

**Classement CCEK****Titre** Stratégie québécoise**Type** Administration**Date D'ouverture** 1987

**Notes** 9 octobre 1987: Présentation de la nouvelle politique générale d'action environnementale

avril à septembre 1992: Rapport d'activités de la Nation Dene (VA)

25 septembre 1992: Rapport d'activités: "Covering major components of environmental work et 1992-93 arctic environmental strategy core funding"

septembre 1992: Inuit Tapirisat Kanatami, Rapport d'activités (VA)

12 novembre 1992: Réunion des partenaires du SEA (VA)

13 novembre 1992: Direction future de la Stratégie environnementale de l'Arctique (SEA) (VA)

décembre 1992: Programme d'aide environnementale (VA)

4 décembre 1992: Nord québécois et stratégie pour l'environnement arctique (CCEK)

20 avril 1993: Informations sur la SEA de la part du ministre d'état des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien

14 mai 1993: Article: "Dew line clean-up plan lumbers forward" (VA)

2 septembre 1993: Service des ressources renouvelables, CCEK requiert l'assistance des Affaires indiennes et du Nord pour vérifier l'état de la situation quant à l'application de la SEA



Administration régionale KATIVIK Regional Government  
P.O. Box 9 KUUJJUAQ (QUÉBEC) CANADA J0M 1C0

**Service des Ressources renouvelables**

Le 2 septembre 1993

Monsieur Jean-Guy Charest  
Gérant, Obligations statutaires  
Affaires indiennes et du Nord  
C.P. 3725, succursale St-Roch  
QUÉBEC (QUÉBEC)  
G1K 7Y2

Cher Jean-Guy,


À sa dernière assemblée à laquelle tu n'étais malheureusement pas présent, le CCEK s'est interrogé sur les derniers développements relatifs à la Stratégie pour l'environnement arctique du MAIN, qui ne s'applique pas comme tu le sais au Nunavik et au Labrador.

Cependant, au cours d'échanges que certains intervenants du Nunavik ont eu avec le MAIN en 1992, nous avons été avertis que le MAIN pouvait appliquer au Nunavik d'autres programmes qu'il administre. Entre autres choses, il a été dit que le bureau régional allait débloquer des fonds pour entreprendre, dans un premier temps, un inventaire exhaustif des problèmes environnementaux au Nouveau-Québec. Depuis nos dernières communications à ce sujet il y a presque un an, nous n'avons toujours rien obtenu de concret dans ce sens.

Étant donné ta proximité des autres services du bureau régional du MAIN à Québec, le CCEK requiert ton assistance directe pour que tu vérifies l'état de la situation quant à l'application de la Stratégie pour l'environnement arctique au Nunavik, ainsi que du projet visant à inventorier les sites problématiques du Nunavik.

Nous apprécierions évidemment obtenir toute information pertinente sur ces sujets pour la prochaine réunion du CCEK qui aura lieu à Kuujjuaq les 6 et 7 octobre prochain.

Je te remercie à l'avance de ta collaboration et te prie d'agréer l'expression de mes salutations amicales.

  
Philippe di Pozzo  
Chef de service



## Dew line clean-up plan lingers forward

by Jim Bell  
*Nunatsiag News Staff*

**IQALUIT**— Some day they will all be cleaned up—the 21 Dew line stations abandoned by NORAD between 1990 and 1993.

But that won't happen until Ottawa and Washington strike a deal on who should pay for the job.

Major Scott Munn of the Department of National Defence said this weekend that a clean-up plan his department is now developing won't go ahead until

U.S. and Canadian negotiators work out how much money each government will put into it.

His department is responsible for cleaning up 21 Dew line stations that closed between 1990 and 1993. NORAD replaced them with the manned and unmanned radar stations that make up the North Warning System. NORAD is the military alliance between the U.S. and Canada that's responsible for the defence of North America.

Munn said the clean-up

job will likely cost between \$250 and \$270 million.

Another 21 stations abandoned in 1963 are to be cleaned up by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, using money from the federal government's Arctic Environmental Strategy.

In yet another process, DIAND will also clean up the messes left at Iqaluit's Upper Base and North 40 areas, as well as the old USAF bases at Coral Harbour and Padloping Island. They'll use AES money to pay for those jobs as well.

Meanwhile, Munn, along with other officials from

DND and DIAND, as well as experts from the consulting firm UMA Engineering Ltd., are now touring communities in Baffin and Kitikmeot to talk to people about the clean-up.

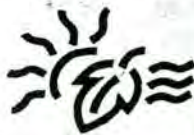
This week they held public meetings in Broughton Island, Clyde River, Igloodlik, and Hall Beach. Next week they'll visit Pelly Bay, Taloyoak, Gjoa Haven and Pelly Bay.

Munn said they'll also explain how local people and businesses can get work on the project. He said DND will use a "northern preference" poli-

*Dew Line—20*



National Defence  
Défense nationale



### DEW LINE CLEAN UP COMMUNITY MEETING

Meetings are being held in northern communities to discuss the DEW Line clean up. Members from the study team will discuss clean up procedures. As well, a DIAND representative will be on hand to discuss the clean up of DEW Line sites which were abandoned around 1963.

Plan to attend the meeting in your community to share your ideas and suggestions.

#### COMMUNITY MEETINGS

JUNE 7 - COPPERMINE 7:30 p.m.  
JUNE 8 - PAULATUK 2:00 p.m.  
JUNE 9 - AKLAVIK 2:00 p.m.  
JUNE 9 - TUKTOYAKTUK 7:30 p.m.  
JUNE 10 - INUVIK 7:30 p.m.

Coffee and refreshments will be served. Everyone is welcome!

**For information.** . . . . Contact your Hamlet Office, or Bob Wills of UMA Engineering Ltd.:

Telephone (403) 486-7000 Fax (403) 486-7070

#### Dew Line

*continued from page 4*

cy for contracts, but he didn't know if there will be penalty clauses for contractors who fail to abide by it.

Kevin Reimer, an environmental sciences professor at the Royal Roads Military College in Victoria B.C., said the federal officials want local people to tell them about sensitive areas near their communities and other information that could be useful in the development of their clean-up plan.

They'll also tell commu-

nity residents about their "clean-up protocol." That's a set of rules to guide the clean-up program.

Reimer said all waste material will be divided up into hazardous and non-hazardous material. They'll bury the non-hazardous stuff in nearby land-fill sites and try to restore the land to as natural a condition as possible.

#### Northern soil disposal sites

As for hazardous materials like PCBs, Reimer said they will send them out of the NWT.

But soils contaminated by fuel, paint or oil spills will go to northern soil disposal sites, he said. They will be stored there permanently in double-walled containers.

Although it's not official yet, he said the mostly likely spots for the northern disposal sites are Cambridge Bay and Hall Beach. That's because both communities have manned long-range radar stations from which the disposal sites can be monitored.

Under the clean-up protocol, the contents of old sewage facilities are supposed to get the same treatment as stained soils.

Bob Wills of UMA Engineering, the firm that has the contract to produce the clean-up plan, said that plans for 10 of the 21 DND Dew line sites are almost done. Plans for the remaining 11 will be finished by 1994.

Wills said it will take at least three years to do the clean-up work.

But no-one knows when it will start and who will pay for it.





APR 20 1993

Monsieur Guy Tanyan  
Président du Comité consultatif  
de l'environnement Kativik  
C.P. 9  
KUUJJUAK QC J0M 1C0

Monsieur,

La présente fait suite à votre lettre du 4 décembre 1992 adressée à ma prédécesseure, l'honorable Monique Landry, concernant la Stratégie pour l'environnement arctique (SEA).

