

KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

KATIVIK REGIONAL MASTER PLAN

2020



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Acronyms

- COSEWIC:** Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
- EMRLCA:** Eeyou Marine Region Land Claims Agreement
- ISAQ:** Inventaire des sites archéologiques du Québec
- IUCN:** International Union for Conservation of Nature
- JBNQA:** James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement
- Kativik Act:** Act respecting Northern Villages and the Kativik Regional Government
- KRG:** Kativik Regional Government
- KEAC:** Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee
- KMHB:** Kativik Municipal Housing Bureau
- MAMH:** Ministère des Affaires municipales et de l'Habitation
- Master Plan:** Kativik Regional Master Plan
- MELCC:** Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques
- MERN:** Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles
- MFFP:** Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs
- NEQA:** Northeastern Quebec Agreement
- NILCA:** Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement
- NNK:** Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach
- PATP:** Plan d'affectation du territoire public
- PAWG:** Protected Area Working Group
- PRDIRT:** Regional plan for integrated land and resource development
- Sanarrutik Agreement:** Partnership Agreement on Economic and Community Development in Nunavik
- Sivunirmut Agreement:** Agreement concerning Block Funding for the Kativik Regional Government
- UNESCO:** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Introduction

In this document, the Kativik Regional Government (KRG) presents the updated ***Master Plan for Land Use in the Kativik Region***. This document lays the foundation for a process of collaborative land use, environmental, and resource management at the regional level.

Adopted in 1998, the ***Master Plan for Land Use in the Kativik Region*** advocates a global approach adapted to the uniqueness and breadth of the Kativik Region, to the diversity of its environment, and to the interests of the residents and stakeholders. It was established through public consultations held with the local communities, regional organizations, various regional stakeholders, as well as governments and other public organizations.

Much has changed in the region since 1998 including the adoption and implementation of the Government of Quebec's Plan Nord and its associated investments, the development of a network of parks and protected areas, the growing impacts of climate change, new mining activities, and various development projects.

Therefore, a new comprehensive vision of regional development consistent with Inuit, Naskapi, and Cree cultures is required.

The provisions and terminology of the ***Kativik Regional Master Plan*** (Master Plan) are based on those of the ***James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement*** (JBNQA, 1975), the ***Northeastern Quebec Agreement*** (NEQA, 1978), the ***Act respecting Northern Villages and the Kativik Regional Government (Kativik Act)***, 1978), all applicable provincial legislation, and certain federal laws dealing more specifically with Inuit, the Cree and the Naskapi, as well as with some wildlife species.

The Master Plan is divided into 5 chapters:

- Chapter 1 provides an overview of the territorial framework, the legal framework, and the land use planning contexts;
- Chapter 2 outlines the regional profile;
- Chapter 3 presents the orientations, objectives, and implementation measures of the Master Plan;
- Chapter 4 features the land use designations;
- Chapter 5 discusses the implementation of the Zoning By-law.



Baie aux Baleines
CREDIT: ALAIN THIBAUT

Chapter 1

Territorial Framework, Legal Framework, and Land Use Planning Context

1.1 TERRITORIAL FRAMEWORK

KATIVIK REGION

The Kativik region is part of Nunavik, which includes all of Quebec north of the 55th parallel as well as an extensive offshore. It is the name usually used to refer to the territory where Inuit, Naskapi, and Cree live, harvest wildlife, and travel.

The Kativik Region, to which this Master Plan applies, specifically refers to the territory of those parts of Nunavik located in the province of Quebec, as defined in the *Kativik Act* (Section 2(v)). It excludes all offshore areas, islands, and lands under the jurisdiction of Indigenous peoples, the Government of Canada, the Government of Nunavut, and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Covering an area of approximately 500,000 km², the Kativik Region includes 14 Inuit communities, one Naskapi community, and one Cree community, with a total population of approximately 13,000 inhabitants¹. The terms *resident* or *population* of the Kativik Region applies to Inuit, the Cree, the Naskapi and non-Indigenous people alike. The term *Indigenous* refers to First Nations, Metis, and Inuit, while *beneficiaries* refers to the Indigenous parties to the JBNQA and the NEQA.

¹ Gouvernement du Québec, Institut de la statistique (2016). *Bulletin statistique régionale, Nord-du-Québec*. Accessed from: <http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/statistiques/profils/bulletins/2016/10-Nord-du-Quebec.pdf>

Figure 1 The Kativik Region



Source: Kativik Regional Government

1.1.1 LAND ORGANIZATION

LAND CATEGORIES

According to the JBNQA and the NEQA, the Kativik Region is divided into three land categories as shown in Appendix 1 of the Master Plan:

- **Category I and IB-N lands** are owned by the landholding corporation of each Inuit community and to the Naskapi Nation respectively, except for their subsoil (excluding steatite deposits). Inuit and Naskapi have the exclusive right to establish and operate outfitting facilities on these lands.
- **Category II and II-N lands** are lands in the public domain on which Inuit, the Cree, and the Naskapi have exclusive hunting, fishing, and trapping rights, and the exclusive right to establish and operate outfitting facilities.

- **Category III lands** are the remaining lands. They are subject to the general laws and regulations governing Quebec's public lands but on which Inuit, the Cree and the Naskapi have specific rights by virtue of the JBNQA and the NEQA, including exclusive wildlife harvesting rights.

Harvesting rights for Inuit, the Cree, and the Naskapi means that they can hunt, fish, or trap any wildlife species; these harvesting rights extend to the entire Kativik Region, in accordance with the provisions of the regime set out in Section 24 of the JBNQA and Section 15 of the NEQA.

With respect to land categories, it is important to note that the Northern Village of Puvirnituk has not yet selected any Category I or Category II lands, although an area has been set aside for this purpose covering a 40 km radius around the village, pursuant to the JBNQA (Section 6, Schedule 3).

The Northern Village of Ivujivik recently selected both of its Category I and II lands and Complementary Agreement No. 23, signed on June 21, 2013, confirms the Ivujivik land selections.² The agreement allocated 525 km² of Category I lands to Inuit beneficiaries, lands that will now be managed by the new Nuvummi Landholding Corporation.³

The JBNQA and the *Kativik Act* made it possible to establish a municipal system in the northern communities. Today, there are 14 Northern Villages on Category I lands north of the 55th parallel with similar organization and powers to those of municipalities in southern Quebec.

Category IB-N lands of the Naskapi constitute municipal lands, like those of the Northern Villages, established under *The Cree Villages and the Naskapi Village Act*, except that they are uninhabited. The Naskapi Village of Kawawachikamach acts as the municipal government of this territory.

While Cree Category IA and IB lands – which fall under the jurisdiction of the Cree First Nation of Whapmagoostui – are excluded from the Kativik Region, most of their Category II lands are included. Some of the Cree Nation of Chisasibi's trapline areas are within the Kativik Region and under the jurisdiction of the KRG.

AREAS OF PRIMARY AND COMMON INTEREST

The Kativik Region consists of Inuit, Naskapi, and Cree areas of primary and common interest. The JBNQA and NEQA established areas of primary and common interest for the hunting, fishing, and trapping activities of Inuit, the Naskapi and the Cree (JBNQA, Subsection 24.13, NEQA, Subsection 15.13). These areas are shown in Appendix 1 of the Master Plan along with some of the categories of wildlife species found in some of the areas (1 to 4).

A large part of the Kativik Region corresponds to the Inuit area of primary interest, The Naskapi area of primary interest is located in the southeastern part of the Region, while the Cree area of primary interest occupies its southwestern part.

The Inuit-Naskapi area of common interest is in the southeastern portion of the Kativik Region. The Caribou-Zone—established pursuant to paragraph 24.13.73 of the NEQA and to Section 24.13.7B of Complementary Agreement No. 1 of the JBNQA—is located to the south of Ungava Bay and shared by Inuit and the Naskapi. The Inuit-Cree area of common interest is located in the southwestern part of the Kativik Region, and the Cree traplines are in its southern and southwestern parts.

² Makivik Corporation, Kativik Regional Government, Kativik School Board, Nunavik Landholding Corporations Association, Saputiit Youth Association of Nunavik, Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services, Avataq Cultural Institute (2014). *Parnasimautik Consultation Report*. On the Consultations Carried Out with Nunavik Inuit in 2013. Final Report, 269 pages.

³ See Map identification number 13 of Schedule 1 and Map identification number 13 of Schedule 5, Section 6 of JBNQA

1.2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

1.2.1 KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

The KRG is responsible for an integrated regulatory system in the Kativik Region. It is a non-ethnic public and supra-municipal organization created in 1978, following the signing of the JBNQA. It provides the population with the legal, administrative, and economic tools needed to make decisions in the Kativik Region.

Pursuant to the *Kativik Act*, the KRG has jurisdiction over its whole Territory and acts as a municipality for any part of the Territory that is unorganized (*Kativik Act*, Sections 243 and 244).

Bill 28, which came into force on April 21, 2015, amended the *Act respecting the Ministère des Affaires municipales, des Régions et de l'Occupation du territoire*. The KRG was thereafter designated as the competent body to act in matters of regional development for the Kativik sector of the Nord-du-Québec administrative region, and its mandate and duties were redefined in subsections 21.5, 21.6, and 21.7. The KRG also acts as a privileged interlocutor of the Government of Quebec for the territory it represents in matters of regional development.

The KRG is led by a 17-member Council composed of elected municipal representatives appointed by each of the Northern Villages and the Chief of the Naskapi First Nation of Kawawachikamach.

1.2.2 THE KATIVIK ACT

LAND-USE PLANNING PROVISIONS

Land use planning is regulated by the *Kativik Act*. Sections 244 and 176 of the *Kativik Act* provide the legal framework for land use planning in the Kativik Region.

- Section 244 states that the KRG acts as a municipality on all territory north of the 55th parallel except for the territories of the Northern Villages, the Category IB lands of the Naskapi and the Category IA and IB lands of the Whapmagoostui Cree.
- The *Kativik Act* stipulates that the KRG has three means of regulating the physical organization of the region: the Master Plan (Section 176 (1)), the Zoning By-law (Section 176 (2)) and regulating the carrying on of trades, businesses, and industries of all kinds (Section 176 (3)). Once adopted by the KRG Council and approved by the Ministère des Affaires municipales et de l'Habitation (MAMH), the by-law implementing the Master Plan becomes mandatory in the Kativik Region and the KRG will be responsible for its application. Thus, any project, whether or not it is subject to the environmental and social impact assessment and review procedure provided for in the *Environment Quality Act*, must be notified to the KRG.

Certain legislative and regulatory provisions related to the implementation of the JBNQA and the NEQA provide for the role of the KRG in the land management process and in decision-making with respect to activities carried out in the territory:

- municipal powers (Sections 23 and 32.3) and the provisions that apply to the area north of the 55th parallel (Section 168 et seq.) of the *Environment Quality Act*; and
- Sections 24 and 72 of the *Act respecting the lands in the domain of the State*.

REVISION PROCESS

The Master Plan must be evaluated as accurately as possible and, if necessary, modified to reflect the region's ever-changing situation. According to the *Kativik Act*, the Master Plan may be revised by adopting a by-law.

During the Master Plan's partial revision (Chapters 1 and 2), the KRG sent a draft of the proposed changes to the appropriate government and regional organizations for their input. The KRG then submitted the final version of the changes for their approval along with an outline of the revised Master Plan. The final revised version came into effect after being adopted by the KRG Council and approved by the MAMH.

In case of a complete revision of the Master Plan (Chapters 1, 2, 3, and 4), the residents of the Kativik Region, as well as government and regional organizations and other land users, are consulted to ensure that the Master Plan reflects their expectations and needs. The fully revised version is then submitted to the KRG Council and the MAMH for approval.

According to KRG's Municipal By-law No. 90-01 (1990), which deals with the preparation of the Master Plan, the following elements must be included in a comprehensive revision of the Kativik Region Master Plan:

- the general guidelines and objectives for a regional land use planning policy;
- the general policies dictating the use of the land and the particular purpose for which each portion of the land is to be used;
- the designation of those parts of the land whose use will be restricted for reasons of public security, for example, areas prone to flooding, erosion, or landslides, as well as any other areas susceptible to major disturbances; and
- the designation of those parts of the land that are of historical, cultural, esthetic, or ecological interest.

1.2.3 OTHER ACTS AND AGREEMENTS

All legislation in force in the Kativik Region that may affect the Master Plan is considered during the revision process. They are detailed in the *Kativik Regional Master Plan Review, Analysis and Action Plan* (2018) and referenced in the Master Plan where relevant. A brief review of the key acts and agreements signed after the adoption of the Master Plan for Land Use in the Kativik Region in 1998 is presented below.

In 2002, the **Partnership Agreement on Economic and Community Development in Nunavik** (known as the Sanarrutik Agreement) laid the foundation for a new collaboration between the Government of Quebec, Makivik Corporation, and the KRG for economic and community development in Nunavik. In this 25-year agreement, Inuit exchanged their support to develop the hydroelectric potential of several rivers and the mining potential, for financial compensation to carry out infrastructure development projects, establish community services, create provincial parks, and participate in mining development.

In 2004, the KRG and the Government of Quebec signed the **Agreement concerning Block Funding for the Kativik Regional Government** (known as the Sivunirmut Agreement). This agreement specifies the funding parameters for the Kativik Regional Government's responsibilities, including land use planning and development. In addition to providing funding, the Sivunirmut Agreement stipulates that the KRG must update and implement its Master Plan, including the preparation of a land use planning and development regulation. The Sivunirmut Agreement also refers to the revision of the *Kativik Act*, more specifically the finalization of the work related to the legislative amendments required to implement the Master Plan.

The **Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement** (NILCA) came into effect in 2008. It applies to the offshore area around northern Quebec, northern Labrador, and the offshore area around northern Labrador. This agreement transfers to Nunavik Inuit, as fee-simple owners, with subsurface rights, 80% of the islands in the Nunavik Marine region and includes the entire marine area, islands, lands and waters. The NILCA created government institutions, including the Nunavik Marine Region Planning Commission. Although the Commission carries out its mandate outside of the Kativik Region, coordination and interaction with the Kativik Region is essential given the importance of coastal areas and migratory wildlife to Nunavik Inuit.

The **Eeyou Marine Region Land Claims Agreement** (EMRLCA) between the James Bay Cree of Quebec, the Government of Canada, and the Government of Nunavut, covers the islands and resources in the eastern James Bay and the southeastern Hudson Bay areas, a region known as the Eeyou Marine Region. Under the EMRLCA, the Cree have full and exclusive ownership of most of the islands in the eastern James Bay south of Long Island. The southeast sector of Hudson Bay is an area of overlapping Cree and Nunavik Inuit interests where they jointly own and use all the islands. The Eeyou Marine Region Planning Commission's mandate is to establish policies, priorities, and objectives for land use planning in the Eeyou Marine Region, including the development and implementation of a land-use plan.

The **Sustainable Forest Development Act** (2010) establishes a new forestry regime and addresses two fundamental issues: the sustainable forest management strategy and the proposed guidelines for the development of the sustainable forest management regulation. The Kativik Region is located north of the boundary defined by the Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs (MFFP) in this Act for commercial forestry operations. Since the region has some forest areas for which permits could be granted if logging activities move further north in the province, regional organizations (notably the Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee— KEAC) are encouraging the Kativik Region to develop its own regional forest management plan and to actively participate in integrated land and natural resource planning.

The **Agreement on Governance in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay Territory between the Cree of Eeyou Istchee and the Government of Quebec** (2012) will be considered in the Master Plan and Zoning By-law as it stipulates that any activity and decision concerning the area north of the 55th parallel where the Cree have rights or interests must be discussed with Inuit authorities.

The Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach, the Naskapi Development Corporation, and the Government of Quebec signed the **Partnership Agreement on Economic and Community Development Between Naskapis and Quebec** in 2009. This agreement puts forth a common vision for the economic and community development of the Naskapi by promoting the development of the energy and mining potential in the Naskapi Sector and by granting the Naskapi increased responsibilities in their economic and community development.

Bill 70 was adopted in 2013 to amend the **Mining Act**. While it does not give the KRG the same powers as other regional county municipalities, the Bill includes provisions specific to Indigenous communities. These provisions provide for a policy of consultation with Indigenous communities specific to the mining sector to ensure that their rights and interests are taken into consideration. The amended law aims to promote transparency and sustainable development in mining activities. It also stipulates that a mining lease holder is required to establish a monitoring committee to promote local community involvement.

The **Cultural Heritage Act** (2011) replaces the former Cultural Property Act. It broadens the definition of cultural heritage to include heritage cultural landscapes, intangible heritage, and historic figures, events, and sites. The Ministère de la Culture et des Communications has entered into agreements with the Avataq Cultural Institute and the Naskapi Development Corporation to support Inuit and Naskapi cultural development in Nunavik.



Fort Mackenzie (Waskaikinis) in Cambrien Lake area

CREDIT : KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

Signed in 2019, the **Specific Agreement to Preserve the Cambrien Lake/Nachicapau Lake/Fort McKenzie (Waskaikinis) Area** defines the terms and conditions under which the Lac Cambrien area (including Waskaikinis) and the Lac Nachicapau area will benefit from certain protective measures for the duration of the Agreement, i.e., 20 years, while agreeing on applicable measures upon its expiration.

In the event of a contradiction or an error of interpretation between the Master Plan and an act or agreement, the latter shall prevail. The table below presents, in chronological order, the key acts and agreements that are considered in the Master Plan.

Table 1 Key Applicable Agreements and Acts

Type	Title	Date
Treaty within the meaning of s. 35, <i>Constitution Act, 1982</i>	<i>James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA)</i>	1975
Act	<i>Act respecting Northern Villages and the Kativik Regional Government</i>	1978
Act	<i>Parks Act</i>	1977
Act	<i>Act respecting hunting and fishing rights in the James Bay and New Quebec Territories</i>	1978
Treaty within the meaning of s. 35, <i>Constitution Act, 1982</i>	<i>Northeastern Quebec Agreement (NEQA)</i>	1978
Act	<i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i>	1983
Act	<i>Naskapi and the Cree-Naskapi Commission Act</i> (formerly the <i>Cree-Naskapi [of Quebec] Act</i>)	1984
Act	<i>Mining Act (Bill 70)</i>	1987 (Bill 70:2013)
Act	<i>Act respecting threatened or vulnerable species</i>	1989
Agreement	<i>Partnership Agreement on Economic and Community Development in Nunavik (Sanarrutik Agreement)</i>	2002
Agreement	<i>Agreement concerning Block Funding for the Kativik Regional Government (Sivunirmut Agreement)</i>	2004
Agreement	<i>Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement</i>	2008
Agreement	<i>Partnership Agreement on Economic and Community Development Between Naskapis and Quebec</i>	2009
Act	<i>Sustainable Forest Development Act</i>	2010
Act	<i>Cultural Heritage Act</i>	2011
Agreement	<i>Agreement on Governance in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay territory between the Crees and the Gouvernement du Québec</i>	2012
Agreement	<i>Specific Agreement to Preserve the Cambrien Lake/Nachicapau Lake/ Fort Mackenzie (Waskaikinis) Area</i>	2019

1.3 LAND USE PLANNING CONTEXT

Several initiatives have been taken to develop, protect, and enhance the Kativik Region since the first version of the Master Plan (1998). The current Master Plan considers and cites those documents described below, where appropriate, as they provide relevant information to complete the data on the Kativik Region. *The Kativik Regional Master Plan review, analysis, and action plan* (2018) provides a comprehensive inventory of all the important documents related to land use planning and development in the Kativik Region. The following subsections provide an overview of the latest development and resource management plans and public consultations.

1.3.1 RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT PLANS

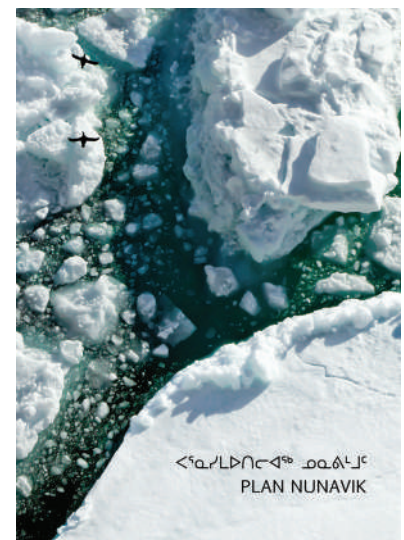
The Plan Nord is an economic development strategy launched by the Government of Quebec in 2011 to develop natural resources in the part of Quebec north of the 49th parallel. To be carried out over 25 years, the Plan provides for investments of over \$80 billion in activities related to the energy, mining, and forestry sectors and creates or consolidates 20,000 jobs a year. It also aims at the development and well-being of local Indigenous communities, environmental protection, and biodiversity conservation.⁴

Plan Nunavik⁵ was produced in 2010 by Makivik Corporation and the KRG in response to the Plan Nord. This document sets out Nunavimmiut's vision of development and their priorities for the next 25 years. It promotes an integrated vision of sustainable development, including culture, identity, environmental protection, and natural resource development.

The Regional Land and Natural Resource Commission was responsible for the elaboration of the **Regional plan for integrated land and resource development (PRDIRT)** (2015). The PRDIRT serves to establish and implement an integrated regional vision for natural resource development and conservation based on, but not limited to, land use issues and including guidelines, objectives, priorities and actions. The PRDIRT applies to public land and includes forestry, wildlife, energy, water, mining, recreational tourism, culturally significant areas including archaeological sites, access to resources and land, and land use and protection.

The Government of Quebec is currently finalizing the **Plan d'affectation du territoire public (PATP)** for the Kativik Region. This document will provide guidance to government departments and agencies regarding land and resource management in the domain of the State so as to promote greater coherence of government actions on public land. Unlike the Master Plan, the PATP cannot directly regulate land use in the Kativik Region.

In the land use plans for the Nunavik Marine Region currently being developed by the Nunavik Marine Region Planning Commission (NMRPC) and the Eeyou Marine Region Planning Commission (EMRPC), there may be some overlap with the Master Plan, especially in the coastal areas. Climate change, wildlife conservation, emerging tourism markets, and mining activities may affect both land and marine areas and require coordination between the various entities.



⁴ Gouvernement du Québec (2015). *Le Plan Nord à l'horizon 2035*. Accessed from: https://plannord.gouv.qc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Synthese_PN_FR_IMP.pdf

⁵ Makivik Corporation, Kativik Regional Government (2010). *Plan Nunavik*. Final report, 469 pages.

1.3.2 PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

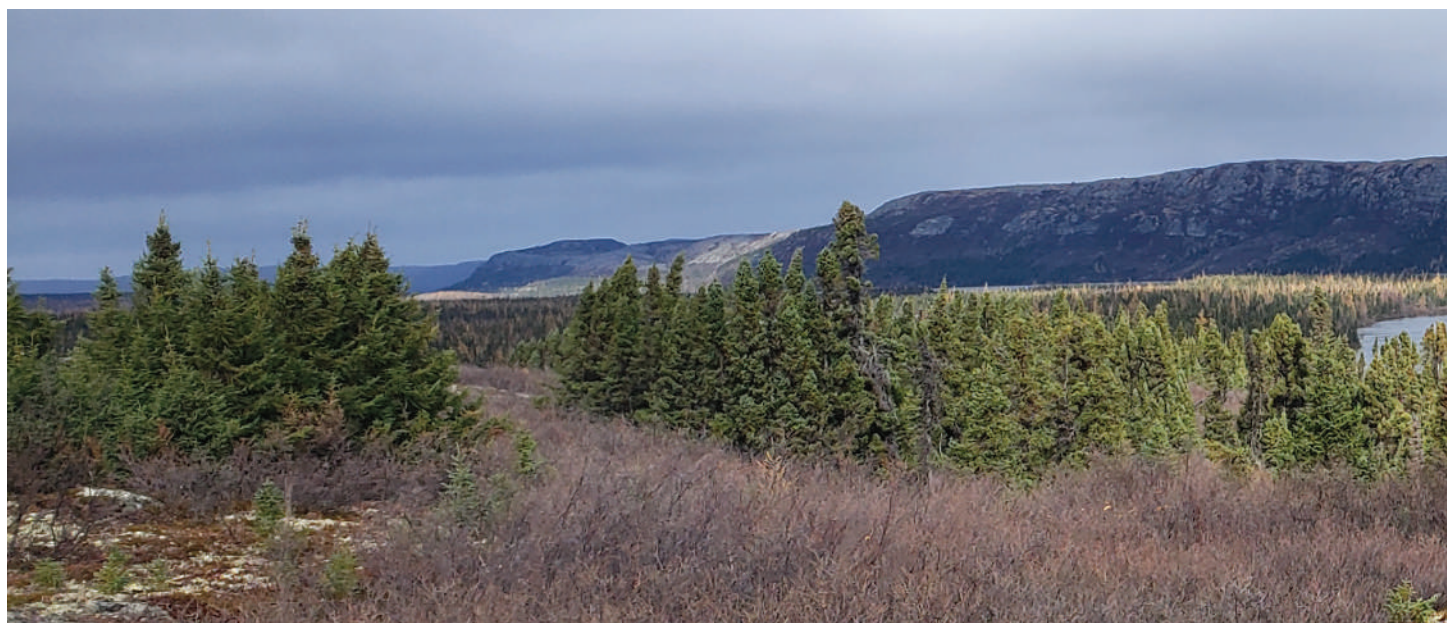
The **Parnasimautik** consultations were held in 2012–2013. Leaders of all regional organizations hosted multi-day workshops and information sessions for Nunavimmiut in each Nunavik community, in Chisasibi, in Kawawachikamach and in Montréal to discuss fundamental issues affecting their lives and their vision for the future. During these consultations, Nunavik residents had the opportunity to share their views on the vision they have for their territory. These discussions were held with many of the local communities, regional organizations, various regional stakeholders, as well as governments and other public organizations.



The 2014 **Parnasimautik Consultation Report**, which concerns Inuit only, is the most comprehensive summary of Inuit thoughts on their society and their relationship with the rest of Quebec. In this document, Inuit have formulated their vision of the main political, socio-economic, and environmental issues of the region. The Cree communities that have lands north of the 55th parallel (Whapmagoostui and Chisasibi) have also published reports for their communities.

Two other consultation reports provide useful information about wildlife and land protection issues. **Working together to protect wildlife and wildlife habitat, and to promote the sustainable use of wildlife resources in Nunavik: Five-Year Protection Plan 2010–2015**⁶ is the result of extensive consultations with Nunavik communities. A common theme throughout the consultations was the challenge involved in monitoring and enforcing wildlife and habitat protection measures.

⁶ Kativik Regional Government (2010). *Working together to protect wildlife and wildlife habitat, and to promote the sustainable use of wildlife resources in Nunavik: Five-Year Protection Plan 2010–2015*. Final report, 30 pages.



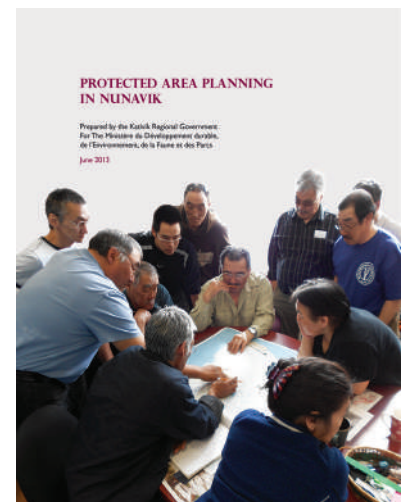
Caniapiscou watershed

CREDIT: KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

The **Protected Area Planning in Nunavik Report (2013)**⁷ includes the results of community consultations that were conducted in 2011–2012 to establish Nunavik Inuit and Naskapi priorities for protected areas in the Kativik Region. The discussions focused on the need to balance economic development with the protection of key hunting, fishing, and trapping grounds and areas of cultural interest. The report provides recommendations and identifies priority areas for protection.

Recent consultations indicated that the priorities that should guide decision makers in the coming years are:

- protecting the environment, wildlife, food security, and water quality;
- expanding the territory over which Inuit, the Naskapi and the Cree govern development;
- creating a network of protected areas (terrestrial, aquatic, and marine);
- fostering balanced economic development that benefits Inuit, the Naskapi, the Cree, and the region;
- enhancing the capacity of Inuit, the Naskapi and the Cree to take advantage of development opportunities;
- adapting to climate change;
- building healthy communities; and
- promoting Inuit, Naskapi, and Cree cultures.



⁷ Kativik Regional Government, Makivik Corporation (2013). *Protected Area Planning in Nunavik*. Final report, 56 pages.





Waterfall in the Réserve de territoire aux fins d'aire protégée du Canyon-Eaton

CREDIT: KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT



Chapter 2

Regional Profile

2.1 THREE NATIONS, ONE SHARED LAND

Inuit, the Cree and the Naskapi of the Kativik Region have distinct cultures, languages, ways of life, and relationships with their natural environment. Perpetuating and transmitting their own culture is of great importance to them. Their presence is a fundamental characteristic of the region and defines the cultural context in which the Master Plan exists. How they use and relate to the land is a determining factor in land use planning in the Kativik Region.

There are more than 1,200 documented archaeological sites in the coastal areas and near the Petite rivière de la Baleine, the Rivière George and Lac Bienville. Although some of these sites are remnants of the fur trade of the 17th and 18th centuries, the vast majority were established by Indigenous peoples, and some are several thousand years old. The region also includes cultural and sacred sites.

The transition from a nomadic to a sedentary way of life, the organization of communities into municipalities, the introduction of a school system, the establishment of health and social services, and the opportunities for salaried work have certainly changed the lives of Inuit, the Cree and the Naskapi in the region, but have not eliminated their way of life, which they want to preserve.

2.1.1 INUIT

The Nunavik Inuit have undergone significant changes in every aspect of their lives over the past few decades. As contact with southern regions has increased, Inuit have had to change their habits and to adopt a more sedentary lifestyle, modern living conditions, and new eating habits.

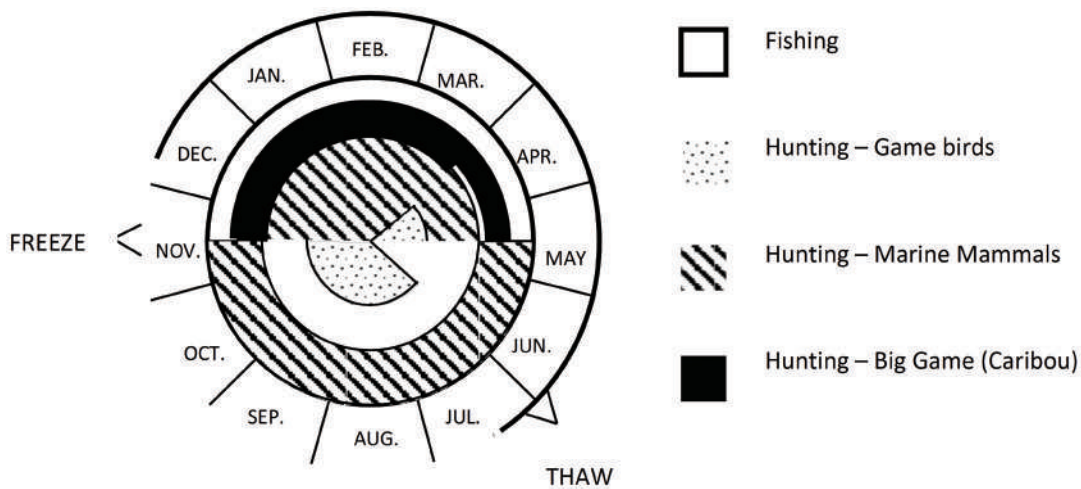
The coastal zone is the most frequently used area by Inuit for subsistence activities. Located on the edges of the territory and made up of a terrestrial and a marine portion, the area of the coastal zone varies. The islands and sea surrounding the Kativik Region are part of Nunavik Inuit territory. Under the NILCA, Nunavik Inuit have the right to harvest any species of wildlife in the Nunavik Marine Region to meet their economic, social, and cultural needs, subject to any limitations that the Nunavik Marine Region Wildlife Board may impose in accordance with the terms of the Agreement. The harvesting of wildlife by Nunavik Inuit shall have priority over any other form of harvesting.⁸

⁸ Nunavik Marine Region Planning Commission (2016). *NILCA: The Nunavik Marine Region Wildlife Board, Nunavik Marine Region Planning Commission and the Nunavik Marine Region Impact Review Board*. Presentation, 12 pages Accessed from: <https://www.hudsonbayconsortium.com/img/hbc/pdf/Nunavik%20Marine%20Region%20Planning%20Commission%20.pdf>

The areas of primary and common interest located on the land portion are also used for subsistence activities. Located far inland, these areas are used for large mammal and small game hunting, fishing, and furbearer trapping.

The following diagram shows the basic pattern of wildlife harvesting by Inuit in the Kativik Region. It is merely a brief overview given the climatic and environmental variations of such a vast territory.

Figure 2 Annual Cycle of Traditional Inuit Activities



Source : OPDQ (1984). *Le Nord du Québec-profil régional*.

2.1.2 THE NASKAPI

The Naskapi have occupied the region for thousands of years. From before 1831 until 1956, when they moved to Schefferville, the Naskapi lived in Fort Chimo (now Kuujjuaq) intermittently. During this period, they also lived in Fort Nascope from 1842 to 1870 and in Fort Mackenzie from 1915 to 1948. Today, the Naskapi live in the village of Kawawachikamach, built between 1981 and 1983 near Schefferville, and located 15 km south of the 55th parallel. The Naskapi continue to practise their traditional activities and exercise their rights under the NEQA in the Kativik Region.

A permanent road connects Kawawachikamach to Schefferville, where there is an airport and train station. Trains run to Emeril Junction (near Wabush and Labrador City) and to Sept-Îles. Elementary and secondary education is available. Routine health care services are provided by health care professionals at the CLSC Naskapi.

Kawawachikamach has a population of approximately 916 and had a compound annual growth rate of 3.57% between 1986 and 2018.⁹ As is the case for Inuit, the average natural population growth is high and people under the age of 30 represent almost half of the total population.

The economic situation of the Naskapi is similar to that of Inuit, with subsistence harvesting playing an important role in the local economy. A for-profit corporation has been established to commercially harvest

⁹ Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach (2018). *Annual Report 2017-18*.

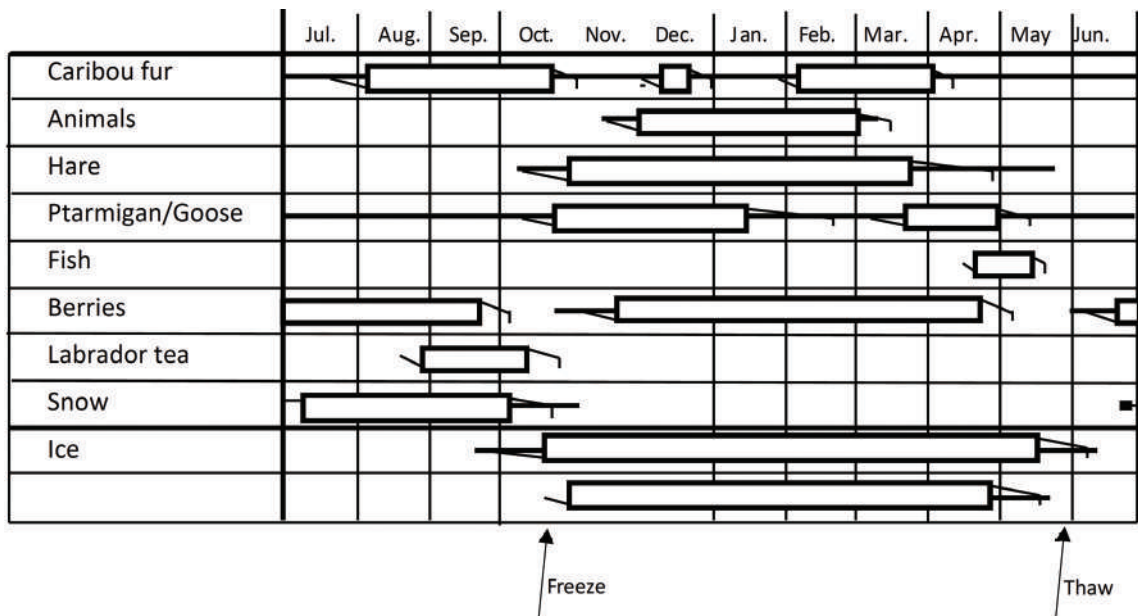
caribou. However, due to the sharp decline in the Rivière George and the Rivière aux Feuilles caribou herds, this project has been put on hold.

Paid employment opportunities are limited and are mainly in the utility and mining sectors. Dependence on government transfer payments is high. Educational attainment is low, although there are currently a large number of Naskapi enrolled in post-secondary education or vocational training programs.

Despite the significant decrease in subsistence activities since community members adopted a more sedentary lifestyle, the traditional way of life still alive and well. Most Naskapi spend part of their time harvesting various wildlife species (fish, game birds, and other game) that are consumed or used for clothing and crafts.

Naskapi hunting, fishing, and trapping territories are concentrated mainly in the forested lands of the southeastern Kativik Region, in the zone bordered to the west by the Rivière Caniapiscou basin and to the east by the Labrador, where the NNN has a pending comprehensive land claim settlement. The area extends north to Kuujuaq and south to Lac Menihék. The Naskapi hunt caribou mainly around the George, De Pas, and Howells rivers and around the Dihourse, Brisson, Mistinibi, Raude-Lacasse, Mina, Champdoré, aux Goélands, Tudor, Elsi, Marion, Attikamagen and Menihék lakes. Freshwater fishing takes place in the Attikamagen, Astray, Murdock, Keating, and Vachon lakes, and in the George and à la Baleine rivers.

Figure 3 Annual Cycle of Traditional Naskapi Activities



Source: M. H. Weiler (1986). *Modernisierung der Karibujagd bei den Naskapi in Nord Québec, Kanada.*

2.1.3 THE CREE

Like Inuit and the Naskapi, the Cree have occupied the Kativik Region for millennia, particularly the southern and western parts of the region where Cree and Inuit land use overlap. Cree activities extended from Manitounuk Strait in the west to Lac Bienville in the east and northwards to Lac Minto, including



Lac Bienville

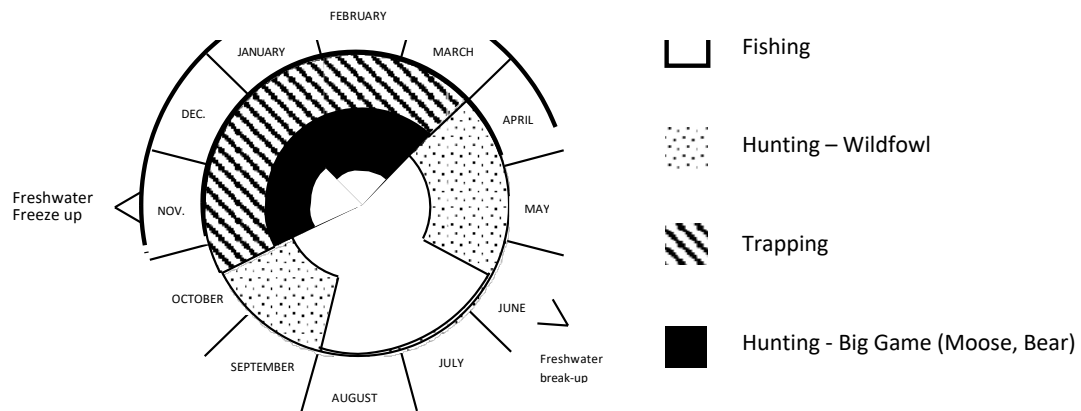
CREDIT: MARIANNE RICARD

the Lac Tasiujaq and Lac Wiyâshâkimî area, as indicated by their traplines (see Appendix 1 of the Master Plan). Today, land use is much the same with a slight concentration of activity in the Grande rivière de la Baleine basin.

The Category IA and IB lands of the Whapmagoostui Cree Nation are in the Kativik Region, near Kuujjuarapik, but these lands do not fall under the jurisdiction of the KRG. However, a large portion of the Category II lands of Whapmagoostui and some trapline areas of the Cree Nation of Chisasibi are within the Kativik Region and fall under the jurisdiction of the KRG.

The population of Whapmagoostui was 985 in 2016, up from 615 in 2001, representing an increase of 60.2% in 15 years. The socio-demographic characteristics as well as the living and working conditions of the Whapmagoostui Cree are in many ways comparable to those of Inuit and the Naskapi. It should be noted that Chisasibi has a much larger population of 4,500 inhabitants, including 250 Inuit, who are also active in the Kativik region.

Figure 4 Annual Cycle of Traditional Cree Activities



Source: OPDQ (1984). *Le Nord du Québec-profil régional*.

2.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Much has changed since 1998, and the Kativik Region is still undergoing a complex socio-economic transition. Housing, food and health security, education, economic activities, transportation, and services are still major challenges for Inuit, the Cree and the Naskapi, not to mention the fact that they must now deal with an environment impacted by climate change. Nevertheless, there are many attempts and discussions on how to enhance the region's assets and lifestyle through creative approaches (sustainable tourism, local food production, etc.). Consultation processes also show that these issues are being discussed.

2.2.1 DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION

The Kativik Region has 13,623 residents,¹⁰ mostly Inuit, Naskapi and Cree. The non-Indigenous population accounts for approximately 9% of the total population.

The Kativik Region is sparsely populated. Except for the Naskapi village of Kawawachikamach situated inland, the 14 Northern Villages are spread along the coasts of Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, and Ungava Bay. The Cree village of Whapmagoostui (population 984) lies next to Kuujjuaraapik (population 690).

Kuujjuaq (population 2,725) and Kuujjuaraapik (population 690) are distinct from the other villages because of their gateway function and the presence of numerous services, government organizations, and major community facilities. Puvirnituaq has a health centre and is an air transportation hub. The village serves as a centre for services in the western part of the Kativik Region.

Next in order of size are the villages of Inukjuak (population 1,755), Puvirnituaq (population 1,750), and Salluit (population 1,480). The remaining nine Northern Villages are smaller with populations ranging from 210 (Aupaluk) to 940 (Kangiqsualujjuaq).

