

# Management Plan Appendix I

December 2016



**PIMACHIOWIN AKI**

WORLD HERITAGE PROJECT

# CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	1
<b>SECTION 1: THE CONTEXT</b>	3
1.1 Introduction	4
1.2 The Nominated Area	6
1.3 The People	9
1.4 Waterways	9
1.5 Forests	12
1.6 Fire	16
1.7 Fish and Wildlife	17
1.8 Place Names	18
1.9 Travel Routes, Camps, and Cabin Sites	20
1.10 Harvesting Sites	21
1.11 Trapline Areas	22
1.12 Rock Art (Pictographs) and Archaeological Sites	24
1.13 Hydro-electric Power Generation and Transmission	25
1.14 Access Roads	25
1.15 Mineral Exploration and Mining	25
1.16 Commercial Forestry	26
1.17 Tourism	28
1.18 Buffer Zones	28
1.19 Summary of Attributes that Convey Potential Outstanding Universal Value	31
<b>SECTION 2: THE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK</b>	34
2.1 Vision and Goals	35
2.2 <i>Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan</i> Principles	37
2.3 Legislative Protection	37
2.4 First Nation Land Management Plans and Provincial Park Plans	39
2.5 Institutions	45
2.5.1 Traplines and <i>Akiiwi-gikendamowining</i>	45
2.5.2 Planning Teams	45
2.5.3 Provincial Government Operations	46
2.5.4 Pimachiowin Aki Corporation	47
2.6 The Management Cycle	50
<b>SECTION 3: MANAGEMENT ACTIONS</b>	52
3.1 Goal 1: Protected Lands and Waterways	53
3.1.1 Cultural Values	54
3.1.2 Waterways	54
3.1.3 Fish and Wildlife	55
3.1.4 Fire	55
3.1.5 Hydro-electric Transmission Lines	56
3.1.6 Access Roads	56
3.1.7 Commercial Forestry	56



3.1.8	Mineral Exploration and Mining	57
3.1.9	Performance Measures	57
3.2	Goal 2: Continued and Respectful Use of the Creator's Gifts	57
3.2.1	Experiential Opportunities	58
3.2.2	Domestic Needs Assessments	58
3.2.3	Tourism and Visitor Use	58
3.2.4	Local Economic Growth and Diversification	59
3.3	Goal 3: Appreciation, Interpretation and Promotion	59
3.3.1	Protocols	60
3.3.2	Promotion and Fundraising	60
3.3.3	Education and Outreach	60
3.4	Goal 4: Research, Monitoring and Data Management	60
3.4.1	Research and Research Partnerships	61
3.4.2	Data Management	61
3.4.3	Monitoring	62
<b>REFERENCES</b>		<b>65</b>
<b>FIGURES</b>		
	Figure 1 – Management Planning Process	5
	Figure 2 – The Nominated Area	7
	Figure 3 – The Nominated Area, Planning Areas, Parks and Conservation Reserve	8
	Figure 4 – Rivers and Lakes of Pimachiowin Aki	10
	Figure 5 – Cultural Waterways	11
	Figure 6 – Landsat 7 Image of Pimachiowin Aki Area	13
	Figure 7 – Surficial Materials of Pimachiowin Aki	14
	Figure 8 – Land Cover Classification of Pimachiowin Aki	15
	Figure 9 – Fire History	17
	Figure 10 – Named Places in Syllabics with English Translations	18
	Figure 11 – Named Places in Roman Orthography with English Translations	19
	Figure 12 – Travel Routes, Camps, and Cabins	20
	Figure 13 – Harvesting Sites	21
	Figure 14 – Trapline Areas	23
	Figure 15 – Archaeological Sites	24
	Figure 16 – Regional Land Use Commitments	27
	Figure 17 – Buffer Zones	29
	Figure 18 – Cultural Landscape Indicators	33
	Figure 19 – Configuration of Protected Areas	44
	Figure 20 – Pimachiowin Aki Corporation Governance Structure	48
	Figure 21 – Management Framework and Cycle	51
<b>TABLES</b>		
	Table 1 – Provincial and Federal Protective Legislation	38
	Table 2 – First Nation Land Management Plans and Park Plans	39
	Table 3 – Monitoring Indicators	62
<b>APPENDICES</b>		
Appendix I	Bloodvein Canadian Heritage River: Executive Summary of Monitoring Report '07	69

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Pimachiowin Aki Management Plan (PMP) draws its primary direction from the 2002 *Protected Areas and First Nation Resource Stewardship: A Cooperative Relationship Accord* (the Accord). The Accord envisions an internationally recognized network of linked protected areas and a partnership in which the First Nation and provincial governments collaborate in protection and management of a World Heritage site.

The network of protected areas is created and the partnership is established. A World Heritage Site requires a management plan to “specify how the Outstanding Universal Value of a property should be preserved” and “to ensure the effective protection of the nominated property for present and future generations” (UNESCO 2015: paragraphs 108 and 109). The PMP is intended to fulfill these purposes.

The PMP is a guiding document for coordinated protection and management actions in Pimachiowin Aki over the next 10 years. It will be reviewed and reported on by Canada, on behalf of the partnership, at 5-year intervals through a cycle of planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback. Strategic priorities, staffing levels, programs and financial projections for the initial 10 years of operation of a World Heritage Site are identified.

The PMP is a unifying document, integrating customary governance, legal prescriptions and institutional arrangements across the nominated area to safeguard the integrity, authenticity and attributes that convey potential Outstanding Universal Value of Pimachiowin Aki.

## Management Context

Pimachiowin Aki is a remote region of the world consisting of two wilderness parks, a conservation reserve and the ancestral lands of Anishinaabeg, the indigenous people who live here. At 29,040 square kilometres (2.9 million hectares or 11,212 square miles) in area, Pimachiowin Aki is the largest, legislated protected area in the North American boreal shield and a place inhabited by indigenous people continuously for over 7,000 years. Site boundaries ensure a full expression of Outstanding Universal Value and secure the integrity, authenticity, and protection of this place. Buffer zones are identified to further safeguard Pimachiowin Aki.

## Management Framework

Protection and management of Pimachiowin Aki is achieved through a combination of customary, legislative and institutional measures, animated in an adaptive management cycle of planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback. Policy direction is defined by the vision and goals of the Pimachiowin Aki partners. Substantive and procedural aspects of the framework are both coordinated and specific partner responsibilities. The state of conservation of the nominated area is protected, assessed and monitored through programs delivered by Elders, lands coordinators, lands guardians, head trappers and helpers, educators, biologists, planners, conservation officers, and planning teams comprised of Anishinaabe First Nation and provincial government staff. Evaluation is conducted - and

feedback is solicited - by the planning teams and the Board of Directors and staff of the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation.