Tout d'abord, j'aimerais préciser que la SEA ne s'applique pas systématiquement aux territoires situés au nord du 60<sup>e</sup> parallèle. Elle découle plutôt du fait que le gouvernement fédéral en général, et le Programme des affaires du Nord en particulier, sont responsables au Yukon et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest (T.N.-O.) de nombreux aspects d'ordre environnemental qui relèvent habituellement de la compétence des provinces. La SEA a donc été élaborée afin de s'acquitter de quelques-unes de ces responsabilités dans les deux territoires, dont la gestion des ressources hydrauliques et des déchets sur les terres de la Couronne.

Les activités de contrôle de l'eau se poursuivent actuellement au Yukon et dans les T.N.-O. grâce aux fonds fournis par la SEA, mais le Québec possède pleine juridiction sur tous les programmes de contrôle des ressources hydrauliques à l'intérieur de la province. De la même façon, le programme de gestion des déchets s'applique uniquement aux terres dont le Ministère est responsable, en particulier au Yukon et dans les T.N.-O. Ainsi, le Ministère ne peut entreprendre d'activités de gestion des déchets sur les terres qui relèvent de la compétence des provinces.

La section de la SEA qui traite de l'intégration de l'environnement et de l'économie présente quelques idées nouvelles qui pourraient s'avérer bénéfiques pour le nord du Québec. Les projets de gestion des ressources, par exemple,

.../2



sont élaborés et réalisés par les communautés mêmes. Certaines communautés des T.N.-O. et du Nord québécois pourraient également s'associer pour régler les questions de ressources communes telles que les mammifères marins ou les oiseaux aquatiques. En outre, les informations recueillies par les communautés de la baie d'Hudson des T.N.-O. seraient un outil précieux pour les autres communautés de l'est.

Un autre élément susceptible d'aider l'intégration de l'environnement et de l'économie pour l'Arctique et de faciliter la prise de décision est le réseau d'information sur le Nord (RIN), qui se veut un répertoire de renseignements géographiques sur le Nord. Toute entreprise, groupe, chercheur, communauté ou gouvernement qui désire partager ce genre d'information est invité à participer à ce projet. Déjà, on a commencé à intégrer dans le répertoire du RIN certaines bases de données sur le Nord québécois.

Le but du Programme des contaminants est quelque peu différent. Certes, ce programme s'applique au Nord mais les contaminants ne peuvent pas toujours être éliminés en des points géographiques précis. De fait, certaines activités menées dans le cadre du Programme des contaminants sont en cours dans le nord du Québec. Parmi celles-ci, mentionnons le projet conjoint du Service canadien de la faune et du Centre de recherche de Kuujjuak de la corporation Makivik, dans lequel l'élément «récolte des groupes autochtones» (nord du Québec) regroupe six communautés côtières de la région de Nunavik. De plus, on a financé la surveillance des tendances de contamination afin d'évaluer les risques et les avantages, sur la santé, de la consommation d'animaux sauvages dans la région de Kativik. L'analyse des tendances spatiales des organochlorinés dans les baleines, les phoques et les morses de l'Arctique se poursuivra. De même, l'étude des tendances spatiales et temporelles du mercure, du cadmium et d'autres métaux lourds dans les phoques et les morses dans cette région continuera. Ces travaux serviront à guider la conception de projets hydroélectriques et permettront de calculer la concentration des contaminants ingérés.

L'Inuit Tapirisat du Canada et la Conférence circumpolaire inuit reçoivent chacun 150 000 \$ annuellement de la SEA afin de leur permettre de représenter les Inuit du Canada dans les discussions sur les meilleurs moyens de tirer parti du programme. Ces organismes sont les mieux placés pour



déterminer les endroits où les Inuit du nord du Québec et du Labrador peuvent profiter des activités de la SEA qui ne relèvent pas de la compétence de la province.

Bien qu'il soit improbable que des fonds soient alloués pour des projets à l'extérieur des T.N.-O. et du Yukon, j'espère pouvoir partager l'information sur le nord du Québec obtenues par la SEA. Si vous désirez de plus amples renseignements sur la Stratégie pour l'environnement arctique, n'hésitez pas à communiquer avec M. Garth Bangay, directeur de l'Environnement et des ressources renouvelables, à l'adresse suivante:

Ministère des Affaires indiennes  
et du Nord canadien  
OTTAWA (Ontario)  
K1A 0H4  
Tél.: (819) 997-2728

J'espère que ces renseignements vous seront utiles et je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

  
Pierre H. Vincent

c.c.: L'honorable Jean J. Charest, c.p., député  
M. Christos Sirros



Le député d'Ungava

Québec, le 3 février 1993

Monsieur Guy Tanyan  
Comité consultatif de l'environnement Kativik  
C.P. 9  
KUUJJUAQ (Québec)  
JOM 1C0

Monsieur,

Par la présente j'accuse réception de votre envoi reçu le 21 janvier dernier par lequel vous me transmettiez copie de la lettre que vous adressiez à madame Monique Landry, ministre d'État aux Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, en date du 4 décembre 1992, relativement au nord québécois et à la stratégie pour l'environnement arctique.

C'est en vous remerciant d'avoir porté cette lettre à mon attention et en vous assurant de toute ma collaboration que je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.



CHRISTIAN CLAVEAU

CC/gf

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FAX: (418) 748-3255

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FAX: (819) 755-4156



AIR MAIL  
01/14/93



Exemple des effets discriminatoires de cette situation: au Yukon et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, plusieurs groupes autochtones ont reçu, depuis le 1<sup>er</sup> avril, un financement de base s'élevant à 150 000\$, dans le cadre de la Stratégie, ceci afin de leur procurer les moyens d'élaborer les projets et demandes de financement additionnel que ces groupes pourraient vouloir soumettre au gouvernement, à l'intérieur de la même Stratégie. Au Québec, l'équivalent provincial de telles mesures (ou d'un plan environnemental visant spécifiquement le Nord) n'existe pas. Or, cela ne devrait en aucun cas justifier le gouvernement fédéral de ne pas étendre aux Inuit québécois le bénéfice des mesures qu'il prend. En effet, la Convention de la Baie James et du Nord québécois pose le principe que les Inuit du Québec continuent de bénéficier de l'assistance, du financement et des programmes offerts par ce gouvernement aux autres Indiens et Inuit du Canada (articles 2.12 et 29.0.2). Ne pas leur offrir les mêmes possibilités constituerait une violation de l'obligation qui lui est faite sous cet aspect.

En conclusion, j'estime, avec respect, que les remarques précédentes devraient entraîner une réévaluation de la décision à laquelle il est fait référence au début de cette lettre, et je ne doute pas que vous accorderez à ce dossier l'attention qu'il mérite.

Veuillez agréer, Madame la Ministre, l'assurance de ma haute considération.



Guy Tanyan

cc. M. Jean Charest, Ministre de l'Environnement du Canada  
M. Pierre Paradis, Ministre de l'Environnement du Québec  
M. Christos Sirros, Ministre délégué aux Affaires Autochtones  
M. Christian Claveau, Député d'Ungava  
M. Philippe di Pizzo, Administration Régionale Kativik



Le 4 décembre 1992

Mme Monique Landry  
Ministre d'État  
Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H4

**Objet: Nord québécois et Stratégie pour l'environnement arctique**

Madame,

À titre de président du Comité Consultatif de l'Environnement Kativik, je suis mandaté par les membres de ce comité pour vous faire part de ses commentaires et préoccupations relativement à l'objet cité en rubrique.