¹⁰ Gouvernement du Québec, Institut de la statistique (2016). *Bulletin statistique régionale, Nord-du-Québec*. Accessed from: <http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/statistiques/profils/bulletins/2016/10-Nord-du-Quebec.pdf>

Table 2 Population by Community, 2001 and 2016

	2001	2016
Akulivik	472	635
Aupaluk	159	210
Inukjuak	1,294	1,755
Ivujivik	298	415
Kangiqsualujuaq	710	940
Kangirsuk	436	570
Kangiqsujuaq	536	750
Kawawachikamach (Naskapi Community)	781	904
Kuujuuaq	1,932	2,725
Kuujuaraapik	555	690
Puvirnituq	1,287	1,750
Quaqtaq	305	400
Salluit	1,072	1,480
Tasiujaq	228	365
Umiujaq	348	440
Whapmagoostui (Cree Community)	615	985
Nunavik	9,632	13,623
Quebec	7,396,415	8,164,355

Sources : Nunivaat (2015). *Nunavik in Figures 2015*. Accessed from nunivaat.org; Institut de la Statistique du Québec (2017). *Estimation de la population des communautés, 1^{er} juillet 1996 à 2017*; Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016 census; Canada Research Chair on Comparative Aboriginal Condition, Duhaime, G. (2007). *Socio-economic profile of Nunavik, 2006*. Accessed from <http://www.chaireconditionautochtone.fss.ulaval.ca/documents/PDF/147.pdf>; Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach (2002). *Annual Report 2001–2002*; Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach (2017). *Annual Report 2016-17*.

The rate of population growth in the rest of Quebec has slowed considerably and was +10.4% between 2001 and 2016. Population growth in Nunavik is much more pronounced. In the 30 years between 1971 and 2001, the region's population more than doubled. From 2001 and 2016, the population growth rate was +41.4%.

The particularly high rate of population growth can be explained by the effects of improved living conditions in the region (new housing and better health care) and the improved airport infrastructure that allows for safer and more frequent travel to hospitals outside the region for high-risk pregnancies.

In 2007, Gérard Duhaime (Canada Research Chair on Comparative Aboriginal Condition) also hypothesized that "population growth in Nunavik during this period may be associated with the increase and consolidation of regional and local governments. This phenomenon resulted in a positive net migration to the region as many workers from outside of Nunavik took up regular employment in the region. Notwithstanding, the data needed to confirm this statement remains incomplete."¹¹

¹¹ Canada Research Chair on Comparative Aboriginal Condition, Duhaime, G. (2007). *Socio-economic profile of Nunavik, 2006*. Accessed from: <http://www.chaireconditionautochtone.fss.ulaval.ca/documents/PDF/147.pdf>, accessed August 20, 2018.

Table 3 Population Growth Rates by Community, 2001–2016

	Growth rate 2001–2016
Akulivik	34.5 %
Aupaluk	32.1 %
Inukjuak	35.65 %
Ivujivik	39.3 %
Kangiqsualujjuaq	32.4 %
Kangirsuk	30.7 %
Kangiqsujuaq	39.9%
Kawawachikamach (Naskapi Community)	15.7 %
Kuujjuaq	41.0 %
Kuujjuaraapik	24.3 %
Puvirnituq	36.0 %
Quaqtaq	31.1 %
Salluit	38.1 %
Tasiujaq	60.1 %
Umiujaq	26.4 %
Whapmagoostui (Cree Community)	60.2 %
Nunavik	41.4 %
Quebec	10.4 %

Sources : Nunivaat (2015). *Nunavik in Figures 2015*. Accessed from: nunivaat.org; Institut de la Statistique du Québec (2017). *Estimation de la population des communautés, 1^{er} juillet 1996 à 2017*; Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016 census; Canada Research Chair on Comparative Aboriginal Condition, Duhaime, G. (2007). *Socio-economic profile of Nunavik, 2006*. Accessed from: <http://www.chaireconditionautochtone.fss.ulaval.ca/documents/PDF/147.pdf>; Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach (2002). *Annual Report 2001–2002*; Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach (2017). *Annual Report 2016-17*

Trends in the age structure of a population indicate whether the population is changing over time. Comparing a population over a ten-year period reveals significant differences between the populations of Nunavik and Quebec.

In Nunavik, individuals aged 15 and under still represented more than one third of the population in 2016. Between 1995 and 2016, however, there were noticeable shifts. Since the 30–64 age group grew by almost 6%, Nunavik’s population is aging in relative terms. The proportion of Elders aged 65 and over also increased slightly from 2.9% in 2001 to 3.7% in 2016. According to demographic projections made in 2011, this percentage is expected to reach 8% by 2031.¹²

However, these results are significantly different from those of the Quebec population as a whole. The population of Quebec is older. The proportion of individuals under 15 is half that of Nunavik, while the proportion of older adults is nearly six times greater.

¹² Government of Québec, Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services, Institut national de santé publique du Québec (2011). *Health Profile of Nunavik 2011: Demographic and Socioeconomic Conditions*. Accessed from: https://nrhss.ca/sites/default/files/3.4.4_Portrait%20de%20santé%20du%20Nunavik%20-%20Conditions%20démographiques%20et%20socioéconomiques%20VA.pdf.

The demographic characteristics of Nunavik provide a backdrop against which certain unique regional issues can be distinguished. Among other challenges, this high growth rate will put additional pressure on already limited infrastructure and services.

Table 4 Population by Major Age Group, 2006 and 2016

Age group	2016		2006	
	Nunavik	Quebec	Nunavik	Quebec
0 to 14	33.6%	16.2%	36.1%	16.2%
15 to 29	28.2%	17.5%	27.4%	19.7%
30–64	34.5%	47.9%	33.6%	50%
65 and over	3.7%	18.3%	3.0%	14.1%

Sources: Nunivaat (2015). *Nunavik in Figures 2015*. Accessed from nunivaat.org; Institut de la Statistique du Québec (2017). *Estimation de la population des communautés, 1^{er} juillet 1996 à 2017*; Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016 census; Canada Research Chair on Comparative Aboriginal Condition, Duhaime, G. (2007). *Socio-economic profile of Nunavik, 2006*. Accessed from <http://www.chaireconditionautochtone.fss.ulaval.ca/documents/PDF/147.pdf>.

2.2.2 ECONOMIC CHALLENGES

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Nunavik's gross domestic product (GDP) testifies to the importance of development in the primary sector, such as mining and hydroelectric development. While spending in the public administration sector has more than doubled since 2003, growth in the mining sector has been even greater. The value of the mining sector in 2012 was eight times greater than in 2003. In 2012, this sector accounted for over 41% of Nunavik's GDP, compared to 1.5% of Quebec's GDP.¹³

The secondary sector accounts for approximately 11.8% of all economic activity. Manufacturing and construction create few jobs in the region.¹⁴

The tertiary sector (i.e., the service sector) represents 84.9% of the economy in terms of contribution to the GDP. This is somewhat higher than for the rest of Quebec (76.9%) and is explained by the relative importance of public services. In 2012, the public administration sector continued to play an essential role in regional economic activity. Public administration sector spending accounted for 53% of all economic activity when the mining sector is excluded, and 32% when the mining sector is included. Public administration sector spending per capita is almost four times higher in Nunavik than in Quebec overall.¹⁵

The provincial government is responsible for almost half of all public expenditures in Nunavik. However, this situation is slowly changing. Under the *Sanarrutik Agreement* and the *Sivunirmut Agreement*, Inuit are assuming additional responsibilities for their economic and community development. The overall

¹³ Rogers, S. (2015). *Nunavik's GDP rising, but Inuit not getting wealthier: study*. Accessed from: <http://www.chaireconditionautochtone.fss.ulaval.ca/documents/media/pdf/NunatsiaqOnline-2015-02-25.pdf>

¹⁴ Duhaime, G., Lévesque, S. and Caron, A. (2015). *Nunavik in Figures 2015 – Full version*. Accessed from: <http://www.chaireconditionautochtone.fss.ulaval.ca/documents/pdf/Profil-2015-anglais-24-08-2015.pdf>

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

financial terms of the Sanarrutik Agreement allow the KRG to allocate funds according to its priorities and in accordance with the mandates set out in the Agreement. The construction market is monopolized by various levels of government. Most of the major public sector construction projects, from which Inuit workers could have benefited, have been completed; therefore, a decline in this sector of activity is expected.

MIXED ECONOMY

Indigenous communities continue to be characterized by a mixed economy that combines subsistence activities with salaried employment and business revenues. Subsistence activities include all wildlife-based economic activities for which no direct financial compensation is paid. This includes all forms of wildlife harvesting and gathering that produce food and materials for clothing. Due to the collapse of the fur market, the contribution of this sector to the overall economy is minimal.

Household incomes are derived from several sources including subsistence activities, sales of furs, carvings and handicrafts, salaried employment, business revenues, and social assistance. Most non-Indigenous residents are salaried professionals.

The programs to assist hunting, fishing, and trapping created by the JBNQA and NEQA, or under legislation for Inuit, are essentially intended to encourage Indigenous hunting, fishing and trapping activities as a way of life so as to ensure a supply of traditional foods for the communities. Each community in the Kativik Region receives core funding for its population to support activities that take place on the territory, including subsidizing the purchase of equipment, as well as “training youth to spend time on the land and to buy country foods. The municipality is then responsible for distributing the country foods to beneficiaries registered under the JBNQA.”¹⁶ Country foods have also undergone a complex process of commercialization. The Naskapi also have a program, and its objective is to: “assist hunting, fishing and trapping to provide an income, benefits and other incentives for the Naskapi of Quebec who wish to pursue wildlife harvesting activities as a way of life,” or on behalf of the Naskapi residing in Kawawachikamach (NEQA, Section 19). The NNK and the Government of Quebec are currently revising the Naskapi Hunter Support Program.

The Inter Community Trade (1975–1998) was a project put forth by the Inuit and Makivik Corporation. Businesses hoped to be able to sell food to non-Native residents of the Kativik Region in the following years, and even to extend its market to residents outside the region. The project failed because Makivik Corporation had difficulty getting enough supply of food from local hunters. Makivik Corporation then focused its attention on selling country foods to export markets, which has been problematic and has yet to be sustained. Thus, the commercial potential for any wildlife has been hard to develop.

Furthermore, small private businesses are emerging and becoming increasingly important in some communities. Economic growth based on entrepreneurship and employment is essential to meet the Kativik Region’s growing demand for goods and services due to increased population and personal consumption.

The co-op stores of the Fédération des coopératives du Nouveau-Québec are located alongside the stores of the North West Company. The co-op movement has over 400 full-time and 140 seasonal employees in the fourteen stores located in Nunavik. Sales have grown from \$1.1 million in 1967 to \$231 million in 2013.¹⁷ Their activities are varied and include operating retail stores, hotels and camps, the marketing of art, and management training.

¹⁶ Gombay, N. (2010). *Making a Living. Place, Food and Economy in an Inuit Community*. Vancouver: UBC Press, p. 93.

¹⁷ Fédération des coopératives du Nouveau-Québec. Accessed from <http://www.fcncq.ca/>

EMPLOYMENT

From 1995 to 2005, the number of full-time jobs has almost doubled, many of them being held by non-Indigenous people. This high rate of job growth is attributable to several factors, including:

- Population growth in the region that has required governments to hire more staff to provide services, particularly in education, health, and social services sectors.
- Creation of several new positions that have been created in the KRG due to new responsibilities assigned to it under agreements with the governments of Quebec and Canada.
- Increased activities of local businesses, such as hotels operated by the Fédération des coopératives du Nouveau-Québec, and the establishment of economic development programs related to impact and benefit agreements with mining companies.

The most recent data from the KRG's 2011 survey "Jobs in Nunavik" show that there were 4,179 regular full-time jobs in Nunavik. This includes employment within and outside the communities, mainly in the mining sector (1,008 jobs). While Inuit made up the majority of the population, they held only about 51% of full-time jobs. However, there were also 3,713 part-time jobs in Nunavik in 2011, which represented about 47% of all jobs in Nunavik, and Inuit held 71% of these jobs.

The unemployment rate in Nunavik in 2011 was approximately 14%. In the smaller communities, the rate was between 16% and 21%. The non-working population was 41% in 2011, meaning that over 40% of residents were either unemployed and looking for work, or no longer in the labour force. There is no data on the number of Nunavik residents who participate in the non-wage economy, including hunting, fishing, and trapping.¹⁸ Residents are therefore underemployed in their own region. As a matter of fact, a significant proportion of the salaries from employment in Nunavik is paid to workers who reside outside of the region.¹⁹

Furthermore, although Indigenous people made up 90% of the region's population in 2012, their incomes represented about 70% of the region's total income.²⁰ Personal disposable income per capita is lower for Inuit residents than for non-Indigenous residents and to Quebec overall. This situation results in inequalities as employment opportunities in the public and para-public sectors, which are the most lucrative, are generally monopolized by a specialized, non-Indigenous workforce.

The economic spin-offs are mostly to the economy of the rest of the province. There have been some improvements in the mining and hydroelectric sectors, particularly with respect to compliance with existing environmental protection laws. However, if projects in these two sectors are not carried out properly, they can have negative effects on the region's environment and wildlife, both of which are essential to sustaining the way of life of Indigenous peoples. Therefore, land use planning and development documents must strike a fair and sustainable balance between industrial development and environmental conservation.

¹⁸ Kativik Regional Government (2015). *Integrated Regional Plan for the Development of Natural Resources and Lands*. 48 pages.

¹⁹ Kativik Regional Government (2015). *Economic Portrait of Nunavik 2012*. Accessed from <http://www.chaireconditionautochtone.fss.ulaval.ca/documents/pdf/Rapport-final-MCS2012-v3-eng.pdf>

²⁰ *Ibid.*

AVERAGE INCOME

In 2010, the average income in Indigenous communities was:

- \$23,849 (Naskapi, Kawawachikamach);
- \$29,577 (Inuit); and
- \$34,124 (Cree, Whapmagoostui).²¹

There was a significant difference from Quebec residents (\$36,352) and even more significant from non-Indigenous residents of Nunavik, for whom the average pre-tax income was \$72,892.²²

Another indicator of the disadvantaged economic situation of Kativik Region residents is the cost-of-living index, which is very high in the North. The Canada Research Chair on Comparative Aboriginal Condition regularly publishes detailed studies on this issue. The revised and expanded version of the research report entitled *The Cost of Living in Nunavik in 2016* (survey of 448 households in Nunavik) shows that the overall comparative cost of living index for Nunavik was 128.7 points, and generally demonstrates that, considering the specific spending patterns of Nunavik residents, it costs 28.7% more to live in Nunavik than in the city of Québec. The sub-indices for each expense component indicate the following:

- It costs 54.6% more in Nunavik for food expenses.
- The costs associated with housing expenses, mainly rent, are 26.7% lower than in the city of Québec.
- Transportation costs are 21.4% higher in Nunavik.
- Goods and services included in the recreation, education and reading component are on average 31.1% more expensive than in the city of Québec.²³

These data provide insight into why issues related to food security, housing, planning, transportation, and education have or could have a significant impact on land use planning in the Kativik Region.

2.2.3 SOCIAL ISSUES

HOUSING

While the housing situation in Nunavik may have improved since the Société d'habitation du Québec took over in 1981, it remains more precarious than that of Inuit living in other regions of Canada. Overcrowding is more pronounced, and housing is in need of major renovations. The lack of housing has led to an increase in serious health problems, including a resurgence of tuberculosis.

The housing sector is almost entirely subsidized by the government. Due to the high costs of transporting materials, housing workers (recruited largely from southern urban centres) and construction (including insulation and structural adaptation), in addition to heating, maintenance, and utility costs, housing is prohibitively expensive.

²¹ Statistics Canada (2010). *National Household Survey (NHS), Aboriginal communities*. Accessed from <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E>, on August 22, 2018.

²² *Ibid.*

²³ The Canada Research Chair on Comparative Aboriginal Condition, Robitaille, J. Guénard, E., Lévesque, S., Duhaime, G. (2016). *The cost of living in Nunavik in 2016*. Accessed from <http://www.chaireconditionautochtone.fss.ulaval.ca/documents/pdf/THE-COST-OF-LIVING-IN-NUNAVIK-IN-2016-REVISED-AND-EXPANDED.pdf>, on August 22, 2018.

In 2016, 90% of the Nunavik population was housed in units managed by the Kativik Municipal Housing Bureau (KMHB).²⁴ The remaining 10% lived in employer-provided housing or in one of approximately 100 private properties.

According to the 2011 Census, there was an average of 3.9 persons per household and 1.3 families per housing unit in Nunavik.²⁵ Based on a KMHB survey, there was a shortage of 899 housing units in 2013. The rapid population growth and the large number of young people who will soon want to have their own housing suggest that the demand for housing will increase substantially.

A few programs have been put in place to improve the housing situation and access to home ownership, such as Affordable Housing Quebec - Kativik Region Component (2003), and the Home Ownership and Renovation Program for the Kativik Region (2012).²⁶ Since 2009, a new type of housing has emerged in Nunavik to address the changing demographics: multi-generational housing. This housing model proposed by Makivik Corporation consists of a small unit combined with a larger main unit. The main unit is used by two or more people aged 18 or over, while the smaller unit is occupied by a household of one or two people aged 50 or over.

People are still concerned about the deterioration of the living environment and a return to the construction of makeshift housing in some areas. This may also become an important issue for the tourism sector (e.g., parks). While hotel infrastructure is developing, the supply needs to be increased. Some residents participate in this sector of the economy and offer other options, such as rustic cabins. The new zoning by-law should address these situations, as there are potential environmental issues with Category II lands. For example, most villages do not have water or sewer systems, since installing such systems would be very expensive and technologically complex due to the presence of permafrost.

FOOD SECURITY

Food security is facing new challenges. Food security exists “when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.”²⁷

Important areas for subsistence harvesting and other essential wildlife habitats are often the same as those coveted for mining, hydroelectric, and other industrial development. Climate change is affecting wildlife habitats, life cycles, and harvesting practices. Increased sport hunting and fishing by non-Indigenous people, regulations and quotas, and increasing food needs of growing are creating additional pressures. During the Parnasimautik consultations, Inuit and local authorities raised the possibility of expanding Category I and II lands due to population growth and the need to ensure food security.

The high cost of living also has a serious impact on the cost of wildlife harvesting equipment and accessories, while store-bought food is expensive due to high transportation and storage costs in Nunavik. The cost of living index study shows that 45.1% of total spending by low-income households is associated with the food component, while this same component accounts for 41.6% of total spending for middle-income households and 38.2% for high-income households.

²⁴ Kativik Municipal Housing Bureau. Accessed from <http://www.omhkativikmhb.qc.ca/kmhb/>

²⁵ Société d'Habitation du Québec (2013). *Housing in Nunavik*. Accessed from http://www.habitation.gouv.qc.ca/fileadmin/internet/documents/English/logement__nunavik_2014.pdf

²⁶ Makivik Corporation (n.d.). *Building Sustainable Homes and Communities in Nunavik*. Accessed from <http://www.ourcommons.ca/Content/Committee/421/FINA/Brief/BR9073317/br-external/MakivikCorporation-e.pdf>.

²⁷ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (1996). *World Food Summit Plan of Action*.

The nutritional value of country food for residents and the long-term health risks of some store-bought food are well documented by nutritionists. The *Nunavik Inuit Health Survey 2004*²⁸ has also indicated that nearly one in four respondents (24%) reported not having enough food in the month prior to the survey. The prevalence of food insecurity also rises with the number of people in a household. Nearly 88% of respondents reported obtaining traditional foods from the community freezer; 75% did so occasionally and 13% did so often.

Agri-food initiatives—that is, the processing of basic food resources from wildlife harvesting or gathering or non-traditional food resources into ready-to-eat foods—have been undertaken by Nunavik organizations in the past to better supply community markets with subsistence harvesting and processed foods. Programs to assist Inuit with local hunting, fishing, and trapping activities have been a powerful incentive for subsistence harvesting. Yet, in all cases, these initiatives have faced enormous obstacles, such as irregular supply of basic resources, high construction and operating costs for facilities including heating and labour, employee retention issues and poor local market penetration.²⁹ They do, however, fit very well with the culture of food sharing and the mixed economy in the Kativik Region.³⁰

The 2010 Plan Nunavik and the results of the 2013 Parnasimautik consultations underscore the potential of the agri-food sector, including country food and non-traditional agri-food activities. Sustainable harvesting and processing methods must be enhanced to ensure food security and the consumption of healthy food. Knowledge of non-traditional agri-food activities and ways to adapt them to the northern context must be explored. Considerable infrastructure expansion is required, including community freezers with meat-cutting and packaging facilities, acquisition and maintenance of adequate harvesting equipment that meets safety standards, construction of greenhouses, and solutions to reduce heating costs.

Sufficient and protected land is also needed. The original land selection, which was considered sufficient then, is certainly not sufficient now or in the years to come, considering that the population has since tripled. For example, berry shrubs in urban areas should be protected from current and upcoming urban sprawl.

In the years to come, it will be essential to address these challenges, to identify specific measures to protect the region's wildlife, to ensure the ability of Inuit, the Naskapi, and the Cree to exercise their wildlife harvesting rights and to promote local food production.

EDUCATION

Each village has a school that provides elementary and secondary education. Students must then complete a preparatory year before going to CEGEP. The school curriculum is adapted to local needs and emphasizes cultural preservation (cultural education). Inuktitut remains the primary language spoken by over 95% of Inuit.

Although school attendance has improved over the past decade, residents remain at a disadvantage due to low educational attainment. In 2011, 31.3% of the Inuit population aged 15 and older had a high school diploma or some post-secondary education. Only 1% had a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 46.9% of non-Inuit residents.

²⁸ Institut National de la Santé publique du Québec (2004). *Nunavik Inuit Health Survey 2004*. Accessed from https://www.inspq.qc.ca/pdf/publications/762_ESI_Nutrition_Report_MA.pdf

²⁹ Lamalice, A., Avar, E., Coxam, V., Hermann, T., Desbiens, C., Wittrant, Y. & Blangy, S. (2016). *Soutenir la sécurité alimentaire dans le Grand Nord : projets communautaires d'agriculture sous serre au Nunavik et au Nunavut*. Accessed from <https://www.erudit.org/fr/revues/etudinit/2016-v40-n1-etudinit03089/1040149ar/>

³⁰ Ready E., Power, E.A. (2018). Why Wage Earners Hunt: Food Sharing, Social Structure, and Influence in an Arctic Mixed Economy. *Current Anthropology*, 59:1, pp. 74–97.

This disparity deprives Inuit of professional skills that can inspire dynamic development from within the region and help improve the standard of living for Inuit.

HEALTH AND POLLUTION

Current health and social services in the region could be further improved. Although the health status of Inuit has improved, the region still lags behind southern Quebec. For instance, the infant mortality rate for Inuit in 2016 was twice the provincial average.³¹

A large health survey conducted among the Inuit of Nunavik by the Institut National de la Santé Publique in 2004 demonstrated that lifestyle changes in Nunavik (sedentary lifestyle, market economy, etc.) have had an impact on the health status of the population. The study deemed it important to plan a new survey in the region to monitor the evolution of the population's health and well-being. In fact, mental health and suicide rates are major issues in the region.

Furthermore, the Kativik Region is not spared from pollution. Pollution is evident in many sectors related to human activity, from the disposal of solid and liquid waste to the barrels and other waste left behind by mining companies, outfitters, and the military. Although the KRG began implementing the Residual Materials Management Plan in 2015,³² it is still difficult to ensure cost-effective disposal of waste due to the presence of permafrost, the distance between villages (some services cannot be combined), and the region's remoteness from the rest of Quebec.

The contamination of the food chain is another issue that illustrates the vulnerability and interdependence of all elements in the Kativik Region's natural and human environments. Metals and persistent organic pollutants (POPs) are transported from the south to the north by marine and atmospheric currents and biomagnified in Arctic food webs. In this regard, the Nunavik Research Centre conducts various environmental studies and provides expertise to other organizations.

The Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services points out that traditional foods in Nunavik contain low levels of mercury. Beluga meat, whether raw, cooked or dried (nikku), is the food that contributes the most to the high levels of mercury in the blood of Nunavimmiut, especially on the Hudson Strait coast, the region where this food is most frequently consumed. Beluga whale and seal liver and kidneys, as well as older lake trout, are also characterized by high concentrations. Lead contamination is also of concern (from lead shot used as bullets in firearms).³³

There are many concerns about mercury contamination from large hydroelectric projects and the presence of toxic substances in the milk of Inuit women. The effects of emerging POPs on human health are mostly unknown, but animal studies suggest that they may interfere with fatty acid transport and alter reproductive and hormonal functions and development.³⁴ Inuit, the Naskapi and the Cree are more exposed to these contaminants than populations living in southern regions of the province.

³¹ Sheppard, A. J., et al. (2017). *Birth outcomes among First Nations, Inuit and Métis populations*. Health Reports, Statistics Canada. Accessed from <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/82-003-x/2017011/article/54886-eng.htm>

³² Kativik Regional Government (2015). *Residual Materials Management Plan*. Accessed from http://www.krg.ca/images/stories/docs/Environment/PGMR_Eng.pdf

³³ Direction régionale de la Santé publique, Déry, S., Proulx, J.-F. (1999). *Prévention de l'intoxication au plomb au Nunavik*. Accessed from https://nrhss.ca/sites/default/files/Plomb_Avis%20santé%20publique_FR%201999.pdf

³⁴ Gouvernement du Québec, Institut National de la Santé publique, Dewailly, E. et al (2004). *Exposure to Environmental Contaminants in Nunavik: Persistent Organic Pollutants and New Contaminants of Concern*. Accessed from https://www.inspq.qc.ca/pdf/publications/711_esi_exposure_env_cont.pdf

Finally, due to climate change, cases of disease transmission by insects or animals are likely to occur more frequently. Major impacts can already be observed on infrastructure and buildings as well as on the natural environment.

2.3 ENVIRONMENT AND WILDLIFE

The Kativik Region is first and foremost the ancestral territory of Inuit, the Cree, and the Naskapi, whose way of life, culture, and local economy are and have always been based on hunting, fishing, and gathering activities.

As the subsistence, lifestyle, and culture of these peoples have always been intimately linked to the wildlife and environment of the Kativik Region, initiatives to promote and enhance subsistence activities and to protect the environment and wildlife are always closely linked.

2.3.1 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS

The Kativik Region encompasses the Quebec territory located north of the 55th parallel and has a surface area of 500,164.15 km². It is bordered to the east by Labrador and is surrounded by Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, and Ungava Bay. The region's coastline stretches for some 2,500 km.

The environment of the Kativik Region is fragile due to the cold climatic conditions, the presence of permafrost, the short growing season, and the relatively long time it takes for vegetation to recover. However, the vastness of the land offers a diversified environment and wildlife. Except for the urban cores of the communities, the activities practised on the territory are relatively scattered.

Natural provinces, sometimes referred to as physiographic regions, are identified in the Ecological Reference Framework developed by the MELCC.³⁵ They are classified according to the following descriptors: climate, geology, relief, hydrography, surface deposits, vegetation, and wildlife.³⁶

The five natural provinces identified in the Kativik Region are:

- the Péninsule d'Ungava;
- the Ungava Bay Basin;
- the Northern Labrador Highlands;
- the northern part of the La Grande Rivière Hills;
- the northern part of the Nord-du-Québec Central Plateau.

³⁵ Ministère de l'Environnement et de Lutte contre les changements climatiques (2018). *Le Cadre écologique de référence en bref*. Accessed from: <http://www.mddefp.gouv.qc.ca/biodiversite/cadre-ecologique/index.htm>

³⁶ Ministère de l'Environnement et de Lutte contre les changements climatiques (1999). *Niveau I du cadre écologique de référence du Québec : Les aires protégées du Québec : une garantie pour l'avenir*. Accessed from http://www.mddelcc.gouv.qc.ca/biodiversite/aires_protegees/provinces/index.htm

(located on the border with Newfoundland and Labrador) offer the most spectacular landscapes, the highest point being Mont D'Iberville (1,652 m).

The region boasts a wide variety of landscapes: steep mountains, cuervas, sea plains, interior plains, and a crater lake (Pingualuit). These diverse natural environments are home to a multitude of wildlife species.

2.3.3 CLIMATE

The region's distinctiveness is also reflected in its climate. Two types of climates have been identified:

- An Arctic climate in the northern part (north of 58th parallel);
- A subarctic climate in the southern part (51st to 58th parallel).³⁷

From north to south, the average annual temperature ranges from -7.5 °C to -2.5 °C. Large bodies of water (Hudson and Ungava bays) influence local climates. Continuous (in the north) and discontinuous (in the south) permafrost is another manifestation of cold climatic conditions.

Harsh winter temperatures, seasonal and daily variations in sunlight, and precipitation influence vegetation growth and ecosystem composition. The region includes four bioclimatic domains³⁸ in the boreal (south) and arctic (north) zones. The vegetation in the south is characterized by taiga, while the vegetation in the north consists of elements representative of tundra. Between the two lies a hemiarctic transition zone composed of a blend of vegetation from both zones.

It should be noted that in the North, the restoration of vegetation cover on disturbed land is difficult and time-consuming. In addition, there are many vascular plant species in the Kativik Region that are rare or

³⁷ Ministère de l'Environnement et de Lutte contre les changements climatiques (n.d.). *Normales climatiques 1981-2010*. Accessed from <http://www.mddefp.gouv.qc.ca/climat/normales/climat-qc.htm>

³⁸ Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs (n.d.). *Zones de végétation et domaines bioclimatiques du Québec*. Accessed from <http://www.mrn.gouv.qc.ca/forets/inventaire/inventaire-zones-carte.jsp>



Diana Bay

CREDIT: KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

likely to be designated threatened or vulnerable.³⁹ The loss of vegetation may have an impact on caribou populations since this species feeds on lichen.

In the northern part of the Kativik Region, the average total annual precipitation is 300 mm, whereas it is 700 mm in the southern part. Compared to the southern regions of Quebec, which receive more than 1,000 mm of rain and snow each year, the Kativik Region is characterized by a relatively dry climate. Ice covers the sea between November and July, which has an impact on the climate and greatly influences the shipping of goods.

2.3.4 HYDROGRAPHY

Hydrography is an important element of natural and human environments. Sixteen percent of the Kativik Region is composed of water bodies, which include major rivers and lakes that are part of two main watersheds: Ungava Bay and Hudson Bay. Secondary watersheds in the region include the Koksoak, George, aux Feuilles, à la Baleine, and Arnaud (Payne) rivers, which flow into Ungava Bay, and the Grande rivière de la Baleine, Petite rivière de la Baleine and the Nastapoka, Kovik, Innuksuak, and Puvirnituq rivers, which flow into Hudson Bay.

The rivers in these watersheds play an important role in the natural cycle of the ecological zones through which they flow. In the river valleys of the major rivers that drain these areas, there is a relative concentration of unique ecosystems and habitats essential to the sustainability of wildlife. These same watersheds also have developable energy potential.

³⁹ Centre de Données sur le Patrimoine naturel au Québec (2016). *Les 410 espèces vasculaires en situation précaire au Québec selon la phénologie et l'habitat*. Accessed from <http://www.cdpnq.gouv.qc.ca/pdf/listePMV-PhenoHabitat.pdf>.



Arnaud (Kuvvik, or Payne) River

CREDIT: KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

The Kativik Region is surrounded by the sea. Although the sea falls under the jurisdiction of the federal government and the Government of Nunavut, it is important to note that it is home to a multitude of wildlife species and is essential for subsistence activities.

2.3.5 CLIMATE CHANGE

During the 20th century, climate change in Nunavik was three times faster than the global average, according to the Ouranos consortium.⁴⁰ Recent climate variations—since the end of the 1980s—have been even more rapid. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reported that between 1990 and 2007, the temperature rose 3.5 °C in the Kativik Region, which is 5 to 7 times greater than the global average increase for the same period.

In the long term, climate change in the North will promote the emergence of new plant and animal species. It will also affect the distribution of abiotic (precipitation, permafrost, ice) and biotic components, and the abundance of wildlife may undergo a significant transformation.⁴¹

The correlation between the decline of migratory caribou, global warming in the Arctic, and increased precipitation has already been established.⁴² Insects that are harmful to northern fauna and flora may also proliferate due to new climate conditions.⁴³ Higher temperatures in recent decades have also led some migratory bird species to head further north during their breeding season.⁴⁴ The impacts of climate change on fauna and flora will profoundly and irreversibly transform Northern Quebec.⁴⁵

Warmer and shorter winters could also cause permafrost to thaw faster and change its distribution. They could also reduce ice formation on lakes, rivers, and ice fields.⁴⁶ Melting permafrost is already affecting the integrity of infrastructure, such as buildings, landing strips and roads, and increasing known risks such as landslides.⁴⁷ Land use planning and maintenance of buildings and other infrastructure must therefore take into account the characteristics and changes in permafrost. Water transportation and navigation can be significantly affected by changes in the ice pack (thinner ice fields, delayed ice formation, and faster ice melt in some areas) and by extreme temperature events. Coastal infrastructure may become more vulnerable.

⁴⁰ Ouranos. Interactive map. Accessed from <http://www.ouranos.ca/fr/publications/resultats.php?q=nunavik&t>

⁴¹ Humphries, Umbanhowar, McCann (April 2004). Bioenergetic Prediction of Climate Change Impacts on Northern Mammals. *Integrative and Comparative Biology*, vol. 44, pp. 152–162. doi: 10.1093/icb/44.2.152

⁴² VORS, L.S. and BOYCE, M.S. (2009), Global declines of caribou and reindeer. *Global Change Biology*, 15:2626–2633. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2486.2009.01974.x

⁴³ Dukes, Jeffrey & Pontius, Jennifer & Orwig, David & Gamas, Jeff & Rodgers, Vikki & Brazee, Nicholas & Cooke, Barry & Theoharides, Kathleen & Stange, Erik & Harrington, Robin & Ehrenfeld, Joan & Gurevitch, Jessica & Lerdau, Manuel & Stinson, Kristina & Wick, Robert & Ayres, Matthew. (2009). Responses of insect pests, pathogens, and invasive plant species to climate change in the forests of northeastern North America: What can we predict? This article is one of a selection of papers from NE Forests 2100: A Synthesis of Climate Change Impacts on Forests of the Northeastern US and Eastern Canada. *Canadian Journal of Forest Research*. doi:10.1139/X08-171.

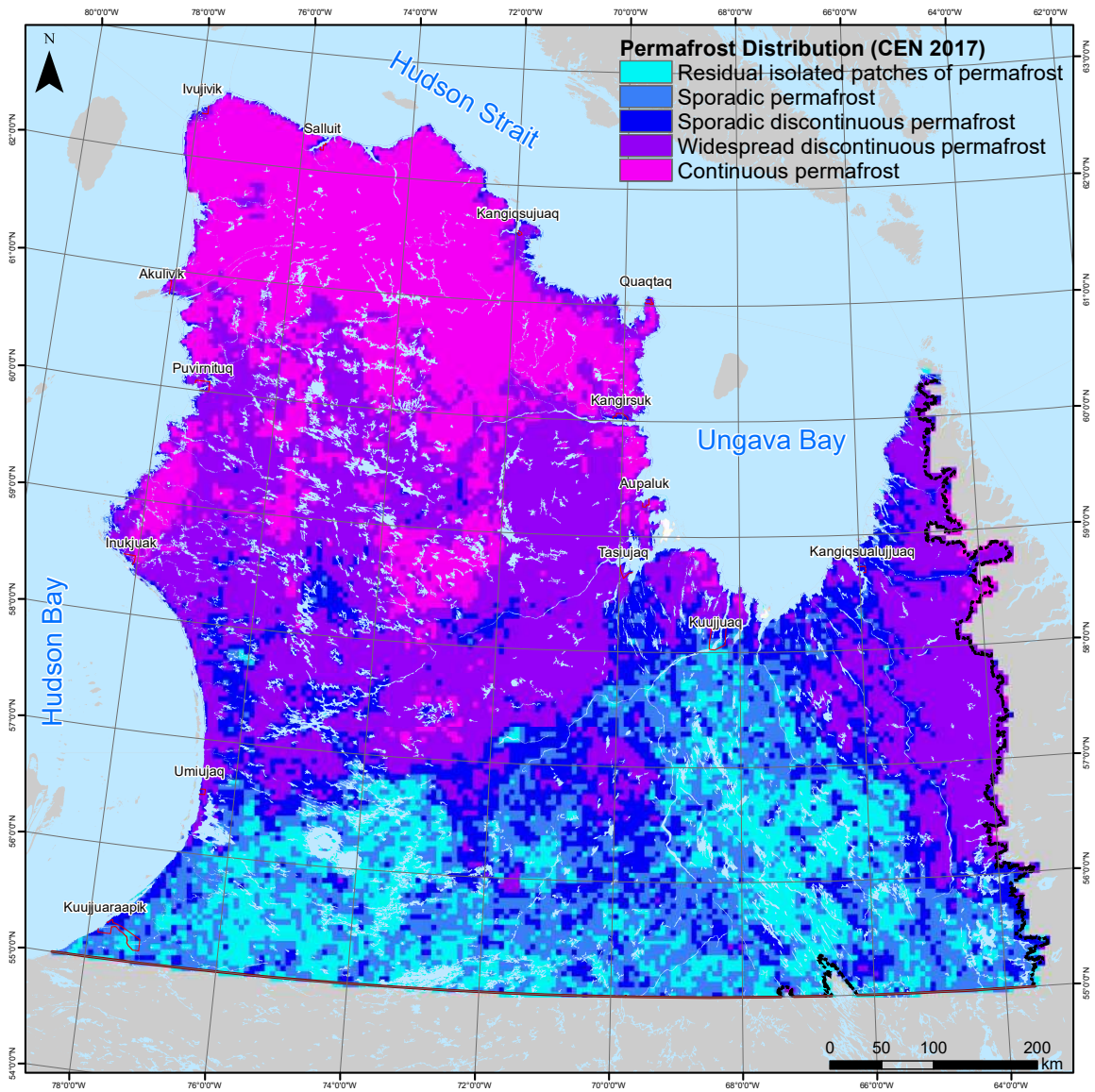
⁴⁴ Hitch, A & Leberg, P. (2007). *Breeding distributions of North American bird species moving north as a result of climate change*. Accessed from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17391203>

⁴⁵ Callaghan *et al.* (2004a), Surasingh (2010) in Bourassa, M-M. and Auzel, P. (2012). *Les changements climatiques au Nunavik*. Accessed from <https://www.erudit.org/en/journals/teoros/1900-v1-n1-teoros01018/1020711ar.pdf>

⁴⁶ OURANOS (2010). *Savoir s'adapter aux changements climatiques*. Montréal, 128 pages.

⁴⁷ Clerc, C., Gagnon, M., Breton Honeyman, K., Tremblay, M., Bleau, S., Gauthier, Y., Aloupa, S., Kasudluak, A., Furgal, C., Bernier, M. & Barrett, M. (2011). *Changements climatiques et Infrastructures Maritimes au Nunavik : Connaissances locales et point de vue des communautés de Quaqtaq, Umiujaq et Kuujuaq*. Rapport final présenté au ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada, 149 pages.

Figure 6 Permafrost Distribution in Northern Quebec



Source : Emmanuel L'Hérault and Michel Allard, Centre for Northern Studies, Laval University

2.3.6 WILDLIFE

Wildlife is the foundation of the Inuit, Cree, and Naskapi existence. Their way of life, culture, and economy are based on hunting, fishing, and trapping activities on both land and water. The contribution of these two environments must be considered in the measures taken in areas where wildlife harvesting activities are likely to occur.

From an economic perspective, wildlife helps provide for the population's needs. All the species harvested today are part of a centuries-old tradition based on a nomadic way of life and on current and ancient hunting techniques.

WILDLIFE HARVESTING

Wildlife in the Kativik Region is made up of four major categories: land mammals, marine mammals, birds, and freshwater and saltwater fish. Even if this wildlife is present throughout the region, certain environments offer a greater diversity of habitats, which favours a concentration of different animal species. Such is the case for coastal areas and the banks of lakes and rivers.

There are four salmon rivers in the region: the George, à la Baleine, aux Feuilles, and Koksoak rivers (the latter includes the Mélézes [Larch], Caniapiscou and Delay rivers). Arctic char, which lives in about a hundred rivers in the region, is a species that is highly prized by residents for both subsistence and sporting activities. The Kativik Region also contains several migratory routes that offer an impressive air show during bird migration. For example, the Hudson Bay coastline is the migratory corridor for geese.

The coastal region includes at least two areas where beluga whales congregate in the summer (Marralik and Nastapoka river estuaries), which are subject to regulatory protection as seasonal closure areas and sanctuaries. The coastal region is also home to other marine mammals such as the polar bear, the walrus, the harbour seal, the bearded seal, the ringed seal, and the harp seal. These species are found in areas outside the jurisdiction of the KRG, but are of great interest since they tend to be concentrated in areas where local hunters, fishermen, and trappers can carry out their wildlife harvesting activities (Arctic char, trout, polar bear, shellfish, salmon, species harvested through trapping activities, etc.).⁴⁸

Wildlife is harvested primarily for subsistence purposes. Subsistence harvesting is to Northern Quebec what agriculture is to the southern parts of the province. Wildlife harvesting has played and will continue to play an essential role in the economy of communities. Any Indigenous person may hunt, fish, and trap any wildlife species anywhere in the Kativik Region in accordance with the principle of conservation (JBNQA, Subsection 24.3, NEQA, Paragraph 15.2.1). The Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee was created to review, administer and, in some cases, regulate subsistence hunting, fishing, and trapping activities or sport hunting and fishing by non-Indigenous persons (JBNQA, Paragraph 24.4.1, NEQA Subsection 15.4).

As expressed in the document entitled *Working together to protect wildlife and wildlife habitat*, and to promote the sustainable use of wildlife resources in Nunavik: Five-Year Protection Plan 2010–2015, residents of the Kativik Region have concerns regarding the monitoring and enforcement of wildlife and habitat protection measures in such a vast and diverse region. Their concerns relate to sport hunting and fishing practices, impacts of climate change, and material resources for monitoring and patrols, and are intrinsically linked to caribou habitat and species at risk.⁴⁹

CARIBOU

The migratory caribou is a species prized by Indigenous communities, mainly for its cultural and dietary value. For Inuit, the Cree, and the Naskapi, it is at the heart of their way of life. However, the caribou and its habitat are facing complex issues related to land use planning, development, and local practices. The Kativik Region has the largest caribou populations; however, the Rivière aux Feuilles and Rivière George herds are currently experiencing a marked decline. The Rivière aux Feuilles herd, which numbered nearly 600,000 in 2001, has seen its population plummet by 75% in the past 15 years. According to a November 2016 survey, the herd was estimated at 181,000 head. The Rivière George herd, estimated at 800,000 head in 1993, had shrunk by 98% to less than 9,000 head in 2016.