### **Management Actions**

Management actions are prescribed to implement the management framework and maintain a balance between culture and nature and among the attributes that convey potential Outstanding Universal Value. The Anishinaabe cultural landscape and ecosystem health are identified as broad themes to guide management actions. Funding is sourced from income earned through investment of a permanent endowment fund, from the governments of Manitoba and Ontario subject to annual budgeting and appropriations processes, and from non-government grants. If Pimachiowin Aki is inscribed on the *World Heritage List*, the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation will facilitate coordination and integration of management actions, align actions with preservation of Outstanding Universal Value, and contribute to periodic reporting on application of the *World Heritage Convention* in Canada.

# Section 1: The Context

---

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 The Nominated Area
- 1.3 The People
- 1.4 Waterways
- 1.5 Forests
- 1.6 Fire
- 1.7 Fish and Wildlife
- 1.8 Place Names
- 1.9 Travel Routes, Camps, and Cabins
- 1.10 Harvesting Sites
- 1.11 Trapline Areas
- 1.12 Rock Art (Pictographs) and Archaeological Sites
- 1.13 Hydro-electric Power Generation and Transmission
- 1.14 Access Roads
- 1.15 Mineral Exploration and Mining
- 1.16 Commercial Forestry
- 1.17 Tourism
- 1.18 Buffer Zones
- 1.19 Summary of Attributes that Convey Potential Outstanding Universal Value

## 1.1 Introduction

Pimachiowin (pronounced pim–MA–cho–win) means, “the good life”. This is the greatest ambition of Anishinaabeg<sup>1</sup>. The good life includes hunting success, economic stability, good health into old age, and healthy, happy children (Matthews & Roulette, 2010: 35).

Aki (pronounced ah-KEY) means, “land”. Aki is an holistic concept of land in which no distinction is made between “the spirit beings”, and “those who have life”<sup>2</sup>. Only within the total field of relations in which people are situated can a person strive for Pimachiowin (Matthews and Roulette 2010).

Pimachiowin Aki means, “the land that gives life”. Pimachiowin Aki is a manifestation of an enduring kinship between culture and nature, between the Anishinaabe cultural tradition of *Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan* (Keeping the Land) and *Mino Aki Ohtakeem* (Beautiful and Whole Land).

Encompassing an area of approximately 29,040 square kilometres (2.9 million hectares or 11,212 square miles), Pimachiowin Aki is the largest network of contiguous protected areas in the North American boreal shield and the ancestral lands of four Anishinaabeg First Nations. Today Pimachiowin Aki is home to 5,972 Anishinaabeg.

In 2002, Anishinaabeg formed an unprecedented partnership in signing the *Protected Areas and First Nation Resource Stewardship: A Cooperative Relationship Accord* (the Accord). The Accord articulates a shared vision for protecting Anishinaabe ancestral lands through a partnership founded on principles of respect and collaboration. It recognizes formal land management processes led by Anishinaabeg and envisions an internationally-recognized network of linked protected areas and a World Heritage site.

In 2004, Pimachiowin Aki (then known as Atikaki/Woodland Caribou/Accord First Nations) was included on Canada’s *Tentative List for World Heritage Sites* for both its cultural and natural values.

In 2006, four Anishinaabe communities joined with two provincial governments to form the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation. The Corporation – representing Bloodvein River First Nation, Little Grand Rapids First Nation, Pauingassi First Nation, and Poplar River First Nation and the governments of Manitoba and Ontario – aims to establish and manage a Pimachiowin Aki World Heritage site pursuant to the Accord.

The Pimachiowin Aki Management Plan (PMP) was developed with regular reporting to - and feedback from - the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation Board of Directors and others who

---

1 Anishinaabeg means “the people” in Anishinaabemowin, the local language spoken in Pimachiowin Aki (Matthews et al., 2010).

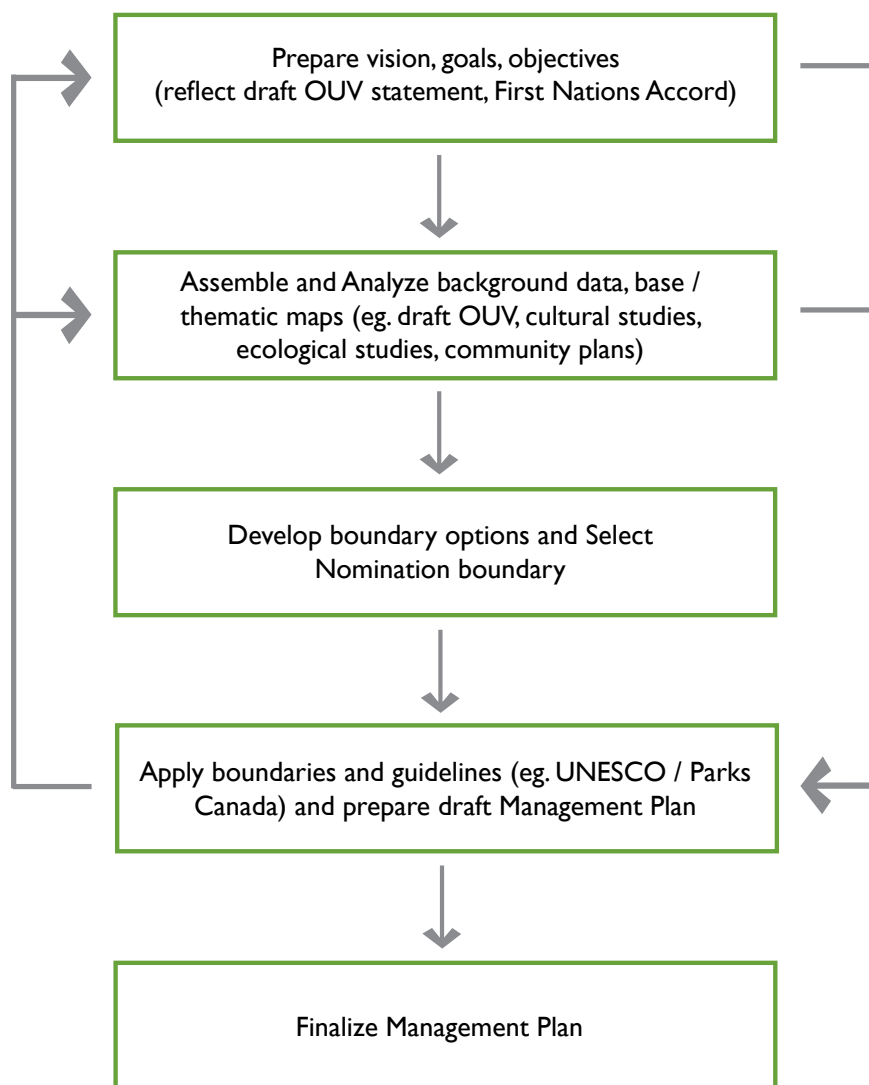
2 The term ‘beings’ refers to both humans and the “other-than-human persons” who interact in the Anishinaabe landscape. Sentient beings include Anishinaabeg, plants, and animals, as well as rocks which have the potential to be animate. “Spirit beings” inhabit the physical and metaphysical world (Matthews and Roulette 2010).



contributed strategic direction and valuable advice: Elders and other members of the four Anishinaabe communities; Corporation staff and advisors to the Board; the cultural and natural study research teams; government planners, park managers, environment and enforcement officers and others with responsibilities and interests in the Pimachiowin Aki area.