L'information dont dispose ce comité étant à l'effet que le plan d'action intitulé "Stratégie pour l'environnement arctique" ne s'applique pas au Nord québécois, nous voudrions attirer votre attention sur les motifs qui nous paraissent militer, au contraire, en faveur de l'inclusion de ce territoire dans un tel plan d'action.

Un rappel de certains faits s'impose, dont la portée pourrait permettre de corriger une iniquité que doivent subir les Inuit québécois. D'abord, il faut noter que le Québec est la seule province dont le territoire s'étend au-delà du 60ème parallèle et celle où se trouve la plus importante concentration d'Inuit, qui constituent, sur cette portion de son territoire, 90% de la population y résidant. Tous les éléments qui décrivent le Nord canadien, d'une manière générale, aux fins du document où est exposée la Stratégie pour l'environnement arctique, existent aussi dans le Nord québécois; les aspirations autochtones y sont, également, tout aussi importantes. Pourquoi les Inuit du Québec ne bénéficieraient-ils pas de l'accès aux mêmes programmes que ceux offerts aux Inuit des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, alors que les conditions de vie aux plans physique, géographique, culturel sont fondamentalement les mêmes, et alors que la responsabilité fiduciaire du gouvernement canadien à l'égard des autochtones s'applique indifféremment dans une province ou un territoire fédéral? Est-ce que le gouvernement fédéral entérine des politiques discriminatoires pour les Inuit de certaines régions du pays?



Exemple des effets discriminatoires de cette situation: au Yukon et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, plusieurs groupes autochtones ont reçu, depuis le 1<sup>er</sup> avril, un financement de base s'élevant à 150 000\$, dans le cadre de la Stratégie, ceci afin de leur procurer les moyens d'élaborer les projets et demandes de financement additionnel que ces groupes pourraient vouloir soumettre au gouvernement, à l'intérieur de la même Stratégie. Au Québec, l'équivalent provincial de telles mesures (ou d'un plan environnemental visant spécifiquement le Nord) n'existe pas. Or, cela ne devrait en aucun cas justifier le gouvernement fédéral de ne pas étendre aux Inuit québécois le bénéfice des mesures qu'il prend. En effet, la Convention de la Baie James et du Nord québécois pose le principe que les Inuit du Québec continuent de bénéficier de l'assistance, du financement et des programmes offerts par ce gouvernement aux autres Indiens et Inuit du Canada (articles 2.12 et 29.0.2). Ne pas leur offrir les mêmes possibilités constituerait une violation de l'obligation qui lui est faite sous cet aspect.

En conclusion, j'estime, avec respect, que les remarques précédentes devraient entraîner une réévaluation de la décision à laquelle il est fait référence au début de cette lettre, et je ne doute pas que vous accorderez à ce dossier l'attention qu'il mérite.

Veuillez agréer, Madame la Ministre, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Guy Tanyan

cc. M. Jean Charest, Ministre de l'Environnement du Canada  
M. Pierre Paradis, Ministre de l'Environnement du Québec  
M. Christos Sirros, Ministre délégué aux Affaires Autochtones  
M. Christian Claveau, Député d'Ungava  
M. Philippe di Pizzo, Administration Régionale Kativik



**DON AXFORD**

1315 Amesbrooke Drive  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K2C 2E8

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Nunavik Regional Contacts  
ITC Environmental Network

Stas Olpinski  
Robert Lanari  
Bruno Desbois  
Philip Di Pizzo  
Jobie Weetaluktuk

**DATE:** November 12, 1992

**SUBJECT: AES Partners Meeting, October 21, 1992**

At the invitation of Marianne Demmer I attended the meeting of the AES Partners Committee held on October 21, 1992 at the INAC offices in Hull.

The primary purpose of this meeting was to review the mid-year activity reports that were to be submitted by the partner organizations for a discussion with Garth Banguay prior to the meeting of the full AES Science Managers Committee that was held the following day. The partner organizations are Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, Inuit Circumpolar Conference, NWT Métis, Dene Nation, and the Council for Yukon Indians.

Each of the partner organizations submitted a mid-year report on their 1992-93 AES activities except for the CYI. (The CYI has had staff changes and the representative had only started his duties a few days before and did not have time to prepare anything in time for the meeting.)

For your information please find attached copies of the four mid-year reviews that were circulated at the meeting. You may find it interesting to review what the other organizations are doing in terms of AES projects and activities. If you would like further information on any of these activities please let me know and I will get further information to you on these activities.

DCA

**DON AXFORD**

1315 Amesbrooke Drive  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K2C 2E8

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Nunavik Regional Contacts  
ITC Environmental Network

Stas Olpinski  
Robert Lanari  
Bruno Desbois  
Philip Di Pizzo ✓  
Jobie Weetaluktuk

**DATE:** November 13, 1992

**SUBJECT: FUTURE DIRECTION OF ARCTIC  
ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY (AES)**

The purpose of this memorandum is to brief you on a discussion that was held as part of the AES Partners Committee meeting held at the INAC offices in Hull on October 21, 1992 and to suggest some things that we might like to further consider with regard to the application of the AES to Nunavik.

By way of a separate memorandum I have sent you the documents that were tabled at the AES Partners Committee meeting held on October 21st. These documents relate to the mid-year activity reports of the partner organizations. The review of those reports was the main agenda item for that meeting.

At the end of the partners meeting Garth Banguay said that he wanted to have a preliminary discussion about the future of the AES. He said that the program was fundamentally sound and was well regarded within the federal government but that there were some areas he wanted to discuss.

In this regard, the first issue raised was how the committee would proceed next year. It was noted that there would be core contributions to the various AES partner organizations based on the workplans submitted but that there was also the possibility for special projects to be undertaken. Funding for special projects is limited so priorities would have to be set and other relationships worked out well in advance of actual project spending.

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In order to provide enough time for the coordination of special projects to be undertaken in 1993-94 Garth Banguay has suggested that it would be best if at least a rough idea of the project was sent in by the end of December or mid-January. He is flexible here but it would give him time to coordinate with other committees, etc. He also suggested that the AES Partners Committee have a first cut at reviewing proposals for special projects before they are sent off to other committees. There is some possibility for sharing certain projects amongst committees or otherwise pooling funding but this takes time.

There was also discussion on the way that project proposals come forward and who should speak for the merits of these projects. At the Partners Committee and at the AES Science Managers Committee, where project proposals are reviewed, there is a need for projects to be presented and spoken for when they are not being proposed by departmental officials or the partner organizations themselves. In particular, proposals from university-based researchers (e.g., CHUL) seem to be a problem in this respect. When specific questions are asked about the projects there is no one there to answer the questions unless the partner organization has reviewed the proposal.

For example, do university projects reflect the needs and priorities of the regions in which they will be carried out? Have these projects been discussed with aboriginal or regional organizations or the communities in which they will be carried out? If several such projects have been submitted how should priorities be set? Marianne Demmer of ITC has attempted to do this for projects submitted in relation to Nunavik but she has difficulty knowing what priorities to set for different projects within Nunavik or for projects from the different ITC regions that may be in competition.

It would therefore be better if people could speak for the projects and answer questions and then to have a committee discussion on the merits of the proposals. The present process has too much self interest for government or partner organization-sponsored projects and not enough information on outside projects.

These issues were also discussed at the AES Science Managers Committee the day following the AES Partners Committee meeting and similar comments were made. As a result of this discussion, and other issues that have come up over the last year or so, it has been decided that there will be a workshop on the shape and content of the AES to be held in February 1993. The workshop will focus on the objectives of the AES and try to get a closer match between the objectives of the program and the specific activities that are being undertaken.