⁴⁸ Nunavik Marine Region Planning Committee (2016). *Land & Marine-Use Planning in the Nunavik Marine Region in the context of the Hudson Bay*. Paper presented at the ArcticNet Conference, Winnipeg.

⁴⁹ Kativik Regional Government (2010). *Nunavik Wildlife Protection Plan 2010–2015*. Final report, 30 pages.



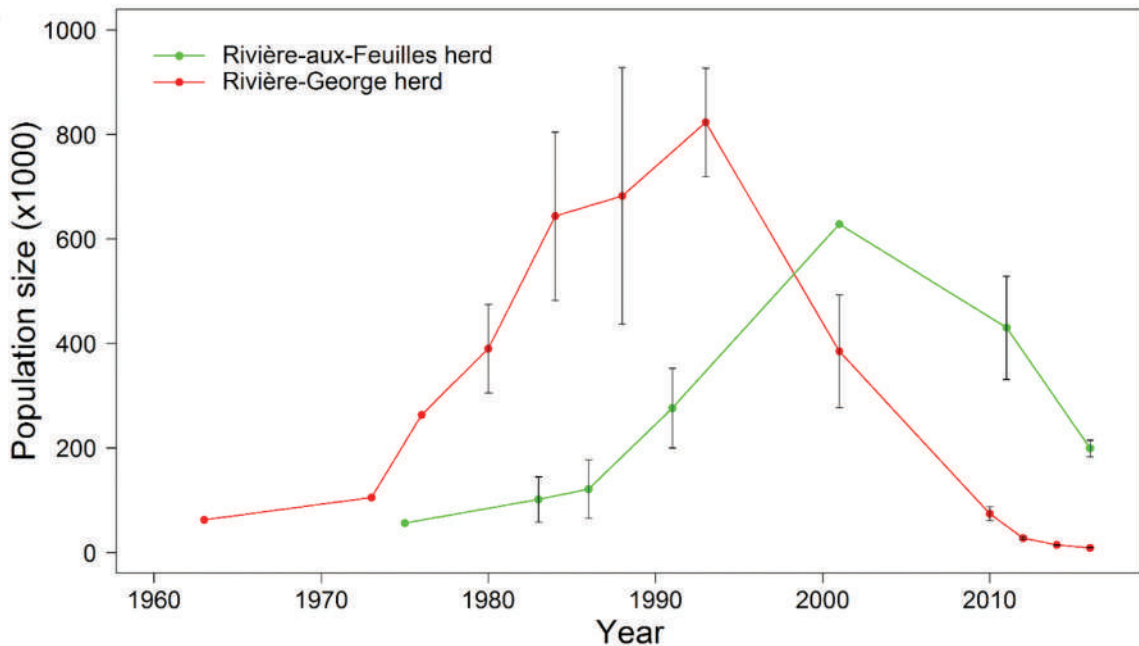
Caribou crossing Arnaud (Kuuvik or Payne) River (Réserve de territoire aux fins d'aire protégée de la Rivière-Arnaud)

CREDIT: MARIANNE RICARD

Given this significant decline, the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) recommended to the federal government in early 2017 that the migratory caribou of the Rivière aux Feuilles and Rivière George herds be added to the list of species at risk. The primary causes of the widespread decline of caribou herds in the North have been attributed to climate change and human disturbance (industrial development), but various other factors may also be involved.⁵⁰

⁵⁰ Northern Sustainable Development Research Chair, Caribou Ungava (2017). *Mining Development, Migratory Caribou, and Land Use in Northern Québec*. Université Laval: *Interactive Map Story*. Accessed from <http://ulaval.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=93ca02e5154f40c4a6c7e586582e9caa&locale=en8>

Figure 7 Decline of Migratory Caribou Herds



Source: Northern Sustainable Development Research Chair, Caribou Ungava (2017). *Mining Development, Migratory Caribou, and Land Use in Northern Québec*. Université Laval: Interactive Map Story. Accessed from <http://ulaval.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=93ca02e5154f40c4a6c7e586582e9caa&locale=en8>

In addition, a woodland caribou herd is present in the Torngat Mountains, but little information is available about the herd. The herd may migrate short distances between the eastern shore of Ungava Bay and the Labrador Sea. Most of the herd could be located north of Parc national Kuururjuaq, near Killiniq. In the boreal forest, sedentary woodland caribou populations include those at Lac Bienville, Caniaspiscau, La Forge, Nitchicun, Opiscoteo, and Lac Joseph. Their range and condition are not precisely known as they are joined by thousands of migratory caribou, including the Rivière George and Rivière aux Feuilles herds.⁵¹

The Northern Sustainable Development Research Chair and the Caribou Ungava research program, both affiliated with and located at Université Laval, recently published a story map that shows the interactions between mining development, migratory caribou herds, and land use in Northern Québec⁵². One of the adverse effects being studied is the habit of animals of avoiding areas near human disturbances. This habit results in a significant loss of habitat. In the case of the Rivière aux Feuilles and Rivière George herds, a recent study (Plante *et al.*, unpublished data) shows that caribou avoid mines, mining exploration sites, roads, and villages. It is important to note that the number of operating mines within the ranges of the Rivière aux Feuilles and Rivière George herds has doubled between 1990 and 2016.

⁵¹ Government of Canada, COSEWIC (n.d.). *Woodland Caribou*. Accessed from <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/species-risk-public-registry/cosewic-assessments-status-reports/woodland-caribou/chapter-7.html>

⁵² Northern Sustainable Development Research Chair and Caribou Ungava (2017). *Mining Development, Migratory Caribou and Land Use in Northern Québec*. Université Laval : Map Journal. Accessed from <http://ulaval.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=93ca02e5154f40c4a6c7e586582e9caa&locale=en8>.

OTHER SPECIES AT RISK

The MFFP has surveyed wildlife species that are likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable. The Centre de données sur le patrimoine naturel du Québec also maintains a register of many other threatened or vulnerable plant and animal species.⁵³ This information must be taken into consideration in any analysis of development or land use projects.⁵⁴

Several species at risk are representative of the climate change context, as many of them have a vital link with the ice pack. The best known include the wolverine, the peregrine falcon, the Canadian lynx, the harbour seal (Lac des Loups Marins population), the beluga whale (Ungava Bay population) and the polar bear.

The Lac des Loups Marins harbour seal is a subspecies (*Phoca vitulina mellonae*) that lives exclusively in fresh water. This population is unique because its range, exclusive to Quebec, includes Lac des Loups Marins, Lac Wiyâshâkimî as well as Lac Minto, Lac Bourdel, and Lac Bienville.⁵⁵

⁵³ Centre de données sur le patrimoine naturel du Québec (n.d.). *Liste des espèces fauniques vertébrées suivies au CDPNQ*. Accessed from <http://www.cdpnq.gouv.qc.ca/listeFaune.asp>

⁵⁴ Pursuant to the *Environment Quality Act* (r.22, 31.1 and 32), this project is subject to environmental impact assessment and review procedure or to obtaining an authorization from the Government.

⁵⁵ Fisheries and Oceans Canada (n.d.). *Harbour seal Lacs des loups Marins subspecies: recovery strategy*. Accessed from <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/species-risk-public-registry/recovery-strategies/harbour-seal-lacs-loups-marins.html>



Polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*)

CREDIT: KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

Table 5 Some Wildlife Species at Risk in the Kativik Region

Species at Risk	Act Respecting Threatened or Vulnerable Species, CQLR, e.12-01 (Quebec)	Species at Risk Act, 2002, c. 29 (Canada)
Beluga (eastern Hudson Bay and Ungava Bay)	Special Concern	Endangered
Polar Bear	Vulnerable	Special Concern
Lac des Loups Marins Harbour Seal	Special Concern	Endangered
Atlantic Walrus	Special Concern	Special Concern
Arctic Char	Special Concern	No status
Bald Eagle	Vulnerable	Not at risk
Peregrine Falcon (anatum)	Vulnerable	Special Concern
Wolverine (eastern population)	Threatened	Endangered
Short-Eared Owl	Special Concern	Special Concern
Rusty Blackbird	Special Concern	Special Concern
Woodland Caribou (eastern migratory population)	Endangered	Endangered
Harlequin Duck	Special Concern	Special Concern
Least Weasel	Vulnerable	Not listed
Golden Eagle	Vulnerable	Not at risk
Narwhal	Not listed	Special Concern
Killer Whale	Not listed	Special Concern
Bowhead Whale	Not listed	Special Concern
Walrus	Likely to be designated threatened or vulnerable	Special Concern

Sources: *Act respecting threatened or vulnerable species*, CQLR, e.12-01 (Quebec); *Canada Endangered Species Protection Act*, 2002, ch. 29 (Canada); Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (n.d.). Accessed from <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/committee-status-endangered-wildlife.html>



Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

CREDIT: MARIANNE RICARD

2.3.7 NATIONAL PARKS AND OTHER PROTECTED AREAS

The Kativik Region contains a significant network of existing and proposed protected areas, as indicated in Appendix 2 of the Master Plan. These areas may have a permanent or temporary protection status, or may include constraints on mining activities. An online interactive map of protected areas in Quebec shows all permanent and proposed protected areas in the Kativik Region. Quebec's national parks, which fall under the jurisdiction of the MFFP, and the proposed biodiversity reserves, proposed aquatic reserves and territorial reserves for protected area purposes, which fall under the jurisdiction of the MELCC, have been defined according to the protected area management categories of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

NATIONAL PARKS

The Government of Quebec has created a network of national parks to ensure the protection of our collective natural heritage. Lands representative of Quebec's natural regions and natural sites of exceptional character are thus protected and managed so that present and future generations can enjoy them and everyone can discover the diversity and richness of nature.

In 2002, the Sanarrutik Agreement established the development of regional tourism as a priority. The Sivunirmut Agreement, which came into effect in 2004, defines the KRG's role in the planning and management of the parks in cooperation with the MFFP and the communities concerned.

Pursuant to the Government of Quebec's *Parks Act* (Section 8.1.1), the KRG, through Nunavik Parks, is responsible for gathering information concerning the physical, biological, and human environments of the territory under study for a park project and for compiling the information in a status report. This report is used by the MFFP to prepare a provisional Master Plan and by the KRG to conduct an environmental and social impact study. The Kativik Environmental Quality Commission and the MFFP then hold public hearings before making an official recommendation to the Quebec government concerning the park's creation. The park project is also subject to the environmental and social impact assessment and review procedure provided for in Section 23 of the JBNQA and the *Environment Quality Act*.

When a new park is created, the MFFP transfers to the KRG, through the Sivunirmut Agreement, responsibility for the management of the park, including the development of operational plans, the hiring of staff, and the construction of infrastructure. A separate specific agreement is also signed by the KRG and the MFFP to give the KRG the authority, under section 6 of the *Parks Act*, to carry out all maintenance, development, and capital works in the park and to provide the park with the related funding.

To date, four national parks have been established in the Kativik region: Parc national des Pingualuit, Parc national Kuururjuaq, Parc national Tursujuq, and Parc national Ulittaniujalik. There are also four national park reserves: Réserve de parc national de la Baie-aux-Feuilles, Réserve de parc national du Cap-Wolstenholme, Réserve de parc national des Collines-Ondulées, and Réserve de parc national des Monts-de-Puvirnituq. These areas are all identified in the Registre des aires protégées du Québec (Quebec Register of Protected Areas) (IUCN Category II). Two park projects are underway: the Parc national Iluliq Project and the Parc national de la Baie-aux-Feuilles Project. For each park project, a study area was selected by its respective working group, composed of local (Northern Villages, Landholding Corporations), regional (KRG, Makivik Corporation) and provincial (MFFP) organizations to acquire knowledge. These two study areas include, but are not limited to, national park reserves, namely Cap-Wolstenholme and Baie-aux-Feuilles respectively. Once officially established, these park projects will become part of the Nunavik Parks network as IUCN recognized national parks.

All national parks and national park reserves are exempt from mining activities. The territories of Lac Cambrien and the confluence of Rivière à la Baleine and Rivière Weeler also benefit from this exemption since they are territories set aside for park purposes (a status that does not appear in the Registre des aires protégées du Québec).

OTHER PROTECTED AREAS

Since 2011, significant joint work has been done to establish a network of protected areas in Nunavik. In 2011 and 2012, extensive consultations were held in all 14 Nunavik communities and Kawawachikamach to identify areas that would be important to protect. KRG, Makivik Corporation, and MELCC collaborated to produce the report entitled Protected Areas Planning in Nunavik, which identifies priorities for the establishment of biodiversity and aquatic reserves. The recommendations in the report support the goal of expanding protected areas to represent at least 20% of Nunavik's territory by 2020. It was also decided by consensus that the Rivière Kovik and its watershed should be a priority area for protection.

Following the consultations on protected areas, a Nunavik Protected Area Working Group (PAWG) was established, composed of representatives from the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles (MERN), the MELCC, the MFFP, the Société du Plan Nord, and the KRG. The Nunavik PAWG's first task was to ensure the protection of the Rivière Kovik. In 2018, the Rivière Kovik area was added to the Registre des aires protégées du Québec under the status of Proposed Aquatic Reserve. This provisional protection status is the final step before the Rivière Kovik is granted permanent, legal protection status as an Aquatic Reserve.

An Advisory Committee to the Nunavik Protected Areas Working Group, composed of representatives from MELCC, Makivik Corporation, NNK, the Cree Nation Government, and the KRG, was also created as part of the Nunavik Protected Areas Planning process.

In September 2018, the Nunavik PAWG and the Advisory Committee worked together to select proposals for areas to be protected. In December 2020, because of this work, the Government of Quebec, through a memorandum to the Council of Ministers, gave approval for the designation of eight new Territorial reserves for protected area purposes and the modification of the boundaries of two existing Territorial reserves for protected area purposes located in Nunavik. As a result, as of December 2020, the Registre des aires protégées du Québec includes eight proposed biodiversity reserves, one proposed aquatic reserve and eleven territorial reserves for protected area purposes in Nunavik, which are under the jurisdiction of the MELCC.

Nunavik Inuit, as well as the Naskapi and the Cree (who are part of the Advisory Committee to the Nunavik PAWG), and their representative organizations strongly support the expansion of the protected areas network to achieve a balance between future development and the protection of wildlife, the environment, culture, and harvesting activities. Protected areas also serve to protect critical habitats for migratory species such as caribou. It will therefore be essential to incorporate the concept of protection corridors to allow for greater flexibility in protected area planning (e.g., caribou habitat, migration corridors, calving grounds).

The Lac Bienville, Lac Cambrien, Lac Nachicapau and Fort McKenzie (Waskaikinis) areas are currently regional priorities for protection and conservation but are not yet protected areas. In 2019, however, in parallel with the 20% Nunavik protected areas planning approach, the NNK, the KRG, Makivik Corporation, Hydro-Québec, and the Government of Quebec negotiated and signed the ***Specific Agreement to Preserve the Cambrien Lake/Nachicapau Lake/Fort Mackenzie (Waskaikinis) Area***, which constitutes a special and particular protection approach for this sector. The 20-year Agreement defines the terms and conditions under which the Lac Cambrien Area (including Waskaikinis) and the

Lac Nachicapau Area will benefit from certain protection measures for the duration of the Agreement, while agreeing on the measures that will be applicable upon its expiration. In particular, the Agreement prohibits all mining activity in the Lac Cambrien Area and limits hydroelectric development in both areas for the next 20 years. Due to the existence of mining claims and the high mining potential of the Lac Nachicapau Area, the Government of Quebec refused the request of the NNK, Makivik Corporation and the KRG to prohibit all mining development in the area. However, the Government of Quebec has agreed, under the terms of the Agreement, to discuss with them the possible creation of a State reserve in the Lac Nachicapau sector. The future status of this area remains to be determined and will require further discussion. The NNK and the Government of Quebec also agreed in the 2009



Parc national Tursujuq

CREDIT: MAXIME BROUSSEAU

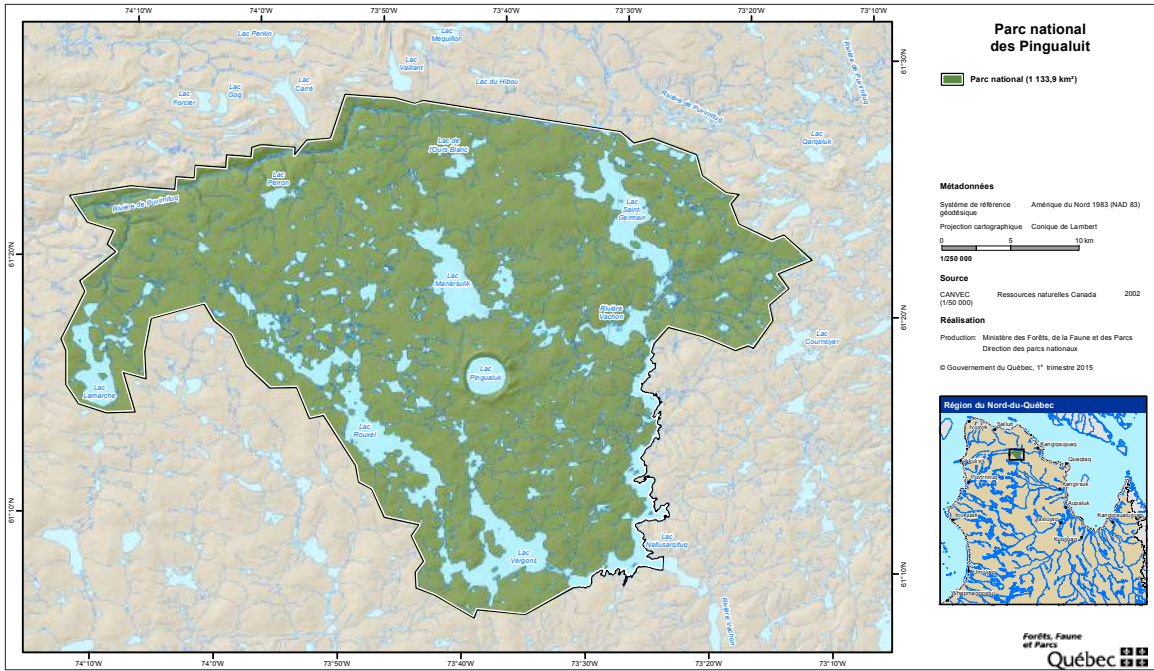
Partnership Agreement on Economic and Community Development between Naskapis and Québec to address, in the longer term, the status of Fort Mackenzie (section 4.1 G).

The following pages present the general characteristics of the main protected areas, which include four national parks, two national parks projects (Baie-aux-Feuilles and Iluiliq), the Réserve aquatique projetée de la Rivière-Kovik, eight proposed biodiversity reserves, and eleven territorial reserves for protected area purposes. The KRG recognizes the importance of protected areas in the Kativik Region and supports their creation and ongoing management.



NATIONAL PARKS

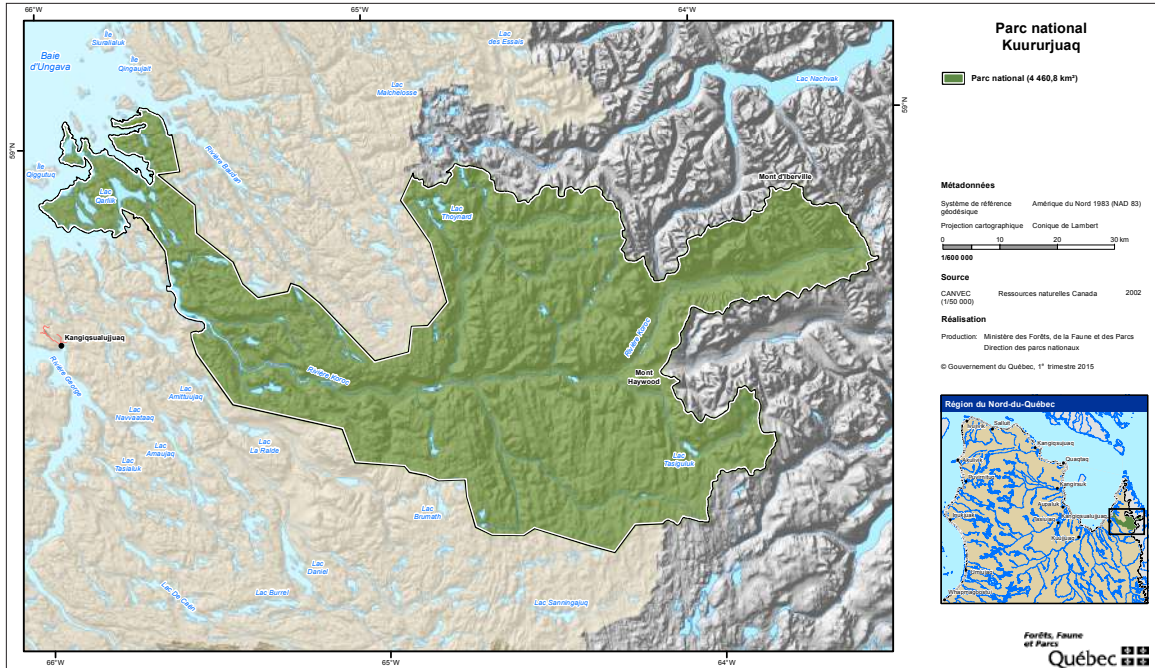
Parc national des Pingualuit	
Status Year	2004
Area	1,141.15 km ²
Designation	National Park (Quebec)
Description	<p>Parc national des Pingualuit is located 80 km west of the Northern Village of Kangiqsujuaq. This village is considered the gateway to the national park.</p> <p>Summer access: airplane; there is a landing strip near the Pingualuit crater and fully serviced camps near Lac Manarsulik; Trails totalling 90 km (snowmobile, dogsled, cross-country skiing, etc.) between the national park and Kangiqsujuaq.</p> <p>Winter access: snowmobile trails linking Kangiqsujuaq, Lac Itirviluarjuk, Lac Cournoyer, the Pingualuit Crater, and the Rivière Puvirnituk.</p>
Geological province	Superior Province (northern border) and Churchill Province.
Physiographic province and regions	<p>Province: Péninsule d'Ungava.</p> <p>Regions: Vachon Plateau and Monts de Puvirnituk.</p>
Bioclimatic domain	Arctic or shrub tundra: willows, dwarf birch, mosses, and lichens; continuous permafrost.
Hydrography	Presence of numerous lakes at the head of the Rivière Vachon watershed. The area also feeds the watershed of the Rivière Puvirnituk. The Pingualuit crater is one of the most exceptional natural sites in Quebec. The meteorite crater is more than one million years old and is perfectly preserved. Its circular walls contain the crystal-clear waters of Lac Pingualuk. This is an area of world conservation interest.
Uses, recreational and tourism interests	<p>The various areas of the park are defined as essential subsistence areas for JBNQA beneficiaries. Hunting, fishing, and trapping are part of the cultural heritage, identity, and economy of Indigenous communities.</p> <p>Natural, cultural, and archaeological heritage are of interest for science, history, education, and tourism.</p>
Rights, status and usual activities	<p>Right to practise subsistence harvesting activities for JBNQA beneficiaries.</p> <p>Category III Lands, JBNQA (1,141.15 km²).</p> <p>National Park (Québec), <i>Parks Act</i> (1,141.15 km²).</p> <p>Wildlife habitat: caribou calving grounds north of the 52nd parallel, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (630.97 km²).</p> <p>Wildlife habitat: fish habitat, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (unmapped).</p> <p>Canoeing/kayaking, two routes: Vachon and Puvirnituk rivers (81.47 km).</p> <p>Snowmobiling (National park planning: 43.96 km).</p> <p>Recreational and tourism activities: hiking, adventure hiking, snowshoeing, cultural activities, fishing, paraskiing, cross-country skiing, dogsledding, archaeology, etc.</p>
Threatened species	<p>Two wildlife species that are endangered, vulnerable, or likely to be so designated: golden eagle and peregrine falcon (<i>anatum</i> or <i>tundrius</i> subspecies) (presence confirmed).</p> <p>Thirteen plant species that are endangered, vulnerable, or likely to be so designated: Bud-tipped Bryum, Cayouette's Draba, Black Grimmia, Entireleaf Daisy, Revolute Rustwort, Hyaline Liverwort, Little Wolverine Moss, Ciliate Earwort, Small Bloom Moss, Kaurin's Earwort, Aongstroem's Peat Moss, Oriental Peat Moss, Variable-leaved Notchwort (presence confirmed).</p>
Potential, projects, and particular uses	<p>Ten archaeological sites (ISAQ).</p> <p>One archaeological area (42.73 km²).</p> <p>Territory frequented by the Rivière aux Feuilles caribou herd (1,141.15 km²).</p> <p>All mining activities prohibited, including exploration; National Park (1,141.15 km²).</p>



Pingualuit crater, Parc national des Pingualuit
 CREDIT: PATRICK GRAILLON

Parc national Kuururjuaq

Status Year	2009
Area	4,436.33 km ²
Designation	National Park (Quebec)
Description	<p>Parc national Kuururjuaq protects the entire rivière Koroc watershed except for the Category I lands of the Northern Village of Kangiqsualujuaq. The village is located 25 km west of the park and is the gateway to this protected area. The area includes Category II (34%) and Category III lands (66%).</p> <p>Together, Parc national Kuururjuaq and the Torngat Mountains National Park (federal) protect more than 13,000 km² of land.</p> <p>Summer access: airplane (from Kangiqsualujuaq); there is a landing strip in the Torngat Mountains area around Mont D'Iberville; there is another landing strip and fully serviced camps in the Korluktok and Qurlutuarjuq areas; some areas of the park are accessible by boat. Winter access: dogsledding and snowmobiling (from Kangiqsualujuaq).</p>
Geological province	Churchill Province; granite and gneiss are predominant, with many outcrops.
Physiographic province and regions	<p>Province: Northern Labrador Highlands.</p> <p>Regions: The Torngat Mountains, Lower and Upper George Plateau and Ungava Bay coast; home to Quebec's highest peak, Mont D'Iberville.</p>
Bioclimatic domain	<p>Arctic or shrub tundra: willows, dwarf birches, herbaceous plants, mosses, lichens</p> <p>The Rivière Koroc is partly located in a forest-tundra ecotone (transition zone) with a boreal enclave in the arctic zone (black spruce, larch, white birch).</p>
Hydrography	The Rivière Koroc flows into Ungava Bay; small streams and lakes
Uses, recreational and tourism interests	<p>The coastal and central areas of the Rivière Koroc Valley are defined as essential subsistence areas for JBNQA beneficiaries. Hunting, fishing, and trapping are part of the cultural heritage, identity, and economy of Indigenous communities.</p> <p>The Rivière Koroc connects Ungava Bay and the Labrador Sea with the Inuit of Nunavik and Nunatsiavut (Labrador). The archaeological heritage is of interest for science, history, education, and tourism.</p>
Rights, status and usual activities	<p>Right to practise subsistence harvesting activities for JBNQA beneficiaries.</p> <p>One lease for lodging in one outfitter without exclusive rights.</p> <p>Three operating licences for outfitters without exclusive rights, annexed territories (1,148.34 km²).</p> <p>Category II Lands, JBNQA (1,524.62 km²).</p> <p>Category III Lands, JBNQA (2,911.85 km²).</p> <p>National Park (Quebec), <i>Parks Act</i> (4,436.33 km²).</p> <p>Beaver reserve, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (4,436.33 km²).</p> <p>Wildlife habitat: fish habitat, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (unmapped).</p> <p>Recreational and tourism activities: snowshoeing, cultural activities, fishing, paraskiing, cross-country skiing, dog sledding, archaeology, etc.</p>
Threatened species	<p>Two wildlife species that are endangered, vulnerable, or likely to be so designated: golden eagle and Torngat Mountains caribou herd.</p> <p>Eight plant species that are endangered, vulnerable, or likely to be so designated: Stalked Moonwort, Water Grimmia, Pointed Frostwort, Sickle-leaved Hair Moss, Swedish Frostwort, Starry Saxifrage, Patch Earwort, Kaurin's Earwort</p>
Potential, projects and specific uses	<p>Ecotourism, adventure, and cultural tourism projects.</p> <p>Projects to increase accessibility: rivière Koroc.</p> <p>Eleven archaeological sites, Inventaire des sites archéologiques du Québec (ISAQ).</p> <p>Territory frequented by the endangered polar bear, COSEWIC (4,436.33 km²).</p> <p>All mining activities prohibited, including exploration; National Park (4,436.33 km²).</p>

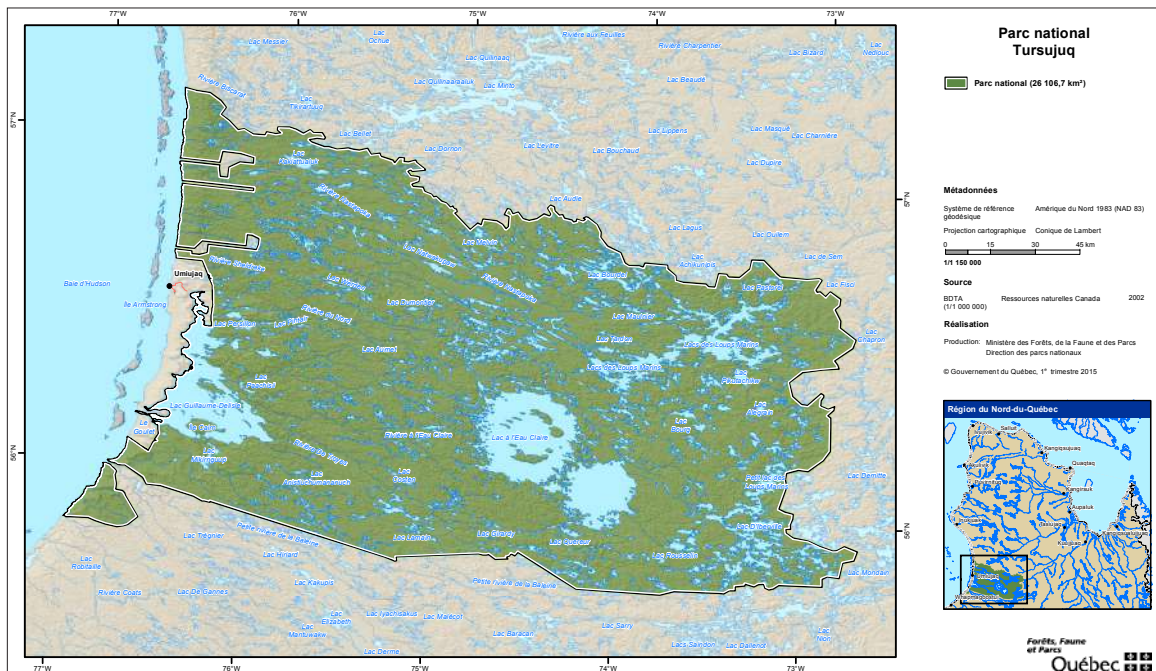


Parc national Kuururjuaq
 CREDIT: DOMINIC MORRIER

Parc national Tursujuq	
Status Year	2013
Area	25,819.48 km ²
Designation	National Park (Quebec)
Description	<p>Parc national Tursujuq is located 10 km east of the Northern Village of Umiujaq. This village is the main gateway to the National Park. It is also possible to access the park from Kuujuarapik and Whapmagoostui (southwestern part of the Kativik Region).</p> <p>Access: small boats and snowmobiles depending on the season; airplane in summer, cross-country skiing or dogsled in winter; there is a road between Umiujaq and the northern part of Lac Tasiujaq (car, truck, snowmobile, ATV).</p>
Geological province	Superior Province; Archean bedrock with small Paleozoic and Proterozoic bedrock areas (Lac Wiyâshâkimî and in the Hudson Bay coastal area)
Physiographic provinces and regions	<p>Provinces: La Grande Rivière Hills, Nord-du-Québec Central Plateau and Péninsule d'Ungava.</p> <p>Regions: Nastapoka Plateau, Grande rivière de la Baleine Plateau, Lac D'Iberville Hills and Lac Nedlouc Plateau.</p>
Bioclimatic domain	Dominantly shrub tundra with forest formations in more sheltered areas; landscape shaped by discontinuous permafrost, northern climate and forest fires.
Hydrography	<p>Seven watersheds (Sheldrake, du Nord, Nastapoka, Guérin, à l'Eau Claire, de Troyes and au Caribou rivers);</p> <p>Six large lakes (Petit lac des Loups Marins, des Loups Marins, Tasiujaq, D'Iberville, Bourdel, and Wiyâshâkimî).</p>
Uses, recreational and tourism interests	<p>The various areas of the park are defined as essential subsistence areas for JBNQA beneficiaries. Hunting, fishing, and trapping are part of the cultural heritage, identity, and economy of Indigenous communities.</p> <p>Natural, cultural, and archaeological heritage are of interest for science, history, education, and tourism.</p>
Rights, status, and usual activities	<p>Right to practise subsistence harvesting activities for JBNQA beneficiaries.</p> <p>One lease for wildlife conservation and protection (scientific research station for master's students).</p> <p>One lease for hydrometric measurements.</p> <p>Category II lands, JBNQA (3,754.67 km²).</p> <p>Category III lands, JBNQA (22,064.81 km²).</p> <p>National Park (Quebec), Parks Act (25,819.48 km²).</p> <p>Beaver reserve, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (25,819.48 km²).</p> <p>Wildlife habitat: fish habitat, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (unmapped).</p> <p>Canoeing/kayaking, Nastapoka and à l'Eau Claire rivers (233.6 km).</p> <p>Recreational and tourism activities: snowshoeing, cultural activities, fishing, paraskiing, cross-country skiing, dogsledding, archaeology, etc.</p>
Threatened species	<p>Four wildlife species that are endangered, vulnerable, or likely to be so designated: golden eagle, peregrine falcon (<i>anatum</i> or <i>tundrius</i> subspecies), harlequin duck, harbour seal (Lac des Loups Marins, Petit lac des Loups Marins) (presence confirmed).</p> <p>Twenty-one plant species that are endangered, vulnerable, or likely to be so designated: Round-leaved Bryum, Lake Grimsel Threadwort, Rocky Mountain Willowherb, Cylindrical Extinguisher Moss, coastal hook moss, flexible bloom moss, Blunt Frostwort, Lax Notchwort, Obovate Rock Moss, Obtuse Notchwort Small Macewort, Rounded Rustwort, hyaline liverwort, straw-coloured bog orchid, pipe nodding moss, Siberian Polypody, Staghorn Cinquefoil, Obtuse Peat Moss, Fine-leaved Erect-capsule Moss, Inclined Twisted Moss, Small Twisted Moss (presence confirmed).</p>

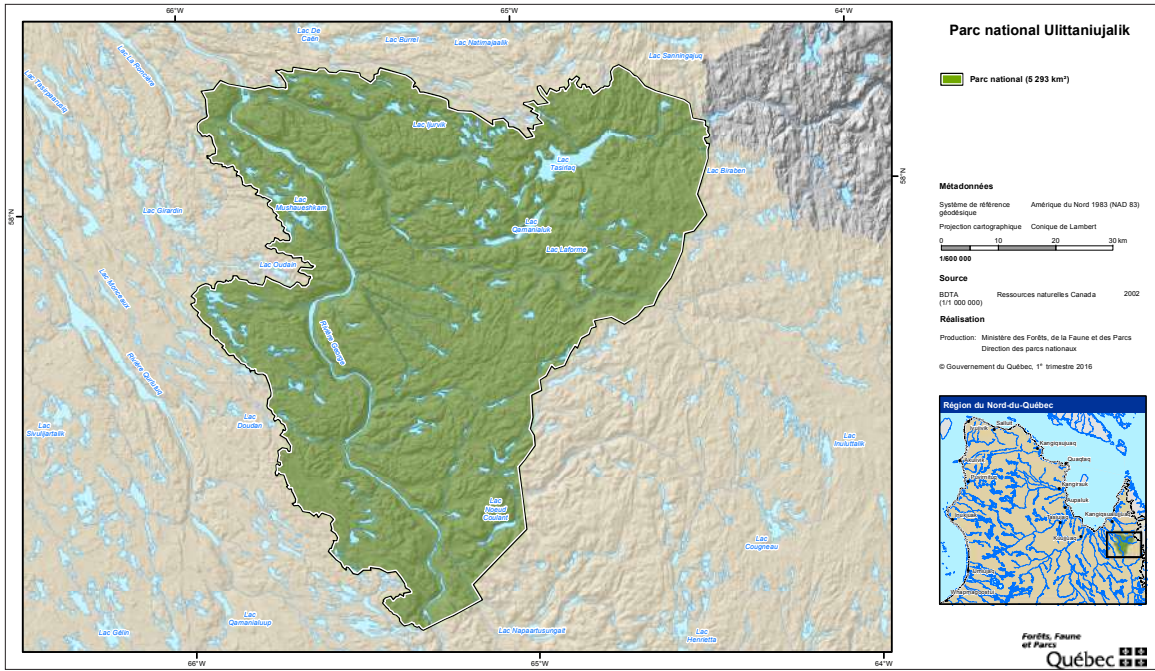
**Potential, projects,
and specific uses**

- One hundred archaeological sites (ISAQ).
- One archaeological area (4.03 km²).
- Territory frequented by the Rivière aux Feuilles caribou herd (25,819.48 km²).
- Territory frequented by the polar bear, an endangered species, COSEWIC (2,243.3 km²).
- Harbour seal habitat, an endangered species, COSEWIC (3,140.16 km²).
- Seven traplines, Cree community of Whapmagoostui, Cree Nation Government (18,781.65 km²)
- Four orphan mines.
- All mining activities prohibited, including exploration; National Park (25,819.48 km²).



Parc national Tursujuq
 CREDIT: LUCILE DROUINEAU

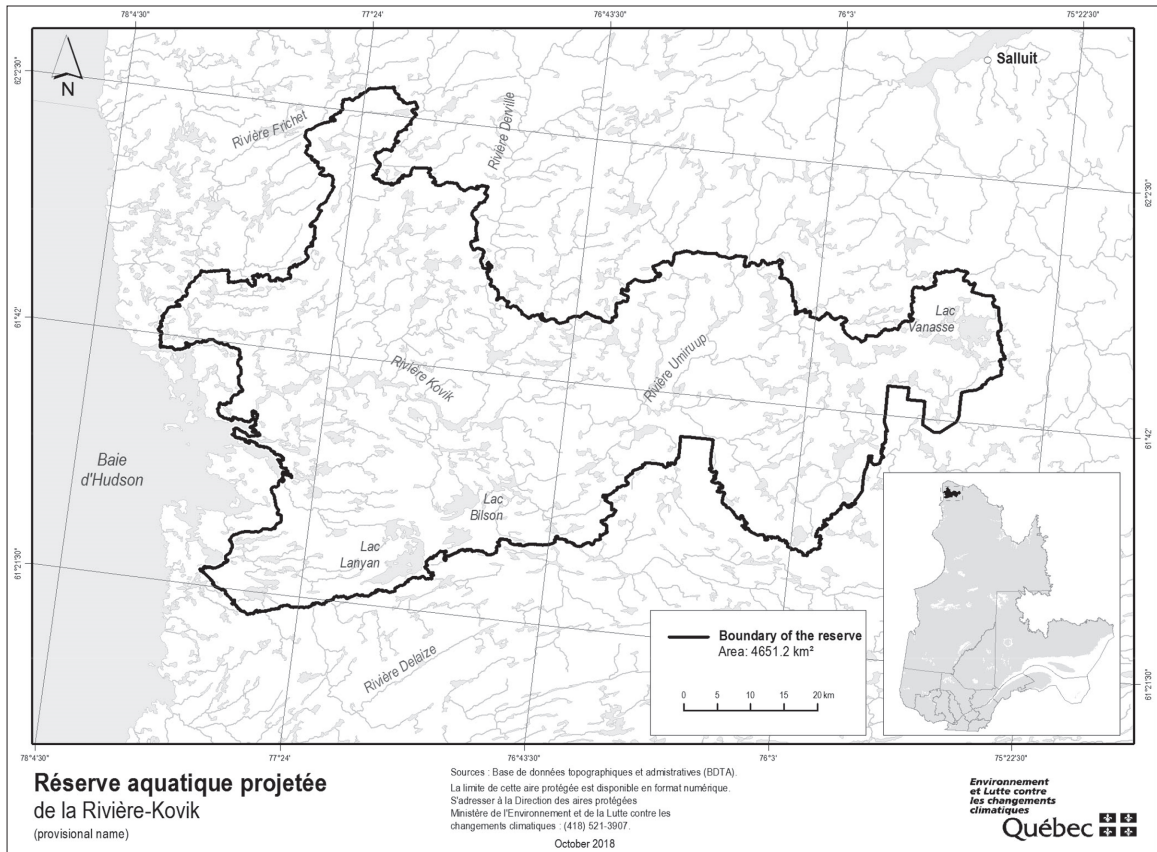
Parc national Ulittaniujalik	
Status Year	2016
Area	5,293 km ²
Designation	National Park (Québec)
Description	<p>Parc national Ulittaniujalik is located 120 km south of the Northern Village of Kangiqsualujjuaq and 150 km north of Kawawachikamach. Kangiqsualujjuaq, Kuujjuaq, and Kawawachikamach are the three gateways to the national park.</p> <p>Summer access: airplane and canoe (from Schefferville); winter access: snowmobile, cross-country skiing, and dog sled; rudimentary landing strips.</p>
Geological province	Churchill Province
Physiographic provinces and regions	<p>Provinces: Northern Labrador Highlands and a small area in the Ungava Bay Basin.</p> <p>Regions: Lower and Upper George Plateau and a small area in the Rivière à la Baleine Lowlands; landscapes include outstanding features such as the Monts Pyramides.</p>
Bioclimatic domain	Forest tundra: black spruce, barrens, lichens and shrubs.
Hydrography	The Rivière George watershed, which is a salmon river.
Uses, recreational and tourism interests	<p>The various areas of the park are defined as essential subsistence areas for JBNQA beneficiaries. Hunting, fishing and trapping are part of the cultural heritage, identity, and economy of Indigenous communities. Site of traditional, cultural, and spiritual importance to the Naskapi.</p> <p>The natural, cultural, and archaeological heritage are of interest for science, history, education, and tourism.</p>
Rights, status, and usual activities	<p>Right to practise subsistence harvesting activities for JBNQA and NEQA beneficiaries.</p> <p>Four outfitting permits without exclusive rights, annexed territories (121.04 km²).</p> <p>Category II Lands, JBNQA (445.18 km²).</p> <p>Category III Lands, JBNQA (4,806.04 km²).</p> <p>National Park (Quebec), <i>Parks Act</i> (5,251.22 km²).</p> <p>Wildlife habitat: caribou calving grounds north of the 52nd parallel, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (2,269.58 km²).</p> <p>Wildlife habitat: fish habitat, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (unmapped).</p> <p>Salmon river, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (Rivière George : 6.48 km²).</p> <p>Beaver reserve, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (5,251.22 km²).</p> <p>Recreational and tourism activities: snowshoeing, cultural activities, fishing, paraskiing, cross-country skiing, dogsledding, archaeology, etc.</p>
Threatened species	<p>Nine wildlife species that are endangered, vulnerable, or likely to be so designated: golden eagle, harlequin duck, peregrine falcon (<i>anatum</i> or <i>tundrius</i> subspecies), short-eared owl, bald eagle, rusty blackbird, least weasel, Myotis bat, polar bear (presence confirmed).</p> <p>Ten plant species that are endangered, vulnerable, or likely to be so designated: Clustered Lady's Mantle, Clubwort, Pointed Frostwort, Obovate Rock Moss, Boeck's Rustwort, Revolute Rustwort, Long-necked Nodding Moss, Small Four-toothed Moss, Knobby Earwort, Patch Earwort (presence confirmed)</p>
Potential, projects, and specific uses	<p>Eleven archaeological sites (ISAQ).</p> <p>Territory frequented by the polar bear, endangered species, COSEWIC (930.97 km²).</p> <p>Rivière George caribou herd (1,617.06 km²).</p> <p>All mining activities prohibited, including exploration; National Park (5,293 km²).</p>



Parc national Uittaniujalik
 CREDIT: ALAIN THIBault

PROPOSED AQUATIC RESERVE

Réserve aquatique projetée de la Rivière-Kovik	
Area	4,651.2 km ²
IUCN	Category II
Designation	Proposed Aquatic Reserve
Description	The Réserve aquatique projetée de la Rivière-Kovik is located 100 km north-east of the Northern Village of Akulivik.
Geological province	Churchill Province.
Physiographic province and region	Province: Péninsule d'Ungava. Region: Salluit Plateau.
Bioclimatic domain	Arctic, shrub, or herbaceous tundra: shrubs, mosses, and lichens. Some maritime salt marshes typical of the Low Arctic.
Wildlife	Terrestrial: Migratory caribou (Rivière aux Feuilles herd), Ungava lemming, Arctic hare, grey wolf, polar bear, arctic fox. Aquatic: lake herring, threespine and ninespine stickleback, lake whitefish, arctic char, lake trout. Avifauna: Canada goose, snow bunting, tundra swan, common eider, snowy owl, ptarmigan, snow goose.
Hydrography	Rivière Kovik Watershed.
Uses, recreational and tourism interests	The various areas of the proposed aquatic reserve are defined as essential subsistence areas for JBNQA beneficiaries. Hunting, fishing and trapping are part of the cultural heritage, identity, and economy of Indigenous communities. The natural, cultural, and archaeological heritage are of interest for science, history, education and tourism. Arctic char fishery, which is a valued resource for Inuit.
Rights, status, and usual activities	Right to practise subsistence harvesting activities for JBNQA beneficiaries. Arctic char fishing is regulated by the self-governance committee on harvesting activities (Nunavik Hunting Fishing Trapping Association). Partly on Category II lands, JBNQA. Beaver reserve, Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife. Proposed Aquatic Reserve, <i>Natural Heritage Conservation Act</i> . Wildlife habitat: fish habitat, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (unmapped).
Potential, projects, and specific uses	Territory frequented by the Rivière aux Feuilles caribou herd. Mining exploration prohibited; temporary suspension of staking and map designation rights.