This broad participation in development and implementation of the PMP ensures Anishinaabe knowledge, practices and customary protocols are fully accommodated within the legal and western science framework, and the linkages between the needs and priorities of all stakeholders in Pimachiowin Aki are respected and reinforced.

## Steps



**Figure 1: Management Planning Process**



The PMP is informed primarily by the Accord, the proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, First Nation land management plans, provincial park plans, and ecological, cultural and socio-economic studies. Guidance documents from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Committee and Parks Canada, as well as management plans for sites inscribed on the *World Heritage List*, have been reviewed to further inform how protection and management requirements of a World Heritage site are met.

The PMP recognizes and respects the Aboriginal and Treaty rights of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada, as affirmed in Section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*.

The PMP has been adopted by the Board of Directors of the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation and represents the partners' collective commitment to protect and manage Pimachiowin Aki for the benefit of Anishinaabeg and all humanity.

## 1.2 The Nominated Area

Pimachiowin Aki is 29,040 square kilometres (2.9million hectares or 11,212 square miles) in area, situated in the heart of the North American boreal shield. Pimachiowin Aki is a cultural landscape, comprised of two provincial parks, a conservation reserve and protected lands and waters in the planning areas of the Bloodvein River, Little Grand Rapids, Pauingassi and Poplar River First Nations.

Pimachiowin Aki's western boundaries extend to the shore of Lake Winnipeg along the Poplar River and Bloodvein River planning area boundaries and trend inland to protected area boundaries in the Little Grand Rapids and Pauingassi planning areas in the province of Manitoba.<sup>3</sup> In the east, site boundaries delineate protected areas in the Pauingassi and Little Grand Rapids planning areas in Ontario.

The southern boundaries of the nominated area link to the boundaries of Atikaki Provincial Park (Manitoba) and Woodland Caribou Provincial Park and the Eagle-Snowshoe Conservation Reserve (Ontario). These provincial parks and conservation reserve include traditional land use areas of neighbouring Anishinaabe First Nations.<sup>4</sup>

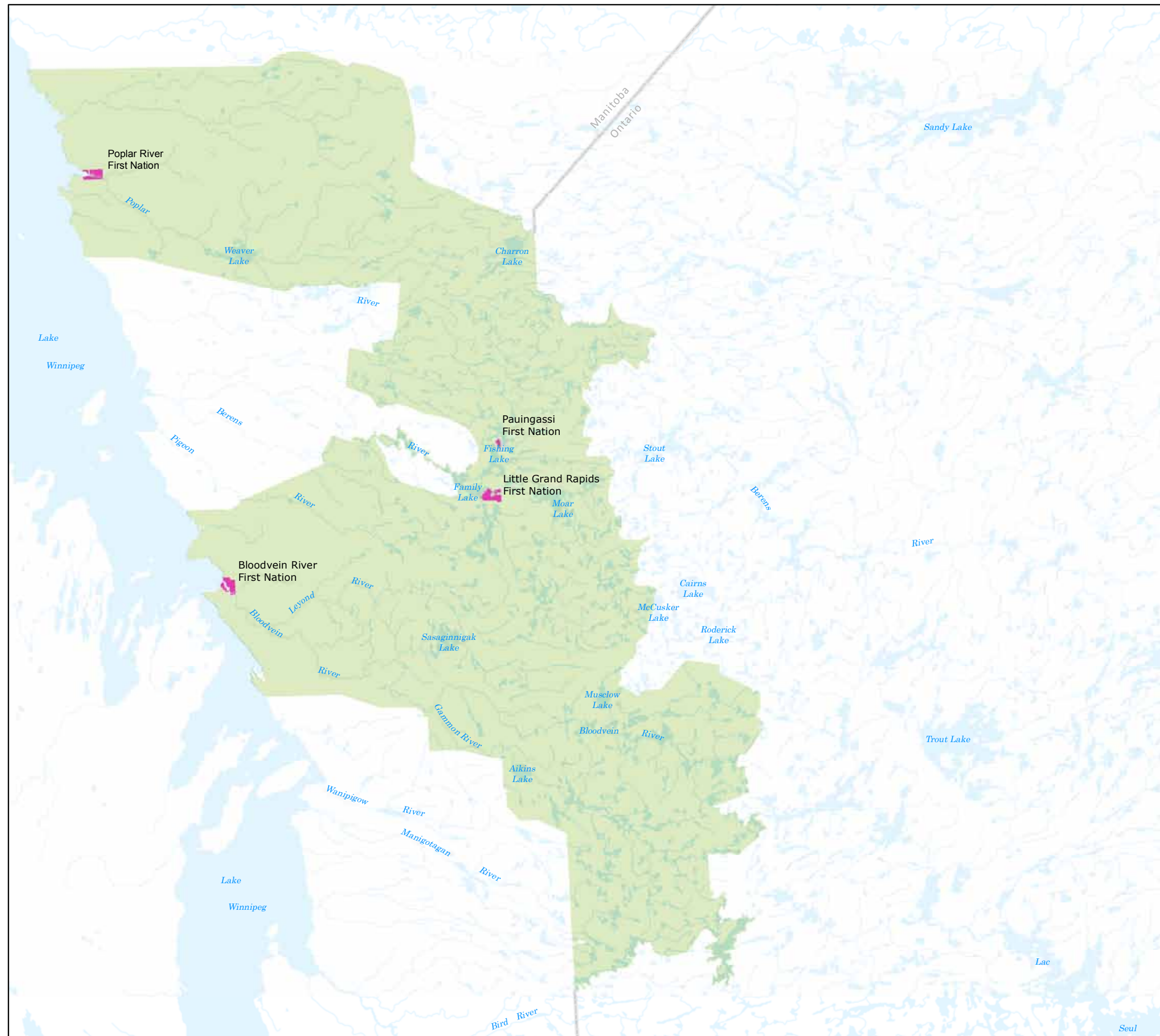
Neighbouring communities have expressed interest in joining Pimachiowin Aki and have been advised that the Corporation's by-law makes provision for new members. Any extension of the boundaries that might be warranted by addition(s) to the Corporation's membership would be considered in accordance with the *Operational Guidelines*.

Figure 2 shows the nominated area, and Figure 3 shows the nominated area relative to the boundaries of the planning areas, provincial parks and conservation reserve.

---

3 The Mishipawitigong Cultural Waterway Protected Area in the Little Grand Rapids planning area is established to provide added protection to the Berens River: a 150 metre buffer is in place on each side of the waterway to protect the socio-economic, cultural, ecological and recreation values of the river. Road and utility corridors, and/or the development of other infrastructure will be permitted only as necessary to serve the needs of local communities.