We might therefore want to discuss how the Nunavik regional contacts in the ITC Environmental Network could assist in the following:

- how can project proposals that relate to Nunavik be brought forward in a more coordinated manner so that the regional organizations are informed of the proposals and what the projects hope to accomplish;
- how can information on the projects and on the support or comments of regional organizations be forwarded to ITC in a more coordinated manner;
- how can project proposals be presented in a better manner to the AES Partners Committee and to other project review committees that may be involved and how will information be provided on questions that may be asked;
- are project proposals being prepared for submission to the AES for funding in 1993-94 and do the regional organizations want to review the proposals prior to their submission to ITC or the department;
- do we want to set regional priorities related to these project priorities or just send in comments from the various regional organizations;
- how would such regional priorities be sent to ITC or indicated to the AES Partners Committee.

In addition, I would recommend that we prepare some sort of presentation for the February AES workshop objecting to the exclusion of Nunavik from funding under the various AES components (except for contaminants) and making recommendations on how the program could be applied to Nunavik. If other changes are to be made to the AES as a result of the workshop perhaps changes could be made in this regard as well.

If project proposals are being considered by regional organizations, under either the contaminants component or perhaps as special projects, it would be advisable to get something to Garth Banguay by December or early January. Are any of you in contact with Eric Dewailly and do you know if project proposals will be submitted by him or his colleagues at Laval?

Perhaps, if the opportunity arises, we could meet to discuss these issues or, alternatively, perhaps a conference call could be arranged.

DCA



# *INUIT TAPIIRIKSAT KANATAMI*

ΔοΔ<sup>ε</sup> CΛη<sup>ε</sup> βαCΓ

## *INUIT TAPIRISAT OF CANADA*

### *RESEARCH DIVISION*

MID-YEAR ACTIVITY REPORT  
FOR THE PERIOD OF MARCH 31 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1992  
(in partial fulfillment of the terms and conditions of the  
ITC/AES Contribution Agreement)

#### AES GENERAL

##### To Date:

- continuing participation in the management and implementation of the AES programs, including attendance at all management and planning meetings.
- commissioned and received a review of all Green Plan programs which could apply to the Arctic regions. This review includes access mechanisms. It will be distributed to all members of the Partners Committee.
- development of a draft issues paper on the subject of designing a research protocol that will define responsibilities and obligations between researchers and affected/proximal communities.
- actively participated in the clarification and revision of founding principles for the McGill Centre for Nutrition and Environment of Indigenous Peoples (CINE). As a consequence of this work, ITC accepted full membership on the CINE Governing Board.

##### Planned:

- organize, host and facilitate a second ITC environmental workshop with ITC's constituents to discuss Arctic environmental issues and obtain further direction from participants about necessary initiatives. Scheduled for late January - February 1993
- through meetings with other aboriginal organizations, draft the research protocol "Rules for Responsible Research".

#### COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

##### To Date:

- continued work on solidifying and expanding the ITC regional communications network.

**Planned:**

- production of a video on Arctic contaminants in conjunction with Inuit Broadcasting Corporation and senior students in a northern highschool.

## **CONTAMINANTS/ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**

- initiated, in conjunction with ICC, the development of a discussion paper highlighting legal issues involved in obtaining informed consent. To be completed by February 1993.
- participated in conferences such as the Canadian Public Health Association meeting on environmental health issues.

**Planned:**

- participate, as promised at April 30 Science Managers Human Health forum, with the GNWT and other northern aboriginal organizations on the Phase I Consultation process to help them define a framework for community-based contaminants work.
- secure funding to investigate, in conjunction with ICC, the establishment of environmental health clinics or other mechanisms to provide independent advice to Inuit and communities.

## **WASTE/ENVIRONMENT ECONOMY INTEGRATION/WATER**

**To Date:**

- facilitated involvement of the Inuit regions in the EAP programs
- initiated design of a comprehensive, long-term community based waste management project for the Inuit regions.

**Planned:**

- development of detailed waste management project and identification of partners for implementation and funding by April 1, 1993.
- consultation with Inuit regions to identify area-specific water quality/quantity study sites.



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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

BOX 1375, YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T.    PHONE (403) 873-3505    FAX 873-3395  
X1A 2P1

MID YEAR ACTIVITY REPORT

APRIL 1, 1992 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1992

COVERING MAJOR COMPONENTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL WORK

WITH

1992/93 ARCTIC ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY CORE FUNDING

Prepared by:  
William J. Carpenter  
Environmental Director  
September 25, 1992

## INTRODUCTION

The involvement of the Metis Nation - N.W.T. in the Arctic Environmental Strategy (AES) from Canada's Green Plan has been made possible with core funding from the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

## OBJECTIVE

This document is to serve as a mid year "Activity Report" on the major components of environmental work undertaken by the Metis Nation - N.W.T. with 1992/93 core funds from the AES. The period covered is from April 1, 1992 to Sept 30, 1992. This document will also serve to provide financial projections in relation to our approved current year budget.

## BACKGROUND

At an AES Partners Committee meeting in Ottawa on April 29, 1992, chaired by Garth Bangay, Director, Environment & Renewable Resources, D.I.A.N.D., core funding for the 1992/93 financial year was approved in the amount of \$150,000.00

The contribution agreement for \$150,000.00 was signed June 22, 1992.

A first payment of \$67,500.00 was received on July 27, 1992.

## ACTIVITIES

### 1. Administration

- prepared 1992/93 proposed budget and work plan.
- attended April 29, 1992 AES Partners meeting in Ottawa to review contribution agreement and 1992/93 funding.
- prepared and submitted 1991/92 final report and financial summary.
- Environmental Director hired full time, June 1, 1992.
- organized environmental office and opened AES filing system
- prepared summary reports for Metis Nation Executive on status of A.E.S. Program.
- briefed Metis Nation Executive on day to day activities.
- prepared "Issue Papers" on AES subjects with recommendations and budget approvals for Metis Nation Board of Directors meeting.



- prepared "Information Papers" on AES subjects with recommendations for Metis Nation's 20th Annual General Assembly.
- reviewed all Land Use and Land Lease applications.
- recommended changes to Land Use Regulations to overcome uncontrolled litter and garbage deposit.
- faxed information on all AES programs to all Metis Locals

## 2. Action on Waste

- prepared a "Request for Funding" for a project to clean up unsafe, hazardous and unsightly waste at numerous commercial fish camps on the shores and islands of Great Slave Lake.
- by helicopter conducted site inspection and assessment of commercial fish camps with Land Use Inspectors.
- developed a work plan & time schedule for fish camp project.
- organized and chaired a Partners Committee group for the fish camp clean up. Partners were Freshwater Fish Marketing Corp., Fisheries & Oceans, Canadian Coast Guard, Department of National Defence, Town of Hay River, City of Yellowknife, Great Slave Lake Fishermen's Federation, Great Slave Lake Fish Co. Ltd. and Gov't of N.W.T.- Renewable Resources & Social Services.
- July 1, 1992, signed Contribution Agreement to undertake the remediation of commercial fish camps on the shore of Great Slave Lake.
- implemented and directed Great Slave Lake Fish Camp Clean up project, hired project coordinator, hired 60 students, held training seminar for field supervisors and conducted on site field inspections.
- worked with Scott Michell and Suesan Saville on the formal announcement, press conference and Minister Siddon's visit for the start of the fish camp clean up.
- assisted the Aklavik Metis Nation Local # 56 on preparation of a "Request for Funding" for the clean up and restoration of the Pokiak River site.
- identified clean up project on the Ft. Providence - Horn River farm road and worked with Ft. Providence Metis Nation Local # 57 on a tender process to determine cost of project for Action on Waste funding request.