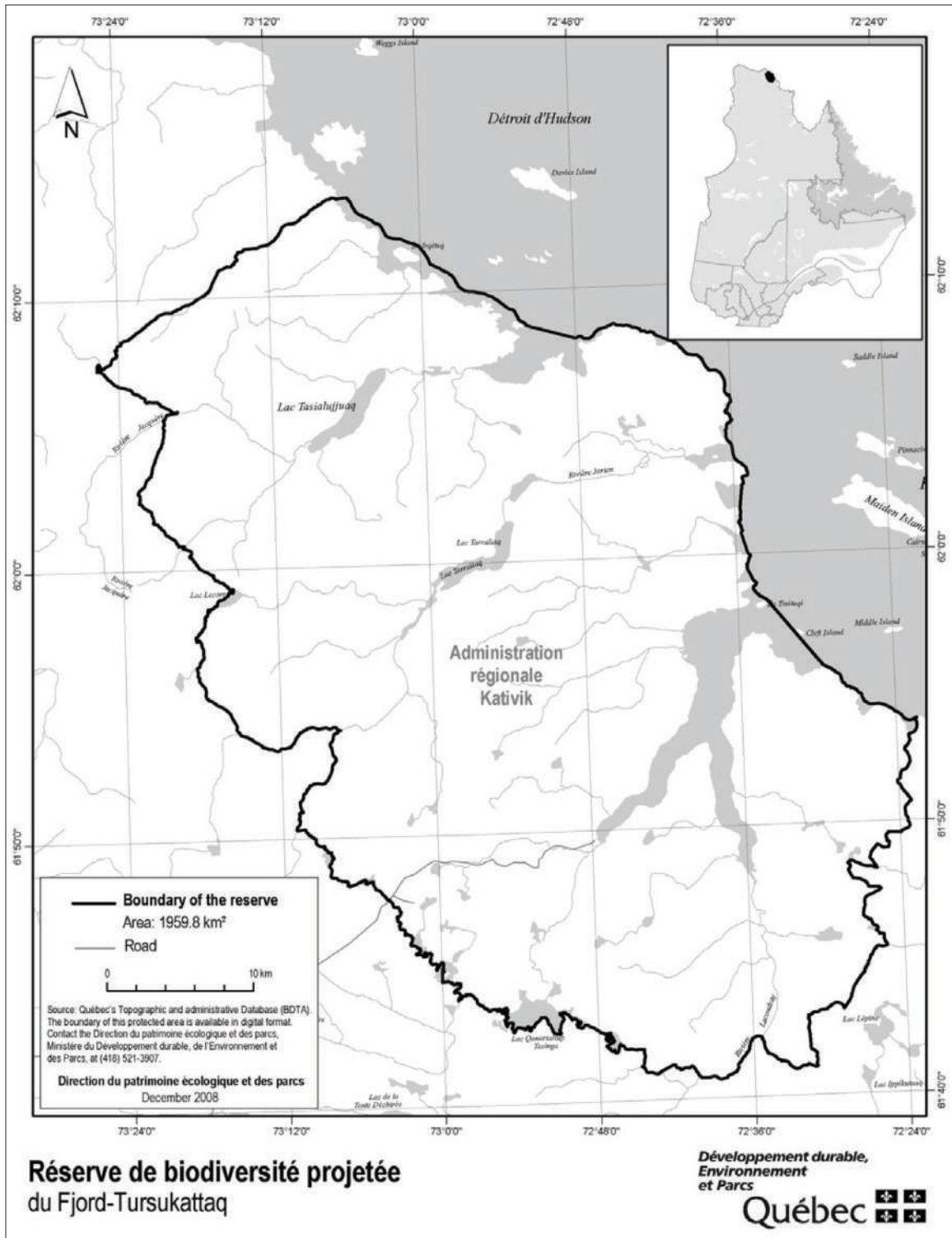


Réserve aquatique projetée de la Rivière-Kovik

CREDIT: CATHERINE PINARD

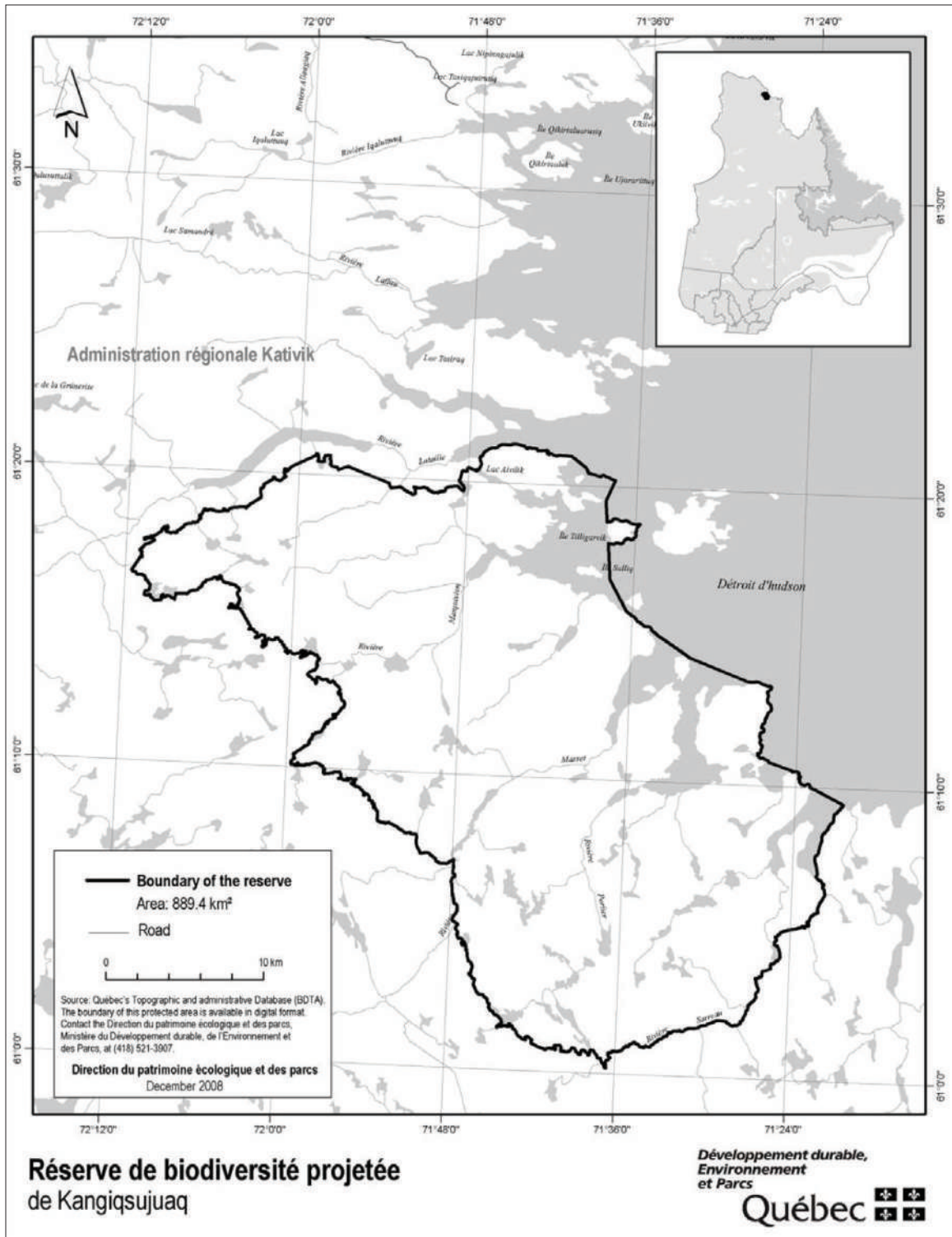
PROPOSED BIODIVERSITY RESERVES

Réserve de biodiversité projetée du Fjord-Tursukattaq	
Area	1,980.04 km ²
IUCN	Category II
Designation	Proposed Biodiversity Reserve
Description	The Réserve de biodiversité projetée du Fjord-Tursukattaq is located 31 km northwest of the Northern Village of Kangiqsujaq. Access: by land (snowmobile, dog sled), air, and water.
Geological province	Churchill Province
Physiographic province and region	Province: Péninsule d'Ungava. Region: Salluit Plateau.
Bioclimatic domain	Arctic or herbaceous tundra: sedges, grasses, mosses, and lichens.
Hydrography	The hydrographic network covers 10% of the area (188 km ²). Watersheds of the Rivières Jorian and Jacquère. Main water bodies: Douglas Harbour, Fjord Tursukattaq, Fjord Qanartalik, Lac Tarraliaq, Lac Tasialujjuaq, Rivière Jorian, Rivière Jacquère, Rivière Lacoudray.
Uses, recreational and tourism interests	The various areas of the proposed biodiversity reserve are defined as essential subsistence areas for the JBNQA beneficiaries. Hunting, fishing, and trapping are part of the cultural heritage, identity, and economy of Indigenous communities. Natural, cultural, and archaeological heritage are of interest for science, history, education, and tourism.
Rights, status, and usual activities	Right to practise subsistence harvesting activities for JBNQA beneficiaries. Category II Lands, JBNQA (984.70 km ²). Category III Lands, JBNQA National Park (Quebec), <i>Parks Act</i> (995.34 km ²). Beaver reserve, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (1,980.04 km ²). Proposed Biodiversity Reserve, <i>Natural Heritage Conservation Act</i> (1,980.04 km ²). Wildlife habitat: fish habitat, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (unmapped).
Threatened Species	One wildlife species that is endangered, vulnerable, or likely to be so designated: peregrine falcon (<i>anatum</i> or <i>tundrius</i> subspecies) (presence confirmed). Six plant species that are endangered, vulnerable, or likely to be so designated: Arctic Chickweed, Cut-leaved Fleabane, Hartz's Bluegrass, Flat-top Whitlow-grass, Northern Alkali Grass, Nuttall's Alkaligrass (presence confirmed).
Potential, projects, and specific uses	Sixty-five archaeological sites (ISAQ). One archaeological area, Ministère de la Culture et des Communications (384.16 km ²). Territory frequented by the Rivière aux Feuilles caribou herd (1,814.64 km ²). Mining exploration prohibited; territory temporarily withdrawn from staking and map designation (1,980.04 km ²).

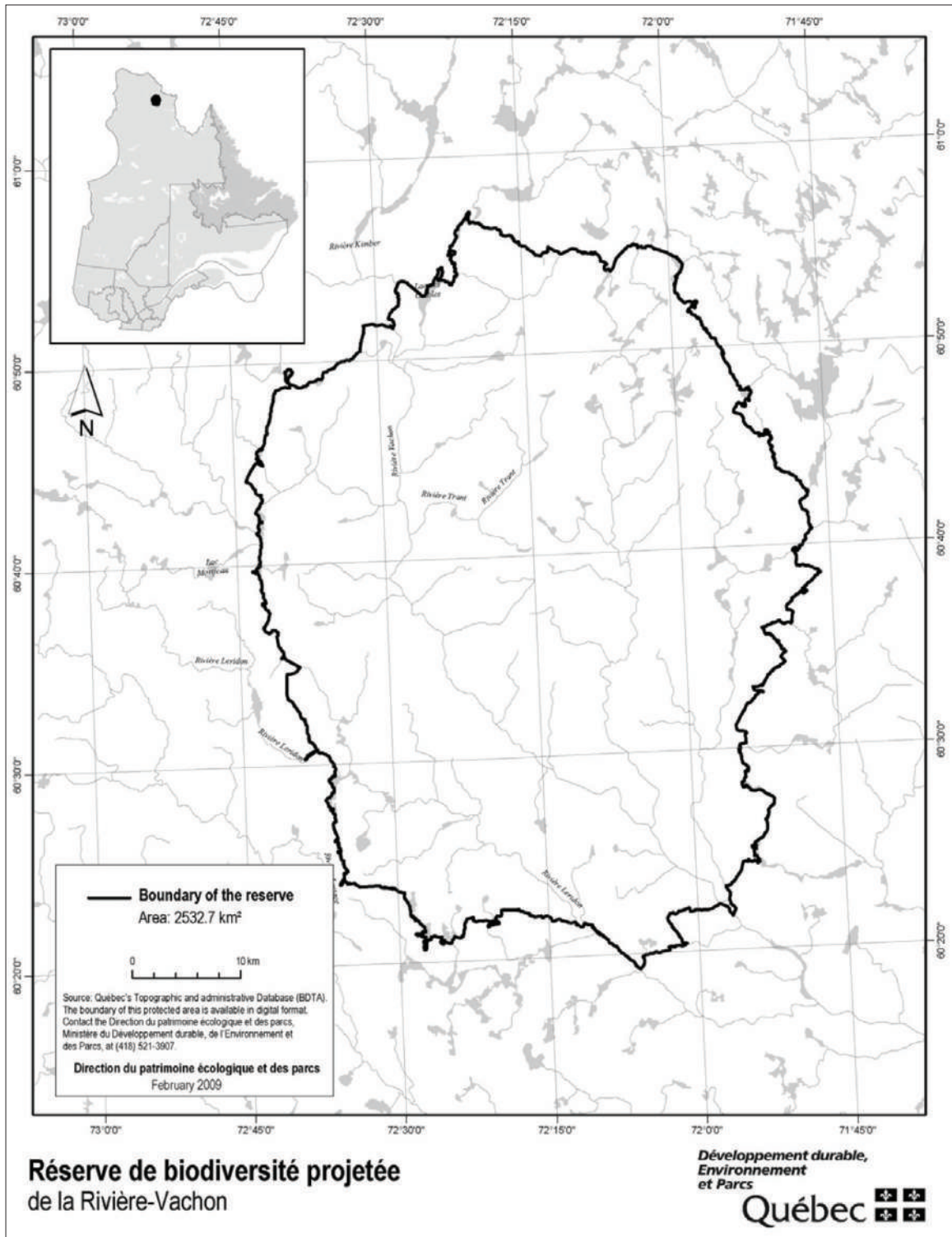


Réserve de biodiversité projetée de Kangiqsujuaq

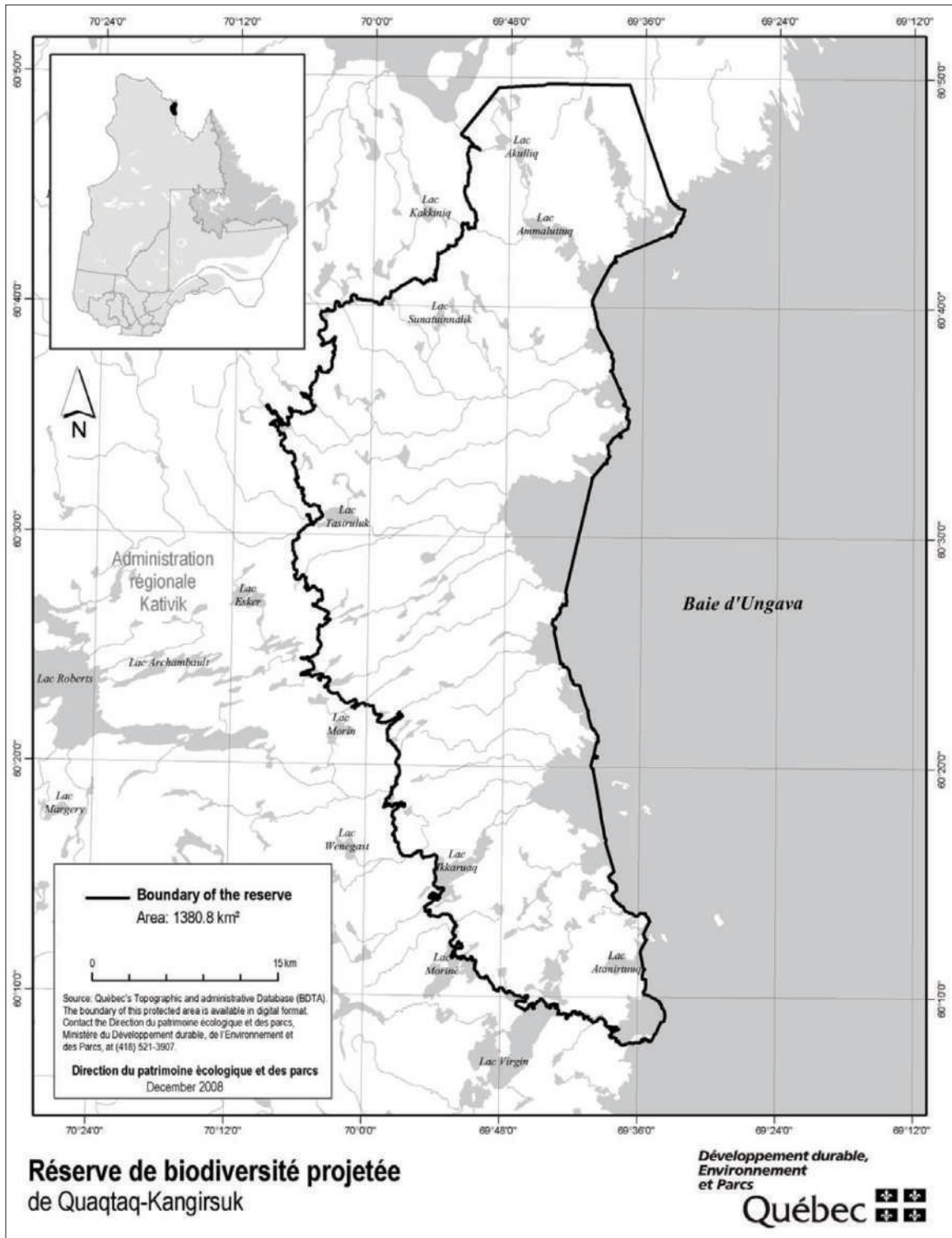
Area	894.71 km ²
IUCN	Category II
Designation	Proposed Biodiversity Reserve
Description	The Réserve de biodiversité projetée de Kangiqsujuaq is located 35 km from the Northern Village of Kangiqsujuaq and 135 km from the Northern Village of Quaqtaq. Access: by land (snowmobile, dog sled), air, and water.
Geological province	Superior Province
Physiographic province and region	Province: Péninsule d'Ungava. Region: Vachon Plateau.
Bioclimatic domain	Arctic or herbaceous tundra: sedges, grasses, mosses, and lichens.
Hydrography	Hydrographic network of the Rivière Lataille.
Uses, recreational and tourism interests	The various sectors of the proposed biodiversity reserve are defined as essential subsistence areas for JBNQA beneficiaries. Hunting, fishing, and trapping are part of the cultural heritage, identity, and economy of Indigenous communities. The natural, cultural, and archaeological heritage are of interest for science, history, education, and tourism (archaeological sites with petroglyphs unique in Quebec).
Rights, status, and usual activities	Right to practise subsistence harvesting activities for JBNQA beneficiaries. Category II Lands, JBNQA (339.38 km ²). Category III Lands, JBNQA National Park (Quebec), <i>Parks Act</i> (555.33 km ²). Beaver reserve, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (894.71 km ²). Proposed Biodiversity Reserve, <i>Natural Heritage Conservation Act</i> (894.71 km ²). Wildlife habitat: fish habitat, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (unmapped).
Potential, projects, and specific uses	Thirty archaeological sites (ISAQ). Territory frequented by the Rivière aux Feuilles caribou herd (818.14 km). Mining exploration prohibited; territory temporarily withdrawn from staking and map designation, temporary suspension of the granting of mining claims (894.71 km ²).



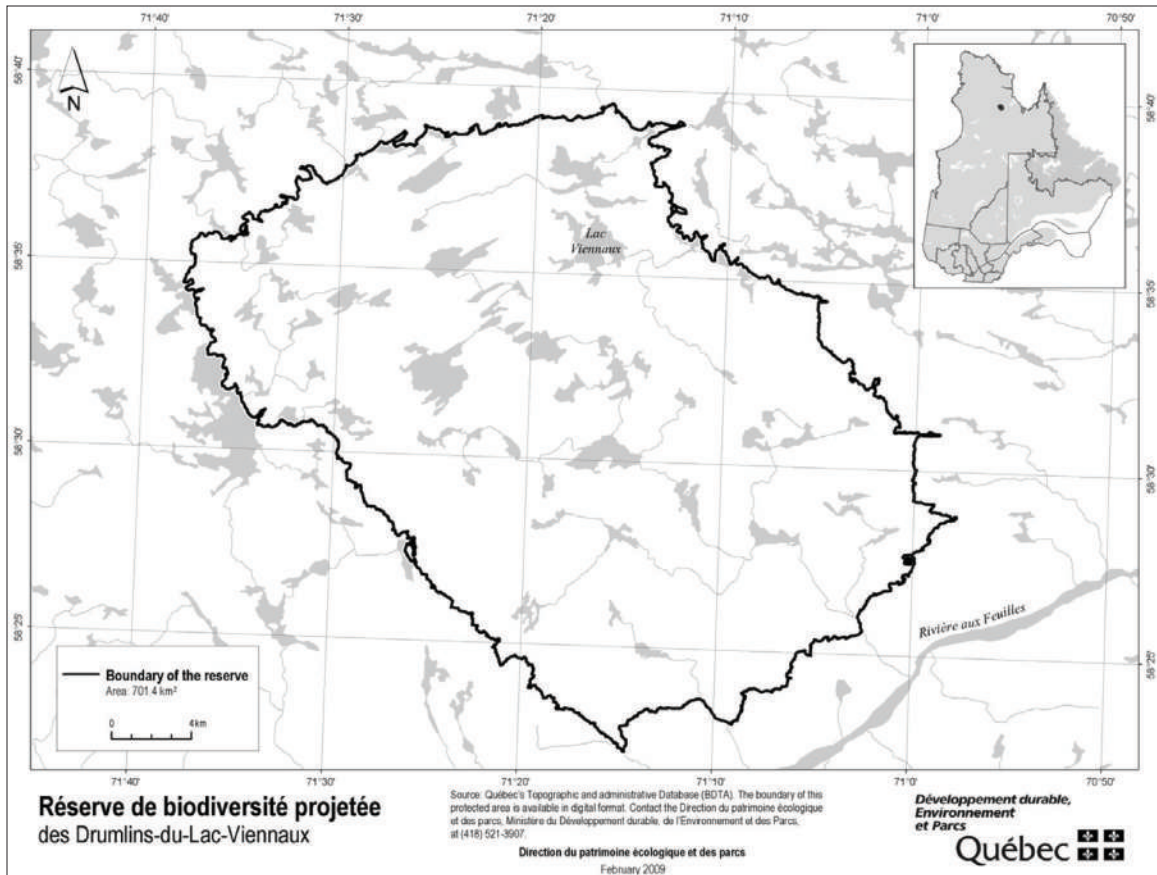
Réserve de biodiversité projetée de la Rivière-Vachon	
Area	2,540.68 km ²
IUCN	Category II
Designation	Proposed Biodiversity Reserve
Description	The Réserve de biodiversité projetée de la Rivière-Vachon is located 75 km south of the Northern Village of Kangiqsujaq and 112 km west of the Northern Village of Kangirsuk. Access: by land (snowmobile, dog sled), air, and water.
Geological province	Superior Province
Physiographic province and region	Province: Péninsule d'Ungava. Region: Vachon Plateau.
Bioclimatic domain	Arctic or shrub tundra: bryophytes and lichens.
Hydrography	Watershed of the Rivière Arnaud.
Uses, recreational and tourism interests	The various sectors of the proposed biodiversity reserve are defined as essential subsistence areas for JBNQA beneficiaries. Hunting, fishing, and trapping are part of the cultural heritage, identity, and economy of Indigenous communities. Natural, cultural, and archaeological heritage are of interest for science, history, education, and tourism.
Rights, status, and usual activities	Right to practise subsistence harvesting activities for JBNQA beneficiaries. Category II Lands, JBNQA (299.53 km ²). Category III Lands, JBNQA National Park (Quebec), <i>Parks Act</i> (2,241.15 km ²). Beaver reserve, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (2,540.68 km ²). Proposed Biodiversity Reserve, <i>Natural Heritage Conservation Act</i> (2,540.68 km ²). Wildlife habitat: caribou calving grounds north of the 52 nd parallel, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (2,525.03 km ²). Wildlife habitat: fish habitat, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (unmapped). Canoeing/kayaking: one circuit on the Rivière Vachon (150.17 km).
Potential, projects, and specific uses	Territory frequented by the Rivière aux Feuilles caribou herd (2,540.68 km ²). Mining exploration prohibited; territory temporarily withdrawn from staking and map designation (2,540.68 km ²).



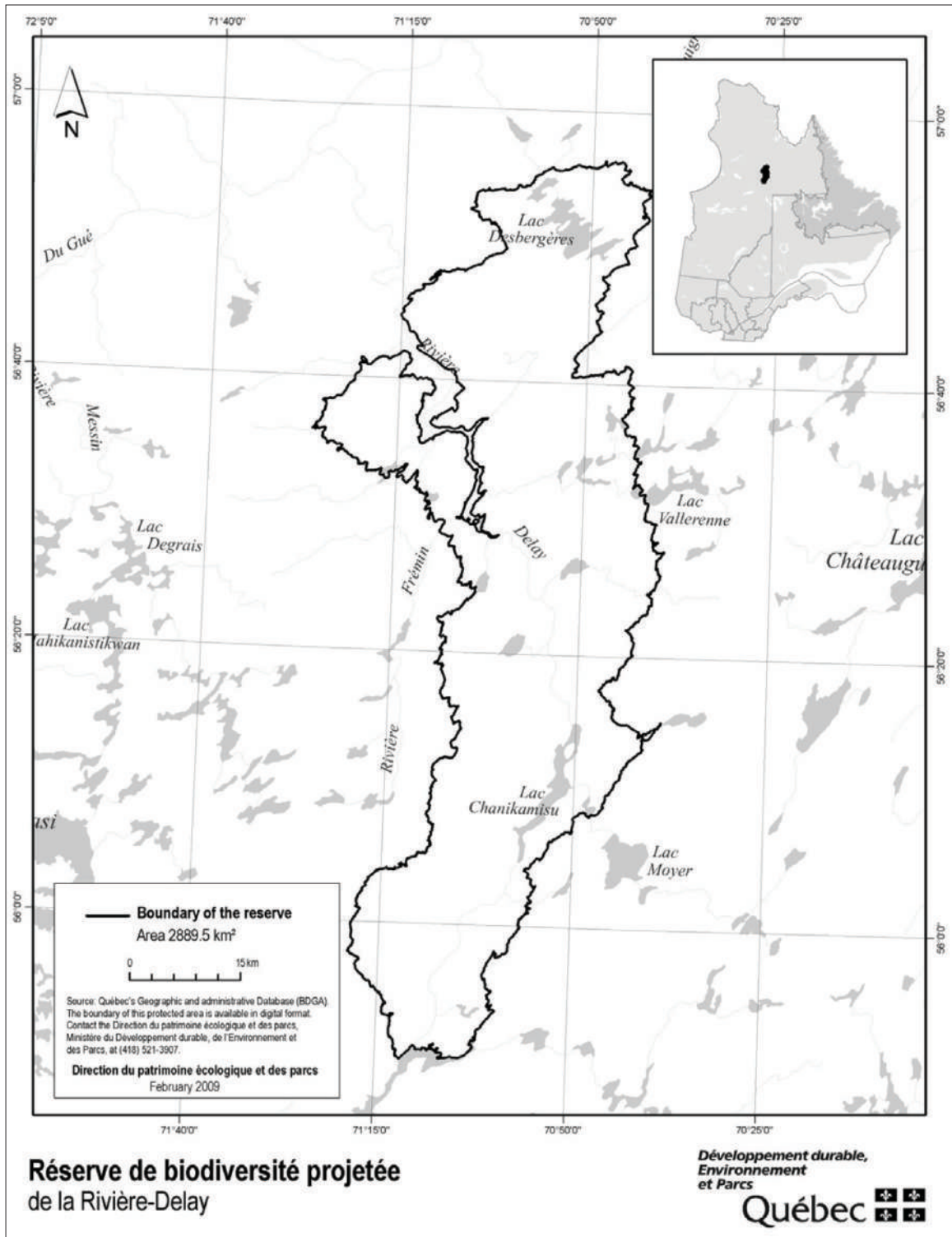
Réserve de biodiversité projetée de Quaqtq-Kangirsuk	
Area	1,382.83 km ²
IUCN	Category II
Designation	Proposed Biodiversity Reserve
Description	The Réserve de biodiversité projetée de Quaqtq-Kangirsuk is located between the Northern Villages of Quaqtq and Kangirsuk (40 km). Access: land (snowmobile, dog sled), air, and water.
Geological province	Churchill Province.
Physiographic province and region	Province: Péninsule d'Ungava. Region: Vachon Plateau.
Bioclimatic domain	Arctic or herbaceous tundra: sedges, grasses, mosses, and lichens.
Hydrography	Watersheds of the Gadois and Garnier rivers.
Uses, recreational and tourism interests	The various sectors of the proposed biodiversity reserve are defined as essential subsistence areas for JBNQA beneficiaries. Hunting, fishing, and trapping are part of the cultural heritage, identity, and economy of Indigenous communities. Natural, cultural, and archaeological heritage are of interest for science, history, education, and tourism.
Rights, status, and usual activities	Right to practise subsistence harvesting activities for JBNQA beneficiaries. Category II Lands, JBNQA (759.86 km ²). Category III Lands, JBNQA National Park (Quebec), <i>Parks Act</i> (622.97 km ²). Beaver reserve, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (1,382.83 km ²). Proposed Biodiversity Reserve, <i>Natural Heritage Conservation Act</i> (1,382.83 km ²). Wildlife habitat: fish habitat, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (unmapped).
Threatened species	One endangered, vulnerable, or likely to be so designated wildlife species: peregrine falcon (<i>anatum</i> or <i>tundrius</i> subspecies) (presence confirmed)
Potential, projects, and specific uses	Sixty-two archaeological sites (ISAQ). Nineteen archaeological areas (41.97 km ²). Territory frequented by the Rivière aux Feuilles caribou herd (563.93 km ²). Mining exploration prohibited; territory temporarily withdrawn from staking and map designation (1,382.83 km ²).



Réserve de biodiversité projetée des Drumlins-du-Lac-Viennaux	
Area	697.40 km ²
IUCN	Category II
Designation	Proposed Biodiversity Reserve
Description	The Réserve de biodiversité projetée des Drumlins-du-Lac-Viennaux is located 85 km south-west of the Northern Village of Tasiujaq. Access: land (snowmobile, dog sled), air, and water.
Geological province	Superior Province
Physiographic province and region	Province: Péninsule d'Ungava. Region: Lac Faribault Plateau.
Bioclimatic domain	Arctic or shrub tundra: willow, dwarf birch, grasses, mosses, and lichens. Some stands of black spruce in the northwestern sector.
Hydrography	Watershed of the Rivière aux Feuilles. Numerous small lakes and rivers. The entire hydrographic network flows into the Rivière aux Feuilles located 10 km south of the proposed biodiversity reserve.
Uses, recreational and tourism interests	The various sectors of the proposed biodiversity reserve are defined as essential subsistence areas for JBNQA beneficiaries. Hunting, fishing, and trapping are part of the cultural heritage, identity, and economy of Indigenous communities. Natural, cultural, and archaeological heritage are of interest for science, history, education, and tourism.
Rights, status, and usual activities	Right to practise subsistence harvesting activities for JBNQA beneficiaries. One outfitting permit without exclusive rights, annexed territories (241.68 km ²). Category III Lands, JBNQA (697.40 km ²). Beaver reserve, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (697.40 km ²). Proposed Biodiversity Reserve, <i>Natural Heritage Conservation Act</i> (697.40 km ²). Wildlife habitat: fish habitat, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (unmapped).
Potential, projects, and specific uses	Territory frequented by the Rivière aux Feuilles caribou herd (697.40 km ²). Mining exploration prohibited; territory temporarily withdrawn from staking and map designation (697.40 km ²).

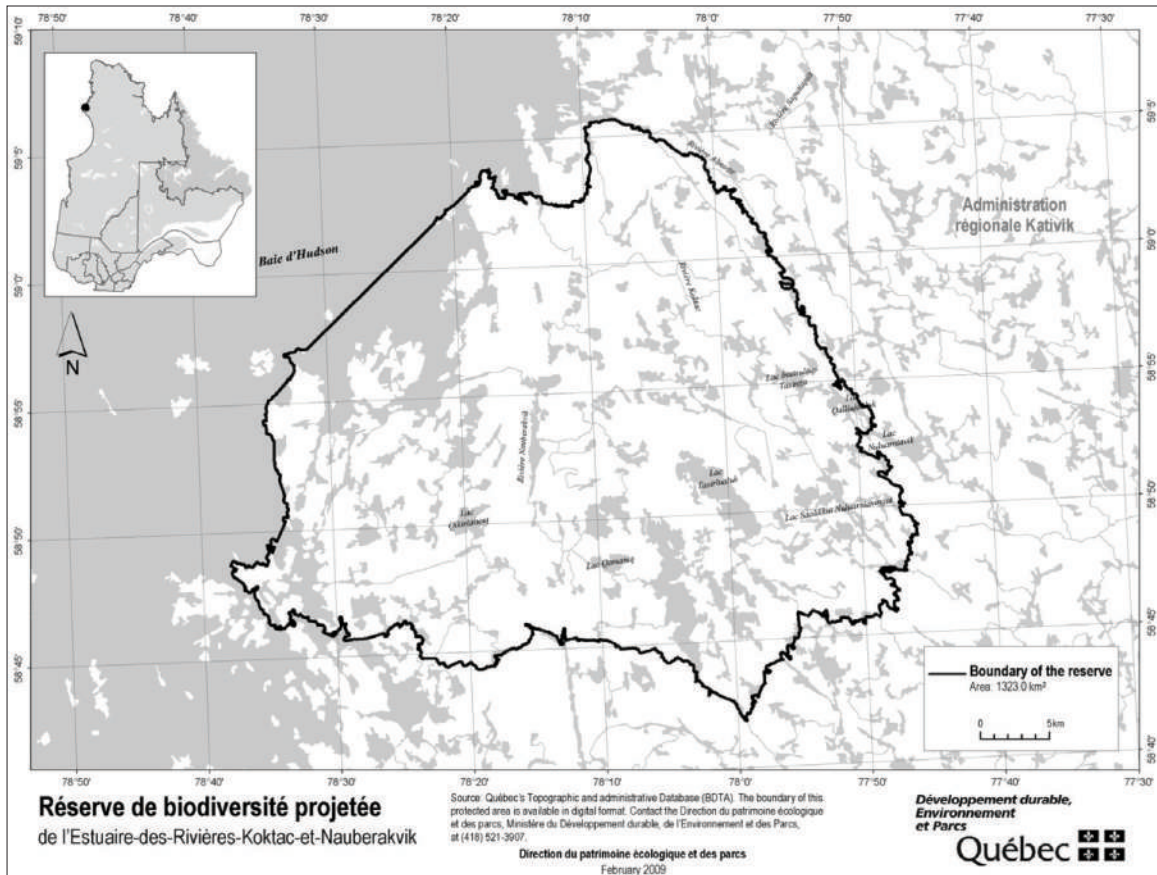


Réserve de la biodiversité projetée de la Rivière-Delay	
Area	2,856.37 km ²
IUCN	Category II
Designation	Proposed Biodiversity Reserve
Description	The Réserve de biodiversité projetée de la Rivière-Delay is located 230 km southwest of the Northern Village of Kuujjuaq and northwest of the Village of Kawawachikamach. Access: by land (snowmobile, dog sled), air, and water.
Geological province	Superior Province
Physiographic province and regions	Province: Nord-du-Québec Central Plateau. Regions: Lac Châteauguay Plateau and Lac D'iberville Hills.
Bioclimatic domain	Forest tundra; barren lands and forest formations in more sheltered areas; landscape shaped by forest fires, northern climate, and discontinuous permafrost.
Hydrography	Rivière Koksoak watershed. Rivière Delay is the main tributary of the area. The river widens to Lac Chanikamisu and then flows into the Rivière Koksoak.
Uses, recreational and tourism interests	The various areas of the proposed biodiversity reserve are defined as essential subsistence areas for JBNQA and NEQA beneficiaries. Hunting, fishing, and trapping are part of the cultural heritage, identity, and economy of Indigenous communities. Natural, cultural, and archaeological heritage are of interest for science, history, education, and tourism.
Rights, status, and usual activities	Right to practise subsistence harvesting activities for JBNQA and NEQA beneficiaries. Three leases for lodging in outfitters without exclusive rights. One permit for an outfitting operation without exclusive rights, annexed territories (555.99 km ²). Category III Lands, JBNQA (2,856.37 km ²). Proposed Biodiversity Reserve, <i>Natural Heritage Conservation Act</i> (2,856.37 km ²). Beaver reserve, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (2,856.37 km ²). Salmon river, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> , Quebec Fishery Regulations (Rivière Delay: 13.98 km ²). Wildlife habitat: fish habitat, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (unmapped). Canoeing/kayaking: one circuit (Rivière Delay: 157.14 km).
Threatened species	One wildlife species that is endangered, vulnerable, or likely to be so designated: short-eared owl (presence confirmed).
Potential, projects, and specific uses	Territory frequented by the Rivière aux Feuilles caribou herd (2,856.37 km ²). Mining exploration prohibited; territory temporarily withdrawn from staking and map designation (2,856.37 km ²).



Réserve de biodiversité projetée de l'Estuaire-des-Rivières-Koktac-et-Nauberakvik

Area	1,316.54 km ²
IUCN	Category II
Designation	Proposed Biodiversity Reserve
Description	The Réserve de biodiversité projetée de l'Estuaire-des-Rivières-Koktac-et-Nauberakvik is located 25 km north of the Northern Village of Inukjuak. Access: land (snowmobile, dog sled), air, and water.
Geological province	Superior Province
Physiographic province and region	Province: Péninsule d'Ungava. Region: Puvirnituk Lowlands; numerous lakes and rocky outcrops with low relief and glacial deposits.
Bioclimatic domain	Arctic or shrub tundra: shrubs, lichens, and mosses.
Hydrography	Downstream portion of the Koktac, Nauberakvik, and Alinotte rivers; the proposed biodiversity reserve is located in all three watersheds; lakes comprise 24% of the proposed reserve.
Uses, recreational and tourism interests	The various areas of the proposed biodiversity reserve are defined as critical subsistence areas for JBNQA beneficiaries. Hunting, fishing, and trapping are part of the cultural heritage, identity, and economy of Indigenous communities. Natural, cultural, and archaeological heritage are of interest for science, history, education, and tourism.
Rights, status, and usual activities	Right to practise subsistence harvesting activities for JBNQA beneficiaries. One permit for an outfitter without exclusive rights (1,139.21 km ²). Category II Lands, JBNQA (1,138.88 km ²). Category III Lands, JBNQA National Park (Quebec), <i>Parks Act</i> (177.66 km ²). Beaver reserve, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (1,316.54 km ²). Proposed Biodiversity Reserve, <i>Natural Heritage Conservation Act</i> (1,316.54 km ²). Wildlife habitat: fish habitat, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (unmapped).
Potential, projects, and specific uses	Four archaeological sites (ISAQ). Territory frequented by the Rivière aux Feuilles caribou herd (1,316.54 km ²). Mining exploration prohibited; territory temporarily withdrawn from staking and map designation (1,316.54 km ²).

