064	\$ 8,533,738 (1)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 337,243	\$ 94,236	\$ 323,337	\$ 2,875,426	\$ 28,629,434	\$ 303,029	\$ 433,886	\$ 3,185,488	\$ 49,133,085
Contributions 2012-2013	8,146,889	1,574,027	724,814	-	2,000,000	1,389,000	1,616,898	-	-	-	-	-	12,746	-	26,813,262
Deferred revenue end of year	(2,501,775)	(3,694,455)	(978,932)	-	(1,788,883)	(1,394,123)	(283,483)	(94,236)	(75,795)	(2,892,609)	(26,517,233)	(68,392)	(380,888)	(2,863,692)	(53,129,668)
Interest (Note 13)	7,862,942	524,366	709,036	8,533,738	211,417	(35,860)	1,670,626	-	247,562	(17,183)	2,103,201	244,637	85,625	591,794	22,816,679
Unrealized gain on financial instruments	-	-	608	-	7,377	36,860	6,123	-	-	104,884	881,351	-	-	84,283	1,129,864
Total revenue	7,862,942	524,366	709,042	8,533,738	218,794	-	1,670,626	-	247,562	185,279	3,195,881	231,981	55,625	620,714	24,275,161
Inter-fund contributions															
(Note 15)	-	-	-	(938,061)	-	-	-	-	-	-	535,061	-	-	-	-
Projects expenditures	7,862,942	524,366	709,042	7,595,678	-	-	1,670,626	-	247,562	185,279	4,137,942	231,981	65,625	620,714	20,865,507
(Note 13)	6,679,460	331,706	702,531	5,986,127	103,794	-	1,624,314	-	247,562	130,396	2,610,029	226,223	69,948	671,466	18,982,635
Contribution to Administration Fund (Note 15)	1,284,482	192,660	7,111	408,680	116,000	-	346,312	-	-	65,883	1,627,913	6,766	6,677	49,268	4,101,614
Excess (deficiency) revenue over expenditures for the year	7,862,942	524,366	709,042	6,404,877	218,794	-	1,870,626	-	247,562	185,279	4,137,942	231,981	65,625	620,714	23,084,160
(1) A contribution of \$8,170,999 related to the 2012-2013 fiscal year was received in the 2011-2012 fiscal year.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,191,001	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,191,001

**Niskamoon Corporation
Schedule of Revenue and Expenditures - Program Funds**

For the years ended March 31, 2012

	Bournehaman										Total		
	Nadoster					Bournehaman							
	Academy- Crew Employment Fund (Note 13)	Names Mercury Fund	Optilaw Indho Fund	Hydro- Quebec Eyoou Fund (Note 13)	Remedial Measures Works Fund	Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Fund	EM-1 Mercury Fund	Enhou Indohou Fund	Remedial Measures Works Fund (Note 13)	Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Fund	EM-1 A Mercury Fund	Enhou Training Fund (Note 15)	Enhou Indohou Fund
Revenue													
Deferred revenue, beginning of year	\$ 7,765,337	\$ 5,137,685	\$ 751,061	\$ 667,102	\$ 1,439,639	\$ 94,236	\$ 641,265	\$ 2,954,959	\$ 32,161,262	\$ 871,736	\$ 338,773	\$ 74,291	\$ 3,536,316
Contributions 2011-2012	(1,218,722)	(2,244,794)	(663,054)	(8,533,759)	(337,243)	(94,236)	(323,367)	(2,875,426)	(29,620,034)	(303,029)	(433,565)	-	(3,185,465)
Deferred revenue, end of year	6,546,615	3,814,322	499,110	8,533,656	2,369,219	-	317,908	79,433	3,560,828	568,707	673,342	74,291	350,830
Interest (Note 13)	-	-	802	-	-	-	-	60,544	858,000	23,022	-	-	93,390
Unrealized gain on financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,563)	291,202	5,896	-	-	31,197
Total revenue	6,546,615	3,814,322	499,110	8,533,656	2,369,219	-	317,908	132,414	4,710,030	598,625	673,342	74,291	475,417
Projects expenditures (Note 13)	5,500,407	3,358,910	492,795	8,136,820	1,917,010	-	240,495	72,806	3,176,540	565,186	630,569	74,291	410,143
Contribution to Administration Fund (Note 15)	1,036,208	455,412	6,917	396,836	452,209	-	77,443	59,606	1,533,490	13,426	42,773	-	65,274
	6,566,615	3,814,322	499,110	8,533,656	2,369,219	-	317,908	132,414	4,710,030	598,625	673,342	74,291	475,417
(Deficiency) excess of revenue over expenditures for the year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

(1) On March 31, 2012, the Hydro-Quebec Eyoou Fund ("HQ Fund") received contributions of \$8,170,989 that relates to the 2012-2013 fiscal year.



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