4 Some traplines of the Wabaseemoong, Lac Seul and Grassy Narrows First Nations are located in Woodland Caribou Provincial Park. In Manitoba, some traplines of the Hollow Water First Nation are within Atikaki Provincial Park.



# PIMACHIOWIN AKI

## MANAGEMENT PLAN

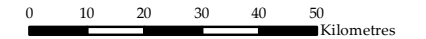


*Figure 2: The Nominated Area*

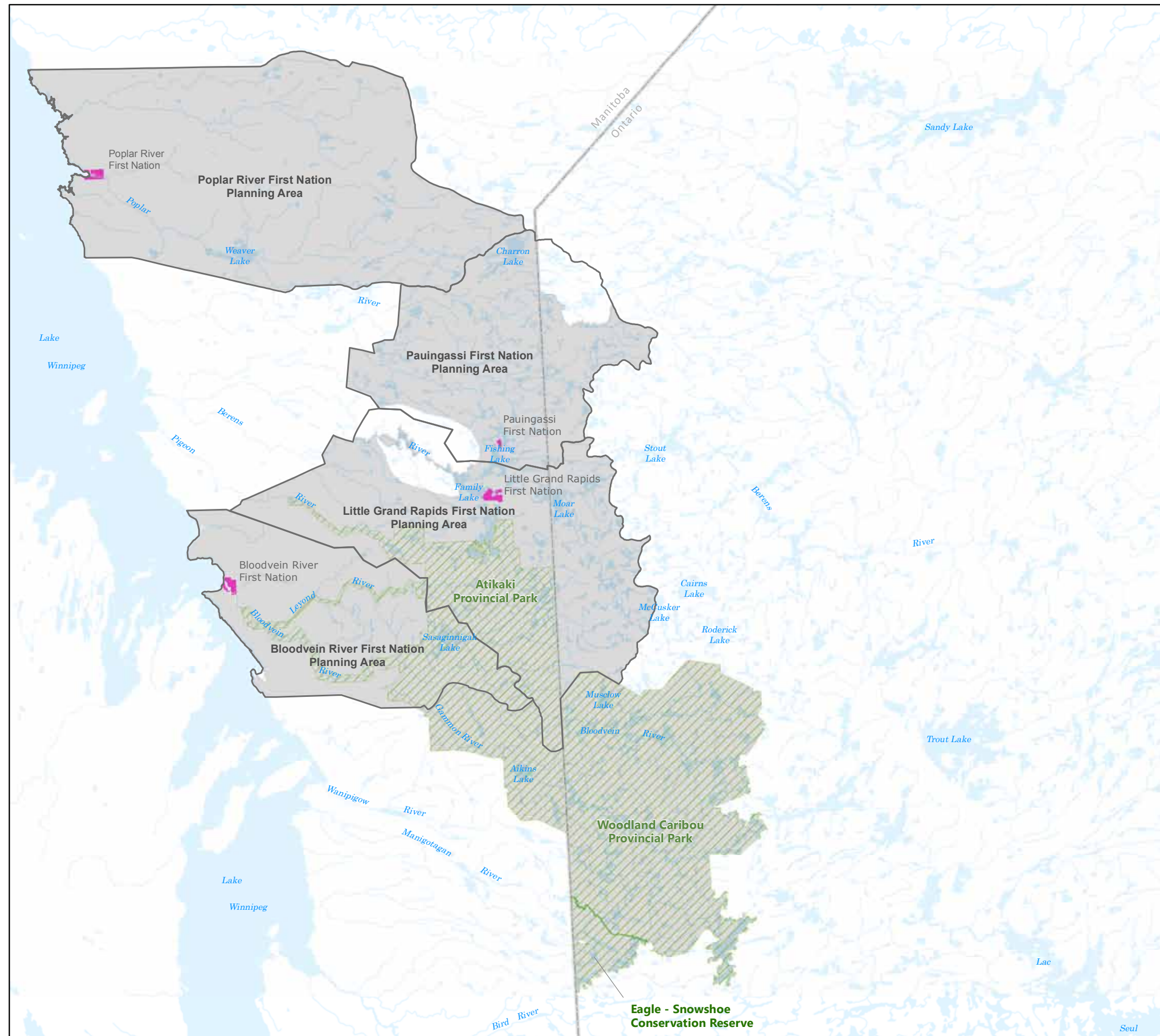


### Legend

- Nominated Area
- First Nation Community







# PIMACHIOWIN AKI

## MANAGEMENT PLAN



*Figure 3: The Nominated Area, Planning Areas, Parks and Conservation Reserve*



### Legend

- Nominated Area
- First Nation Community
- Provincial Park or Conservation Reserve
- Planning Area Boundary

0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles

0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometres



### 1.3 The People

Pimachiowin Aki is home to approximately 5,972 Anishinaabeg in four First Nation communities situated on the shores of Lake Winnipeg and along connecting waterways (AANDC 2016).

The Anishinaabe First Nations share a common language, culture, cosmology, and are interrelated through kinship networks (Petch, 2010).

The modern communities are located at historical summer settlements, where inter-related hunting groups gathered to renew relationships, share news, arrange marriages, and harvest fish (Hamilton, 2010).

Anishinaabeg have faced and adapted to social and economic changes brought by fur traders, missionaries, western education and land tenure institutions (Deutsch, 2010; Hamilton, 2010; Lytwyn, 2009).

Local economies are largely subsistence-based. Youth (i.e. persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years) are a majority of the demographic.