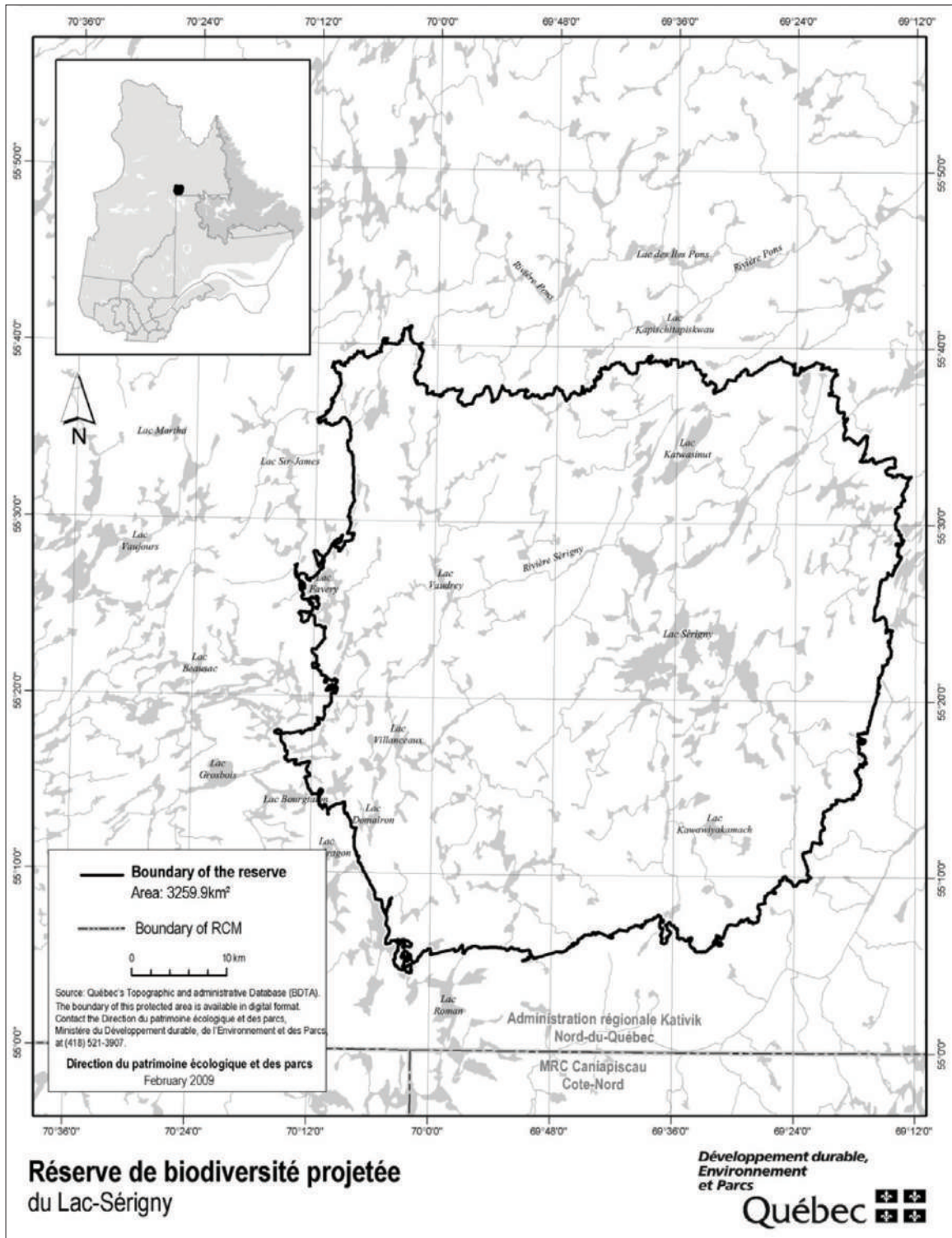


Réserve de biodiversité projetée de l'Estuaire-des-Rivières-Koktac-et-Nauberakvik

CREDIT: MELCC

Réserve de biodiversité projetée du Lac-Sérigny

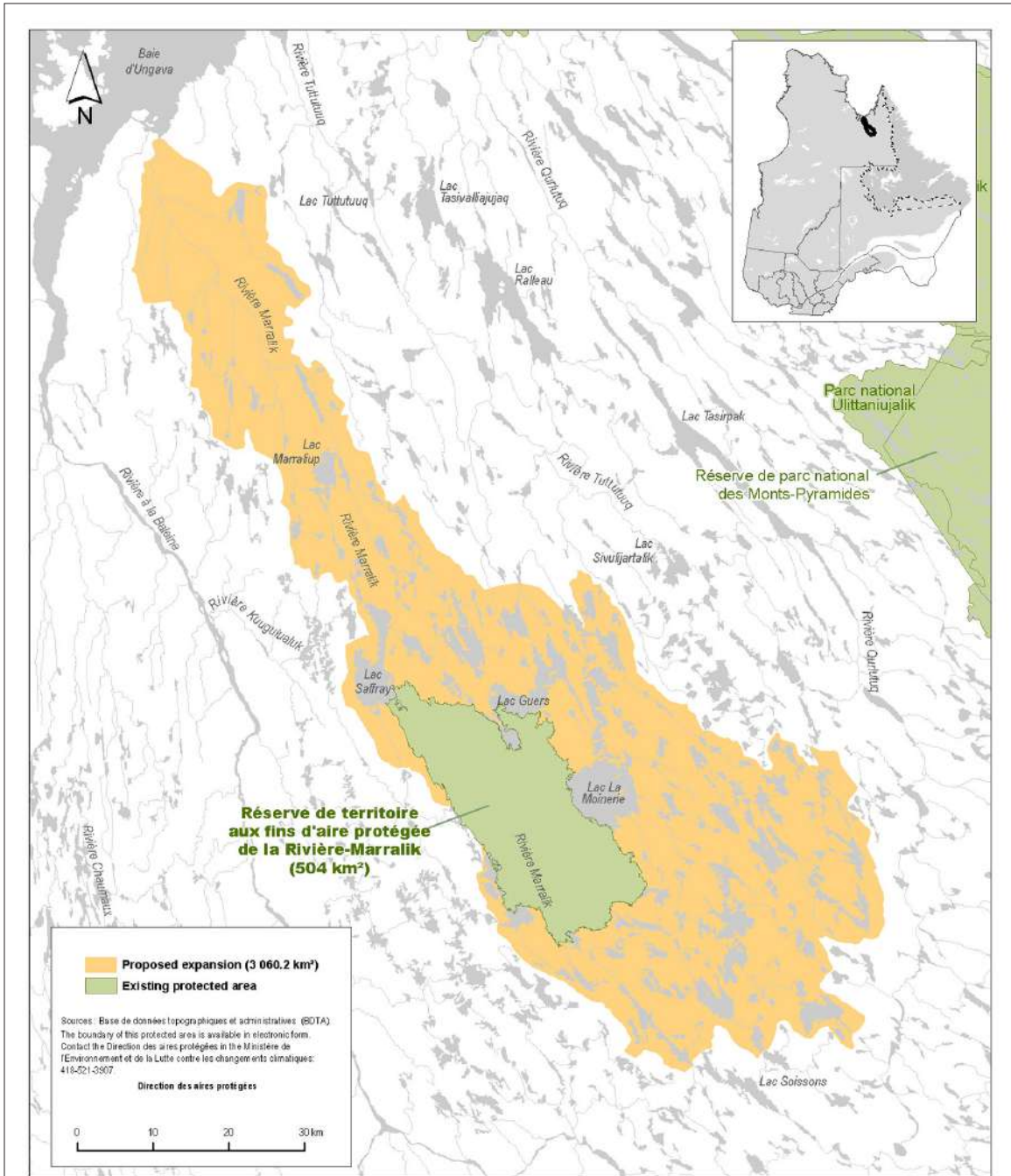
Area	3,216.67 km ²
IUCN	Category III
Designation	Proposed Biodiversity Reserve
Description	The Réserve de biodiversité projetée du Lac-Sérigny is located 200 km northwest of Schefferville and Kawawachikamach. Access: by land (snowmobile, dog sled), air, and water.
Geological province	Superior Province
Physiographic province and region	Province: Nord-du-Québec Central Plateau. Region: Lac Sérigny Plateau.
Bioclimatic domain	Forest tundra; mosaic of barren lands and forest formations in more sheltered areas; forest landscape shaped by northern climate and discontinuous permafrost.
Hydrography	Rivière Caniapiscou watershed; a small portion of the western sector is part of the Grande Rivière de la Baleine watershed; the Rivière Serigny flows through the proposed biodiversity reserve and into the Rivière Caniapiscou.
Uses, recreational and tourism interests	The various sectors of the proposed biodiversity reserve are defined as essential subsistence areas for JBNQA and NEQA beneficiaries. Hunting, fishing, and trapping are part of the cultural heritage, identity, and economy of Indigenous communities. Natural, cultural, and archaeological heritage are of interest for science, history, education, and tourism.
Rights, status, and usual activities	Right to practise subsistence harvesting activities for JBNQA and NEQA beneficiaries Four leases for lodging in outfitters without exclusive rights. Five operating permits for outfitters without exclusive rights, annexed territories (598.81 km ²). Category III Lands, JBNQA, National Park (Quebec), <i>Parks Act</i> (3,216.67 km ²). Proposed Biodiversity Reserve, <i>Natural Heritage Conservation Act</i> (3,216.67 km ²). Beaver reserve, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (3,216.67 km ²). Wildlife habitat: fish habitat, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (unmapped).
Potential, projects, and specific uses	Mining exploration prohibited; territory temporarily withdrawn from staking and map designation (3,216.67 km ²).



**Réserve de biodiversité projetée
du Lac-Sérigny**

TERRITORIAL RESERVES FOR PROTECTED AREA PURPOSES

Réserve de territoire aux fins d'aire protégée de la Rivière-Marralik	
Area	3,559 km ²
IUCN	Category II
Designation	Territorial reserve for protected area purposes. This is a temporary administrative designation until legal protection status is granted.
Description	The Réserve de territoire aux fins d'aire protégée de la Rivière-Marralik is located approximately 54 km east of the Northern Village of Kuujjuaq and approximately 91 km from the Northern Village of Kangiqsualujjuaq.
Geological province	Orogène du Nouveau-Québec (Churchill Province).
Physiographic province and region	Province: Ungava Bay Basin. Region: Rivière à la Baleine Lowlands.
Bioclimatic domain	Forest tundra, open canopy forest (spruce stands and lichens). Low Arctic Ecozone.
Wildlife	Important fish habitat, used for traditional activities (trout, whitefish, etc.).
Hydrography	The entire Rivière Marralik is located within the Territorial reserve for protected area purposes.
Uses, recreational and tourism interests	Important area for Inuit traditional activities, especially fishing.
Rights, status, and usual activities	Right to practise subsistence harvesting activities for JBNQA and NEQA beneficiaries. Partly on Category II lands of Kuujjuaq, JBNQA. Protected area project, <i>Natural Heritage Conservation Act</i> . Wildlife habitat: fish habitat, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (unmapped), Beluga whale sanctuary at the mouth of the Rivière Marralik (1986).
Potential, projects, and specific uses	Territory frequented by the Rivière aux Feuilles caribou herd. Administratively withdrawn from all industrial natural resource exploitation activities (forestry, mining, or energy activities). Mining exploration prohibited; temporary suspension of mining claims.
Latitude and longitude (centroid)	57.550942 N 66.730388 W



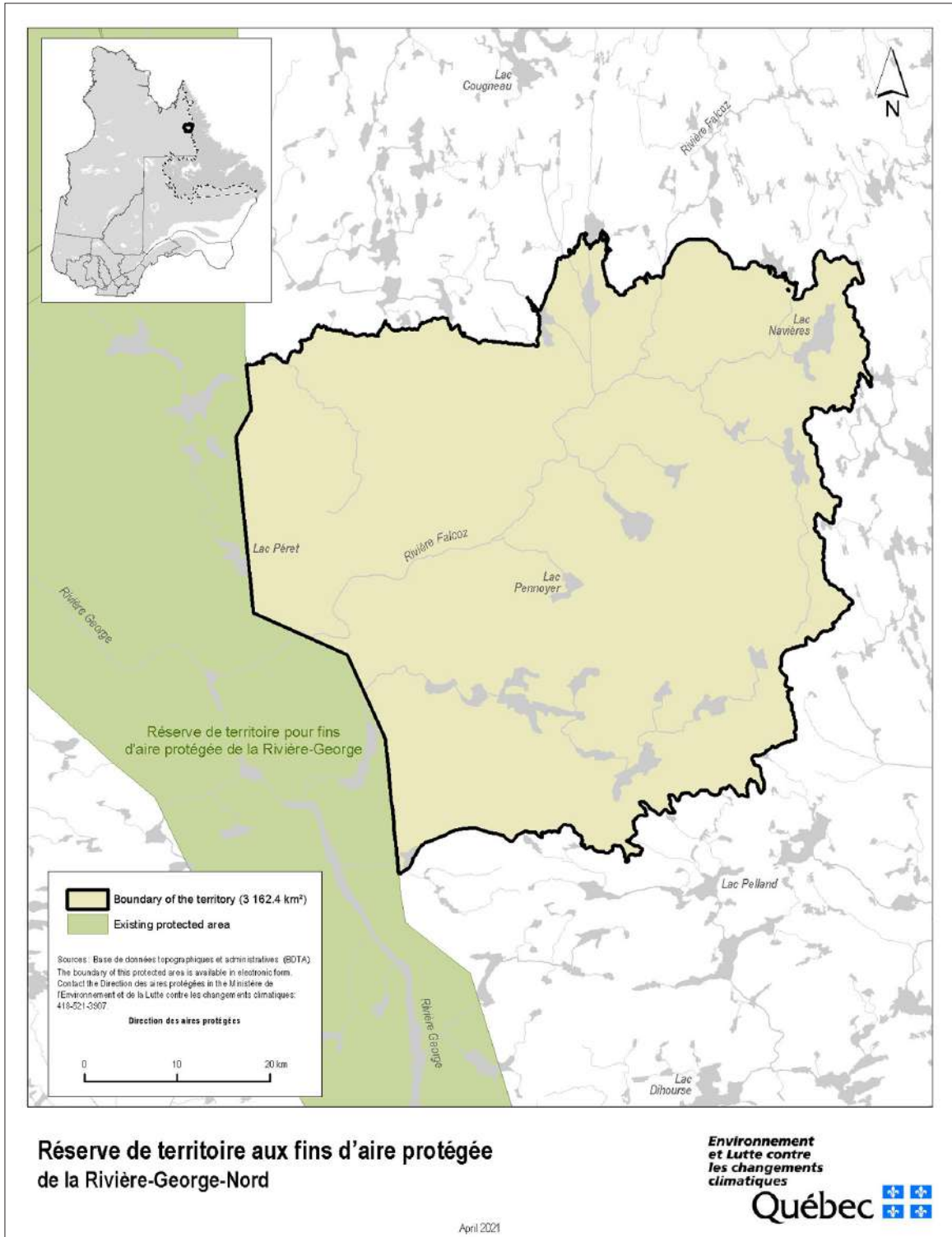
**Réserve de territoire aux fins d'aire protégée
de la Rivière-Marralik
(3 564 km²)**

April 2021

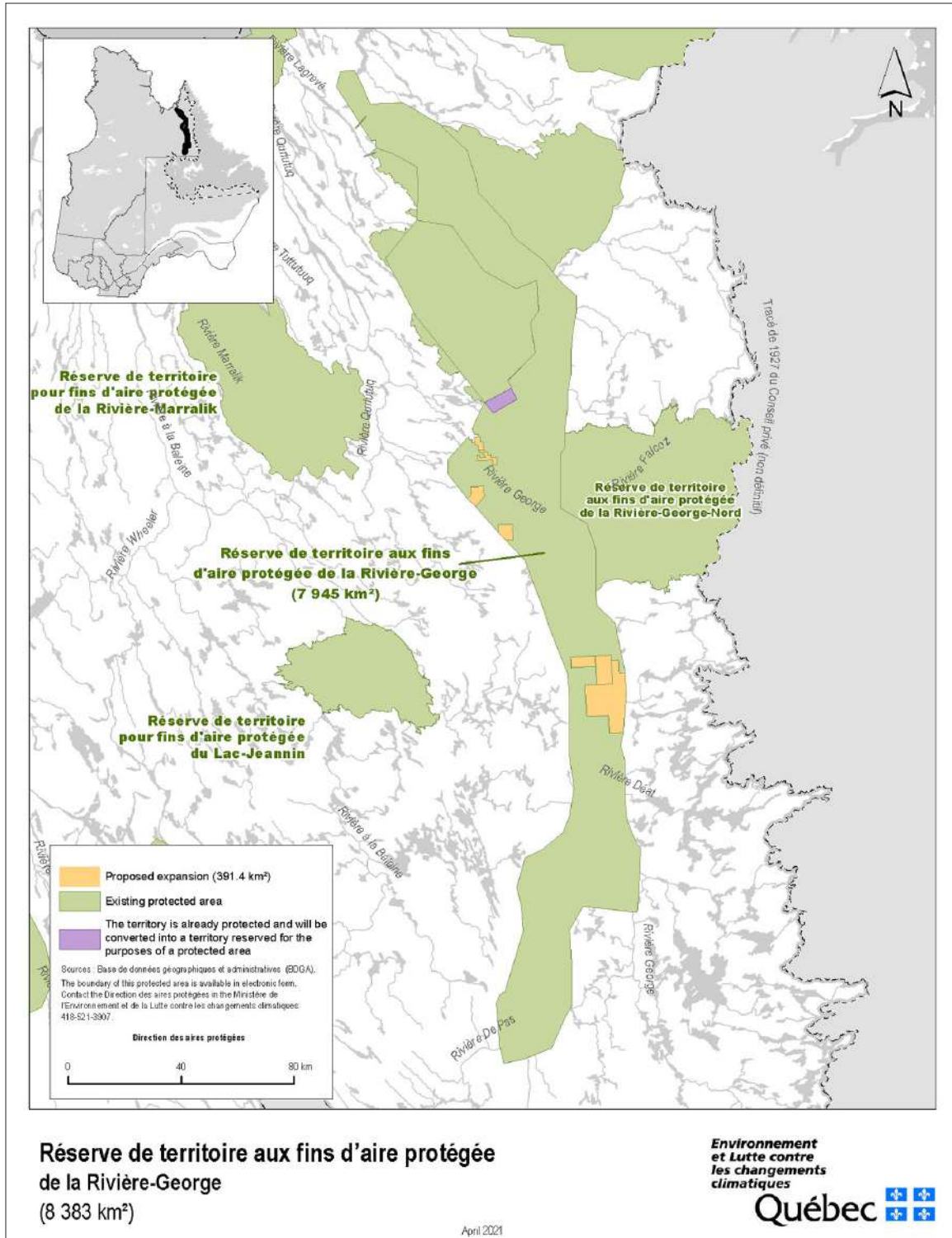
**Environnement
et Lutte contre
les changements
climatiques**



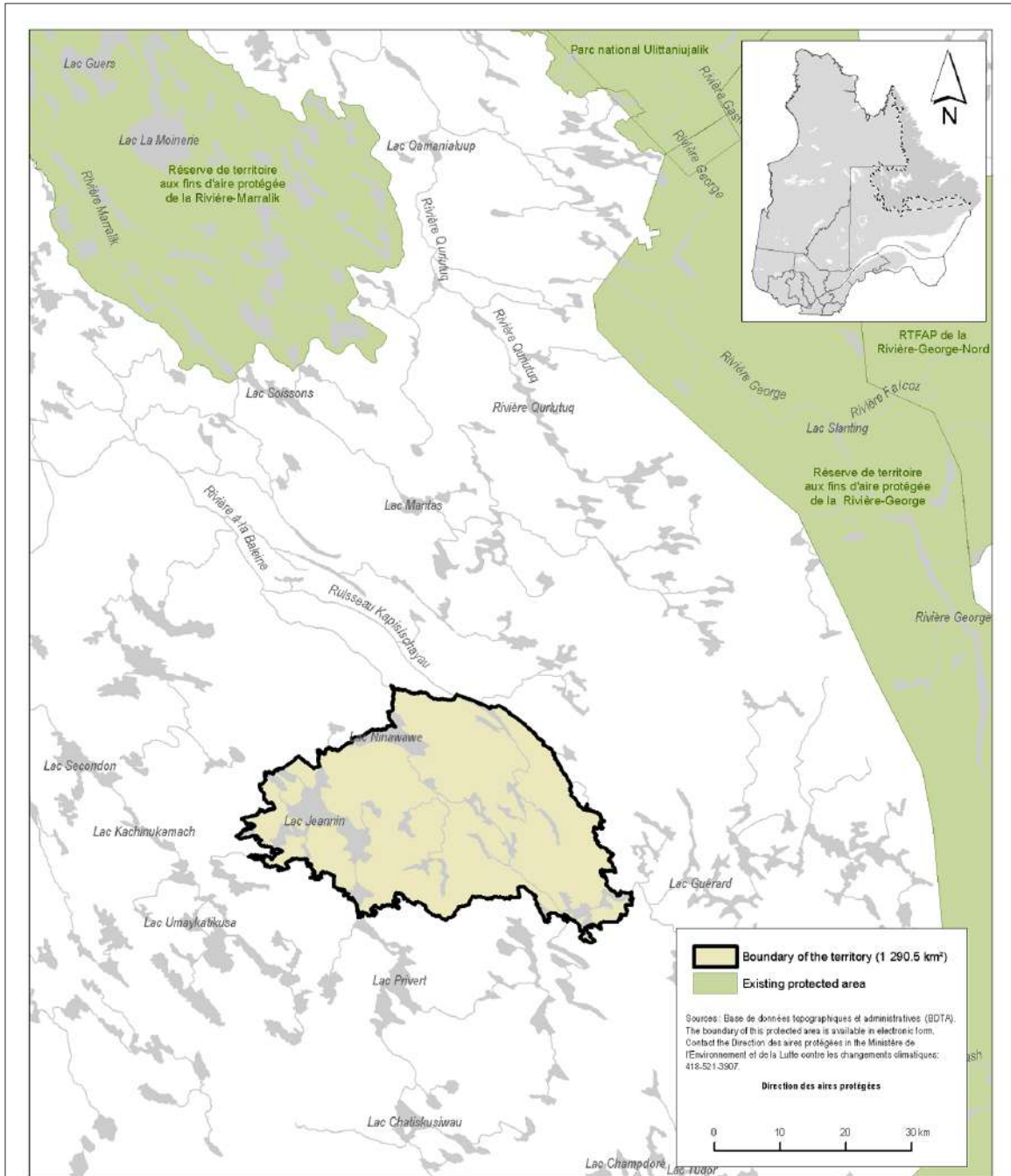
Réserve de territoire aux fins d'aire protégée de la Rivière-George-Nord	
Area	3,162 km ²
IUCN	Category II
Designation	Territorial reserve for protected area purposes. This is a temporary administrative designation until legal protection status is granted.
Description	The Réserve de territoire aux fins d'aire protégée de la Rivière-George-Nord is located 177.8 km east of the Rivière George.
Geological province	Orogène des Torngat (Churchill Province).
Physiographic province and regions	Province: Northern Labrador Highlands. Regions: Upper George Plateau et Lower George Plateau.
Bioclimatic domain	Forest tundra (Low Arctic Ecozone).
Wildlife	Located on a traditional calving ground for the Rivière George caribou herd.
Hydrography	Located east of the Rivière George but provides additional protection to its watershed.
Uses, recreational and tourism interests	Located near the Rivière George, which is known for its sport fishing (e.g., salmon fishing). Important area for traditional Inuit and Naskapi activities.
Rights, status, and usual activities	Right to practise subsistence harvesting activities for JBNQA and NEQA beneficiaries. Public lands. Protected area project, <i>Natural Heritage Conservation Act</i> . Located on a traditional calving ground of the Rivière George caribou herd.
Potential, projects, and specific uses	Territory frequented by the Rivière George caribou herd. Administratively withdrawn from all industrial natural resource exploitation activities (forestry, mining, or energy activities). Mining exploration prohibited; temporary suspension of the granting of mining claims.
Latitude and longitude (centroid)	57.005459 N 64.358719 W



Réserve de territoire aux fins d'aire protégée de la Rivière-George	
Area	8,383 km ²
IUCN	Category II
Designation	Territorial reserve for protected area purposes. This is a temporary administrative designation until legal protection status is granted.
Description	The Réserve de territoire aux fins d'aire protégée de la Rivière-George is elongated from north to south. The northern tip is located approximately 35 km south of the Northern Village of Kangiqsualujjuaq while the southern tip is located approximately 85 km east of Kawawachikamach.
Geological province	Sub-province of the Zone Noyau (Churchill Province).
Physiographic provinces and regions	Provinces: Ungava Bay Basin and Northern Labrador Highlands. Regions: Lower and Upper George Plateau, Mistastin Hills, Rivière à la Baleine Lowlands, and De Pas Hills.
Bioclimatic domain	Transition from the spruce-lichen bioclimatic domain to the forest and shrub tundra domain.
Wildlife	Reserve overlaps with the range of migratory caribou (Rivière George herd). The Rivière George is a salmon river.
Hydrography	Reserve covers approximately 390 km of the Rivière George.
Uses, recreational and tourism interests	Important area for traditional Inuit and Naskapi activities.
Rights, status, and usual activities	Right to practice subsistence harvesting activities for JBNQA and NEQA beneficiaries. Partly on Category II lands of Kangiqsualujjuaq, JBNQA. Protected area project, <i>Natural Heritage Conservation Act</i> . Wildlife habitat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Caribou calving ground north of the 52nd parallel, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i>. – Salmon river, Quebec Fishery Regulations, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i>. – Fish habitat, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (unmapped).
Potential, projects, and specific uses	Territory frequented by the Rivière George caribou herd. Administratively withdrawn from all industrial natural resource exploitation activities (forestry, mining, or energy activities). Mining exploration prohibited; temporary suspension of the granting of mining claims.
Latitude and longitude (centroid)	56.77389 N 65.09167 W



Réserve de territoire aux fins d'aire protégée du Lac-Jeannin	
Area	1,290 km ²
IUCN	Category II
Designation	Territorial reserve for protected area purposes. This is a temporary administrative designation until legal protection status is granted.
Description	The Réserve de territoire aux fins d'aire protégée du Lac-Jeannin is located approximately 205 km southeast of the Northern Village of Kuujjuaq, approximately 225 km south of the Northern Village of Kangiqsualujjuaq and approximately 185 km north of Kawawachikamach.
Geological province	Sub-province of the Zone Noyau (Churchill Province).
Physiographic province and regions	Province: Ungava Bay Basin. Regions: Lac Jeannin Depression and De Pas Hills.
Bioclimatic domain	Spruce-lichen forest.
Wildlife	Reserve overlaps with the range of the migratory caribou (Rivière George herd).
Hydrography	Part of the Rivière à la Baleine watershed. Lac Jeannin is the largest lake in this reserve.
Uses, recreational and tourism interests	Important area for Inuit and Naskapi traditional activities.
Rights, status, and usual activities	Right to practice subsistence harvesting activities for JBNQA and NEQA beneficiaries. Protected area project, <i>Natural Heritage Conservation Act</i> . Wildlife habitat: fish habitat, <i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife</i> (unmapped).
Potential, projects, and specific uses	Territory frequented by the Rivière George caribou herd. Administratively withdrawn from all industrial natural resource exploitation activities (forestry, mining, or energy activities). Mining exploration prohibited; temporary suspension of the granting of mining claims.
Latitude and longitude (centroid)	56.47306 N 66.10917 W

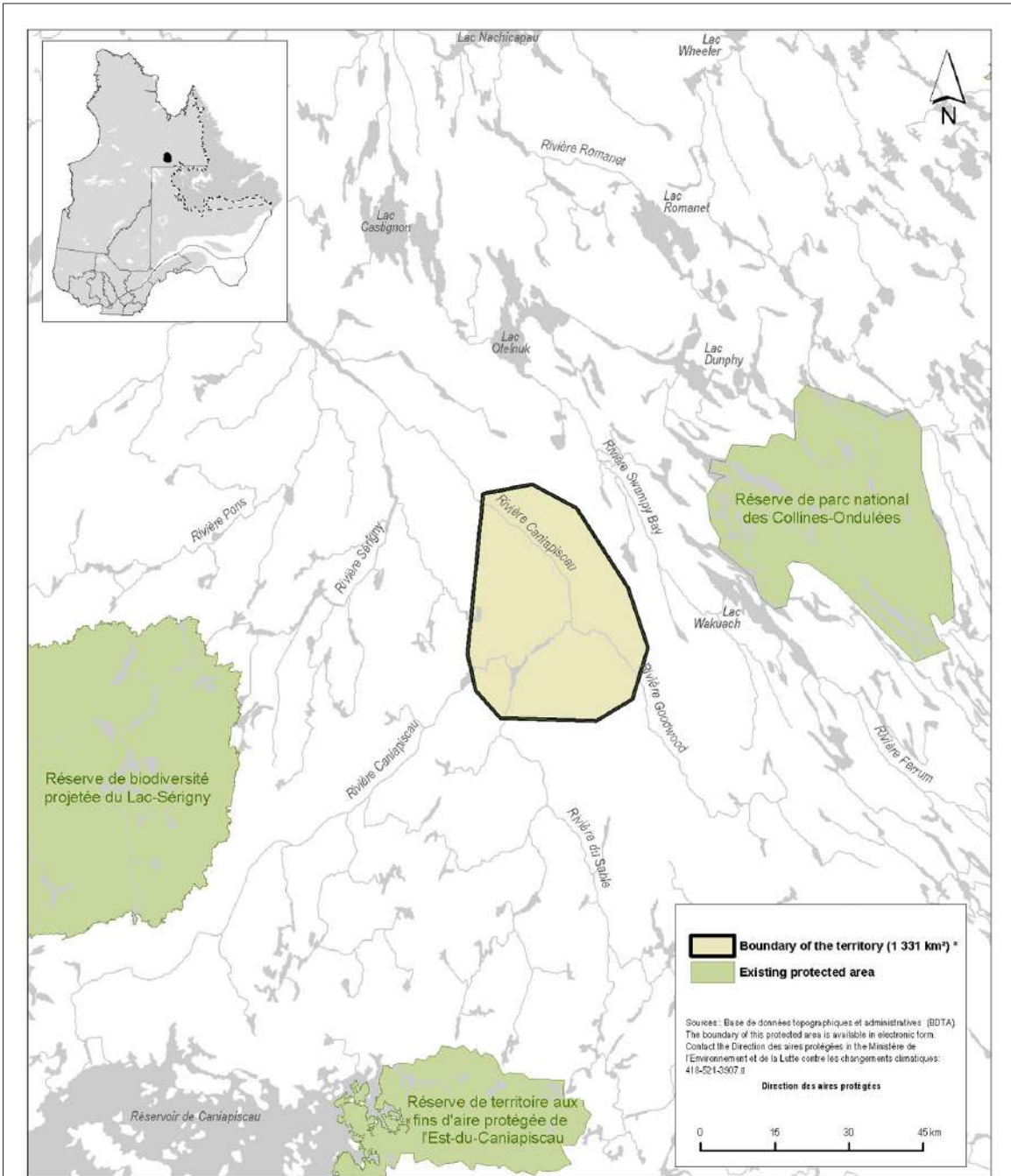


**Réserve de territoire aux fins d'aire protégée
du Lac-Jeannin**

**Environnement
et Lutte contre
les changements
climatiques**
Québec

January 2022

Réserve de territoire aux fins d'aire protégée du Canyon-Eaton	
Area	1,243 km ²
IUCN	Category II
Designation	Territorial reserve for protected area purposes. This is a temporary administrative designation until legal protection status is granted.
Description	The Réserve de territoire aux fins d'aire protégée du Canyon-Eaton is located 111.3 km north of Kawawachikamach.
Geological province	Southern Labrador Trough (Churchill Province)
Physiographic provinces and regions	Provinces: Nord-du-Québec Central Plateau and Ungava Bay Basin Regions: Lac Sérigny Plateau, Lac du Sable Plateau and Schefferville Hills.
Bioclimatic domain	Open-canopy Forest (spruce stands and lichens), Low Arctic ecozone.
Wildlife	Important fish habitat, Rivière Caniapiscau. Rivière George caribou herd
Hydrography	Located along the Rivière Caniapiscau.
Uses, recreational and tourism interests	Important area for traditional Naskapi subsistence harvesting activities (identified by Elders).
Rights, status, and usual activities	Right to practise subsistence harvesting activities for JBNQA and NEQA beneficiaries. Public lands. Protected area project, <i>Natural Heritage Conservation Act</i> .
Potential, projects, and specific uses	Located in the Southern Labrador Trough, which is highly valued for its iron content. This protected area will protect a portion of this important geological formation. Administratively withdrawn from all industrial natural resource activities (forestry, mining, or energy activities). Mining exploration prohibited; temporary suspension of the granting of mining claims.
Latitude and longitude (centroid)	55.599968 N 68.209884 W



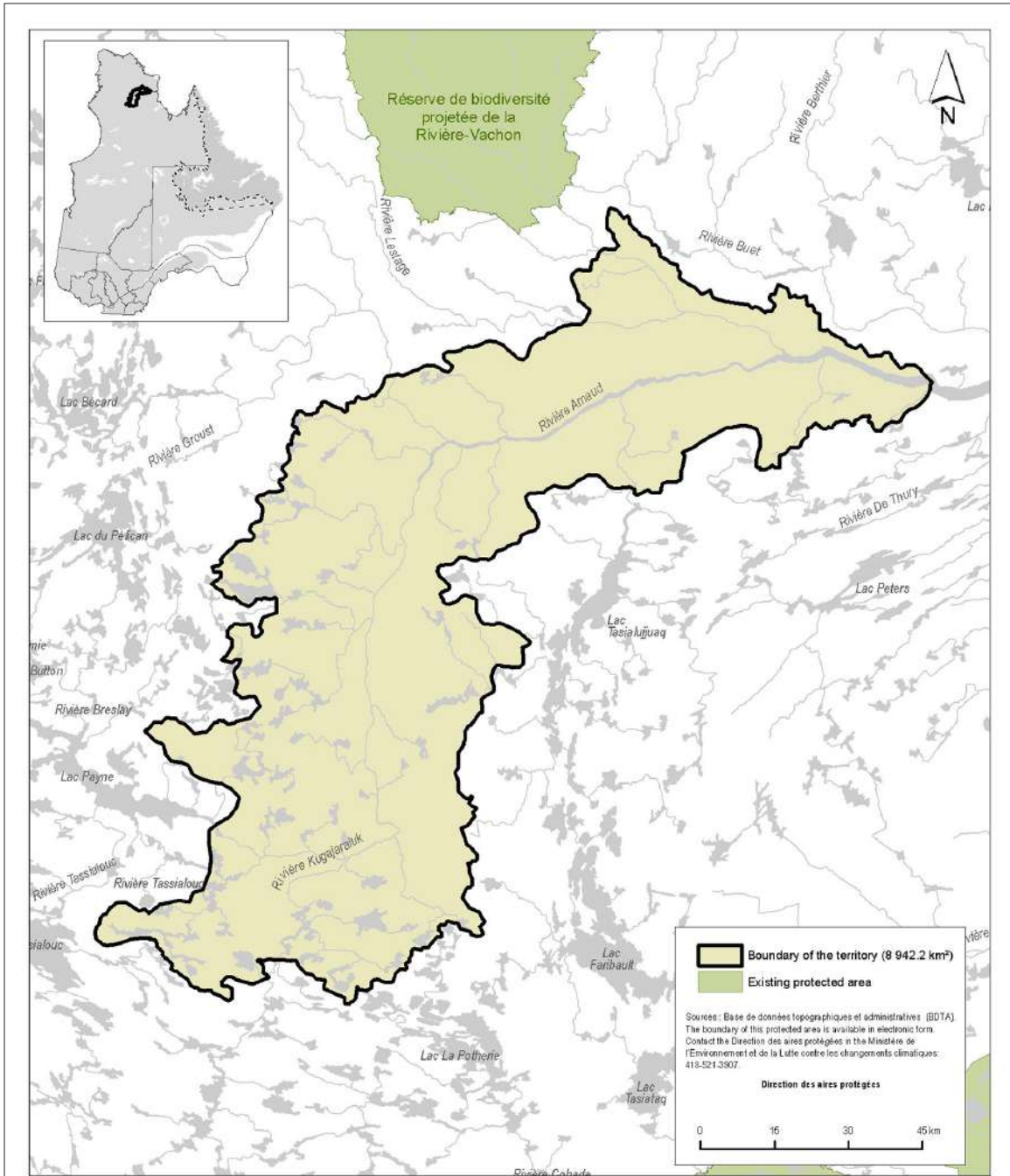
* Area corrected in January 2021 and recorded in the Register of Protected Areas in Québec (the area indicated in the brief is erroneous)

**Réserve de territoire aux fins d'aire protégée
du Canyon-Eaton**

**Environnement
et Lutte contre
les changements
climatiques**
Québec

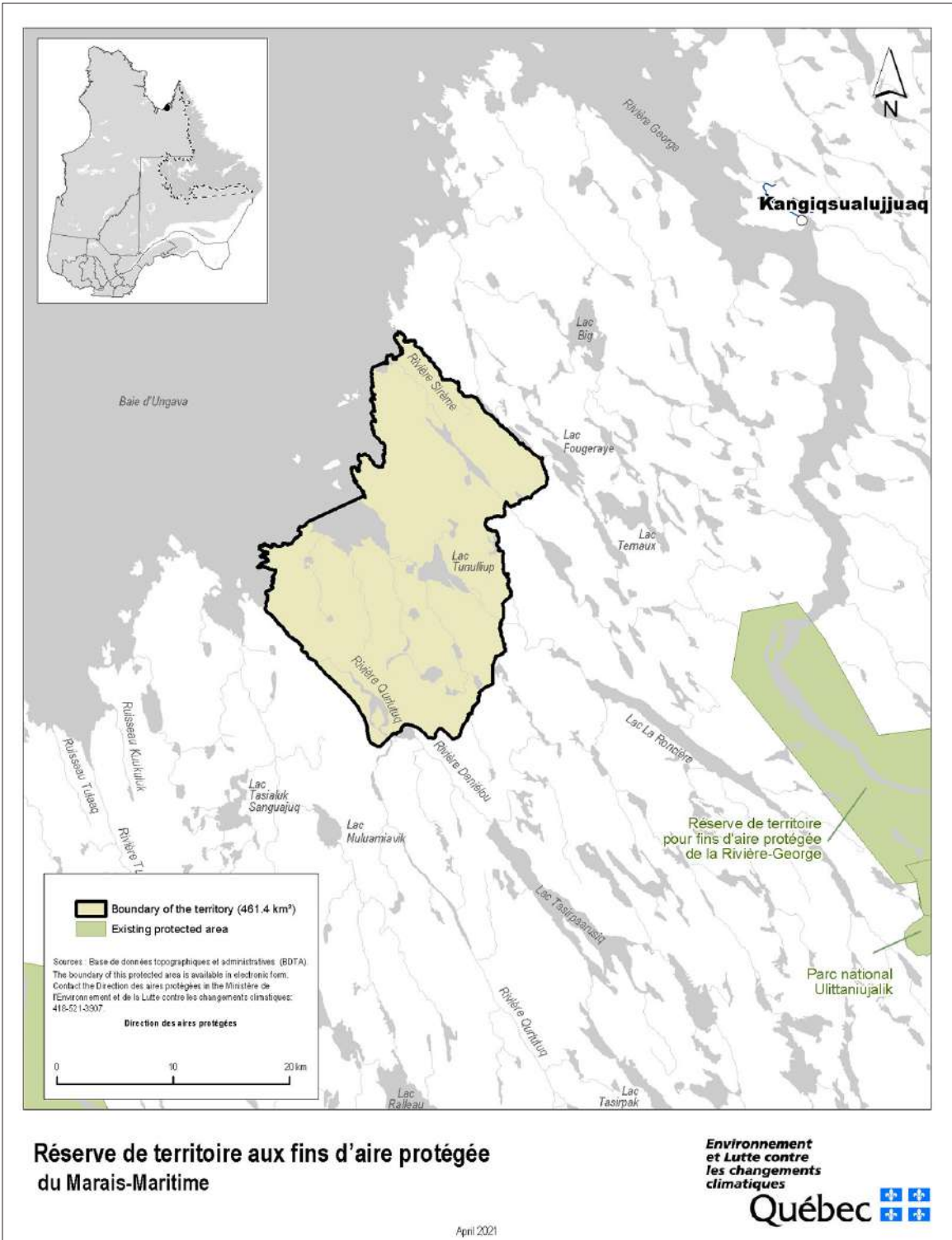
April 2021

Réserve de territoire aux fins d'aire protégée de la Rivière-Arnaud	
Area	8,942 km ²
IUCN	Category II
Designation	Territorial reserve for protected area purposes. This is a temporary administrative designation until legal protection status is granted.
Description	The Réserve de territoire aux fins d'aire protégée de la Rivière-Arnaud is located 32.9 km west of the Northern Village of Kangirsuk.
Geological province	Minto Sub-province (Superior Province).
Physiographic province and regions	Province: Péninsule d'Ungava Regions: Lac Faribault Plateau, Vachon Plateau, Lac Bacqueville Plateau and Lac Lesdiguières Plateau.
Bioclimatic domain	Shrub Tundra (boundary between the High Arctic and Low Arctic ecozones).
Wildlife	Reserve is located on the calving grounds of the Rivière aux Feuilles caribou herd. Harlequin duck (<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>): Species of special concern (federal designation); Vulnerable (provincial designation). Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>). Important river for Arctic char (<i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>).
Hydrography	Reserve includes 82.6% of the main stem of the Rivière Arnaud, which represents 17% of its watershed.
Uses, recreational and tourism interests	Reserve overlaps the operating territory of two outfitters. Important area for traditional subsistence harvesting activities, past and present. Nineteen archaeological sites.
Rights, status, and usual activities	Right to practise subsistence harvesting activities for JBNQA and NEQA beneficiaries. Located partly on Kangirsuk Category II lands. Protected area project, <i>Natural Heritage Conservation Act</i> .
Potential, projects, and specific uses	Administratively withdrawn from all industrial natural resource exploitation activities (forestry, mining, or energy activities). Mining exploration prohibited; temporary suspension of the granting of mining claims.
Latitude and longitude (centroid)	59.657724 N 72.415008 W