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### 3. Action on Contaminants

- attended Technical Committee on Contaminants meeting in Ottawa on April 30, 1992.
- attended meeting at Macdonald Campus of McGill University in Montreal to establish role, mandate and membership of the Governing Board for the Centre for Nutrition and the Environment of Indigenous Peoples (CINE) and to develop a mission statement for the Centre.
- represented the Metis Nation on the CINE Governing Board during numerous conference calls with Dene Nation, Council for Yukon Indians, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, Inuit Circumpolar Conference, Assembly of First Nations, A.E.S. representative and CINE management.
- met with representatives from N.W.T. Coalition Against Pulp Mill Pollution.
- attended presentation to the Government of the Northwest Territories by Daishowa Canada Co. Ltd. Reviewed their procedure on air emission controls and the emissions monitoring summary. Reviewed figures on contaminants found in fish muscle tissue, sediments and suspended solids in the Peace and Smokey Rivers.
- numerous consultations with Vicki Jerome, G.N.W.T. Health, Contaminants Unit.
- member of working partnership group (Dene Nation, Yellowknife Dene Bands, Yellowknife Metis Locals, DIAND, DFO, GNWT Health, and City of Yellowknife) for Yellowknife and Back Bay Contaminants Study to sample fish, water and sediment; along with a related dietary study to assess risk to human health. (see also Action on Water)

### 4. Action on Water

- attended presentation to the Government of the Northwest Territories by Daishowa Canada Co. Ltd. Reviewed their process for waste treatment systems including effluent treatment, storm water controls and solid waste disposal. Also reviewed discharge levels into Peace River and figures on dissolved oxygen, suspended solids and adsorbable organic halides in the Peace River. Examined Daishowa's long-term water quality monitoring and the location of sampling sites in the Peace, Smokey and Slave Rivers, Alberta and Northwest Territories.
- Yellowknife and Back Bay Contaminants Study to sample water to see if it is safe to drink and safe to swim in.

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5. Action on Environment/Economy Integration

- handled complaints and problems of "Coalition of Concerned Fishermen on Great Slave Lake" (Great Slave Lake Fish Co Ltd).
- drafted correspondence for President of Metis Nation to N.W.T. Minister of Economic Development & Tourism regarding special export permit for Great Slave Lake Fish Co Ltd.
- met with Hiram Beaubier, Director General, Natural Resources and Economic Development Branch, DIAND (Bill Stephen also attended) to discuss environment/economy subjects. Discussed loop holes in Land Use Regulations, clean up projects (AES), trapping industry plus special reference to fishing industry problems on Great Slave Lake. Followed with letter to Beaubier regarding export permits and support for free enterprise position of fishermen on Great Slave Lake. Copy of Bohnet to Pollard letter provided to Beaubier.
- represented Metis Nation on a Steering Committee for the Northwest Territories Fur Strategy. Attended meeting Sept. 9 & 10, 1992 to assist GNWT Department of Renewable Resources with contract selection and to provide input throughout the fur strategy development.
- preliminary planning and scheduling for a Metis Nation sponsored Fisherman's Forum to be held in Hay River on November 18th and 19th, 1992.
- working with Metis Locals in Yellowknife, Rae/Edzo, Hay River and Ft. Resolution on a package submission of environmental awareness projects in the schools and community signs for funding under the Environmental Action Program.

FINANCIAL1. Expenditures to Date

	<u>Annual Budget</u>	<u>Exp. to Date</u>
Envir. Dir. salary & benefits	\$61,200.00	\$16,166.16
Part time admin. and researcher	44,000.00	14,336.00
Communications and newsletters	6,200.00	1,885.05
Audit Fees	1,500.00	750.00
Travel, accom., meals	37,100.00	2,139.50
TOTAL	<u>\$150,000.00</u>	<u>\$35,276.71</u>

First Payment received \$67,500.00  
 Expenditures to date 35,276.71  
 Balance on hand \$32,223.29

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2. Financial Projections

<u>Environmental Director salary &amp; benefits</u>					
<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>
\$7500.	7500.	7500.	7500.	7500.	7500.

<u>Part time positions - admin. &amp; researcher</u>					
<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>
\$9800.	12,400.	2500.	2500.	1500.	1000.

<u>Communications and newsletters</u>					
<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>
\$500.	800.	800.	800.	800.	600.

<u>Audit Fees</u>					
<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>
--	--	--	--	--	750.

<u>Travel, accomodation, meals &amp; local transport</u>					
<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>
\$4000.	9000.	2000.	6000.	9000.	5000.

<u>MONTHLY TOTALS FROM ABOVE CATEGORIES</u>					
<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>
\$21,800.	29,700.	12,800.	16,800.	18,800.	14,850.

Oct. to Mar. cummmulative totals \$114,750.00

Core funding approved annual budget	-----	\$150,000.00
Financial projections to March 31, 1993	-----	114,750.00
Expenditures to date (actual \$35,276.71)	-----	\$ 35,250.00

Financial projections to March 31, 1993	-----	\$114,750.00
Less balance on hand	-----	(32,223.29)
Balance owing as final Payment	-----	\$ 82,526.71

Final payment (\$82,526.71)	-----rounded to-----	\$ 82,500.00
Plus first payment received	-----	67,500.00
Equals approved core funding annual budget	-----	\$150,000.00



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NOTES ON FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS

1. The Metis Nation is hosting a Fishermen's Forum on Nov. 18 & 19, 1992 as part of our work under the Action on Environment/Economy Integration. Over 85% of the fishermen on Great Slave Lake are Metis. The purpose of this undertaking is to hold an open forum to discuss all segments of the industry on Great Slave Lake. This will include subjects such as a comparison of the subsistence economy (Class B fishermen) versus the viability and economics of the Class A fishermen, status of the fish stock resources, managing the resource and related environmental issues plus marketing of the resource. Problems and good points will all be heard from all parties within the fishing industry. This includes N.W.T. Fishermen's Federation, Great Slave Lake Fish Co. Ltd. (coalition of concerned fishermen), Great Slave Lake Advisory Board, all Federal and GNWT government departments involved in the resource, Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation and representatives from the international fish buying industry.

The GNWT Department of Economic Development and Tourism have agreed to cooperate and buy into this forum as a partner and will assist with some of the expenses. The Metis Nation however will have an increase in expenses during October and November. We will have increased costs in part time positions as a forum coordinator and researcher are hired. Our administration expenses will also increase as will our travel costs during the same two months.

2. The Metis Nation will be starting an environmental newsletter in November with monthly expenses thereafter.

3. Travel to Montreal in October or November will occur as the Metis Nation is a member of the Governing Board for the McGill Centre for Nutrition and Environment of Indigenous People. Travel to Ottawa is also expected during this period.

4. January, February and March will see travel to the 14 communities where there are Metis Locals to promote all aspects of the AES and the Green Plan.

5. Based on planned activities in the next 2 months, the Metis Nation will spend the balance of funds on hand (\$32,223.29) and will require additional funds by mid November 1992.

CONCLUSION

The success of the Metis Nation's involvement in the Arctic Environmental Strategy can be attributed to the following factors:

1. The enthusiastic support given to the environmental program by the Executive and the Board of Directors of the Metis Nation - N.W.T. This initially was seen in the environmental workshop held at the end of the 1991/92 financial year. It

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was an indepth workshop that gave our Directors a clear understanding of the many aspects of the Government's environmental initiatives. It was next seen early in the 1992/93 FY with the Executive's decision to hire a full time Environmental Director.

2. The desire to clean up the environment by the Metis Locals at the community level has resulted in a keen interest in the AES Program.