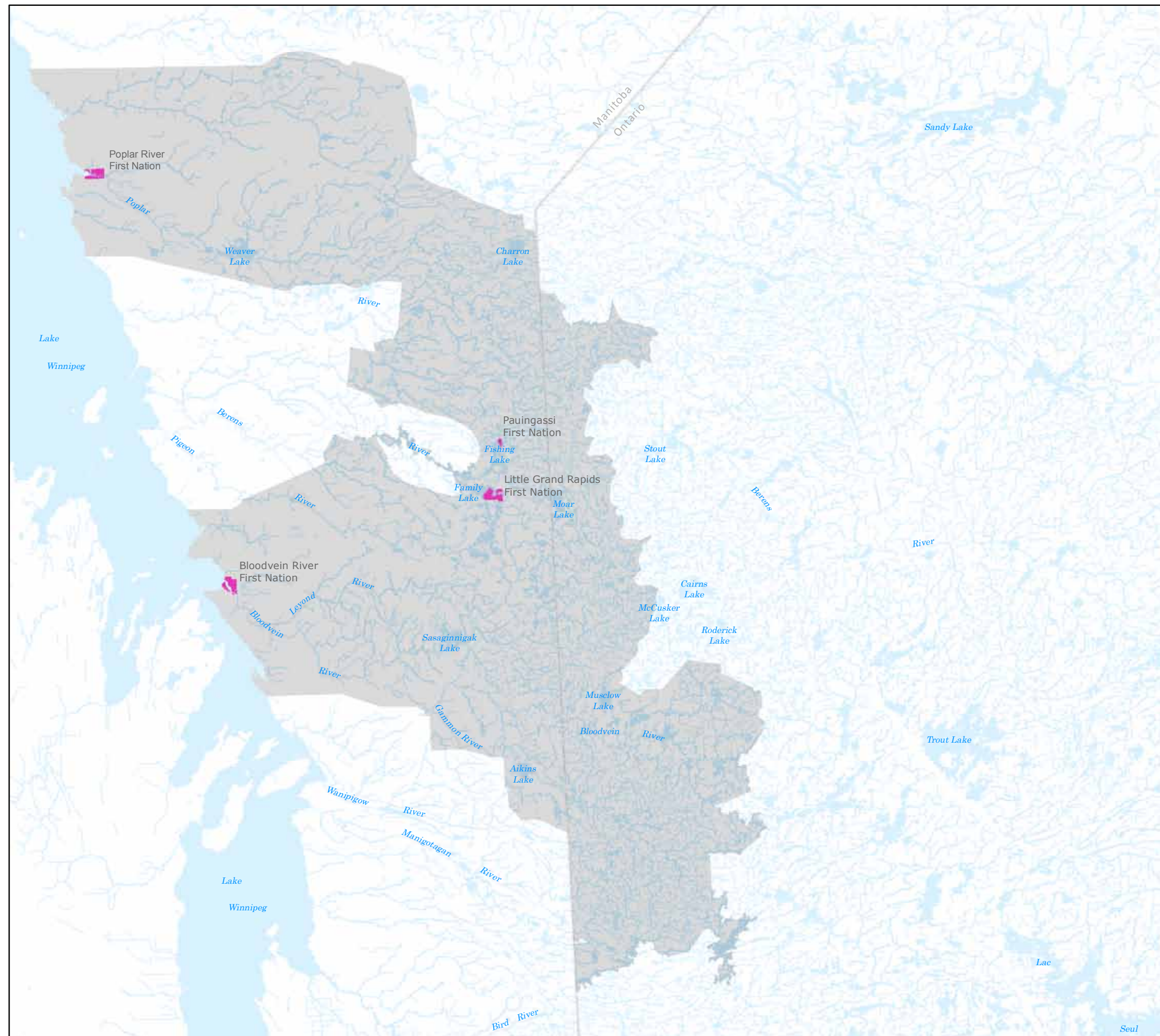
Continued health and well-being, cultural survival, economic prosperity, self-esteem and a desire to share the culture and place with others are motivations among Anishnaabeg for a Pimachiowin Aki World Heritage site.

### 1.4 Waterways

Over thirty percent of the nominated area is covered by rivers, lakes, and wetlands. The Pimachiowin Aki landscape is an exceptional representation of hydrological complexity. Free of dams or other man-made obstructions, these hydraulic features provide primary habitat for hundreds of species of waterfowl, other birds, fish, mammals and insects, and are key to ecological connectivity and processes in the boreal shield; retaining and cleaning water, absorbing flood surges, cycling nutrients, providing downstream nutrient transfer, transporting biota and gene flows, and influencing soil and vegetation patterns (Marshall 2010). Figure 4 illustrates the rivers and lakes of Pimachiowin Aki.

*Gete Bimishkaawin* (cultural waterways) are a central, tangible connection between Anishinaabeg and the boreal ecosystem. Cultural waterways provide vital transportation links, kinship ties, access to food, shelter, health and recreation benefits. They shape travel, harvest and settlement patterns just as they shape the distribution and seasonal movement of fish and wildlife species (Petch 2010; Marshall 2010). Figure 5 depicts cultural waterways in Pimachiowin Aki.





# PIMACHIOWIN AKI

## MANAGEMENT PLAN

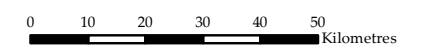


*Figure 4: Rivers and Lakes of Pimachiowin Aki*

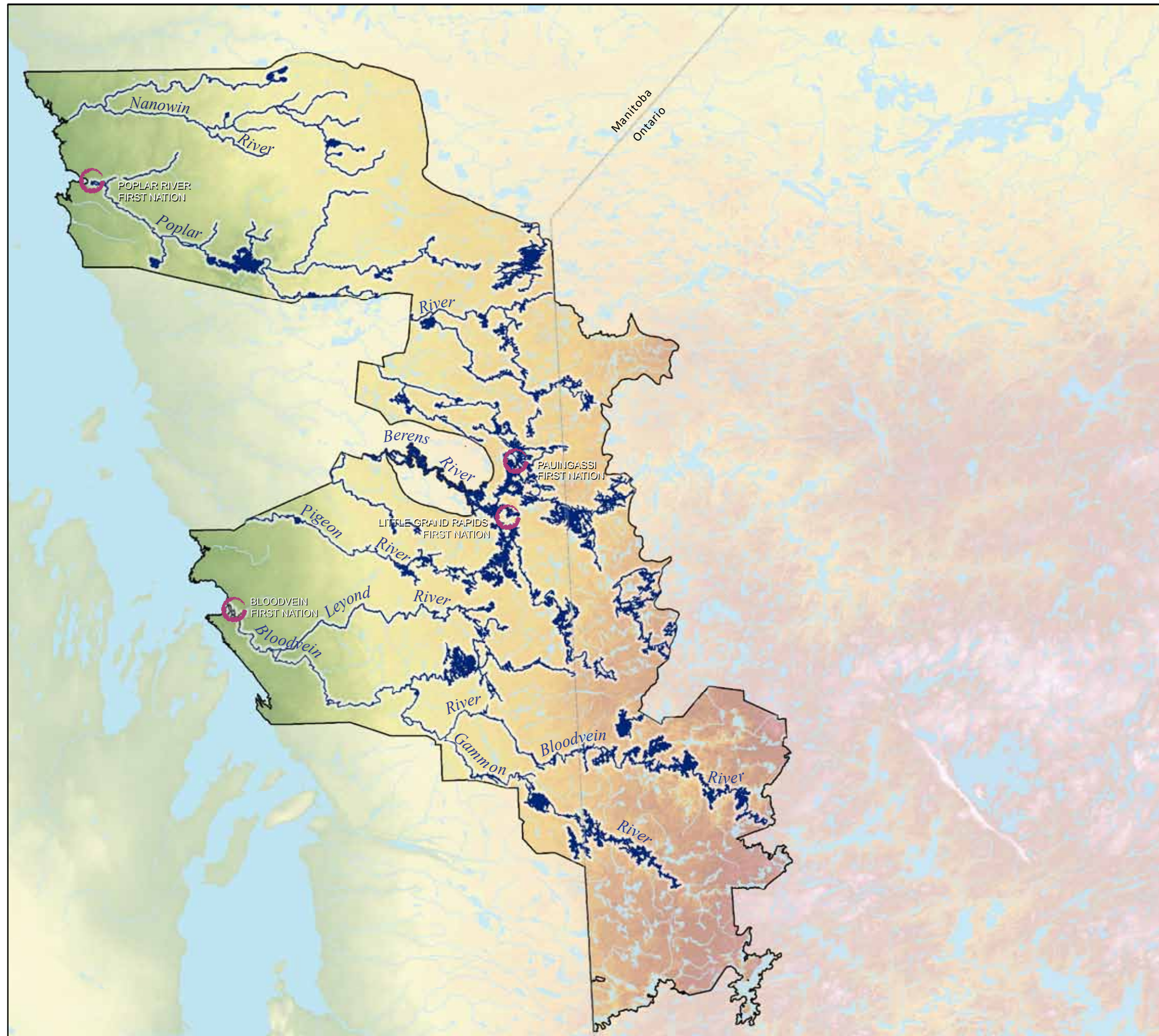


### Legend

- Nominated Area
- First Nation Community







# PIMACHIOWIN AKI

## MANAGEMENT PLAN

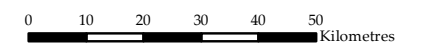


*Figure 5: Cultural Waterways*



### Legend

- Nominated Area Boundary
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- First Nation Community
- Cultural Waterway