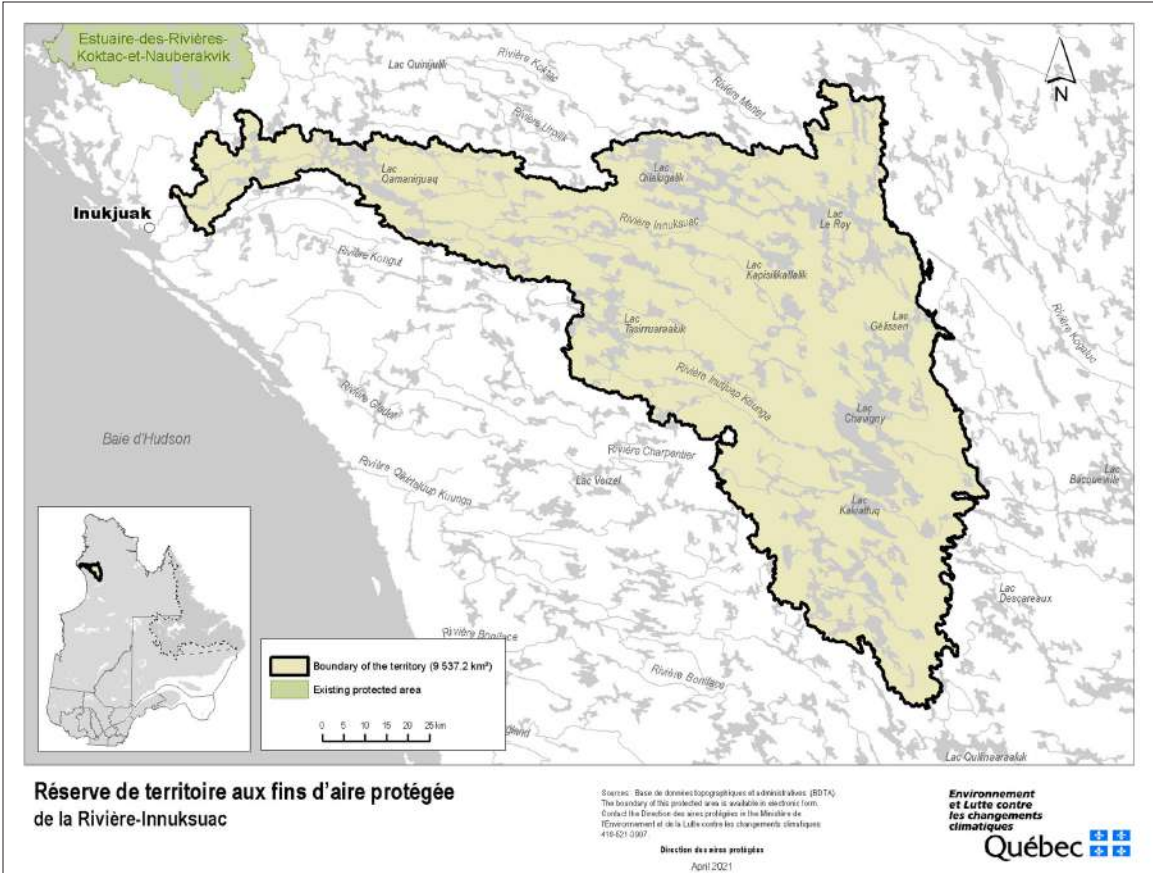


**Réserve de territoire aux fins d'aire protégée
de la Rivière-Arnaud**

Réserve de territoire aux fins d'aire protégée du Marais-Maritime	
Area	464 km ²
IUCN	Category II
Designation	Territorial reserve for protected area purposes. This is a temporary administrative designation until legal protection status is granted.
Description	The Réserve de territoire aux fins d'aire protégée du Marais-Maritime is located approximately 31 km from the Northern Village of Kangiqsualujjuaq.
Geological province	Zone noyau (Churchill Province)
Physiographic province and region	Provinces: Ungava Bay Basin, Northern Labrador Highlands and Hudson Strait. Regions: Rivière à la Baleine Lowlands, Lower George Plateau and Ungava Bay.
Bioclimatic domain	Forest tundra, Low Arctic ecozone, presence of a specific floristic habitat (maritime salt marsh).
Wildlife	Migratory birds, Arctic char, territory frequented by the Rivière George caribou herd.
Hydrography	Located along Ungava Bay; effects of high tides on floristic habitats.
Uses, recreational and tourism interests	Important area for traditional subsistence harvesting activities, past and present, of JBNQA and NEQA beneficiaries. One archaeological site.
Rights, status, and usual activities	Right to practice subsistence harvesting activities for JBNQA beneficiaries. Located partly on Kangiqsualujjuaq Category II lands. Protected area project, <i>Natural Heritage Conservation Act</i> .
Potential, projects, and specific uses	Administratively withdrawn from all industrial natural resource exploitation activities (forestry, mining, or energy activities). Mining exploration prohibited; temporary suspension of the granting of mining claims.
Latitude and longitude (centroid)	58.473333 N 66.590716 W

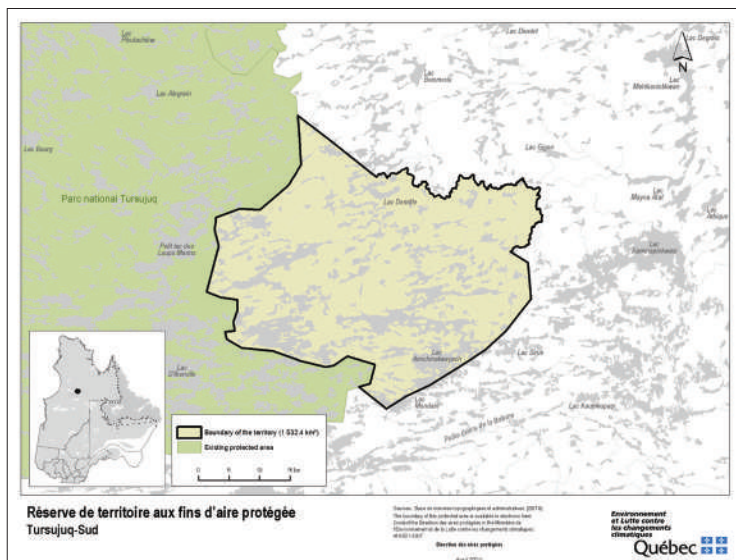
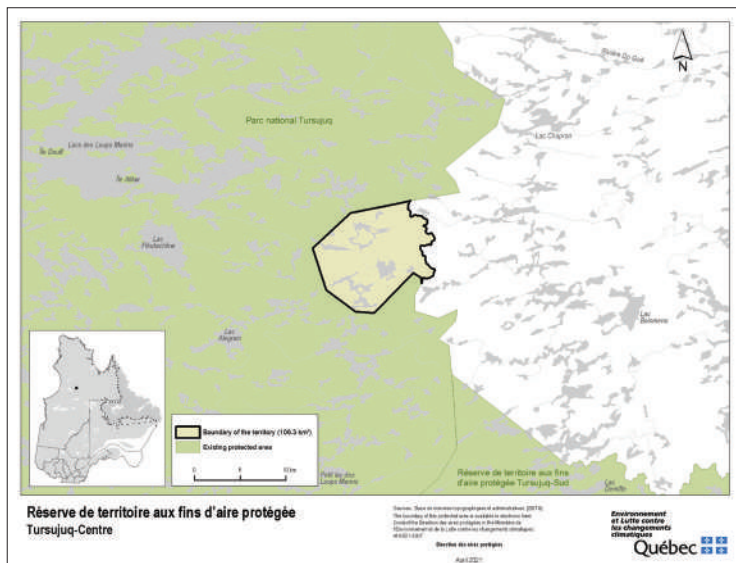
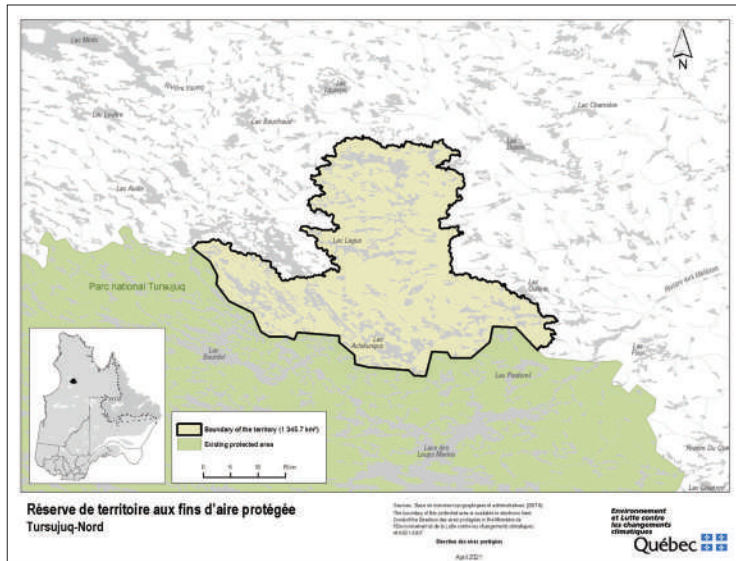


Réserve de territoire aux fins d'aire protégée de la Rivière-Innuksuac	
Area	9,537.2 km ²
IUCN	Category II
Designation	Territorial reserve for protected area purposes. This is a temporary administrative designation until legal protection status is granted.
Description	The Réserve de territoire aux fins d'aire protégée de la Rivière-Innuksuac is located approximately 9 km east of the Northern Village of Inukjuak.
Geological province	Minto Sub-province (Superior Province)
Physiographic province and regions	Province: Péninsule d'Ungava. Regions: Puvirnituk Lowlands, Lac Couture Plateau, and Lac Bacqueville Plateau.
Bioclimatic domain	Shrub tundra, Low Arctic ecozone. Presence of one rare plant, the Lapland sedge (<i>Carex lapponica</i>).
Wildlife	Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>): Species of special concern (federal designation); Vulnerable species (provincial designation).
Hydrography	Covers a large portion of the Rivière-Innuksuac watershed (89%). Source of drinking water for the community.
Uses, recreational and tourism interests	Reserve overlaps with the operating territory of one outfitter. Important area for traditional activities (fishing, hunting, etc.).
Rights, status, and usual activities	Right to practice subsistence harvesting activities for JBNQA beneficiaries. Located partly on Inukjuak Category II lands. Protected area project, <i>Natural Heritage Conservation Act</i> .
Potential, projects, and specific uses	The community has begun a run-of-river hydroelectric project on Category I lands. MELCC has contacted the proponent and adjusted the boundaries of the territorial reserve for protected area purposes so that the two uses are compatible. Administratively withdrawn from all industrial natural resource exploitation activities (forestry, mining, or energy activities). Mining exploration prohibited; temporary suspension of the granting of mining claims.
Latitude and longitude (centroid)	58.375157 N 75.776253 W



Réserve de territoire aux fins d'aire protégée de la Rivière-Innuksuac
 CREDIT: MELCC

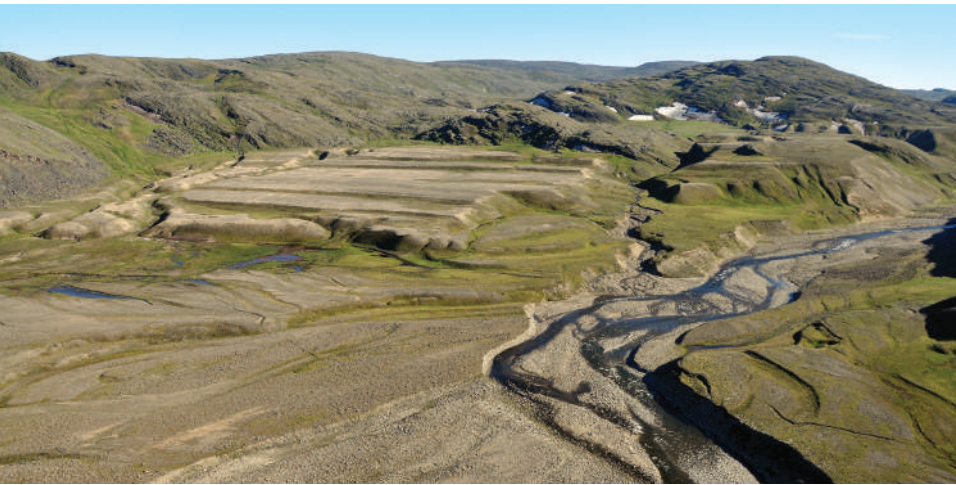
Réerves de territoire aux fins d'aire protégée de Tursujuq-Nord, Tursujuq-Centre et Tursujuq-Sud	
Area	2,984.4 km ² (Tursujuq-Nord: 1,345.7 km ² ; Tursujuq-Centre: 106.3 km ² ; Tursujuq-Sud: 1,532.4 km ²)
IUCN	Category II
Designation	Territorial reserves for protected area purposes. This is a temporary administrative designation until legal protection status is granted.
Description	These territorial reserves for protected area purposes are located next to Parc national Tursujuq. Tursujuq-Nord is located approximately 158.4 km from the Northern Village of Umiujaq; Tursujuq-Centre is located approximately 209.7 km from the Northern Village of Umiujaq; Tursujuq-Sud is located approximately 220.2 km from the Northern Village of Umiujaq.
Geological province	Minto Sub-province (Superior Province)
Physiographic provinces and regions	Provinces: La Grande Rivière Hills, Péninsule d'Ungava, and Nord-du-Québec Central Plateau. Regions: Nastapoka Plateau, Lac Nedlouc Plateau, and Lac D'Iberville Hills.
Bioclimatic domain	Forest Tundra, Low Arctic Ecozone.
Wildlife	The reserves are located in potential freshwater harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina mellonae</i>) habitat.
Hydrography	The reserves provide additional protection to the Nastapoka watershed.
Uses, recreational and tourism interests	The reserves contain an outfitting camp, Pourvoirie Cargair Ltée (#10560-02), and an outfitter operating territory, Pourvoyeur de la Rivière Delay (#9045-7342). Protection of Cree cultural and historical sites (including key wildlife areas, traditional travel routes, sacred sites, burial grounds, etc.).
Rights, status, and usual activities	Right to engage in subsistence harvesting activities for JBNQA and NEQA beneficiaries. Public lands. Protected area project, <i>Natural Heritage Conservation Act</i> .
Potential, projects, and specific uses	Next to Parc national Tursujuq. Administratively withdrawn from all industrial natural resource activities (forestry, mining, or energy). Mining exploration prohibited; temporary suspension of the granting of mining claims.
Latitude and longitude (centroid)	Tursujuq-Nord (56.875547 N; 73.72719 W), Tursujuq-Centre (56.419183 N; 73.022474 W), Tursujuq-Sud (56.069738 N; 72.697323 W)



Parc national Iluiliq Project	
Area	National Park Reserve: 777.49 km ² Study Area: 2,164.70 km ²
IUCN	Category II, once the park is established. The National Park Reserve is classified as Category II
Designation	Project to create a National Park.
Description	The study area of the Parc national Iluiliq Project is located approximately 13 km east of the Northern Village of Ivujivik and approximately 10 km from the Northern Village of Salluit.
Geological province	Orogène de l'Ungava (Churchill Province)
Physiographic province and region	Province: Péninsule d'Ungava. Region: Salluit Plateau.
Bioclimatic domain	Herbaceous tundra (High Arctic Ecozone)
Wildlife	Thick-billed murre colony located adjacent to the park project on Ivujivik Category I lands Marine mammals (ringed seal, bearded seal, harp seal, beluga whale) Walrus (<i>Odebenus rosmarus</i>): Species of special concern (federal designation), Species likely to be designated threatened or vulnerable (provincial designation). Beluga whale (<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>): Endangered (federal designation), likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable (provincial designation). Polar Bear (<i>Ursus maritimus</i>): Special concern (federal designation), Vulnerable (provincial designation). Least weasel (<i>Mustela nivalis</i>): Likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable (provincial designation). Wolverine (<i>Gulo gulo</i>): Endangered (federal designation), Threatened (provincial designation). Harlequin duck (<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>): Special concern (federal designation), Likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable (provincial designation). Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>): Special concern (federal designation). Golden Eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>): Vulnerable (provincial designation).
Hydrography	Covers approximately 97% of Rivière Guichaud. Covers part of the Rivière Narruniup Kuunga watershed (important source of drinking water for the community of Ivujivik).
Uses, recreational and tourism interests	Important area for traditional Inuit activities, such as fishing and hunting.
Rights, status, and usual activities	Right to practice subsistence harvesting activities for JBNQA beneficiaries. Partly on Category II Lands of Salluit and Ivujivik, JBNQA. Réserve de parc national (MFFP). Temporary suspension of the granting of mining claims.
Potential, projects, and specific uses	Territory frequented by the Rivière aux Feuilles caribou herd. Mining exploration prohibited. Temporary suspension of the granting of mining claims. The study area corresponds to the boundaries proposed by the Working Group for the National Park (2,164.70 km ²).
Latitude and longitude (centroid)	From 62.7 to 62.01667 N From 77.76667 to 75.7 W



Kangirsualuup It'ivia close to the Pointe du Saint-François
CREDIT: ALAIN THIBAUT



Impressive raised beaches in the Qikirtaaruliup Kangirsunga Sector
CREDIT: ALAIN THIBAULT



View from the crest of Baie Qarliik
CREDIT: ALAIN THIBAULT



Kangirsukutaak
CREDIT: ALAIN THIBAUT

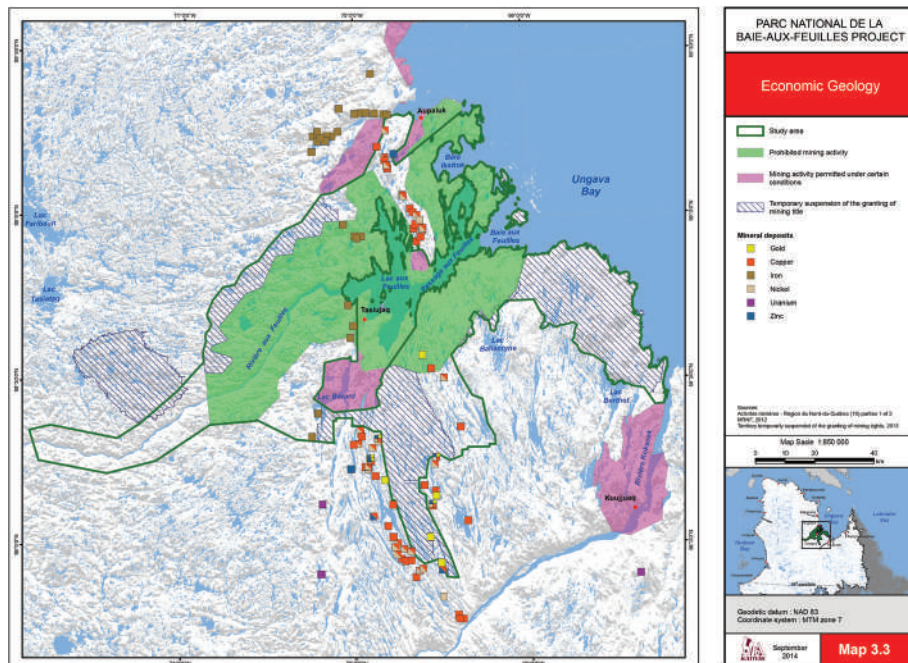
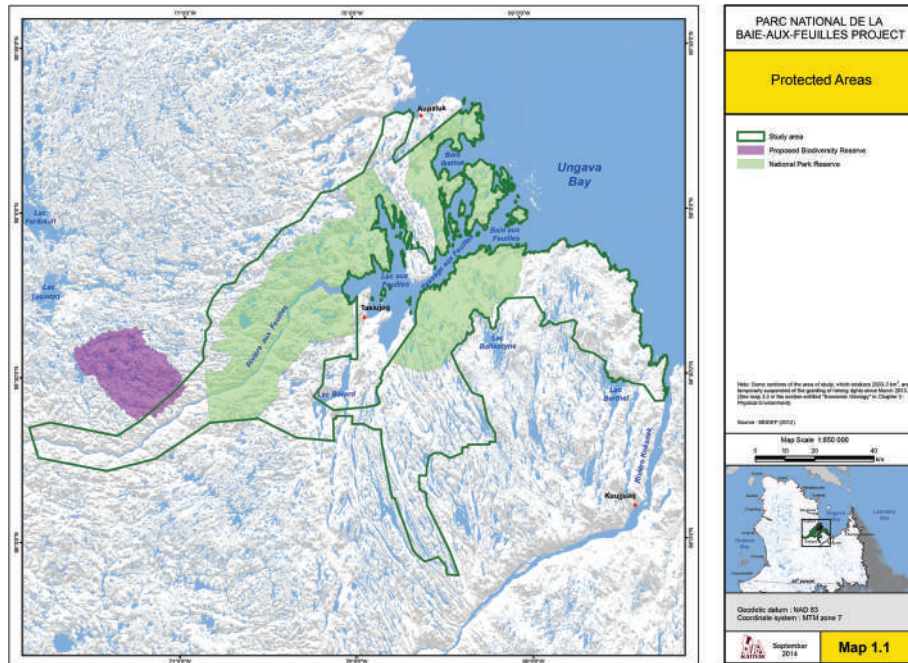


View of Anngit Bay East
CREDIT: BENOIT TREMBLAY

Parc national de la Baie-aux-Feuilles Project

Area	National Park Reserve: 3,850 km ² Temporary suspension of the granting of mining claims: 2,833.3 km ² Study Area: 9,115 km ²
IUCN	Category II, once the park is established. The National Park Reserve is classified as Category II.
Designation	Project to create a National Park.
Description	The study area of the Parc national de la Baie-aux-Feuilles Project is located approximately 35 km north of the Northern Village of Kuujjuaq, approximately 3 km west of the Northern Village of Tasiujaq, and approximately 3 km west of the Northern Village of Aupaluk.
Geological provinces	Minto Sub-province (Superior Province). Orogène du Nouveau-Québec (Churchill Province). Labrador Trough (Churchill Province).
Physiographic provinces and regions	Provinces: Péninsule d'Ungava, Ungava Bay Basin, and Hudson Strait. Regions: Lac Faribault Plateau, Lac Nedlouc Plateau, Lac aux Feuilles Hills, Rivière à la Baleine Lowlands and Ungava Bay.
Bioclimatic domain	Shrub tundra Forest tundra
Wildlife	Rivière aux Feuilles caribou herd. Muskox (<i>Ovibos moschatus</i>). Walrus (<i>Odebenus rosmarus</i>): Species of special concern (federal designation), Species likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable (provincial designation). Beluga whale (<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>): Endangered (federal designation), Likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable (provincial designation). Polar bear (<i>Ursus maritimus</i>): Special concern (federal designation); Vulnerable (provincial designation). Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>): Vulnerable (provincial designation). Barrow's Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala islandica</i>): Special concern (federal designation), Vulnerable (provincial designation). Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>): Vulnerable (provincial designation). Harlequin duck (<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>): Special concern (federal designation), Likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable (provincial designation). Rusty Blackbird (<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>): Special concern (federal designation), Likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable (provincial designation). Short-eared owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>): Special concern (federal designation), Likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable (provincial designation). Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>): Special concern (federal designation).
Hydrography	Includes portions of 11 rivers. The study area protects 86% of the Rivière Conefroy watershed, 47% of the Rivière Deharveng watershed, and 44% of the Rivière Comepeau watershed. Lac aux feuilles and the Baie aux feuilles are located outside the boundaries of the national park project, but the tides (the largest tides in the world) significantly influence the ecosystems within the park project.
Uses, recreational and tourism interests	Important area for traditional Inuit activities, including fishing and hunting.
Rights, status, and usual activities	Right to practice subsistence harvesting activities for JBNQA beneficiaries. Located partly on Category II Lands of Kuujjuaq, Tasiujaq, and Aupaluk, JBNQA. Réserve de parc national (MFFP). Temporary suspension of the granting of mining claims.

Potential, projects, and specific uses	Territory frequented by the Rivière aux Feuilles caribou herd. Mining exploration prohibited. Temporary suspension of the granting of mining claims. The study area corresponds to the boundaries proposed by the Working Group for the national park (9,115 km ²).
Latitude and longitude (centroid)	From 57.9 to 59.33333 N From 68.16667 to 71.91667 W





Tributary of the Rivière aux Feuilles
CREDIT: ALAIN THIBAUT



Iron hills in the mouth of the Rivière aux Feuilles sector
CREDIT: ALAIN THIBAUT



Dolomite hills in the Anse du Comptoir
and dolomite hills sector

CREDIT: ALAIN THIBAUT



Cottongrass (*Eriophorum* sp.) and
muskoxen (*Ovibos moschatus*)

CREDIT: ELSA CENCIG

2.4 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The Kativik Region depends heavily on government assistance. Climatic constraints, scattered resources, the distance from major cities, and the lack of a skilled workforce are standing in the way of development.

However, the Economic Portrait of Nunavik 2012 highlights the significant economic growth of the region.⁵⁶ In 2012, the economy in Nunavik had a total value of \$839 million. The size of the economy more than doubled between 2003 and 2012. This is proportionally stronger growth than in Quebec.

2.4.1 INFRASTRUCTURE

Although limited, transportation and telecommunications infrastructure supports socioeconomic development in the region. Melting permafrost affects the longevity of existing and future infrastructure (airport, roads, etc.). Therefore, future infrastructure work should consider the guidelines for technical solutions recommended in a 2013 Integrated Regional Impact Study report.⁵⁷

TRANSPORTATION

ROADS

The villages are isolated from each other because no road network connects them. Despite the lack of roads, the local population travels throughout the region by snowmobile, all-terrain vehicle (ATV), or motorized canoes, depending on the season.

The Purtunig road (70 km) is the only major road. It links Deception Bay to the Raglan Mine in the north of the region (Kattiniq).

There is a tendency to build roads from the communities along snowmobile or ATV trails. Many more or less formal or public roads have been built as a result of urban sprawl and economic activities (e.g., quarries located near villages or access roads to landfills). In addition, permanent or semi-permanent camps are increasingly being built along land and water routes for hunting, fishing, and trapping purposes. Other camps or rustic cabins are also being built along these routes but are used as secondary residences associated with tourism or resort activities.

These facilities are convenient for residents and workers. However, their management lacks regulations and monitoring. For example, roads may run through Category I and Category II lands or through areas with specific designations. However, they are not mapped, making it difficult for local and regional authorities to monitor whether they are consistent with land use allocations. In addition, when they require rehabilitation or maintenance, it is difficult to know who is responsible for doing the work and who is responsible for funding it.

This issue may become increasingly important with population growth and subsequent urban expansion. Many villages such as Salluit are already considering applying for an expansion of their Category I lands to address this issue. Upcoming mining projects will also have an impact as roads and trails will need to be built to connect exploration and extraction sites to transportation infrastructure.

⁵⁶ Nunivaat, Nunavik Statistics Program (2016). Significant Economic Growth in Nunavik. Accessed from http://www.chaireconditionautochtone.fss.ulaval.ca/documents/pdf/Portrait-economique-FINAL-2016_En.pdf

⁵⁷ Allard, M. Lemay, M., et al. (2012). *Permafrost and climate change in Nunavik and Nunatsiavut: Importance for municipal and transportation infrastructures*. Accessed from https://www.mun.ca/geog/people/faculty/Chapter_6.pdf

The decision to build roads and trails can then be agreed upon by the interested parties and the KRG, which would clearly define the responsibilities for investment, management, and maintenance in the short, medium, and long term. An updated mapping of these roads and trails would also be useful to plan and monitor local and regional networks.

AIR TRANSPORTATION

The airplane remains the only means of transportation to offer regular services between the villages and between the Kativik Region and the rest of Quebec. Today, all the villages are equipped with modern and safe airport facilities. The Naskapi use the Schefferville airport, located 12 km south of Kawawachikamach. However, the convenience of air travel not without its drawbacks. As mentioned previously, the costs associated with flying are very high and unpredictable weather conditions in the north often cause delays in flight schedules.

Air Inuit provides essential cargo, passenger, and emergency services. It began operations in 1978. The airline is collectively owned by Inuit of Nunavik through Makivik Corporation. In 2012, Air Inuit relocated its headquarters to a new multi-purpose facility in Dorval, near the Montréal – Pierre Elliot Trudeau International Airport. Air Inuit offers scheduled flight services to 21 domestic destinations. As of April 2018, the Air Inuit fleet includes 24 aircraft. Air Inuit now has 660 employees (190 in 1998), 30% of whom are Inuit.⁵⁸ Makivik Corporation also owns Canadian North, which employs 725 people, including 145 Indigenous employees. Air Creebec serves Whapmagoostui and Kuujjuarapik and provides service to all Cree communities and the cities of Chibougamau and Val d'Or.

Moreover, regional trade depends on air transportation. The scattering of resources in certain locations forces residents and entrepreneurs in the Kativik Region to establish connections within the region for activities such as hunting trips and caribou trade between villages.



Kuujjuaq Airport (YVP)

CREDIT: KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

MARITIME TRANSPORTATION

Maritime transportation is important because it allows heavy or bulky goods to be brought into the region at affordable costs. However, this service is only possible three or four months of the year and, for the time being, none of the villages have harbour facilities for these ships to dock and only a few of the villages have docks for small boats.

A project to build such infrastructure in each of the villages has already been set up (JBNQA, paragraph 29.0.36). In 1998, Makivik Corporation entered into an agreement with the federal government for the funding of a first phase of marine infrastructure in each of the 14 communities. Between 1999 and 2011, the KRG coordinated the construction of this infrastructure in each of the communities with government funding of \$91.5 million. Makivik Corporation was given responsibility for carrying out the construction work. Marine infrastructure has had a significant positive impact on the communities as it allows Nunavik's Inuit hunters and fishers to access the sea more easily and safely, and it facilitates unloading operations during resupply by boat.

⁵⁸ Makivik Corporation (n.d.). Accessed from <http://www.makivik.org/air-inuit/>

With respect to transportation in the region, the KRG should consider developing a regional plan to establish a comprehensive vision for air, sea, and land transportation modes as climate change could result in increased maritime traffic, including cruise ships and mining vessels, which could have even greater impacts on marine and terrestrial biodiversity.



Koksoak River

CREDIT: KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The villages in the Kativik Region are all served by the main telecommunication services, such as telephone services (including mobile phone services in some villages) and radio and television broadcasting. Community radio plays an important role in the Northern Villages as it allows residents to express themselves and to be informed on subjects that interest them. Since the KRG launched Tamaani Internet in 2004, the Internet has become a vital communication tool in homes, businesses, schools, health centres, and regional organizations.

The KRG remains committed to providing reliable internet and videoconferencing services to all communities. Tamaani provides Internet services through more than 2,300 residential modems as well as more than 500 points of service in businesses and organizations, including the KRG and many others.⁵⁹

To optimize bandwidth, fibre-to-the-home networks are being installed in all communities, which will help increase the speed of congested networks. In 2018, the KRG received a \$125-million investment from the provincial and federal governments to bring enhanced high-speed services to the region. Initially, fibre-optic cables will be installed from Chisasibi, in James Bay to Kuujjuaraapik, Umiujaq, Inukjuak, and Puvirnituk. The KRG is also planning to build a high-speed terrestrial network linking Nunavik's largest community, Kuujuaq, to Schefferville, where the NNK has completed the installation of its own fibre-optic network, which connects to southern Quebec.

⁵⁹ Kativik Regional Government (n.d.). *Tamaani Internet*. Accessed from <http://www.krg.ca/krg-departments/administration/tamaani-internet>

This project will reduce the digital divide between the North and the South, and will improve education, health care, and legal services as well as create jobs and economic development opportunities. The installation of fibre optics throughout Nunavik is expected to be completed by the end of 2025.⁶⁰

2.4.2 NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

MINING RIGHTS AND ACTIVITIES

MINING RIGHTS

In accordance with the JBNQA (Section 7) and the NEQA (Section 5), Quebec holds the mineral and subsurface rights in the regions covered by these agreements, except for soapstone and similar deposits.

However, on Category I and I-N lands, no mineral may be extracted or mined, and no mineral or subsurface rights may be granted or exercised without the consent of the landholding corporation concerned and without payment of compensation.

On Category II lands, the hunting, fishing, and trapping rights of Inuit, the Cree, and the Naskapi (and the right to mine soapstone) are subordinate to the mineral rights. Therefore, these groups cannot prevent mining. Nevertheless, in the event of mineral resource development, the MERN must first notify the landholding corporation concerned or the local authority, which in this case is entitled to compensation in the form of an indemnity, land replacement, or a combination of both.

Adopted in 2013, Bill 70 amended the *Mining Act* to give the regional county municipalities, by amending the *Act respecting land use planning and development*, the power to identify territories in their land use and development plans or their metropolitan land use and development plan that are incompatible with mining activities. The *Mining Act* does not grant the KRG the same power but makes specific provisions for Indigenous communities. These provisions ensure that the rights and interests of Inuit, Cree, and Naskapi communities are considered by maintaining an Indigenous community consultation policy specific to the mining sector. They also aim to promote transparency and sustainable development in the mining sector.

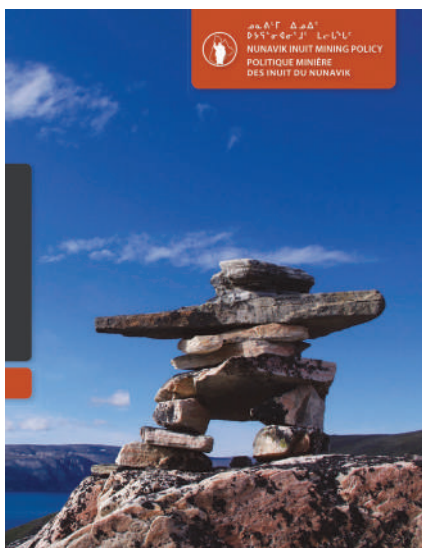
The 2014 Parnasimautik Consultation Report notes that the populations consulted requested that increased exploration and mining activities in Nunavik be community and socially relevant, including joint management of Category II and III lands, profit sharing, and a requirement that project proponents limit infringement on Inuit wildlife harvesting rights, the land and the environment.

Bill 70 also stipulates that a monitoring committee must be established by the holder of a state mining lease to foster local community involvement. The holder of the mining lease chooses the members who make up the monitoring committee, which must include at least one representative of the municipal sector, one representative of the economic sector, one citizen, and, if applicable, one representative of an Indigenous community. In addition, section 2.3 of the 2009 Partnership agreement on economic and community development between Naskapis and Québec states that “[i]f any mining projects were to take place, Québec undertakes to encourage and facilitate the signing of agreements between Naskapis and the mining companies concerning remedial measures and monitoring, financial arrangements, employment, and contracts.”

⁶⁰ Nunatsiaq News (2019). *Nunavik's KRG hopes to begin fibre-optic installation this year*. Accessed from <https://nunatsiaq.com/stories/article/nunaviks-kr-g-hopes-to-begin-fibre-optic-installation-this-year/>

MINING ACTIVITIES

According to the *Integrated Regional Plan for the Development of Natural Resources and Lands* (2015), the Kativik Region is a strategic territory for Quebec due to its mineral potential. In 2011, the MERN invested approximately \$12 M for the collection of geoscientific information to increase its knowledge of the mining potential of Northern Quebec, including the Kativik Region. The Plan Nord, as reintroduced by the Government of Quebec in 2014, also aims to develop the mining potential of the Kativik Region. Minerals sought in the region include copper, diamonds, gold, iron, nickel, silver, uranium, zinc, and rare-earth metals.



Makivik Corporation released the *Nunavik Inuit Mining Policy* in November 2014, reiterating its support for sustainable mining development in Nunavik.⁶¹ In 2015, public hearings were held by the Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement and the KEAC concerning the social acceptability of developing a uranium industry in Nunavik under certain conditions and prerequisites. The KRG and Makivik Corporation are firmly opposed to any uranium exploration and mining activities as well as radioactive waste management in Nunavik.

As of August 2018, there were nearly 35,000 mining claims in Nunavik out of a total of 154,645 active mining claims in Quebec. However, only three mining projects currently dominate the scene: Glencore's Raglan Mine, Canadian Royalties Inc.'s Nunavik Nickel Project, and Tata Steel Minerals Canada Ltd.'s Goodwood Project. There are other mining projects in various stages of development. If they move forward, the face of the Kativik Region will be forever changed by massive investments, open-pit mines, waste rock piles and tailings facilities, pipelines, railroads, roads, power lines, port infrastructure, and increased air and sea traffic.

Raglan Mine's current operations (Phase I), which began in 1997, are scheduled to be phased out by 2020. To extend the life of the mine by more than 20 years, the mining company has launched the Sivumut Project (Phase II and Phase III). Glencore extracts nickel from a large deposit located approximately 90 km west of the village of Kangiqsujuaq. This deposit is estimated to contain 16 million tonnes of nickel. Glencore has already invested approximately \$500 million in the region to develop this mine. A 150 km road network links the mining complex to an airport at Donaldson and to warehouses and port facilities at Deception Bay. The ore extracted from the mines is crushed, ground, and processed on-site to produce a nickel-copper concentrate. Glencore tries to purchase as many of the goods and services available in the region as possible. It also offers a workforce training program to increase local employment.⁶² The Raglan Agreement, signed by Makivik Corporation, the communities of Salluit and Kangiqsujuaq, and the Raglan Mining Corporation of Quebec Ltd. (now Raglan Mine) is an impact and benefits agreement aimed at ensuring the efficient development of the mining complex while respecting the environment, promoting equitable participation of Inuit in the project, and ensuring that there are positive social and economic spin-offs for the communities.

Since 2001, Canadian Royalties Inc. has discovered and delineated several potentially mineable nickel-copper-cobalt-platinum-palladium-gold deposits which collectively form the Nunavik Nickel Project. Nunavik Nickel Mine is located some 20 km west of Raglan Mine. Development of the project began in 2007 and continued through mid-2008, when it was halted due to the 2008 financial crisis. Environmental

⁶¹ Makivik Corporation (2014). *Nunavik Inuit Mining Policy*. Accessed from <http://www.makivik.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/NMP-ief-F.pdf>

⁶² Glencore (n.d.). *Raglan Mine*. Accessed from <http://www.mineraglan.ca/en/our-commitments/sustainability/Pages/default.aspx>



Mining exploration camp

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clean-up activities of abandoned mining exploration sites continued throughout 2009, when the Project was placed on care and maintenance.

The ***Nunavik Nickel Agreement*** is an integral part of the project. It is an impacts and benefits agreement that was entered into between Canadian Royalties Inc., the communities of Kangiqsujuaq, Puvirnituq and Salluit, and Makivik Corporation. The ***Nunavik Nickel Agreement*** constitutes the formal commitment of Canadian Royalties Inc. to ensure a fair and sustainable distribution of the economic benefits stemming from the Project. An updated agreement was signed by Inuit leaders and senior management of Jilin Jien Nickel Industry Co. Ltd, the parent company of Canadian Royalties Inc., in Kuujjuaq on December 15, 2009.

Since 2013, Tata Steel Minerals Canada Ltd. has been mining iron ore deposits located approximately 50 km northwest of Schefferville. The current mining site consists of an open pit mine (Goodwood Project), where the only activities are the extraction and transportation of ore and waste rock. The ore is then processed in Labrador. In June 2018, the Howse Iron Mine Project received federal approval subject to legally binding conditions, including Indigenous consultation requirements, mitigation, and follow-up measures. Although located in Labrador, the mine is in close proximity to the Kativik Region and Kawawachikamach making it an important part of the industrial sector. The iron mine on the Howse property is expected to begin production in 2021 or 2022.



Non-active mining exploration camp

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IMPACTS AND CONCERNS

The updated Master Plan considers that the mining industry generates significant profits destined for outside markets and often has irreversible negative impacts on the region's environment and wildlife. During the Parnasimautik consultations, communities and landholding corporations expressed concerns about mining exploration and potential mining on or near Category I lands. Recent examples include the large-scale mining activities currently taking place near Aupaluk (Nunavik Nickel Project) and the intensive uranium exploration activities in the mid-2000s near Kangiqsualujuaq.

Moreover, the GESTIM website administered by the MERN allows interested parties to obtain, with a simple mouse click, claims for mineral exploration. The lands for which such claims have been acquired cannot be considered for other purposes such as the designation of protected areas or parks, or the expansion of the land base for Nunavik Inuit.⁶³ The past few years have witnessed heightened interest in mining development as well as in air, land, and marine transportation infrastructure. As noted above, the accelerated staking of mineral exploration claims could have significant impacts on wildlife and their habitat as well as on wildlife harvesting activities and public health of Nunavik Inuit.

The 2014 Parnasimautik Consultation Report emphasizes that "a review of the procedure for obtaining mining claims must be carried out to ensure that it considers the principles of consultation and accommodation, that community priorities for protected and important harvesting areas prevail over mining claims and development, and that local and regional authorities are kept informed of the changing landscape of mineral exploration claims."⁶⁴

⁶³ GESTIM (n.d.). Interactive Map. Accessed from https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca/ftp//cartes/carte_Quebec.asp

⁶⁴ Makivik Corporation, Kativik Regional Government, Kativik School Board, Nunavik Landholding Corporations Association, Saputiit Youth Association of Nunavik, Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services, Avataq Cultural Institute (2014). *Parnasimautik Consultation Report. On the Consultations carried out with the Nunavik Inuit in 2013*. Final Report, p. 143.

In addition, the KRG needs to be informed of any drilling activities on the territory. It is now difficult to track these activities as drillers use helicopters and mobile drilling equipment to easily reach targeted sites. However, low-level flights and drilling activities can have an impact on wildlife, the environment (watersheds), and subsistence harvesting activities. This issue is important as new advances in air transportation, such as airships and drones, may soon change the way the mining sector operates in the Kativik Region. Closer monitoring, including flight plans, could help ensure better control of impacts.

Furthermore, even though soapstone extraction is not considered a mining activity, soapstone carvers now use helicopters to extract soapstone. Since they can transport more than before, this activity may also have an impact on the environment.