3. Core funding from DIAND has allowed for good exposure of the AES Program.

4. The invitation by DIAND to native organizations to submit requests for project funding outside of core funding opened the door to an Action on Waste project on Great Slave Lake that was enthusiastically received by all the participating partners including DIAND.

5. Financial projections and planned activities would indicate that our core funding of \$150,000.00 will be used in full by financial year end on March 31, 1993.

PREPARED BY:

William J. Carpenter  
Environmental Director  
Metis Nation - N.W.T.

September 25, 1992





## DENE NATION

### DENENDEH NATIONAL OFFICE

P.O. Box 2338  
Yellowknife, N.W.T.  
X1A 2P7

Phone: 873-4081  
Fax: 920-2254

### DENE NATION ACTIVITY REPORT April - September, 1992

#### Introduction

As of April 1992, the Dene Nation's Environment Unit may receive a maximum of \$150,000.00 for 92/93 core funding to assist DIAND in the implementation of the Arctic environment Strategy. The contribution agreement is structured to provide financial resources on a quarterly basis of \$33,750.00 and \$15,000.00 payable following receipt and acceptance of an audited report financial and annual activity reports. Other monies may be received in the application and development of special projects.

#### Establishing Goals and Priorities

The main goal and priorities is to implement the four specific programs which are; contaminants, waste, water and environment/economy integration.

The Dene Nation's position is to synthesize these programs in a manner which would be most beneficial to the people of Denendeh and northerners.

This approach would also integrate Dene concerns, principles, values, traditions and life styles.

#### Special Projects

Areas which we are currently involved in are:

- A) Yellowknife Bay and Back Bay Study - A project to sample fish, water and sediment in the above places was initiated by concerned Dene people. A related dietary study to assess risk to human health is also part of this study.

The Dene Nation took the lead role in addressing these concerns and we formed a partnership which is comprised of the Yellowknives Dene Band; the Dene and Metis Nations; Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND); the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO); and the Territorial Department of Health. This group has been working together since May to develop an action plan and will meet regularly over the life of the project to implement, monitor and evaluate the studies. An interim progress report is planned for the fall of 1993.

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B) Consultation Proposal

On August 20, 1992 The Dene Nation submitted a proposal for a consultative process to GNWT Health. The objective of this proposal is to consult with the 28 Dene Bands to define and develop;

- 1) Dene principles for conducting health research consultation and delivering programs in the north; and
- 2) a process for community people to use when they have concerns about their health or the environment.

## PHASE I

a) Establish Environmental Health Committee

The first step is to consult with community representatives to see how they want us to proceed. It is proposed this committee would be comprised of two representatives from each Dene Region. One of these representatives should be a technical person. Dr. Nuttall has suggested that there should not be over five outside experts. It was also suggested that the Committee meeting could be held in a place where health, environmental and contamination concerns have already been expressed.

b) Compile Available Information

Because many concerns have been expressed in the past by various individuals, organizations and officials, another part of Phase I is to compile those concerns which include:

- the Hay River and the Dene Nation Environment workshops.
- find out about other workshops.
- Regional/local health boards/committee meetings.
- Hunters and Trappers Associations.
- Metis locals; their concerns are our concerns .
- all Bands offices
- get all resolutions.
- Northern Affairs list of trouble/hot spots.
- GNWT - Health/ Renewable Resources.

Efforts to obtain other information will continue.

PHASE II will continue in third and forth quarter of 92-93.



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C) Recycling Plant

Our proposal for the above project has been approved under the A.E.S. Program to do a feasibility study and develop a project plan to create a recycling plant in Denendeh. All Dene communities would send recycling material to this central depot to be recycled into usable, marketable products. This project would be done in phases, and this phase will take until December 31, 1992.

The Dene Nation has set up an advisory committee comprised of persons who work in the environment area to give technical direction, however the chiefs would retain overall authority. The committee includes representatives from Ecology North, DIAND, GNWT and Dene Nation.

The feasibility study would indicate :

- products which will be marketable in the north
- plant site identification
- types of material to recycle
- start up costs; ie equipment, buildings, training
- quantity of waste materials
- market/customers for products
- number of jobs it would produce
- plans for next phases
- benefit/harm to environment
- contacts in communities
- transportation costs for raw materials to plant and delivery of refined products
- recycling education in communities

More areas will require study which may emerge from the Advisory Committee or from the contractor.

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D) Great Bear Project

Over the past months we had extensive meetings with the Grand Council of Treaty 8 First Nations. Because seven of our communities are within this treaty, we felt it would be in the best interest of all parties to gain a seat on their Grand Council Environmental Committee. This was achieved on August 25, 1992 and we now have a voice on this board. We support the Great Bear Project in soliciting funds from GNWT and AES monies provided the seven N.W.T communities are among the first to be analyzed/investigated for the Treaty 8 Health Study. The communities identified are : Yellowknife, Ft. Resolution, Ft. Smith, Lutsel K'e, Hay River, Dettah, and Fort Fitzgerald.

Other mini projects are:

- to enhance the resource library with environmental material (videos, books and various publications)
- revamp and update public display (joint venture with DIAND)
- selection of art work and delivery of 93-94 calendar (DIAND will cover 1/2 of printing costs)
- proposal submitted for buttons, posters and T-shirts (AES)
- set up a bursary system with DIAND for post secondary students enroled in environmental programs (\$10,000 add to core and GNWT to match)
- monthly newspaper articles to Deh Cho times of Ft. Simpson
- All bands notified of procedures and work agreement and response of government and regulatory agencies to spills in the North West Territories



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Programs utilized to assist bands in developing proposals for funding

- a) N.W.T. Environment Action Program
- b) N.W.T. Community Resource Management Program
- c) N.W.T Action on Waste
- d) Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy

Supervisory responsibilities until September 11, 1992

- Peace and Security officer
- Lands and Wildlife Manager Officer
- Secretary
- General administration

Various Assignments, Committees and Workshops

- AES Aboriginal Caucus
- AES Action on Waste
- AES Partnership Meetings
- Atmospheric Environment Service
- N.W.T Water Board - (Bill C - 51 Inland Water's Act)
- Canadian Wildlife Service (Fauna and Flora)
- Daishowa Pulp Mills
- Hay River Fisheries
- Municipal and Community Affairs (GNWT)
- Mackenzie Valley Atlas Steering Committee
- Mackenzie River Basin Committee
- Migratory Board Convention
- Northern Rivers Basin Environmental Assessment Committee
- N.W.T Coalition Against Pulp Mills Pollution
- Science Manager's Meetings
- Technical Committee on Contaminants
- Symposium on Climatic Change
- Symposium on Community Public Health Association
- National Assembly (Wrigley N.W.T)
- Leadership Meetings (Ft. Simpson N.W.T)

Submitted by: Frank LeMouel  
Contaminants Coordinator



DENE NATION 1992-93 CASH FLOW PROJECTIONS  
ARCTIC ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY PROGRAM

FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE STATEMENT  
TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1992  
CASH FLOW PROJECTION  
TO 31 MARCH 1993.