## 1.5 Forests

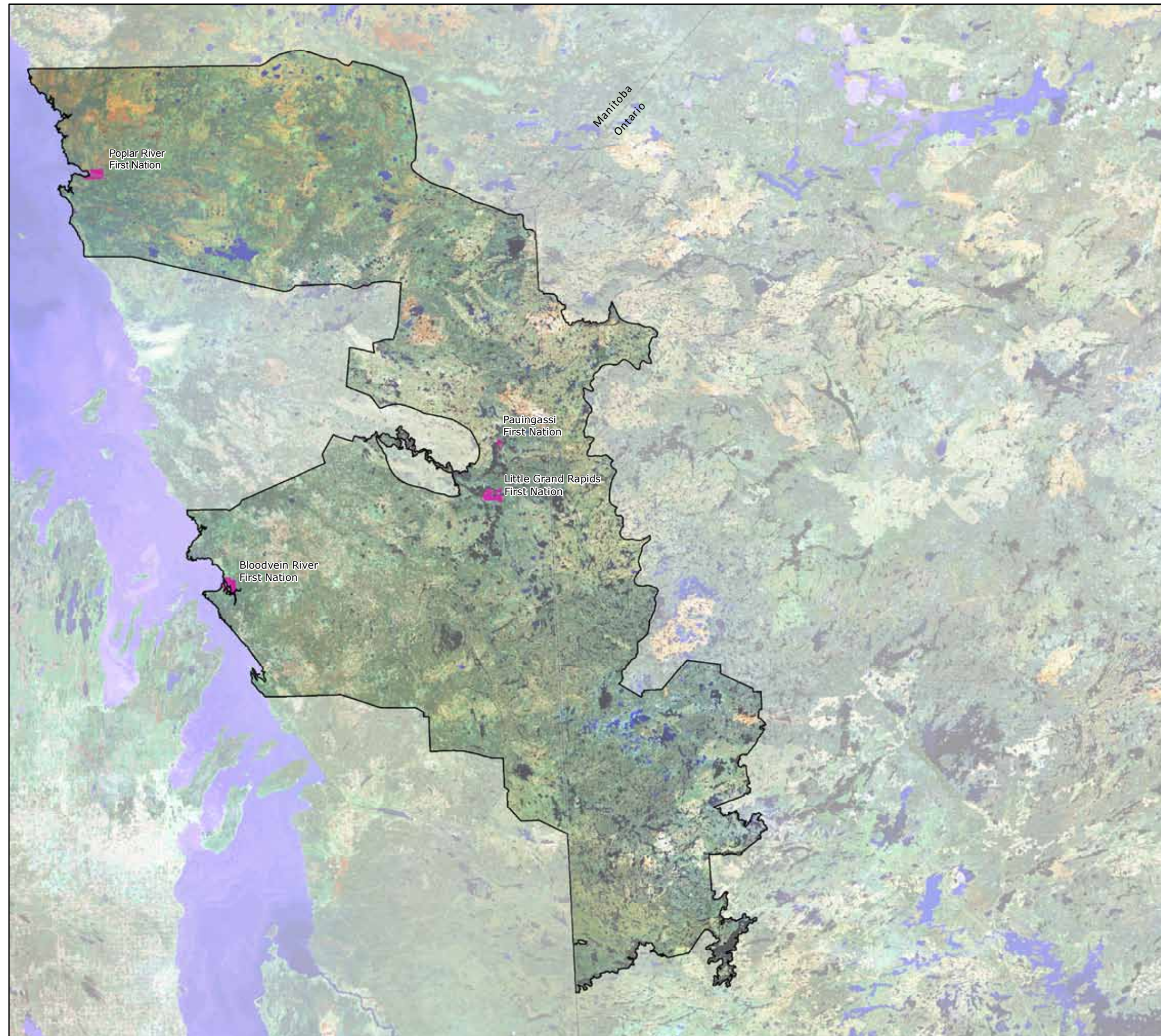
The forests of Pimachiowin Aki reflect the geology, climate, hydrology, fire regimes and Anishinaabe land use patterns in the North American boreal shield. Features are depicted in Figures 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15 and 18.

Scientists describe the land as shaped by glacial processes and the prehistoric Lake Agassiz. Anishinaabe oral history presents Pimachiowin Aki as a land shaped by the actions of the trickster-transformer Wiisakejaak, and other legendary beings (Matthews and Roulette 2010).

The area contains minimal disturbance, with approximately 0.01% of the regional land area in human development, and forms part of one of the five largest intact forests of the global boreal / taiga biome (Lee and Hanneman 2010).

Pimachiowin Aki's soils and forests make a significant contribution to global organic carbon sequestration (Lee and Hanneman 2010).