It is also important to note that there are numerous abandoned mineral exploration sites in the Kawawachikamach area. In 2001 and 2002, a sample of 193 potentially abandoned mining exploration sites in Nunavik were examined. Of that number, 90 sites were confirmed as abandoned. Eighteen of these sites were categorized as requiring large-scale rehabilitation work, 27 as requiring medium-scale work, and 45 as requiring small-scale work.

In 2007, mining industry partners agreed to create the Restor-Action Nunavik Fund to rehabilitate mining exploration sites that had been abandoned for several decades in Nunavik. In October 2007, the KRG, Makivik Corporation, the **MERN**, and Restor-Action Nunavik Fund signed a contribution agreement that allowed the clean-up of all sites requiring large-scale work using the expertise acquired during previous pilot projects. Since 2007, the KRG has been responsible for managing the clean-up work of abandoned mineral exploration sites found along both the Labrador and Ungava Troughs.



Mining exploration camp being dismantled

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HYDROELECTRICITY AND ENERGY

The Kativik Region's gross domestic product highlights the importance of hydroelectric development. Important needs remain unfulfilled, whether in the industrial sector (mines) or residential supply. None of the communities are connected to the main provincial power grid. Hydro-Québec provides electricity to the communities through diesel generators. Kawawachikamach, is supplied by the Menihek Hydroelectric Generating Station located in Labrador. The Raglan and Nunavik Nickel mining complexes have their own self-sufficient network also powered by fossil fuels. Future mining projects could increase diesel fuel requirements to 200 million litres per year to produce the required energy.

While the *Specific Agreement to Preserve the Cambrien Lake/Nachicapau Lake/Fort Mackenzie (Waskaikinis) Area* protects these territories from hydroelectric development for 20 years, the 2002 *Sanarrutik Agreement* provides for the acceleration of the development of hydroelectric potential in the region and identifies certain rivers for this purpose as well as providing steps for their evaluation. The rivers identified were the Nastapoka, à la Baleine, George, aux Mélézes, Caniapiscau, aux Feuilles, Kovik, Decoumte, and Buet.

However, the Rivière Nataspoka has since been excluded as it is now part of Parc national Tursujuq. The Rivière Kovik watershed, meanwhile, is now protected as a proposed aquatic reserve since December 2018. The Rivière George was studied by Hydro-Québec, which finally decided to abandon future development. It is now designated as a territorial reserves for protected area purposes. Hydro-Québec was also considering the development of La Grande Rivière de la Baleine but, in November 1994, the Government of Quebec decided to postpone the project. Consultations with Indigenous communities, as part of the Kativik Regional Master Plan, revealed that other forms of land use or preservation for subsistence activities would be desirable.

The creation of the Caniapiscau Reservoir to supply water to the La Grande hydroelectric complex south of the 55th parallel has already affected the flow of the Rivière Caniapiscau, immediately downstream of the Duplanter diversion dam and of the Rivière Koksoak, resulting in repercussions on Naskapi traditional land use and on the community of Kuujjuaq respectively. This project is subject to agreements between Indigenous and government parties that must be referred to when managing land use or implementing a project (*Kuujjuaq Agreement*, 1988, *and the Kuujjuarapik Agreement-in-Principle Respecting the Great Whale River Complex*, 1993).

Energy demands will continue to grow. Hydro-Québec predicts that the region will require up to 125 GWh per year by 2030 to meet community needs. Current energy consumption is approximately 96 GWh per year. Connecting to the provincial power grid would ensure a more reliable, affordable, and environmentally friendly option. Several small-scale hydroelectric projects have been shelved for a variety of reasons, including the need to adapt to Nunavik's climate and extreme weather conditions. However, some recent initiatives offer promising prospects for the energy transition.

In 2014, Glencore installed an experimental wind turbine in Kattiniq (Raglan Mine) with an expected output equivalent to 5% of the current diesel consumption. This renewable energy project resulted in the signing of an agreement between Makivik Corporation and the Fédération des coopératives du Nouveau-Québec. In 2017, they created a jointly venture that will carry out renewable energy projects in Nunavik. The main goal is to control the development of renewable energy in Nunavik and to ensure that projects are environmentally friendly and adapted to the region.

FORESTRY

Although Nunavik is beyond the northern limit of commercial timber allocations determined by the MFFP, the region has patches of forest for which cutting permits could be allocated. The landholding corporations of Kuujjuaq and Kangiqsualujjuaq have exclusive cutting rights for personal and community purposes on tracts of land located along the Rivière Koksoak and Rivière George. However, these cutting rights are subject to the right to develop the lands over which the rights are granted and to the management plans of the MERN (JBNQA, Paragraph 6.3.1).

To determine the potential for this type of activity in Nunavik, preliminary evaluations have been undertaken. The KEAC considers that the forests of Nunavik should be recognized as areas to be protected. To this end, it encourages improved knowledge of the general state of these forests and the implementation of a sustainable management system to control exploitation of this resource, in particular through the creation of a regional forest management plan.⁶⁵

The Naskapi have similar rights on their Category I-N lands, plus exclusive commercial harvesting rights (NEQA, subparagraph 5.1.9.4). Commercial harvesting on Category II-N lands is defined according to the management plans of the MERN, which must take into consideration hunting, fishing, and trapping activities (NEQA, subparagraph 5.2.5.3).

2.4.3 EMERGING MARKETS

COMMERCIAL FISHING

The commercial northern shrimp and scallop fishery provides employment opportunities for Inuit fishermen. Makivik Corporation has held a shrimp licence for 34 years and was the first to identify the potential for shrimp fishing in Hudson Strait and Ungava Bay in 1979. Makivik Corporation and NewFound Resources Limited have been partners in the shrimp industry for six years. When the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard approved allocations for Northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) and Aesop shrimp (*Pandalus montagui*) in the new area designated NU/NK east and west in 2017, it was agreed to expand the partnership to this new area.

The scallops are destined for local markets while the shrimp are shipped to outside markets. Using two vessels owned by NewFound Resources Limited, the Newfound Pioneer and the Newfoundland Victor, which was built in 2016 and began operating in January 2017, over 7,000 tons of shrimp (*Pandalus Montagui* and *Pandalus Borealis*) are harvested annually.⁶⁶ These vessels operate outside the Kativik Region but some salaries and a portion of the revenues return to the region.

TOURISM

Until recently, the outfitting industry played an important role in the region's economy. In 1988, this sector of the economy generated sales of \$11.5 million. This figure jumped to \$31 million in 2010.⁶⁷ In 2012, there were between 5,000 and 10,000 hunters and fishers in Nunavik.⁶⁸ Of these, 57.1% came from Quebec, 20% from the United States, and 22.9% from other countries.

⁶⁵ Kativik Environment Advisory Committee (n.d.). *Forests*. Accessed from: <http://keac-ccck.ca/en/forest/>

⁶⁶ Makivik Corporation (n.d.). Unaaq Fisheries. Accessed from <https://www.makivik.org/unaaq-fisheries/>

⁶⁷ Ministère du Tourisme du Québec, Tourisme Québec (2011). *Tourisme au Québec en bref en 2011*. Accessed from <http://www.tourisme.gouv.qc.ca/publications/media/document/etudes-statistiques/Donnees12vs13Final.pdf>

⁶⁸ *Ibid*



Outfitting camp

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The outfitting camps are mainly concentrated between Ungava Bay and the 55th parallel (zone 23).⁶⁹ In 1990, the market for outfitters in zone 23 (which includes a sector south of the Kativik Region) accounted for 27.3% of the total market for outfitters in Quebec. However, there has been a decrease in the number of clients since 1990 followed by a sudden collapse of the industry that can be attributed to several causes. For example, in 2011, the Government of Quebec banned the sport hunting of the Rivière George caribou because of the significant decline in herd numbers.⁷⁰

The region has approximately fifty outfitters operating more than 200 fixed or mobile camps, for a total area of 60,850 km² (including lakes, rivers, and lands). The Indigenous people of the Kativik Region have exclusive rights to operate outfitting camps on Category I and II lands. However, the camps have negative impacts on the environment, particularly on soils, vegetation, caribou, and the cleanliness of the sites and the landscape in general. Air transportation (helicopters and seaplanes) is widely used for activities offered by outfitters in the region. Fuel barrels have been intentionally scattered throughout the territory by private outfitters to provide options in case of fuel shortages. A map of these barrels should be developed to track them and monitor their impact on the environment.

Mobile hunting camps were established in contravention of the treaty rights of the Naskapi and Inuit to manage hunting, fishing, and trapping activities in the territories covered by the NEQA and the JBNQA. More specifically, mobile hunting camps directly infringe upon the right of first refusal of the Naskapi and Inuit under the NEQA and the JBNQA. The establishment and operation of mobile hunting camps have significant impacts on the environment, especially on natural resources harvested by the Naskapi and Inuit, and on the commercial potential of outfitting activities operated by the Naskapi and Inuit. Furthermore, as recognized by the Government of Quebec, these hunting camps constitute an illegal occupation of the territory. In light of this situation, the Naskapi Development Corporation has instituted proceedings against the governments of Quebec and Canada to have the hunting camp sites dismantled,

⁶⁹ Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Faune (1994). *Les pourvoiries du Nord-du-Québec*, Document de travail.

⁷⁰ Wheeler, M. (December 2014). Caribou Hunt Industry collapse still haunts northern Québec. *CBC News*. Accessed from <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/montreal/caribou-hunt-industry-collapse-still-haunts-northern-Québec-1.2879442>

cleaned up, and rehabilitated. The proceedings are currently stayed to allow the parties to proceed with the work in question.

Following the start of the proceedings, the Quebec government launched the *Stratégie visant la vitalité et la mise en valeur du patrimoine nordique* [Strategy for the vitality and enhancement of Northern heritage], which involves the participation of the Naskapi, Makivik Corporation, and the Quebec Outfitters Federation. As part of the strategy, outfitters who are willing to take on the responsibility of dismantling and cleaning up their sites can submit proposals to carry out the work. The strategy also provides funding for Naskapi and Inuit parties to proceed with dismantling, clean-up, and remediation work. The Government of Canada is providing a grant to the KRG for the dismantling and remediation of permanent hunting camps in the Caniapiscou area. The KRG's Zoning By-law should ensure that the development of future outfitting activities in the Kativik Region does not recreate the same problems.

Non-Beneficiaries of the JBNQA need an authorization to hunt and fish on Category II and II-N lands. They must also abide by the conditions of Inuit landholding corporations, the Cree Village of Whapmagoostui, or the Naskapi Village of Kawawachikamach. Under current regulations, Quebec residents can practise sport hunting and fishing on Category III lands. However, since 2018, caribou hunting is prohibited for non-beneficiaries of the JBNQA. The right to trap throughout the Kativik Region is exclusive to Inuit, the Cree, and the Naskapi. Tourism also extends to adventure and ethno-cultural tourism, both of which are increasing in popularity each year.⁷¹ In particular, Arctic cruises, in particular, have increased dramatically and may continue to do so as climate change makes marine travel easier.⁷² There is also business tourism (researchers, specialists, business people, etc.) which stimulates not only air transportation but also the local economy.

The MFFP, Makivik Corporation, KRG, Parks Canada, UNESCO, and various regional organizations are working together to create a network of national parks and protected areas that will increase the visibility of the Kativik Region and stimulate tourism. Nunavik Parks currently manages four national parks: Pingualuit, Kuururjuaq, Tursujuq, and Ulittaniujalik. As mentioned previously, tourism activities are diversifying and increasingly practised over four seasons.

⁷¹ Thomas, A. (2012). *L'écotourisme au Nunavik : Manifestation de la postmodernité*. *Études/Inuit/Studies*, 36(2), pp. 79–97.

⁷² Association of Expedition Cruises Operators (n.d.). *Resources and tools*. Accessed from <https://www.aeco.no/resources-and-tools/>, on September 27, 2018.



Caniapiscou watershed

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Inukshuk near Tasirluk Lake in Kuujuaq
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Chapter 3

Orientations, Objectives & Measures

3.1 FUTURE PROSPECTS

Land use in the Kativik Region follows two main patterns.

On the one hand, residents use the entire region and neighbouring islands mainly for cultural and subsistence activities. They extensively harvest the wildlife resources in a way that does not compromise, according to the current state of knowledge, the integrity and productivity of the environment. To preserve their culture and way of life and to provide for their subsistence, the Kativik Region's residents wish to maintain an economy based partly on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources; their quality of life is dependent on the conservation of their environment.

On the other hand, the use of the land for industrial purposes generally originates outside of the region and—in most cases—aims at satisfying external needs. This land use involves intense development of a variety of resources through the use permanent infrastructure and facilities. Although it may generate economic spin-offs and jobs for Indigenous people, it can also affect the environment. Even though there are few industrial projects in the region, some past and present development activities have posed a threat to the environment.

The vastness of the region and the scattered nature of the communities have meant that these forms of use have been able to co-exist without major conflict.

The *Integrated Regional Plan for the Development of Natural Resources and Lands* developed by the KRG in 2015 highlights issues related to overlapping forms of use and proposes measures and recommendations to avoid them or to improve their coexistence. The Plan reveals the potential for and constraints to sustainable development and establishes orientations, priorities, indicators, and targets based on a sustainable vision for planning and development. It recognizes that lands and resources are used for many purposes that are often interrelated and states that: "It is therefore desirable to plan and manage all uses in an integrated manner, meaning the interplay among social, economic and environmental objectives. In this way, appropriate choices and compromises can be made with better understanding of overall impacts. This is especially important when lands important for food production become economically interesting for industrial development and related infrastructure. Planning can help support local patterns of land use and management, including protecting lands for their ecological importance."⁷³

⁷³ Kativik Regional Government (2015). *Integrated Regional Plan for the Development of Natural Resources and Lands*. Final Plan.

While each of these objectives is taken from a planning perspective, they do not constitute a land use planning process that focuses on land use and development policies to prevent and resolve conflicts between competing uses. The goal of the Master Plan is to remedy this situation and to provide direction for land use planning in the future through dialogue, planning, and regulations.

There is now more data and updated information on the Kativik Region, but it only provides a general overview of the existing resources and can guide planning to a limited extent. Numerous consultative processes have deepened the current state of knowledge on the Kativik Region and are helping to lay the groundwork for land use proposals: the *Integrated Regional Plan for the Development of Natural Resources and Lands* (2015), Parnasimautik (2014), and the *Working together to protect wildlife and wildlife habitat, and to promote the sustainable use of wildlife resources in Nunavik. Five Year Protection Plan 2010–2015*.⁷⁴ It appears that land use proposals for the Kativik Region must consider three important facts:

- Natural resources are the main source of long-term wealth.
- Wildlife harvesting is of major economic, social, and cultural importance.
- Industrial activities focused on water and non-renewable resource development will often need to be considered in the economic development of the Kativik Region.

The Kativik Region's future prospects are therefore closely tied to the maintenance of subsistence activities, wildlife harvesting for commercial purposes, the development of the tourism sector, mining, and hydroelectric potential. Rapid population growth and increased pressure on the region's resources have created a need to regulate the expansion of urbanized areas, the construction and use of roads outside municipal limits, and the establishment of permanent or semi-permanent camps related to the tourism and recreational activities of non-Indigenous people. It is important to note that Inuit, the Naskapi, and the Cree have a treaty right to construct camps for their subsistence harvesting. The current context does not allow for the regulation of their construction.

Steps must be taken to ensure that activities in the region benefit the residents and that the residents play a greater role in resource development and management. The challenge lies in finding a balance between large industrial projects, smaller local development projects, and traditional subsistence activities that depend on sound resource management and ongoing environmental protection.

3.1.1 THE KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT'S PLANNING APPROACH

Land use planning documents prepared by the KRG may restrict or prohibit some uses of land and provide direction for land use in the Kativik Region. The remainder of the process ensures that the uses supported by the Master Plan are consistent with the priorities and values identified therein.

CONSERVATION

Land use in the Kativik Region is based on the fundamental principle of conservation. This principle applies to all types of land and resource use, regardless of whether the resources are renewable, non-renewable, or heritage related. The term conservation does not mean not developing resources, but rather using them with care and judgment based on the needs and welfare of present and future generations.

In the JBNQA, conservation is defined as "the pursuit of the optimum natural productivity of all living resources and the protection of the ecological systems of the Territory so as to protect endangered

⁷⁴ Kativik Regional Government (2010). *Working together to protect wildlife and wildlife habitat, and to promote the sustainable use of wildlife resources in Nunavik. Five Year Protection Plan 2010–2015*. Final Report.

species and to ensure primarily the continuance of the traditional pursuits of the Native people, and secondarily the satisfaction of the needs of non-Native people for sport hunting and fishing” (Paragraph 24.1.5). Also, it establishes that: “The principle of conservation shall apply in Category I and II lands, in Category I-N lands, in Category II-N lands and in Category III lands.” (Paragraph 24.3.32).

COMPREHENSIVENESS

Land use planning in the Kativik Region must recognize the territory and its natural systems as a whole, i.e., as a function of multiple natural and human factors which interact to create their own dynamics specific to the system. In other words, the removal or loss, or the addition of a single element to the system could compromise or alter whole.

UNIQUENESS

Land use planning must serve the best interests of the residents by considering their social, cultural, and economic aspirations and the unique natural environment.

For residents of the Kativik Region, the land is not only the place where they live, nor a source of income, and even less a commodity. It is intimately connected to their history, culture, beliefs, and continuing identity as distinct societies: it is part of their very essence.

EQUITY

The residents of the Kativik Region are entitled to greater equity in employment and business opportunities as well as in a share of the economic returns from resource development.

BALANCE

Land, water, and other resources must be used in a manner that maintains a balance between the conservation and development of natural resources. The goal is to protect important resources without making industrial activity impractical. The objective is sustainable and equitable development.

COOPERATION AND CONSULTATION

Cooperation, integration, information sharing and solidarity among the residents and organizations in the region will be required for the updating and implementation of the Master Plan. The province is already working with the region to reinforce the status of the Master Plan and to ensure that the decisions made regarding land use are respected. Elders provide knowledge of the practices and customs of Indigenous peoples and much-needed insight that must be integrated into the land use and development concept. For example, it is important to adapt projects in the region to the hunting, fishing, and trapping seasons and to the areas used for subsistence activities. Residents and users want to be involved in all stages of the land management process. They want to be actively involved in the development of projects and want to see a positive impact on the communities in the region. Stakeholder involvement early in the process is essential and will promote ownership of the project throughout the process.

3.2 THE PURSUIT OF SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITIES

Orientation 1 aims at enhancing subsistence activities in a sustainable environment. As mentioned above, wildlife resources and their habitats must be considered as an important source of wealth, and their survival must be guaranteed. To do so, it would be advisable to continue implementing a land use policy aimed at the protection of the physical and human environments from the disruptive effects of the use or installation of equipment and infrastructure. It is acknowledged that land, air, and maritime transportation, mineral exploration and extraction, the development of hydroelectric resources, and low-level flights in the southeastern part of the region have the most disruptive effects.

There is already increased pressure on the environment and wildlife due to community growth, urban expansion, and increased industrial and recreational activities (mining, hunting, and fishing). There is a need to control the construction of access roads to subsistence use areas and camps associated with tourism or resort activities, or second homes outside municipal boundaries.

Since development and its impacts involve a complex combination of factors and related trends, it is essential that development in the Kativik Region consider not only the effects of individual disturbances, but also their cumulative effects on the use of the land and coastal areas by harvested species, especially those that are endangered.

It is also necessary to ensure that wildlife will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the growing population and to protect species from over-harvesting or poor harvesting. Food security is already a major concern. The Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee was created to review, administer and, if necessary, regulate hunting, fishing and trapping activities (JBNQA, Paragraph 24.4.1 and NEQA Subsection 15.4). The Hunter' Support Programs created by the JBNQA and NEQA could be considered to ensure an integrated and sustainable management of subsistence activities.

The pursuit of subsistence activities rests on a quality environment and healthy wildlife. Certain provisions of the JBNQA and the NEQA (Sections 23 and 14, respectively) specifically address environmental protection. In particular, Subparagraph 23.2.2 a) of the JBNQA states that "(...) land-use regulations may from time to time be adopted, if necessary, to minimize the negative impact of development in or affecting the region upon the Native people and the wildlife resources of the region." In addition, "applicable federal and provincial laws of general application respecting environmental and social protection shall apply in the region to the extent that they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Agreement (...)" (JBNQA, Paragraph 23.2.3). All regulations relating to these activities must be submitted to the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee for advice (JBNQA, Paragraph 24.4.26).

ORIENTATION 1		The pursuit of subsistence activities
Goal	Propagate, protect and promote the pursuit of subsistence activities across the region.	
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reduce harmful impacts that human activity may have on the pursuit of subsistence activities in the Kativik Region. – Promote joint action among people involved in the region and between them and people in adjacent regions. – Ensure the continued presence of wildlife resources to strengthen the pursuit of subsistence activities. 	
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Identify and update on the land use map the main areas associated with the pursuit of subsistence activities. – Adopt a Zoning By-law making it obligatory to obtain a permit or certificate of authorization for any use, work or modification to existing work and define the conditions governing the issuing of said permit or certificate. 	

3.3 THE ENVIRONMENT AND WILDLIFE

Orientation 2 covers the damages and potential impacts of activities on the quality of the environment. Since environmental issues include the conservation of wildlife, this orientation is also connected to issues mentioned in Orientation 1. Most damage reported involves contamination of the food chain, pollution from waste, abandoned objects and structures (especially those left behind by outfitting and mining exploration camps and former military bases), pollution from soil and water contamination, and alteration of the landscape due to mining activities.

The KRG has already put in place important programs to study and resolve multiple pollution issues. As mentioned earlier, the *Nunavik Residual Materials Management Plan* (2015)⁷⁵ aims at improving the monitoring and assessment of waste management issues in a region where permafrost prevents conventional landfilling, and where remoteness makes it difficult to reach recycling markets in the south.⁷⁶ The KRG also published the *Guide for the Operation and the Management of Solid Waste in Nunavik* in 2014.⁷⁷ Demographic trends and consumption habits, industrial interest in the Kativik Region, recreational and tourism development and infrastructure projects (roads, ports) may result in increased production of solid waste. Efforts must be made to forecast and plan for better waste management and disposal. Climate change impacts on soil stability should not be overlooked.

The increase in the number of mining claims could eventually have significant impacts on wildlife, their habitats, and Indigenous harvesting. The mineral claims process needs to be revised to reflect the principles of consultation and accommodation, to ensure that community priorities for protected areas and areas of importance to wildlife harvesting take precedence over mineral claims and development, and to ensure that local and regional authorities are kept informed of developments on mineral exploration claims. An assessment and prioritization of abandoned mining exploration sites in Nunavik were undertaken in 2001, and clean-up work started in 2005. Annual reports on the clean-up work done at these sites are published by the organization.⁷⁸ However, it is recommended that future mining projects include clean-up plans at the end of operations, including mining exploration camps.

It is clear from the Parnasimautik consultations that Inuit, who make up most of the population, “want to see their government equipped with the tools and authorities to better control the pace, type and location of development activities. Land use planning must have the protection of subsistence harvesting as a priority.”⁷⁹ Providing the KRG with more management authority over these public lands is part of the proposed solution. If the Government of Quebec is prepared to provide public lands for the construction of infrastructure to support development projects that will benefit all of Quebec, then it must also make provisions not only for the sharing of economic benefits, but also for the granting of protective status to public lands that are important for wildlife harvesting activities.

The *Act respecting the conservation of wetlands and bodies of water* (Bill 132) was approved in 2017 and it still raises concerns in the Kativik Region. The KRG and other organizations in the Kativik Region acknowledge the importance of this Act as it modernizes and enhances the ecological functions and conservation of wetlands and water environments in Quebec. However, the Kativik Region does not

⁷⁵ Kativik Regional Government (2015). *Nunavik Residual Materials Management Plan*. Accessed from http://www.krg.ca/images/stories/docs/Environment/PGMR_Eng.pdf

⁷⁶ Kativik Environment Advisory Committee (2018). *Aluminium Beverage cans Recycling in Kativik*. Accessed from <http://keac-ccek.ca/fr/recyclage-des-canettes-daluminium-au-nunavik/>

⁷⁷ Kativik Regional Government (2014). *Guide for the Operation and the Management of Solid Waste Sites in Nunavik*.

⁷⁸ Kativik Regional Government (2013). *Nunavik Abandoned Mineral Exploration Sites Rehabilitation Project*. Annual report. Accessed from: <http://www.krg.ca/images/stories/docs/Environment/AMS-Report-2012-2013-eng.pdf>

⁷⁹ Makivik Corporation, Kativik Regional Government, Kativik School Board, Nunavik Landholding Corporations Association, Saputiit Youth Association of Nunavik, Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services, Avataq Cultural Institute (2014). *Parnasimautik Consultation Report. On the Consultations carried out with the Nunavik Inuit in 2013*. Final Report, p. 33.

benefit from the same provisions as southern Quebec. The KRG is concerned that the region’s fragile aquatic ecosystems are not being considered in the Act. As previously mentioned, these ecosystems are vital for subsistence activities and they are increasingly impacted by development and the effects of climate change. Moreover, the Act raises questions as to which authority will be responsible for its enforcement in the Kativik Region. To achieve adequate environmental protection, innovations proposed in the Act for southern Quebec should also be applicable in northern Quebec.

Orientation 2		The environment and wildlife
Goal	Protect the environment and wildlife of the Kativik Region.	
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Promote the adoption of a comprehensive view of how the Kativik Region is to be used given the interdependence of the environment, wildlife, and human population. – Reduce the harmful impacts human activity may have on the region’s environment and wildlife. – Protect the biological species that are designated or likely to be designated threatened or vulnerable. – Protect the integrity of important natural environments, in particular ecosystems representative of the Kativik Region’s environment, as well as the vulnerable and important wildlife areas (caribou calving grounds, nesting and staging areas of waterfowl, sectors in which marine mammals gather and their birthing areas, and spawning areas). – Promote scientific research to obtain information on the region’s wildlife and ecosystems. – Foster concerted action among participants in the region and between the latter and those of neighbouring regions. – Suggest that governments grant official recognition and protection to the areas of ecological interest designated as such by the residents of the Kativik Region. 	
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Include provisions on the protection of the environment in the zoning by-law based on, among others, the <i>Environmental Quality Act</i> and resulting regulations. – Regulate the construction of access roads, camps, or secondary residences outside the municipal limits of the village corporations. – Map existing and upcoming roads and paths outside the municipal limits of the village corporations. – Identify areas of historical, esthetic, and ecological interest in the region. – Designate sites representative of ecosystems and important wildlife habitats as areas of ecological interest. – Prepare an inventory of damaged or polluted sites. – Support efforts toward the restoration of damaged or polluted sites and establish provisions to this effect in the Zoning By-law. 	

3.4 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Orientation 3 recalls the importance of integrated planning to achieve sustainable and equitable development raised in the Parnasimautik report. Residents of the Kativik Region recognize the importance of developing the region’s resources and potential. They support development initiatives, provided that proponents apply the principle of sound management that guarantees the fulfillment of present and future needs, the principle of environmental integrity, and the principle of social equity.

For activities such as the development of non-renewable resources, the construction of land and marine transportation infrastructures, the development of sites with tourism potential, and military operations such as low-level flights, the residents argue that they should not disturb natural habitats and wildlife to the extent that subsistence activities are compromised. Buffer zones around Category I and IB-N lands where development activities are prohibited or limited—depending on the type of activity—should be systematically created to limit harmful impacts on residents and wildlife.



Kuujuaq Category I land

CREDIT: KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

For mining activities, the MERN has the mineral and subsurface rights in the areas covered by the JBNQA and the NEQA. Throughout the region, the Nunavik Inuit Mining Policy supports mining development projects that meet the firm prerequisites and conditions stipulated therein. However, on Category I and IB-N lands, no minerals may be mined or subsurface rights granted without the consent of the landholding corporation concerned. On Category II and II-N lands, the hunting, fishing, and trapping rights and soapstone mining rights of Inuit, the Cree, and the Naskapi are subordinate to the mineral rights.

Although there is little mining activity at present, the region has a lot of mining potential and many exploration sites. Past experience has shown that mining and exploration can cause irreparable damage to the environment. This also applies to quarries and sandpits. To counter these negative effects, rigorous planning, both for how the mine is operated and how it is dismantled, is required. The closure of mines raises the issue of soil remediation and pollution caused by mine tailings, and measures must also be taken in this respect.

The development of hydroelectric resources raises similar concerns. The main rivers of the region play a vital role in the ecological cycles of the environment. This network supports a range of resources upon which subsistence harvesting depends directly. These same rivers may be developed for their hydroelectric power potential. However, an environmental and economic impact study must be conducted and followed by concrete solutions to mitigate the consequences of hydroelectric development and maximize the socioeconomic spin-offs for the communities.

There is very little infrastructure in the region. However, any development of mineral, forest and water resources will lead to the development of infrastructure, especially for transportation. Roads and airfields for regular or seasonal use, corridors for the transmission of energy produced by hydroelectric plants, port facilities, and even marine navigation routes will be developed as needed. Stakeholders and residents believe that this type of development must be done with great care to minimize conflicts with other land uses, and to reduce negative environmental and social impacts.

Tourism is also still underdeveloped, but residents of the Kativik Region show great interest in this sector. Some concerns have been expressed regarding the protection of the sites and zones that are considered

regional attractions. The residents are particularly concerned about the effects that the increasing number and spread of outfitting camps across the region may have on wildlife populations.

To develop and preserve sites and zones that are of regional importance, areas of interest, including resources, must be managed within a specific legal framework, defined in the JBNQA and the NEQA and their associated legislation.

Resource management must certainly involve sustained cooperation between communities, regional organizations, the governments of Quebec and Canada, and all stakeholders. The Raglan Agreement signed by Makivik Corporation, the communities of Kangiqsujuaq and Salluit, and the Raglan Mining Corporation of Quebec Ltd. (now Raglan Mine) is an example of cooperation between various parties to promote positive spin-offs for the communities while ensuring optimal mining performance and environmental protection. The regulations developed by Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Makivik Corporation, and the KRG to protect the beluga whale is another example of cooperation between organizations in the field of resource management.

Orientation 3		Resource Management
Goal	Support the protection and the development of natural resources when it is based on the sound management of natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations, as well as on equitable sharing of economic benefits with the region's residents.	
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Recognize the various economic and ecological potentials which are of interest to the communities and participants and promote, as the case may be, their development or protection. – Ensure that development benefits the local economies and that the residents have their say in all projects (JBNQA, Paragraphs 23.4.17, 23.4.20, 23.6.9). – Ensure that the facilities and infrastructure built as a result of resource developments also benefit the communities. – Promote scientific research to obtain information on the region's natural resources. – Foster cooperation among participants in the region and between the latter and those of neighbouring regions. 	
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Recognize in the land-use plan the concept of multiple land use, subject to the general aims and objectives of subsistence activities, environmental protection, and the region's heritage. – Define all resources in the region with economic development potential (e.g., tourism, mining, wildlife resources, etc.). – Define all resources representing an element of interest for the region and requiring protection. – Propose that the government formally recognize and protect the areas of interest identified by the residents. – Inventory and preserve soapstone deposits for the needs of the communities. – Establish provisions in the zoning by-law dealing with the protection of resources and the environment according to the type of development project. – Support and promote the implementation of strategic economic development plans in the region. – Foster cooperation between communities, regional participants and promoters (e.g., information about drilling). 	

3.5 HERITAGE

In the past, the evolution of ancestral cultures was recorded orally and passed down through the generations. Interest in the traces left behind by the ancestors was based on the fact that they bore witness to events that were significant to communities or individuals. They can indicate, for instance, that

at a certain site people had lived in prosperity or poverty, that a great hunt had taken place there, or even that a specific resource had been harvested.

Orientation 4 recognizes the importance of such a tradition. We know that the region contains archaeological riches and sacred sites. It is also known that contemporary Inuit, Cree, and Naskapi cultures are intrinsically linked to the vestiges of past events and that these must be preserved for the benefit of future generations. In fact, all of the land has a cultural or sacred value, as the survival of Indigenous people is directly linked to it.

The notion of cultural landscapes, that is, a geographic area including both cultural and natural resources, as well as the wildlife or domesticated animals found there, associated with a historical event, activity, or person, or endowed with other cultural or esthetic values⁸⁰, is pertinent to describe the entanglement between nature and culture in the Kativik Region.

Archaeological resources or sites of historical and cultural value are prone to disturbance, looting, or destruction by human activities and natural forces. Organizations concerned with the history of Indigenous peoples, such as the Avataq Cultural Institute or the Naskapi Development Corporation, are compiling an official list of these artifacts and making the information public.

Archaeological and historical sites are likely to be found across the region, but they are especially concentrated around the villages, and along the coast, lakes and rivers. The Master Plan and the Zoning By-law must play a role in the preservation of the region's heritage by contributing to its recognition, protection, and enhancement.

Many efforts have been made in past years to propose an integrated vision for heritage conservation. Nunavik Tourism promotes Nunavik's unique natural and cultural heritage in a comprehensive manner.

Orientation 4		Heritage
Goal	Recognize and protect resources of historical, archaeological, cultural, sacred, or esthetic interest to the region.	
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Protect and enhance the region's heritage. – Ensure that the local communities and the KRG are informed of any activities occurring in the region. – Promote communication and concerted action between the various groups which are active in Northern Quebec and neighbouring regions. 	
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Indicate on the map all resources in the region which are of historical, archaeological, cultural, or esthetic interest. – Promote access to and the dissemination of information and encourage meetings with the Elders. – Promote field research and the sharing of the knowledge gained. – Designate as a historical monument or heritage site any monument or site with cultural, historical, archaeological, picturesque, legendary, or religious meaning or value. – Designate as a potential heritage zone or potential archaeological zone any zone whose geographical and biophysical characteristics, as well as historical and ethnological data, demonstrate the likelihood of a concentration of archaeological vestiges or heritage sites. – Promote the preparation of a strategic plan for the protection and development of heritage resources in the region in cooperation with the parties concerned, in particular the Avataq Cultural Institute, the Naskapi Development Corporation and Cree representatives. – Establish provisions in the zoning by-law dealing with the mitigation of negative impacts on heritage resources. 	

⁸⁰ UNESCO (n.d.). *Cultural Landscapes*. Accessed from <https://whc.unesco.org/en/culturallandscape/>



Parc national Uliittaniujalik
CREDIT: FÉLIX ST-AUBIN

Chapter 4

Land use designations

4.1 GENERAL LAND USE POLICIES

According to KRG's Municipal By-law 90-01, the Master Plan must include general policies regarding land uses and the purposes of each part of the territory falling under KRG's jurisdiction.

The land use designations were selected by the residents of the Kativik Region, local and regional organizations, and the various participants and users of the region. As well, the Government of Quebec issued notices regarding the uses to assign to the different parts of the region.

The assigned land uses are the physical reflection of the orientations for land use in the Kativik Region. They are shown in Appendix 3. The resulting land use designations and policies are based on former, current, and future land uses. They also consider the characteristics of the natural and human environments, and the potential and constraints of the land. Any land use dispute should be resolved according to the procedures provided for in the agreements concluded with local organizations and within the legal framework applicable in the Kativik Region.

The selected land use designations deal with subsistence activities and multiple uses. Concerning the implementation of land designations, the KRG has no jurisdiction over municipal lands of the corporations of Northern Villages nor over the Naskapi Village of Kawawachikamach (Category IB-N lands). The KRG will therefore present land use suggestions for these lands, which could support better regional synergy.

4.2 SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY DESIGNATION

DEFINITION

To properly reflect the wishes of the residents of the Kativik Region and the various stakeholders, and to preserve the region's unique culture and way of life, areas of critical importance are designated for the survival of populations and the pursuit of subsistence activities, such as hunting, fishing, and trapping.

The Master Plan therefore defines areas that are essential and areas that are important for subsistence activities. They are areas where hunting, fishing, and trapping are practised by a vast majority of the population.

The marine environment and offshore islands are not under the jurisdiction of the KRG, but it is important to mention that these territories are associated with the subsistence activities of the residents of the Kativik Region. In fact, the essential and important areas where such activities are pursued are located up to 50 km from the coast and even further if the main islands are included, such as the Belcher Islands, Mansel Island, Charles Island, and Akpatok Island. Merchant shipping activities are also carried out in these waters.

BACKGROUND

- Subsistence activities, including hunting, fishing, and trapping, as well as sporting activities are the main activities throughout the territory. They also take place in the sea and on islands surrounding the region.
- Some areas of the Kativik Region have been used for subsistence purposes on a regular basis for thousands of years.
- Wildlife species migrate from part of the region to another depending on the season and the year.
- Some hunting, fishing, and trapping areas may be used intensively to meet specific wildlife marketing needs.
- The preservation of the quality of the environment and of wildlife resources is critical to the survival of the residents and their way of life.
- Most of the region's residents need an economy based partly on wildlife harvesting to preserve their culture, way of life, and livelihood.
- Certain projects, in particular industrial projects, may have serious consequences on the environment and wildlife and may affect large areas of the region.
- Land use in the Kativik Region is governed by a specific legal framework (*Kativik Act*, JBNQA, NEQA).
- The marine zone is not under the jurisdiction of the KRG.

ESSENTIAL SUBSISTENCE AREAS

These areas are essential for the communities and for the pursuit of subsistence activities. They consist of habitats of high biological productivity (spawning, calving, and nesting grounds, migration corridors, etc.) and are indispensable for the survival of wildlife species. Consequently, essential areas are the "pantry" of the communities.

The communities have used these areas for many generations and expect to continue their activities there in the future. Hunting, fishing, and trapping activities are pursued intensely and year-round. In general, the communities harvest up to four wildlife groups: sea and land mammals, birds, and fish.

Essential areas for subsistence include most coastal areas and the southern part of the region near Kawawachikamach and Lac Bienville; they surround the villages and generally cover vast tracts of Category I and II lands. These areas also extend relatively far from the villages and include numerous lakes and major rivers. Most of these areas are accessible by motorized canoe, snowmobile or ATV, although seaplanes or bush planes remain the ideal means of transportation for the remotest areas.

The Cree have requested that all their traplines north of the 55th parallel be identified in the Master Plan as essential subsistence areas, while Inuit would like them to be identified as multiple use areas. This request is not reflected on the land use designation map as it requires further discussion.

IMPORTANT SUBSISTENCE AREAS

These areas are important for the communities and for the pursuit of subsistence activities. Although there is less biodiversity than in the essential areas, the important areas include habitat for wildlife groups such as land mammals, birds, and fish. These wildlife groups are harvested on a more extensive and seasonal basis.

The important subsistence areas generally cover small tracts of Category I lands but are concentrated mostly on Category II and III lands. Most important subsistence areas are located far from the communities. The best means of reaching them remains the seaplane or bush plane.

CHARACTERISTICS

Most of the areas included in the subsistence designation are accessible to most of the population by land or sea. Occupation of these areas is based on the presence of camps and tents. The survival of the community rests on the harvesting of the several wildlife groups found in these areas.

The essential and important subsistence areas include most of the archaeological sites identified to date, as well as several areas of esthetic and ecological interest discussed in Chapter 4.

Wildlife resources are generally abundant and diverse. There are also several species of fauna and flora that are designated or likely to be designated as vulnerable or threatened.

Except for the former mine and mining infrastructure at Purtuniq, southeast of Salluit, as well as past and present mining operations near Kawawachikamach, few large-scale projects have disturbed the environment of the subsistence areas. However, there is an increasing concentration of outfitting activities south of Ungava Bay. The sectors farthest from the essential and important subsistence areas are the least frequented by the population because the transportation and logistical costs are higher. In addition, there is a tendency to build roads and permanent or semi-permanent camps far from the communities to carry out subsistence activities.

INTENTIONS

By recognizing essential and important subsistence areas, the Master Plan aims to attain the following objectives:

- Identify and protect the areas that are essential to the survival of the residents of the Kativik Region and their way of life.
- Take into consideration the migratory nature of wildlife species in land use planning and policies.
- Promote and ensure the continuation of subsistence activities.
- Allow for low-impact economic development projects that take into account the characteristics of these environments to ensure their sustainability.
- Manage biological resources adequately and wisely for the well-being of the residents and users of the Kativik Region.
- Maintain the ecological integrity of the designated areas.
- Propose to other responsible management authorities the orientations and types of designation which may be of interest to the marine zones adjacent to the Kativik Region.

COMPATIBLE ACTIVITIES

- Activities related to hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering, and the construction of permanent and semi-permanent buildings for these activities.
- Activities related to archaeological research and digs.
- Scientific, cultural, educational, tourism or resort activities that will not disturb the resources.
- Activities related to the conservation and protection of the resources.
- Other activities related to resource harvesting if it is demonstrated that they will not jeopardize the representative elements of the areas of interest, the biological resources, and the pursuit of subsistence activities.

GUIDELINES CONCERNING LAND USE

- All projects must be submitted to the KRG and, depending on the type or nature of the project, a permit or certificate of authorization request will have to be made in compliance with the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Kativik Region.
- Any project, other than those related to subsistence activities, may be subject to specific agreements between the parties concerned.
- For large-scale projects, the promoter must provide additional protection for the designated areas and wildlife species and develop specific mitigation measures.
- All promoters must submit to the KRG a comprehensive development plan for projects requiring the construction of permanent infrastructures. They must comply with best practices in conservation and protection of the environment.
- Development projects will be assessed based on their conformity with the orientations and objectives of the Master Plan, and if applicable, will take into consideration the means of implementation contained in the Master Plan.
- For every type of project, the promoter shall be obliged to restore the land and revegetate the site once the project is completed.
- KRG's municipal by-laws must contain guidelines regarding the construction of access roads to the resources.
- KRG's municipal by-laws must contain guidelines regarding the construction of permanent or semi-permanent camps and secondary residences.
- Although it has no legal means of control over the use of marine areas outside the Kativik region, the KRG recommends that the spirit of the orientations and objectives defined in this plan be observed in these areas.

4.3 MULTIPLE USE DESIGNATION

DEFINITION

To properly represent the particular land use situation in the Kativik Region and to reflect the desire of most people consulted, the Master Plan designates a large portion of the Kativik Region for multiple uses.

The multiple use areas are lands designated for various types of uses. The primary use remains the pursuit of subsistence and sporting activities; however, other types of land use are possible.