	SPENT 30 SEPT 92	CASH FLOW PROJECTION						ANNUAL BUDGET
		OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MARCH	
SALARIES								
Manager	25977	4166	4166	4166	4166	4166	4174	50981
Sec/Trainee	15437	914	914	914	914	914	914	20921
Project Dev. Off	7075	3333	3333	1666	0	0	0	15407
Total	48489	8413	8413	6746	5080	5080	5088	87309
Benefits	4849	841	841	675	508	508	509	8731
Salary Total	53338	9254	9254	7421	5588	5588	5597	96040
EXPENDITURES:								
Professional Dev	145	0	355	0	0	500	0	1000
Travel & Accommod	8206	1000	1000	500	1000	2000	1661	15367
Financial Services	1000	1000	0	0	500	0	1000	3500
Research Dev/Acqui	2496	416	416	416	416	416	424	5000
Translations	0	0	0	0	300	0	300	600
Vacation Tvl	0	0	0	700	0	700	0	1400
Comm/Promotion	0	0	0	500	0	0	500	1000
Program Mtgs	0	0	2000	0	0	2000	500	4500
Program Mat&Sup	620	0	0	0	400	0	0	1020
BST	555	100	100	100	100	100	100	1155
Subtotal	66360	11770	13125	9637	8304	11304	10082	130582
15% Admin.	9954	1577	1577	1577	1577	1577	1579	19418
Totals	76314	13347	14702	11214	9881	12881	11661	150000

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23 September 1992  
M. Gordon

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE  
MID-YEAR REPORT  
ARCTIC ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY

1) Introduction

This report will outline the Inuit Circumpolar Conference's progress to date in fulfilling the objectives set out in the ICC/AES 1992/93 workplan. It should be mentioned that while the staffing of the environmental coordinator position was stated as a first requirement, internal reorganization plans and the ICC general assembly necessitated the postponement of hiring staff until the election of the new ICC (Canada) council members in July.

2) Programme Responsibilities

Although a full-time coordinator was not in place during the first phase of the workplan, the ICC did carry out all AES programme responsibilities through the combined efforts of existing staff, council members and contract employees. The Programme responsibilities have included:

- coordination of AES activities and preparation of related information materials and briefing reports.
- participation in meetings.
- development of project proposals.
- monitoring of international trends and developments that affect AES interests and concerns.
- development of standards, guidelines and mechanisms for conduct and communication of research.

The ICC is currently considering applications for the environmental coordinator position, with an expected start date of December 01, 1992.

3) Environment and Economy Integration

The ICC participated in the first meeting of the AEPS working group on flora fauna held in Ottawa in April 1991. Resulting from the meeting was agreement that an issues paper on the application of ecological and environmental knowledge of circumpolar peoples should be prepared under the leadership of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and the Inuit Circumpolar Conference. To that end, the ICC prepared a project proposal which includes the following terms of reference:



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i) analysis of the key issues related to documentation and utilization of indigenous environmental and ecological knowledge;

ii) discussion of approaches to, and models for, enhancing the documentation and utilization of indigenous ecological and environmental knowledge, including the integration of indigenous knowledge and scientific knowledge;

iii) identification of opportunities and priorities for future cooperation or the elaboration, documentation and application of indigenous ecological and environmental knowledge.

The study's literature review and interview with representatives of indigenous peoples and with government officials will also be used to obtain information on the experience of indigenous people in relation to environmental assessment and resource management regimes in the circumpolar countries. The resulting paper will be presented to the Minister responsible for the environment from the eight circumpolar countries.

Although ICC has not participated directly in all AES organizational meetings because of scheduling difficulties, it has continued to monitor the work of the committees and to work closely with Inuit Tapirisat in developing strategies and positions. The ICC did, however, send representatives to the International Whaling Commission meeting in Glasgow, Scotland and has monitored the work of the IUCN, including recent developments such as the proposed IUCN Canada office.

- 4) Research on international Strategy to Address Harvesting Conservation and Trade Issues Related to the Renewable Resource Economy and Sustainable and Equitable Development

The ICC participated actively in this area of the AES workplan. ICC played a key role leading up to and including the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. While UNCED was not in itself a component of the AES workplan, the adoption of Chapter 26 "Recognizing and Strengthening the Role of Indigenous Peoples and Their Communities" has significant implications for the development and implementation of environmental strategies in the Arctic and world - wide. Not only did the Rio Conference present a unique opportunity for ICC to participate at a high level in the development of policies and strategies that will affect the causes of environmental conservation and economic development for years to come; but it also provides a venue for Inuit to demonstrate to an international audience an example of the practical applications of traditional knowledge.



The single most important event affecting ICC Canada's environmental work was the ICC General Assembly held in Inuvik, NWT July 20-24. The ICC President, Mary Simon, presented the seventy two delegates from Canada, Alaska, Greenland and Russia with a report on ICC environmental activities including ICC's work plan under the AES, and the related AEPS. The panel session on environment addressed a wide range of environmental issues and resulted in resolutions strongly supporting development of renewable resources and international trade in an environmentally responsible manner. The need for continued international cooperation on Arctic environmental issues was a common theme, and reinforced by the adoption of ICC's Arctic Policy Principles. The Arctic Policy document, which is the result of six years of work, contains a major section of environmental issues and is, for Inuit, the foundation for all future development and environmental policies affecting the Inuit homeland.

Currently under production by ICC (Canada) is an ICC paper which will examine key international trade issues as they relate to exploitation of renewable resources and the environment. Of particular importance will be approaches to co-management of Arctic resources.

#### 5) Protection of The Arctic Environment

ICC has continued to monitor the progress of AEPS. In addition to the preparation of the issues paper emanating from the flora and fauna meeting mentioned earlier, the ICC has continued its involvement in the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme Task Force. Preparations have begun for the upcoming meeting in Oslo and in Canada, and ICC representatives will attend the sub-committee meeting in Nuuk, Greenland later this month.

The ICC, recognizing the importance of community level waste reduction and management, has taken the initiative to develop a paper outlining its potential role in this area. The following objectives are included:

- i) to establish an inventory of waste problems in the circumpolar region, and of techniques that have been successful in dealing with these problems;
- ii) to research methods and technologies external to the region which may be applied;
- iii) to investigate potential international sources of funding for waste management initiatives;
- iv) to provide the national Inuit organizations and/or relevant institutions with the information acquired and recommendations or approaches for opportunities.

ICC Canada has worked closely with Inuit Tapirisat of Canada throughout the establishment of the McGill Centre on Nutrition and Native Diet. Minnie Grey, ICC vice-president for Canada, has recently been appointed to the CINE board. It is expected that because of this appointment participation will increase in the coming months. ICC representatives have also participated in the AES partners committee.

#### 7) Information and Communication

ICC has produced a number of publications relevant to the AES. In addition to the ICC Arctic Policy Principles, an ICC report on environmental activities was printed under the auspices of the AES. This report has been distributed in Alaska, Canada and Greenland and was distributed to an even wider international audience at the ICC General Assembly. Other ICC reports include an environmental section outlining our activities under the AES, and a brochure on traditional knowledge was produced for UNCED in Rio de Janeiro. Radio and television interviews with ICC council members have raised the awareness of Arctic environmental issues among Inuit in communities as well as among others in the south.

#### 8) Conclusion

Environmental issues have been a major focus of ICC's work for many years. In partnership with the AES we have made substantial progress at a number of levels, on a variety of arctic environmental issues. Although not all of ICC's activities have been specifically references in our AES workplan, all of these support directly the aims and objectives of the AES.

Together, ICC and DIAND have made considerable advances in achieving the expectations of the AES. Only by continuing this partnership will we be able to keep pace with both the general requirements of the AES and the rapidly evolving nature of environmental issues.

Bureau fédéral de  
développement régional (Québec)  
Ministre



Federal Office of  
Regional Development (Québec)  
Minister

L'honorable      The Honourable  
Benoît Bouchard, c.p., député

*91.11.04  
Bruno  
Shilyppe*

October 15, 1991

Mr. Jimmy Johannes  
resident  
Nunavut Regional Development Council  
P.O. Box 239  
Nuujuaq, Québec  
J0M 1C0

Dear Mr. Johannes :

Thank you for your letter of September 3, 1991  
concerning the Arctic Environmental Strategy recently  
announced by my colleague, the Honourable Jean Charest.