# PIMACHIOWIN AKI

## MANAGEMENT PLAN



*Figure 6: Landsat 7 Image of Pimachiowin Aki Area*



### Legend

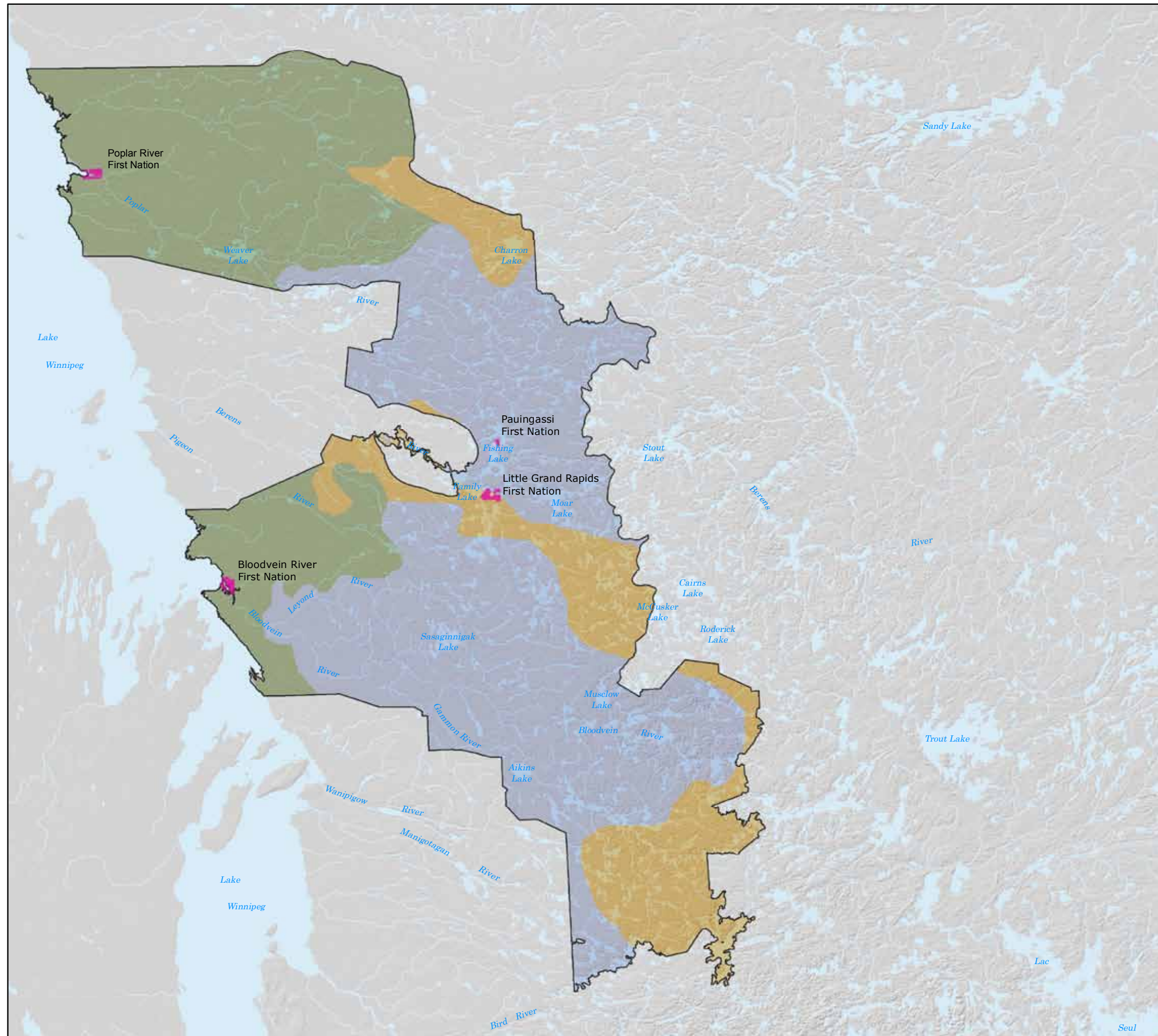
- Nominated Area
- First Nation Community

0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles

0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometres







# PIMACHIOWIN AKI

## MANAGEMENT PLAN

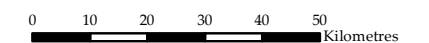


*Figure 7: Surficial Materials of Pimachiowin Aki*

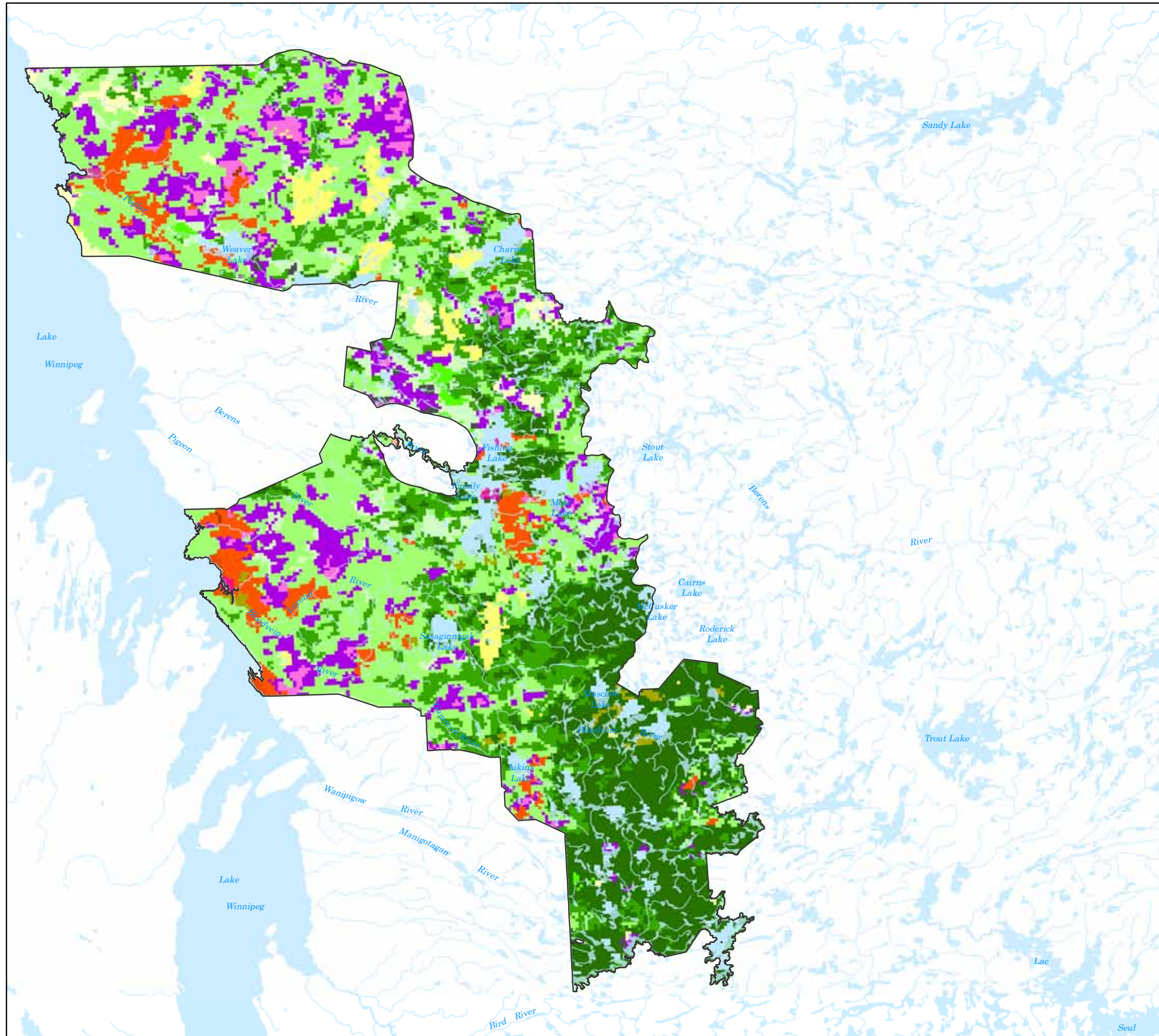


### Legend

- Nominated Area Boundary
- Exposed Bedrock
- Till
- First Nation Community
- Organic-Glacial Lake Mineral