BACKGROUND

- Subsistence activities, including hunting, fishing, and trapping, and sporting activities are the main activities practised throughout the Kativik Region. They are also carried out in the seas and on islands surrounding the region.
- Most of the region's residents rely on an economy based partly on wildlife harvesting to preserve their culture, way of life, and livelihood.
- Some hunting, fishing, and trapping areas may be used more intensively to meet specific needs (game marketing projects, outfitters).
- The KRG and the communities are concerned about the impacts that outfitters, camps, and secondary residences may have on the environment.
- Demand from industrial investors is low and is mainly related to the harvesting of certain resources.
- Certain projects, in particular industrial projects such as hydroelectric projects, mining, and low-level flying, may have serious consequences on the environment and wildlife and may affect large areas of the region.
- Land use in the Kativik Region is governed by a specific legal framework (Kativik Act, JBNQA, NEQA).

CHARACTERISTICS

The multiple use areas occupy a vast territory located primarily inland. They include approximately half the Kativik Region, including areas of interest.

The multiple use areas are characterized by the integrity of their natural environment. Except for some mine projects, there are few large-scale projects.

Outfitting, tourism, resort activities, and mining activities are scattered across the region; some are seasonal (outfitting, tourism) or operate for a limited time (mines). Nevertheless, outfitting operations are particularly numerous in the Caribou-Zone located south of Ungava Bay and their effects on the environment are worrisome.

Travel to multiple use areas is mainly by bush plane or seaplane. The presence of permanent camps and infrastructure in large part attests to the occupation of these areas throughout the year.

INTENTIONS

In recognizing multiple use areas, the Master Plan aims to attain the following objectives:

- Ensure the land is used for multiple purposes to contribute to the development of the region.
- Take into consideration, during the study of any development project, that subsistence and sporting activities are the main activities pursued in the whole area.
- Recognize the hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering areas in their entirety.
- Adequately meet future needs in economic development of the Kativik Region.
- Protect the environment and wildlife.

COMPATIBLE ACTIVITIES

- Activities related to hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering and the construction of permanent and semi-permanent buildings for these activities.
- Activities related to archaeological research and digs.
- Scientific, cultural, tourism, resort, or educational activities.
- Activities related to the conservation and protection of resources.
- Activities related to natural resources harvesting, such as the development of energy and mining resources.
- Other activities related to resources harvesting, if it is demonstrated that they will not compromise the durability of the representative elements of the areas of interest, biological resources and the pursuit of subsistence activities.

GUIDELINES CONCERNING LAND USE

- All projects must be submitted to the KRG and, depending on the type or nature of the project, a permit or certificate of authorization request will have to be made in compliance with the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Kativik Region.
- Development projects will be assessed according to their compliance with the orientations and objectives for land use identified in the Master Plan, and if applicable, will take into consideration the selected means of implementation contained in the Master Plan.

4.4 URBAN LAND USE DESIGNATION

DEFINITION

The urban land use designation is assigned to the zones primarily characterized by a permanent population and the buildings, services, and infrastructure required to maintain and develop a community.

BACKGROUND

- The KRG has no jurisdiction over the municipal lands of the Northern Villages and the Naskapi Village of Kawawachikamach (Category IB-N lands).
- The KRG therefore presents land use suggestions for these lands, which could support better regional synergy.
- The primary function of municipal lands is to ensure the availability of land for village development.
- The infrastructures and services in the region are mainly grouped within the municipal lands.
- The construction of camps, secondary residences, and roads are increasing in the communities and extends beyond municipal limits.
- Some villages are distinguished by their role as gateways to the region (Kuujjuaq and Kuujuarapik), or by the presence of numerous service organizations (Puvirnitq); however, no village functions as a regional centre.
- The socioeconomic needs of the communities and the planning of the Kativik region are interrelated.

CHARACTERISTICS

The boundaries of the urban designation correspond to the limits of the Northern Villages as stipulated in the *Kativik Act*, and to Category IB-N lands of the Naskapi of Kawawachikamach, which are located in the Kativik Region and designated as a municipality (the Naskapi Village of Kawawachikamach) under The Cree Villages and the Naskapi Village Act. However, the Naskapis live in Kawawachikamach, south of the 55th parallel, and Category IB-N is nominal and not established. Therefore, there are no infrastructures nor inhabitants.

The lands of the 14 Northern Villages (Inuit communities) are distinguished by the presence of a built environment (village) and an undeveloped outlying area in which public infrastructures, such as an airport, waste disposal site, water intake point, oxidation pond, access road and so forth are located. There is, however, a tendency to extend the roads beyond the urban core and to construct secondary residences or camps that spread out beyond the municipal limits.

Within the built environment, there are various services and activities specific to towns, including residential, commercial, and industrial (garages, tank farms, etc.), public services (schools, health centre or nursing station, police, church, etc.); and administrative services (municipal office, landholding corporation, regional government, etc.). There are also recreation facilities (arena, gymnasium, cultural centre, etc.), as well as specialized facilities (telecommunications equipment, generating stations, etc.) which are usually located in the immediate outskirts of the village.

INTENTIONS

In recognizing the urban land use designation, the Master Plan aims to attain the following objectives:

- Strengthen regional unity.
- Maintain a concentration of services and infrastructure in the municipalities.
- Encourage promoters to consider the needs of the municipalities, especially during the construction of infrastructure.

GUIDELINES CONCERNING LAND USE

- Any activity affecting an area designated for urban use must conform to the Master Plan and Zoning By-law of the municipality in question. Municipalities and promoters should consult the KRG Renewable Resources, Environment, Lands and Parks Department, Hydro-Québec, and the Service de l'arpentage at the MERN (land survey department) before adopting their subdivision or urban development plans.
- It would be appropriate for each municipality to develop a Master Plan and a Zoning By-law applicable to all its municipal lands and not only for the built environment (village), so that the entire Kativik Region may have assigned land use designations. This would also make it possible to harmonize the types of land use designations belonging to the municipal corporations and those of the territory covered by the Master Plan.

4.5 AREAS OF INTEREST

According to KRG's Municipal By-law 90-01, the Master Plan must include the identification of the parts of the region representing a historical, esthetic, or ecological interest.

The KRG, with the agreement of all participants, proposes that a network of areas of interest be established, consisting of sites deemed to be of regional interest. This network comprises areas which are important for the development or protection of biological resources and unique landscapes, or which are representative of the Kativik Region, or areas with remarkable, rare, or endangered plant or animal species.

Most areas of interest are made up of public lands identified by government organizations within the context of the Land Use Map for the PATP of the MERN. Other areas of interest, such as the Rivière Arnaud, Lac Minto, or Lac Bienville areas, are identified based on recommendations made by non-governmental organizations and the general public during the consultation process for the Master Plan, and for which official recognition and protection by the government are requested.

The residents of the Kativik Region have expressed the need to recognize lands of interest in complementarity and accordance with the rights and interests already granted under the JBNQA and the NEQA. Within the scope of regional planning, the creation of a comprehensive network of areas of interest will only be possible through the concerted efforts of the government, in particular through the formal recognition of the contribution of the residents of the region in this matter. It is quite appropriate, in this respect, to speak of a partnership between local, regional, and governmental representatives to manage lands and resources.

The goal of the network is to preserve these areas for the benefit of all by protecting them from the harmful impacts of human activities in general and industrial activities in particular. Depending on the risk of damage, the protective measures may be permanent, seasonal or temporary. The JBNQA (Section 23) and the NEQA (Section 14) contain provisions concerning impact assessment of land use and development projects, as well as the study of appropriate mitigation measures which respect the natural and social environment.

The KRG may, with the participation of the communities, governmental and regional organizations, and Cree, Naskapi, and Inuit organizations, add other sites in the future after proposals for these have been submitted to the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee (JBNQA, Paragraph 24.4.26). Similarly, the Coordinating Committee may make recommendations on the creation and management of parks, ecological reserves, and land designations for similar purposes (JBNQA, Subparagraph 24.4.27n). Furthermore, the creation of parks, ecological reserves, wildlife sanctuaries, or any other protected area does not in itself exclude the right of Indigenous people to hunt, fish, and trap (JBNQA, Paragraphs 24.3.5 and 24.3.6, NEQA Paragraph 15.3.5.1, and *Act respecting hunting and fishing rights in the James Bay and New Québec territories*, Section 21). Inuit, the Naskapi, and the Cree continue to enjoy all treaty rights north of the 55th parallel, including the right to harvest wildlife and associated activities.

Once officially identified, areas set aside for park purposes are exempt from staking. Areas set aside as future ecological reserves do not receive permanent protection until they are formally designated as ecological reserves. However, MERN may exercise its administrative authority to prohibit mining activities in the interim. Under the *Act respecting ecological reserves* and the *Parks Act*, all mining activities are prohibited in parks and ecological reserves.

The areas of interest that are shown in Appendix 4 are divided into three categories:

- areas of historical interest;
- areas of esthetic interest; and
- areas of ecological interest.

4.6 AREAS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

DEFINITION

For the purposes of this document, an area of historical interest is an area that contains sites of historical, archaeological, or cultural value. This category also includes areas containing religious value or objects that are part of today's Indigenous people's culture. The importance of the areas of historical interest lies primarily in their testimony to the past occupation of the region and to an ancestral way of life.

Most of the zones selected have been identified by the Avataq Cultural Institute, which makes an inventory of archaeological sites in the Kativik Region. Other areas of historical interest have been identified by the Ministère de la Culture et des Communications, the Naskapi of Kawawachikamach, and Hydro-Québec. These areas are marked on the plan of areas of interest as isolated sites or archaeological sectors if numbers warrant. Considering the map scale and the various information sources, the boundaries for areas of historical interest are approximate and generalized to a certain extent.

CHARACTERISTICS

Except for Rivière George, Fort Mackenzie, Lac Hutte Sauvage, Lac Bienville and Lac Pingualuk areas, most areas of historical interest identified to date are located along the coasts and around the communities. Numerous sites are also found on islands surrounding the region, but these areas are not under the jurisdiction of the KRG.

The areas of historical interest identified in the Kativik Region have various characteristics that reflect the different periods of the region's occupation. Thus, these areas contain traces or artifacts which are evidence of the passage of the Pre-Dorsets, Dorsets, Thules and the historic Inuit.

Other archaeological sites are proof of the occupation and use of the Kativik Region by the Naskapi and the Cree. For generations, the Naskapi have occupied and lived off a vast territory spanning from the Lower North Shore area of the Province of Quebec to the south, up to Ungava Bay to the north. It extended west to Hudson Bay, and east into Labrador. The territory formerly occupied by the Cree covered a vast portion of the southwest part of the region. More recent relics indicate the presence of the first Euro-Quebec-Canadian settlements.

According to the Avataq Cultural Institute, the number of sites of historical or archaeological interest exceeds 2,000, a number that includes the Cree and Naskapi sites identified by Hydro-Québec at the La Grande hydroelectric complex. However, many sites remain to be discovered to properly illustrate the entire territory covered by the first inhabitants.

It would be tiresome to present in the Master Plan all the characteristics of all the sites identified to date by the Avataq Cultural Institute. More information can be obtained from the KRG directory of areas of Interest. Nevertheless, a list of some of the archaeological areas is found in Table 6.

INTENTIONS

- Ensure that the Master Plan is sufficiently flexible to add, expand, or modify the areas of historical interest as they are discovered.
- Formally recognize and protect the resources of historical interest in the region.

- Promote archaeological research in the region.
- Promote the development of resources of historical interest.

COMPATIBLE ACTIVITIES

- Activities related to hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering.
- Activities related to archaeological research and digs.
- Cultural, tourism, or educational activities.
- Scientific activities that will not disturb the resources.
- Other activities if it is demonstrated that they will not compromise the durability of the representative elements of the areas of interest, the biological resources, and the pursuit of subsistence activities.

PROPOSED MEASURES

- Have the KRG, with the participation of advisory organizations (Avataq Cultural Institute, Naskapi Development Corporation, Cree organizations), identify areas of historical interest and establishes as heritage sites all monuments, locations, and sites having a cultural, historical, archaeological, picturesque, legendary, or sacred value.
- Include provisions in the Zoning By-law which deal with the mitigation of negative impacts on heritage resources that may result from certain uses or development activities.

GUIDELINES CONCERNING LAND USE

- All projects must be submitted to the KRG and, depending on the type or nature of the project, a permit or certificate of authorization request will have to be made in compliance with the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Kativik Region.
- Define an adequate area of protection or buffer zone around sites of historical interest. The Avataq Cultural Institute suggests that no building be authorized within a minimum radius of 100 metres.
- Before issuing a permit and prior to the start of any type of work, research and an on-site inspection must be carried out to verify the historical potential of the site. If elements of historical interest are found during construction, the KRG could request that the work be stopped and could direct a responsible organization to proceed with the necessary excavations.
- Additional protective measures may be established for sites with exceptional characteristics or heritage value.

Table 6 Some Areas of Archaeological Interest

Area name	Cultural identity	Project and promoters
Rivière Aupaluk	Historical Inuit	None
Lac Pingualuk	Historical Inuit	Park (MFFP)
Deception Bay	Prehist. /historical Inuit	None
Cape Wolstenholme	Prehist. /historical Inuit	Park (MFFP)
Ungava Bay 2	Prehist. /historical Inuit	None
Hudson Strait	Prehist. /historical Inuit	None
Douglas Harbour	Prehist./historical Inuit	None
Lac Payne	Prehist. and historical Inuit and Euro-Quebec	Potential ecological area (MFFP)
Lac Kogaluc	Prehist. /historical Inuit	None
Pointe Tuttle	Prehist. Inuit	None
Whitley Bay	Prehist. /historical Inuit	None
Diana Bay	Prehist. /historical Inuit	None
Lac Robert	Prehist. /historical Inuit	None
Lac Igaluppilik	Prehist. Inuit	None
Ungava Bay	Prehist. /historical Inuit	None
Rivière Caniapiscau	Prehist. /historical Indigenous people (Inuit and Naskapi)	Park (MFFP)
Lac Lemoyne	Historical Indigenous people (Inuit and Naskapi)	None
Rivière Koroc	Prehist. /historical Inuit	Park (MFFP)
Lacs des Loups-Marins	Prehist. /historical Indigenous people	Natural site (MFFP)
Lac Tasiujaq	Historical Indigenous people (Cree and Inuit)	Park (MFFP)
Puvirnituk Bay	Prehist. /historical Inuit	Potential ecological zone (MFFP)
Petite rivière de la Baleine	Prehist. /historical Indigenous people, Inuit and Euro-Quebec	Potential ecological zone (MFFP)
Fort Mackenzie	Prehist. and historical Indigenous people (Inuit and Naskapi) and Euro-Quebec	Park (MFFP)
Lac de la Hutte sauvage	Prehist. and historical Indigenous people and Euro-Quebec	Potential ecological zone (MFFP)
Kovic Bay	Presence of the oldest Inuit stone dwellings	None

4.7 AREAS OF ESTHETIC INTEREST

DEFINITION

For the purposes of this document, an area of esthetic interest is an area which contains sites deserving to be recognized for their unique landforms. These landforms may be of rock formations or relief features, elements of the river system, or a combination of several distinguishing elements of a landscape or a site.

Among the areas selected to date, twelve areas reserved for parks have been inventoried by the MFFP (Ministerial Order no. 91–192 and no. 92–170) and six zones have been proposed by local participants of which two are not under KRG jurisdiction. Mining and forestry activities are prohibited in parks. According to the *Parks Act*, the MFFP does not need KRG approval to create a park, but it must hold public hearings.

CHARACTERISTICS

The vast expanse of the Kativik Region encompasses a diversity of natural elements. There are two main types of areas of esthetic interest. The first is an area whose landforms are representative of the natural regions that make up the Kativik Region. The second is an area that contains unique landforms, such as a distinctive topography and unique geological or hydrographical features, offering exceptional or spectacular scenery.

Certain areas of interest (Nastapoka Islands and the Passage de Manitounuk) are not under the jurisdiction of the KRG; they are included for information purposes and because they are of interest to the communities of the Kativik Region.

INTENTIONS

- Formally recognize and protect the resources of esthetic interest in the region.
- Promote the development of resources of esthetic interest.

COMPATIBLE ACTIVITIES

- Activities related to hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering.
- Tourism activities that do not destroy nor disturb the resources.
- Activities related to archaeological research and digs.
- Scientific, cultural, or educational activities.
- Other activities if it is demonstrated that they will not compromise the durability of the representative elements of the areas of interest, the biological resources, and the pursuit of subsistence activities.

PROPOSED MEASURES

The areas reserved for parks are covered by an agreement, which stipulates that mining, forestry, and energy activities are prohibited in these areas. Similar measures are sought for the sites proposed by the residents, that is, the Douglas Harbour, the upper part of the Rivière Arnaud (Payne), Rivière aux Feuilles,

and the Lac Low sectors. As concerns the Nastapoka Islands and Manitounuk Strait, the KRG could encourage the federal government and the Government of Nunavut to adopt the same strategy.

GUIDELINES CONCERNING LAND USE

- All projects must be submitted to the KRG and, depending on the type or nature of the project, a permit or authorization request will have to be made in compliance with the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Kativik Region.
- Require that a comprehensive development program be prepared for any project involving the construction of permanent infrastructures. For example, the promoter must indicate the general location of the project, access roads, building plans, drinking water sources, wastewater treatment areas, solid waste disposal areas, etc.
- Promote a global concept for the development of areas of interest. For example, include an area of complete preservation, a buffer zone and an area of extensive and intensive utilization.
- Require that a promoter restore the land and revegetate the site after a project is completed.



Pyramides Mountains, Parc national Ulittaniujalik

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Table 7 Areas of Esthetic Interest Recognized by Government

Area Name	Location	Particular Interest	Project and Promoter
Lac Cambrien	56° 23' 69° 07' Category III lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – presence of two different geological formations – steep banks – rocky outcrops 	Park (MFFP) This sector is the subject of a new agreement
Eaton Canyon	55° 33' 68° 12' Category III lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – impressive gorge and numerous falls 	Park (MFFP) Adventure tourism (Naskapi Development Corporation)
Lac Wiyâshâkimî	56° 13' 76° 01' Category III lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – meteoritic lake – 3rd largest natural lake in Quebec – diversified wildlife 	Park (MFFP, Makivik, KRG, KRDC)
Lac Tasiujaq	56° 15' 76° 17' Category I & II lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – spectacular landscape: cuestas – narrow canal linking the lake and the Hudson Bay – presence of beaches and caves – large diversity of wildlife 	Park (Parks Canada, MFFP, Makivik, KRG, KRDC) Outfitting camp (Umiujaq) Biosphere reserve (UNESCO)
Pingaluit Crater	61° 17' 73° 40' Category III lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – meteoritic lake unique because of its circular shape and recent origin (1.3 million years) – captive population of Arctic char 	Park as per JBNQA (MFFP, Makivik, KRG, KRDC) Tourist activities (Kangiqsujuaq) Biosphere reserve (UNESCO)
Monts de Puvirnituaq	61° 00' 76° 15' Category I, II & III lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – spectacular forms – steep slopes – diversified vegetation 	Park (MFFP)
Baie aux Feuilles	58° 55' 69° 10' Category I, II & III lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – highest tides in the world – numerous islands and cliffs – presence of peregrine falcons and gyrfalcons 	Park as per JBNQA (MFFP)
Cap Wolstenholme	62° 35' 77° 30' Category III lands near the village of Ivujivik	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – high cliffs jutting out into the sea – glacial cirques and numerous fjords – large colony of murre 	Park (MFFP)
Torngat Mountains and Rivière Koroc	58° 30' 64° 30' Category I, II & III lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – high mountain chains – glacial cirques and perched valleys – river hemmed in by steep hills and presence of a boreal forest in the valley 	Park (MFFP, Makivik, KRG, KRDC) Tourist activities (Kangiqsualujjuaq) Potential national park on Newfoundland in Labrador side (Parks Canada)
Pyramides Mountains	On the Rivière George		Park (MFFP)

Confluence of the Rivière à la Baleine and Rivière Wheeler	where the Rivière à la Baleine meets the Rivière Wheeler		Park (MFFP)
Collines-Ondulées	55° 45' 67° 15' Near Lac Low, north of Kawawachikamach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – panoramic view of the lake and mountains – rest stop on the snowmobile trail between Kuujuaq and Kawawachikamach 	Park (MFFP)

Table 8 Areas of Esthetic Interest Identified by the Communities for Which Formal Government Recognition and Protection are Requested

Area name	Location	Particular Interest	Project and Promoter
Rivière Arnaud (Payne)	Between 59° 55' 72° 30' and 59° 15' 72° 45'	– wilderness of spectacular beauty	Natural heritage site (KRG)
Lac Low	55° 55' 67° 15' South of Naskapi Category II lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – panoramic view of the lake and mountains – rest stop on the snowmobile trail between Kuujuaq and Kawawachikamach 	Natural heritage site (KRG) Adventure tourism (Naskapi Development Corporation)
Rivière aux Feuilles	From Lac Minto to Lac aux Feuilles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – river system connecting the Hudson Bay and the Ungava Bay – river stretching 400 km from Lac Minto, across the peninsula and flowing into Ungava Bay 	Natural heritage site (KRG)
Douglas Harbour	61° 45' 72° 45' Category II & III lands, northwest of Kangiqsujuaq	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – large fjords – steep slopes – composed of two branches cut in the plateau 	Youth centre (Kangiqsujuaq)
Nastapoka Islands (not under the jurisdiction of the KRG)	On the coast of the Hudson Strait, north of Lac Tasiujaq	– spectacular formations	Natural heritage site (KRG)
Manitounuk Strait (not under the jurisdiction of the KRG)	On the coast of the Hudson Strait, north of Kuujuarapik	– spectacular formations	Natural heritage site (KRG)

4.8 AREAS OF ECOLOGICAL INTEREST

DEFINITION

For the purposes of this document, an area of ecological interest is an area that contains habitat essential to wildlife and vegetation, thus deserving recognition and protection for the preservation of the natural environment and the well-being of the communities.

Among the areas of ecological interest identified to date, potential areas which are representative of Northern ecosystems, the main caribou calving grounds, and the four salmon rivers of Ungava Bay that are recognized by governmental organizations should be mentioned. As well, there are areas identified by the communities which it is proposed the government officially recognize and protect.

A marine zone has been included in the list of areas of ecological interest knowing that this zone is not under the KRG's jurisdiction. The marine zone consists of a 10-kilometre-wide coastal zone which includes the areas at the mouth of the Rivière Nastapoka (Hudson Bay) and the Rivière Marralik (Ungava Bay) where the beluga whale concentrates in the summer. The marine zone also includes an offshore area extending beyond the coastal area.

The marine zone is of vital important for the communities of the Kativik Region. Any decision regarding land use planning and resource management must take this zone into consideration. Close collaboration with the Nunavik Marine Region Planning Commission is essential.

CHARACTERISTICS

Areas of ecological interest contain varied resources. Concerning the terrestrial environment, the significance of some areas lies in the fact that they represent unique ecosystems. Others contain examples of representative ecological areas of lands of the Kativik Region or of wildlife habitats considered essential for the preservation and reproduction of northern wildlife such as caribou calving grounds and the salmon rivers. Indeed, the issue of recognizing rivers rich in Arctic char must be studied as this species is very important for the communities.

The coastal zone (a 10 km buffer zone forming the interface between marine and terrestrial zones) is known for its important biological diversity and productivity; it is a key component area which must be preserved to ensure the protection of the largest ecosystems. This area is essential to the survival and reproduction of water birds, fish, and marine mammals. Due to the high concentration of nutrients in this zone, a large variety of wildlife species come here to feed. Among the critical component areas of the coastal zone, the following should be mentioned: bays, river mouths, upwellings and areas of land-fast ice. Precisely because of the specific characteristics of the coastal zone, it is particularly vulnerable to disturbances of all sorts, particularly marine traffic associated with the sea lift.

INTENTIONS

- Formally recognize and protect the areas and biological species of ecological interest in the region.
- Encourage research on northern ecosystems.
- Advocate the creation of protected zones at sea.

COMPATIBLE ACTIVITIES

- Activities related to hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering.
- Activities related to archaeological research and digs.
- Scientific, tourism, cultural, or educational activities that will not disturb the sites or the wildlife.
- Other activities if it is demonstrated that they will not compromise the durability of the representative elements of the areas of interest, the biological resources, and the pursuit of subsistence activities.
- With respect to potential areas designated by government organizations, activities related to resource development will be compatible until the relevant authorities have come to a consensus on protective measures for these areas.

PROPOSED MEASURES

- Have recognized the areas of ecological interest identified by the residents.
- Have recognized the policy of the restricted use of caribou calving grounds during the birthing period (between May 15 and July 1).
- Together with the boards and government bodies concerned, seek a means of assuring the protection of the coastal zone; for instance, by establishing marine routes for ice breakers and commercial ships.

GUIDELINES CONCERNING LAND USE

- All projects must be submitted to the KRG and, depending on the type or nature of the project, a permit or certificate of authorization request will have to be made in compliance with the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Kativik Region.
- Require that a comprehensive development program be prepared for any project involving the construction of permanent infrastructures. For example, the proponent must indicate the general location of the project, access roads, building plans, drinking water sources, wastewater treatment areas, solid waste disposal areas, etc.
- Require that a proponent restore the land and revegetate the site once a project is completed.

Table 9 Areas of Ecological Interest – Potential Areas Designated by Government Organizations

Area Name	Location	Particular Interests	Potential (according to PATP, MERN)
Lac de la Hutte Sauvage	Headwaters of the Rivière George Category III lands	– ecosystem representative of the Arctic tundra – lichen heath and dwarf trees	Potential ecological area (MFFP)
Lac Payne	Lac Payne Category III lands	– ecosystem representative of the Arctic tundra – continuous cover of lichen	Potential ecological area (MFFP)
Lac des Loups-Marins	Lac des Loups-Marins Category III lands	– ecosystem representative of the Arctic tundra – presence of freshwater seals	Potential ecological area (MFFP)
Torngat Mountains	Torngat Mountains Category II & III lands	– conservation of a northern mountain ecosystem	Potential ecological area (MFFP)
Puvirnituq	Near the village of Puvirnituq	– ecosystem representative of the Arctic tundra – rocky plateau with moraines	Potential ecological area (MFFP)
Hinterland of Puvirnituq	South of the Rivière Puvirnituq	– tundra lake zone and lichen cover	Potential ecological area (MFFP)
Petite rivière de la Baleine	South of Lac Tasiujaq	– tundra vegetation scattered with groves of trees and shrubs	Potential ecological area (MFFP)
Lac Colombet	56° 57' 68° 55' Category III lands	– captive population of Arctic char	Potential ecological area (MFFP)

Table 10 Areas of Ecological Interest Recognized by Government

Area Name	Location	Particular Interest	Project and Promoter
Caribou calving grounds (Rivière George)	Area of the Rivière George and Torngat mountains	– caribou calving grounds (from May 15 to July 1)	– essential wildlife area (MFFP) – policy of restricted use for this area during critical periods (KRG)
Caribou calving grounds (Rivière Puvirnituq)	Hinterland of Akulivik and Puvirnituq	– caribou calving grounds (May 15 to July 1)	– essential wildlife area (MFFP) – policy of restricted use for this area during critical periods (KRG)
Rivière George	Rivière George (Ungava Bay)	– salmon river	– Wildlife habitat (MFFP)
Rivière à la Baleine	Rivière à la Baleine (Ungava Bay)	– salmon river	– Wildlife habitat (MFFP)
Rivière Koksoak (including the Mélézes (Larch), Du Gué and Delay rivers)	Rivière Koksoak (Ungava Bay)	– salmon river (in the Rivière Delay, there is a salmon population which behave differently than other salmon)	– Wildlife habitat (MFFP)
Rivière aux Feuilles	Rivière aux Feuilles (Ungava Bay)	– salmon river	– Wildlife habitat (MFFP)

Table 11 Areas of Ecological Interest Identified by the Communities for Which Formal Government Recognition and Protection Are Requested

Area Name	Location	Particular Interests	Project and Promoter
Caribou calving grounds (Lac Bienville)	Lac Bienville area (approximate boundary)	– Caribou calving grounds (from May 15 to July 1)	– Policy of restricted use for this area during critical periods (KRG)
Caribou calving grounds (Lac Minto)	Lac Minto area (approximate boundary)	– Caribou calving grounds (from May 15 to July 1)	– Policy of restricted use for this area during critical periods (KRG)
Coastal zone (not under the jurisdiction of the KRG)	A coastal marine zone 10 km wide along the region's coastlines	– Area recognized for its biological diversity and for its important biological productivity	
Sanctuary of the Rivière Marralik (not under the jurisdiction of the KRG)	Mouth of the Rivière à la Baleine (Ungava Bay)	– Area where Beluga gather in the summer	Regulation adopted to protect the Beluga (Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Makivik Corporation, KRG)
Estuary of the Rivière Nastapoka (not under the jurisdiction of the KRG)	Mouth of the Rivière Nastapoka (Hudson Bay)	– Area where Beluga gather in the summer	Regulation adopted to protect the Beluga (Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Makivik Corporation, KRG)



Sunset on the frozen Diana Bay
CREDIT: KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

Chapter 5

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MASTER PLAN

5.1 MASTER PLAN

The provisions of the *Kativik Act* concerning land use planning do not bind the Government of Quebec, its departments and its delegated bodies to the Master Plan nor to the regulations stemming from it. Nevertheless, the Master Plan must be approved by the MAMH before it can be implemented. It is hoped that this approval will at least morally bind the government and its delegated agencies to the Master Plan.

In a northern region that differs from all other regions of Quebec in its language, residents, traditions, lifestyle, and climate, and where 98% of the lands are in the public domain, the lack of ongoing discussions between government organizations and the KRG could perpetuate the government's very compartmentalized and sometimes unilateral approach to land use management in northern Quebec. The uncertain nature of the discussions that may result from a lack of commitment on the part of government organizations may render the plan meaningless.

The Master Plan must apply to the Kativik Region within the framework of the JBNQA, the NEQA, all Quebec laws that apply to the region, and certain federal laws dealing more specifically with the Cree, the Naskapi, as well as certain wildlife species such as migratory birds. Any municipal by-laws or measures to implement the Master Plan must not, under any circumstances, run counter to this specific legal framework.

It stands to reason that to respect the wishes of the residents and users of the Kativik Region, the KRG must maintain close ties with the communities and regional organizations. It must also collaborate with the Government of Quebec and the departments concerned by the Master Plan to promote harmonious management of the region. In addition, it must promote dialogue and communication with all its partners.

Given the immense size of the Kativik Region and the limited resources of the KRG, it will certainly be necessary to count on the cooperation of the communities and participants involved in planning and development to keep information about the region up to date, promote communication, monitor and follow up on projects, draft and update municipal by-laws and, where necessary, draw up partnership agreements between the parties.

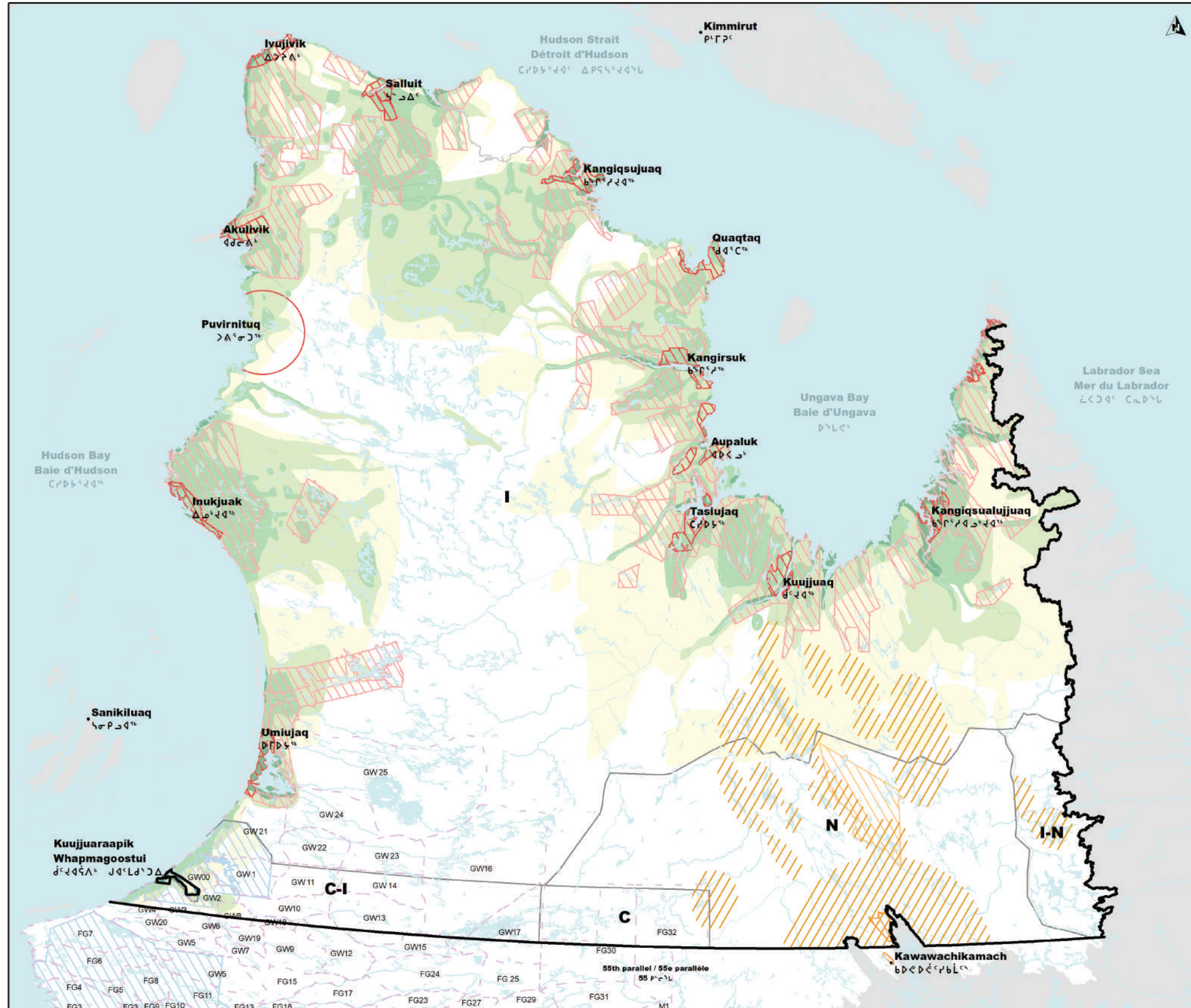
5.2 ZONING BY-LAW

The Master Plan presents the orientations for land use and describes in general terms the purposes for which the land and resources are to be used. The Zoning By-law must comply with these orientations and land uses (Section 176 (2) of the *Kativik Act*). It must also address the issues outlined in the Master Plan.

The Zoning By-law defines a whole series of specific characteristics for each zone, each resource, and each activity. Zones can be subdivided to allow or restrict certain types of activity, and to define zones of intensive and extensive use, buffer zones, the architecture, the size of the lands to develop, buildings, etc.

In addition to Section 176 of the *Kativik Act*, which deals precisely with urban and land use planning, the KRG has a range of powers to establish minimum construction and development standards and to control certain sectors such as public services, health, public hygiene, public safety, transportation and communications, and the issuing of permits and certificates of authorization. For each zone, the Zoning By-law will specify the land use regulations by virtue of which permits or certificates of authorization will be issued.

APPENDIX 1



Kativik Region Master Plan
Plan directeur de la région Kativik
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Map 1: Main Current and Former Lands
Used by Communities for Traditional Purposes
Carte 1: Principaux territoires associés à
l'utilisation présente et passée par les
communautés à des fins traditionnelles
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Legend / Légende ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ
 — Kativik Region Limit / Limite de la région Kativik ᓄᓇᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ

Number of Wildlife Categories Harvested
 (Bird, Fish, Land Mammals and/or Marine Mammals)
Nombre de groupes fauniques exploités (oiseau, poisson, mammifère marin et/ou mammifère terrestre)

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 1 Wildlife Category / 1 groupe faunique
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- /// Naskapis Substance Area / Aire de substance Naskapis
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 - Cree Trapping Area / Aire de trappe cris
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- Priority Zones / Zones prioritaires**
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 — Zone Limit / Limite de zone ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ
 I: Inuit I: ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ
 C: Cree/Cris C: ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ
 C-I: Cree/Cris and/et Inuit C-I: ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ
 N: Naskapis N: ᓄᓇᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ
 I-N: Inuit and/et Naskapis I-N: ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ

- Category Lands / Terre de catégorie**
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 Inuit II ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ II
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 Cree/Cris II ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ II
 Naskapis I ᓄᓇᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ I
 Naskapis II ᓄᓇᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ II

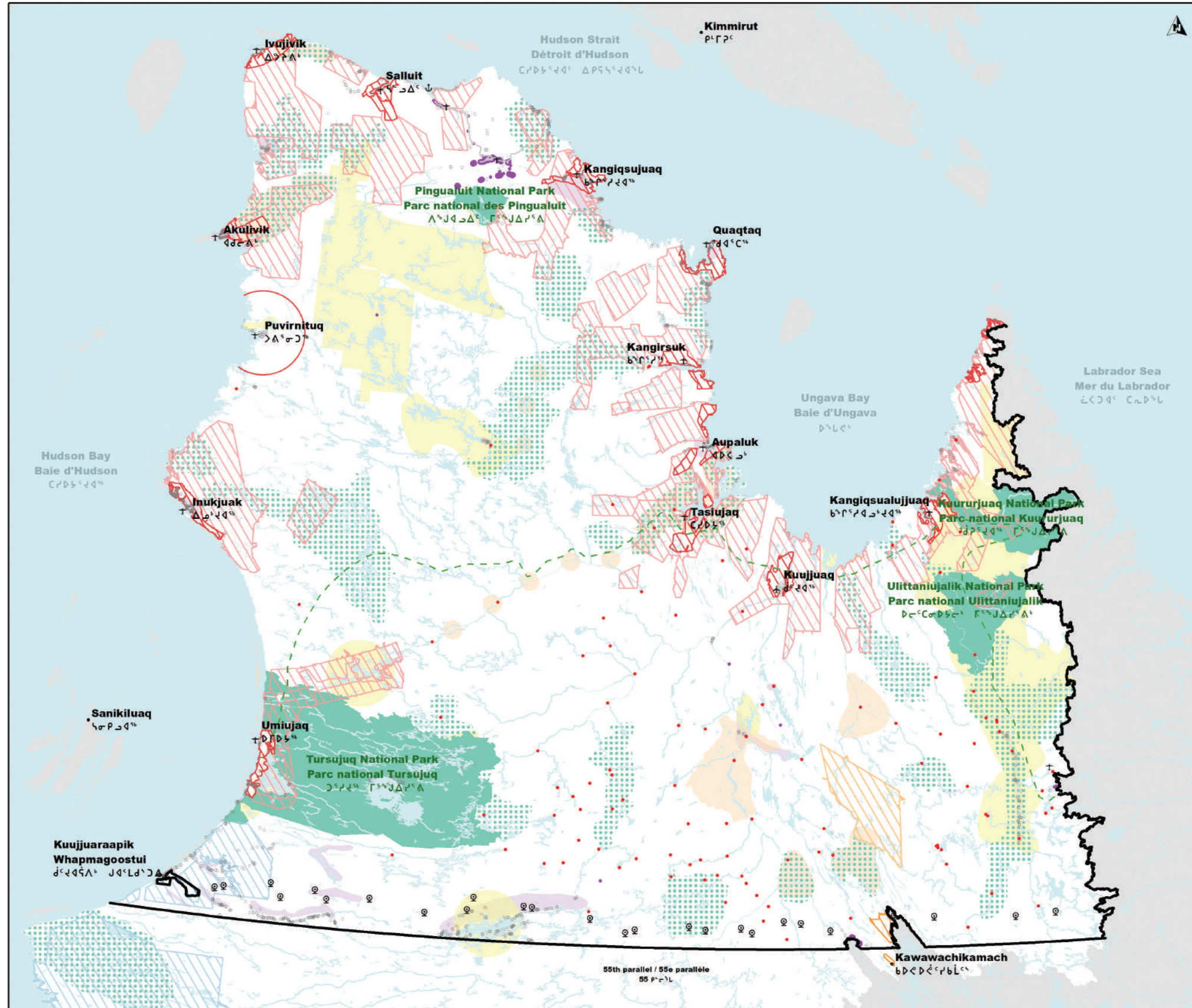
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 Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources / Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles
 ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ

Map Projection cartographique ᓄᓇᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ
 NAD 83 (CSRS) Quebec Lambert

Date ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: 2022-08-09

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 Renewable Resources, Environment, Lands and Parks Department -
 Kativik Regional Government
 Service des ressources renouvelables, de l'environnement, du territoire et
 des parcs - Administration régionale Kativik
 ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ
 ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ





Kativik Region Master Plan
Plan directeur de la région Kativik
 ᑲᑎᑕᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑕᑦᓇᓂᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
Map 2: Natural and Human Components
Carte 2: Éléments des milieux naturel et humain
 ᓄᓇᓂᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ 2: ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑕᑦᓇᓂᑦᑎᑦ

Legend / Légende ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ

- Kativik Region Limit / Limite de la région Kativik ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
- - - Tree Line / Limite des arbres ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ

Public Land Leases / Baux en terre publique
 ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ

- Industrial and Mining / Industriel et minier ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
- Commercial and Outfitting / Commercial et pourvoirie ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ

Protected Areas / Aires protégées ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ

- National Park / Parc National ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
- Other Protected Area / Autre aire protégée ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ

Areas of Interest / Territoires d'intérêt ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ

- Ecological / Écologique ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
- Esthetic / Esthétique ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
- Historical / Historique ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
- Archaeological Site / Site archéologique ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ

Transports ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ

- ✈ Regional Airport / Aéroport régional ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
- ✈ Local Airport / Aéroport local ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
- ⚓ Deep Water Wharf / Port en eau profonde ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
- ⊗ Mid-Canada Radar Line / Ligne Radar Mid-Canada ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
- Road / Route ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ

Category Lands / Terre de catégorie
 ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ

- Inuit I ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ I
- Reserve for Inuit I Selection / Réserve pour la sélection de terre inuit I ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
- Inuit II ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ II
- Cree/Cris I ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ I
- Cree/Cris II ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ II
- Naskapis I ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ I
- Naskapis II ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ II

Sources ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ

- Ministry of Culture and Communications / Ministère de la Culture et des Communications ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
- Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources / Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
- Ministry of Environment and Fight Against Climate Change / Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
- Ministry of Forests, Wildlife and Parks / Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ

Map Projection/ Projection cartographique ᓄᓇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
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