In response to your request and, in view of the  
importance of environmental considerations in the  
development of the tourism potential of your region, I  
have written to Mr. Charest asking him to examine the  
possibility of extending this new program to cover the  
Northern Quebec Region. You should be hearing from  
Mr. Charest in the near future.

With every best wish.

Yours sincerely,

Benoît Bouchard





Gouvernement du Québec  
Ministère de l'Environnement  
**Direction régionale  
de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue  
et du Nord québécois**



October 9, 1987

Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee  
Case postale 9  
KUUJJUAQ (QC)  
JOM 1C0

Mr. Grey,

The minister of the environment, the Honourable Clifford Lincoln, and the deputy-minister, Mr. Jean-Claude Deschênes will present to the intervenors of the region, the new general environmental action policy that the Ministry of the Environment proposes to the Quebec population as launched in Montreal on October 5 under the title "Un nouveau cap environnemental" (a new environmental course).

We are pleased to invite you to this presentation which will be held on Friday, October 30, 1987 at 11h00 at the conference room Innsbruck, Motel Alpin, 260 boulevard Rideau, Rouyn-Noranda.

Please confirm your presence by contacting before October 16, 1987 at Mr. Pierre Richard or Mrs Diane Rheault, à (819) 762-6551.

The regional director

  
ALAIN PÉPIN

AP/ddr



Rouyn-Noranda, le 9 octobre 1987

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A l'attention de Monsieur Tommy Grey

Monsieur,

Le ministre de l'Environnement, monsieur Clifford Lincoln, et le sous-ministre, monsieur Jean-Claude Deschênes présenteront aux intervenants du milieu la nouvelle politique générale d'action environnementale que le ministère de l'Environnement propose à la collectivité québécoise et qui a été lancée à Montréal, le 1er octobre dernier, sous le titre de "Un nouveau cap environnemental".

Il nous fait plaisir de vous inviter à cette présentation qui aura lieu le vendredi, 30 octobre 1987, à 11 h 00 à la salle Innsbruck du Motel Alpin situé au 260, boulevard Rideau, Rouyn-Noranda.

Veuillez confirmer votre présence avant le 16 octobre 1987 en communiquant avec monsieur Pierre Richard ou Madame Diane Rheault, à (819) 762-6551.

Le Directeur régional intérimaire  
de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue et du  
Nord québécois

  
ALAIN PÉPIN

AP/ddr



Madame, Monsieur,

OBJET: Une nouvelle politique générale  
d'action environnementale

Le ministère de l'Environnement du Québec présente sa nouvelle politique générale d'action environnementale à la collectivité québécoise.

Intitulé "Un nouveau cap environnemental", cette politique d'ensemble constitue un énoncé de grandes orientations dans le domaine de l'environnement. Elle propose un virage dans les façons de voir, d'agir et de faire en faveur de l'environnement.

#### Une nouvelle philosophie d'action

Devant l'importance qui revient à la qualité de vie humaine, en raison de l'ampleur, de la complexité et du poids financier des problèmes qui affectent l'environnement, "Un nouveau cap environnemental" rappelle d'abord l'urgence d'allier l'économie et l'environnement pour garantir un développement socio-économique durable. "La qualité de l'environnement est la base indispensable à la qualité de vie. L'environnement s'inscrit comme un choix inévitable à effectuer" a souligné le ministre, monsieur Clifford Lincoln.

Dans cette perspective, le nouveau projet d'action définit la conservation comme un agent de progrès. Et ce faisant, il met l'accent sur toute démarche, action ou mesure qui permettra de prévenir la pollution des milieux ou le dépérissement des ressources naturelles.

"Un nouveau cap environnemental" favorise aussi une nouvelle approche pour affronter toutes les tendances qui affectent l'environnement. On réfère, ici, à une approche intégrée (eau, air, sol, par exemple) des problèmes environnementaux de façon à tenir compte des relations qui existent entre ces problèmes et leurs effets ainsi que des dimensions spatiales qu'ils prennent. C'est notamment le cas des polluants industriels ou des rejets atmosphériques.

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Deux objectifs essentiels devront inspirer l'action pour garantir notre bien-être:

- maintenir la diversité, la productivité et la pérennité des écosystèmes;
- diminuer l'exposition des personnes et des espèces aux substances toxiques.

Le ministère de l'Environnement a identifié une série de 17 champs d'action qui donneront lieu à l'élaboration des politiques qui répondront à ces objectifs et tendances en environnement. Parmi eux, on retrouve: la réduction coordonnée (eau, air, sol) et le traitement des rejets industriels, le contrôle de l'usage des pesticides, la restauration des lieux d'élimination de déchets dangereux, la valorisation et l'élimination des déchets domestiques, l'incitation à l'exploitation durable des ressources en milieux agricole et forestier.

#### Un appel à tous

La nouvelle politique d'ensemble fait appel à un changement dans les façons d'agir afin que le souci de préserver l'environnement devienne un réflexe naturel tant au niveau des organismes gouvernementaux qu'à celui des entreprises et des citoyens.

C'est dans une perspective de concertation et dans l'optique de susciter une telle adhésion à ce projet de conserver l'environnement que le Ministère désire vous informer sur la politique d'ensemble.

Le Ministère veut s'associer à différents interlocuteurs dans toutes les régions afin de rechercher et de mettre en place des solutions plus efficaces aux problèmes environnementaux: organismes gouvernementaux ou de soutien à l'environnement, associations professionnelles, universités, firmes-conseils, médias d'information, spécialistes de l'éducation et de la santé, organismes de recherches et autres.



Pour le Ministère, une nouvelle façon de faire

"Un nouveau cap environnemental" repose aussi sur un changement dans les façons de faire du ministère de l'Environnement, a souligné le sous-ministre, monsieur Jean-Claude Deschênes. Afin de mieux orienter et évaluer l'action environnementale et de mieux mesurer les contributions de tous en faveur de l'environnement, le Ministère s'est en effet imposé des principes d'action renouvelés dont:

- la clarté du propos.

On réfère ici à la définition de politiques sectorielles où seront précisés de façon mesurable les objectifs environnementaux recherchés afin que tous puissent facilement juger des progrès accomplis;

- la fermeté des intentions.

À ce chapitre, le Ministère compte accroître ses efforts en matière d'inspection environnementale;

- la transparence des efforts

Pour mieux connaître et faire connaître l'état de l'environnement et mieux situer les contributions à l'amélioration ou à la dégradation de l'environnement, le Ministère introduit la gestion par résultats, mode de gestion basé sur l'atteinte d'objectifs clairement définis et sur l'obtention de résultats concrets dans l'environnement. Il produira des bilans périodiques de l'état de l'environnement et procédera à l'informatisation des données relatives à l'environnement;

- l'engagement des intervenants vis-à-vis de l'environnement.

En plus d'améliorer la quantité, la qualité et la disponibilité de l'information relative à l'environnement, le Ministère compte accroître ou développer les mécanismes de dialogue tant au niveau central que régional.

- l'action concertée

Pour susciter une action concertée avec les divers intervenants socio-économiques, le Ministère tiendra des consultations élargies sur les documents d'orientation en environnement et misera sur la coopération avec d'autres gouvernements et organismes intergouvernementales.

En terminant, nous vous serions reconnaissant si vous pouviez nous faire parvenir vos commentaires sur cette politique.

Vous remerciant à l'avance, nous vous prions d'agréer, Madame, Monsieur, l'expression de nos sentiments les meilleurs.



ALAIN PÉPIN  
Directeur régional intérimaire  
de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue et du  
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