# PIMACHIOWIN AKI

## MANAGEMENT PLAN

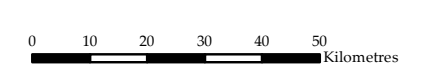


*Figure 8: Land Cover Classification of Pimachiowin Aki*



### Legend

- Nominated Area Boundary
- Barren- Lichen and others
- Barren- Shrub/Lichen Dominated
- Barren- Very Low Vegetation Cover
- Evergreen Needleleaf Forest- High Density
- Evergreen Needleleaf Forest - Medium Density- Southern Forest
- Evergreen Needleleaf Forest - Medium Density- Northern Forest
- Evergreen Needleleaf Forest - Low Density- Southern Forest
- Evergreen Needleleaf Forest - Low Density- Northern Forest
- Grassland
- Mixed Broadleaf Forest
- Mixed Intermediate Heterogenous Forest
- Mixed Intermediate Uniform Forest
- Mixed Needleleaf Forest
- Transition Treed Shrubland
- Wetland/Shrubland - High Density
- Burns- Green Vegetation Cover
- Burns- Low Green Vegetation Cover





## 1.6 Fire

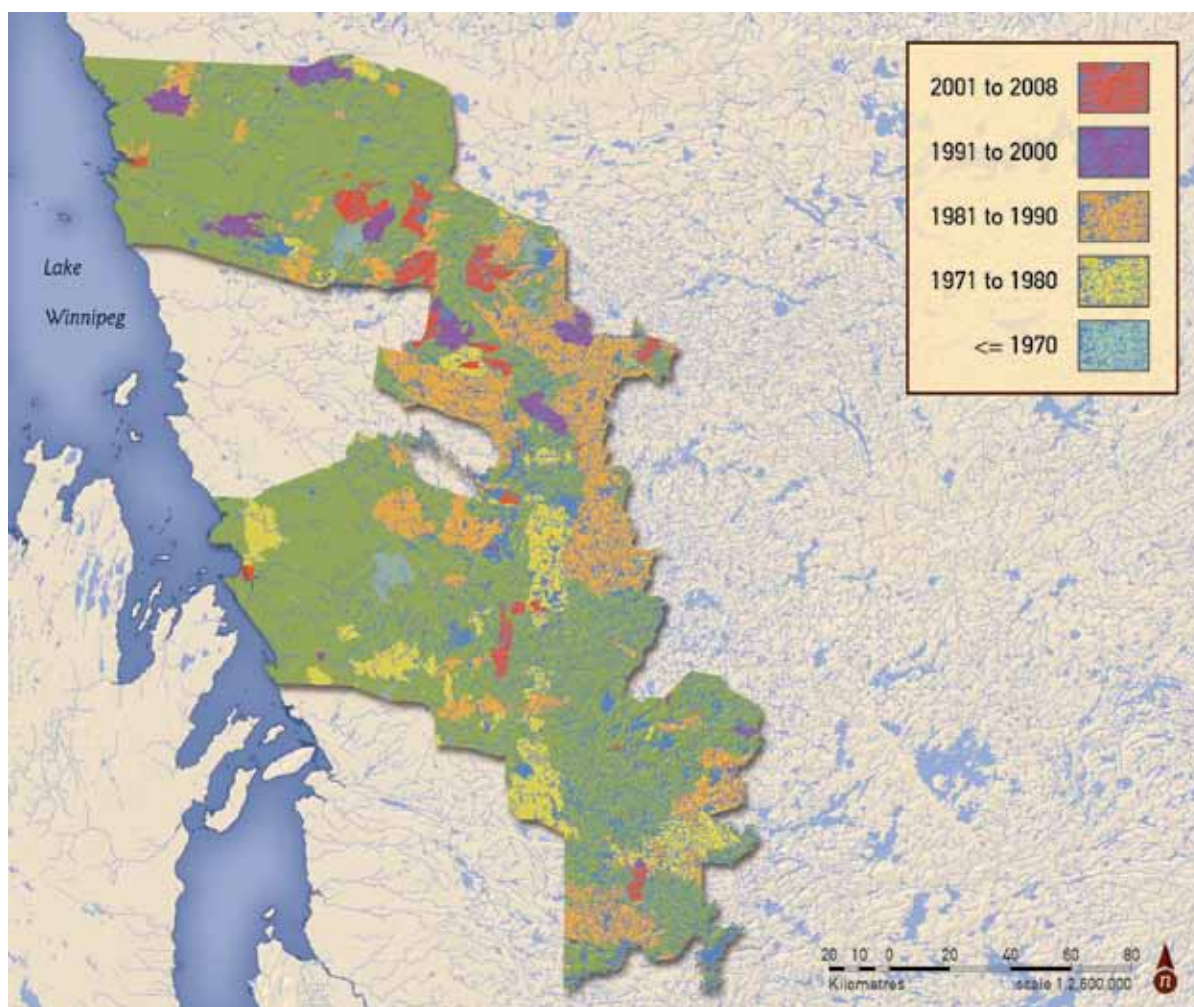
Fire is understood by Anishinaabeg as belonging to one of three categories: *binesi ishkode* (Thunderbird fire, which is lightning and the forest fires it starts); *Anishinaabe ishkode* (fire started and controlled by Anishinaabeg); and *wahmedekooshe ishkode* (whiteman's fire, also referred to as "the other fire" - *muhyaukee ishkode* - which is electricity). "All fire types have the dual characteristics of being both a source of life and potentially a source of great destruction. Fire is a gift of the Creator" (Miller 2010: 127).

Fire is a key ecological process shaping the mosaic of habitat in the boreal shield on a timescale of decades and centuries (Ehnes 2010). Fire returns vital nutrients to the shallow soils of the boreal shield to support new growth and provide habitat to a diversity of bird species, furbearers, and large mammals such as moose and woodland caribou.

Fire is also essential in ensuring productivity of the aquatic ecosystem. For example, *Peeshaskooseewuhseekay* (the burning of grassy openings along the margins of lakes and rivers) benefits ducks and muskrats, which are important seasonal food sources (Mario Peters 2007, from Miller 2010).

The distribution of surface materials and large waterbodies results in two distinctive fire regimes in Pimachiowin Aki: in the central and easterly portions of the nominated area, where the bedrock outcrop and till surface material zones are predominant, more frequent and extensive wildfires occur; and, in the western part of the nominated area, expansive wetlands and Lake Winnipeg limit the number of large fires that occur in the organic and mineral lake deposit surface material zone, leading to the much lower average annual area burned and a longer period between major fires.

Between 1977 and 2008, wildfires in the nominated area burned about 19,000 square kilometres, or the equivalent of one-quarter of Pimachiowin Aki's total area. Figure 9 shows the history of wildfires in the nominated area, since 1970, in ten-year age classes.



**Figure 9: Fire History**

## 1.7 Fish and Wildlife

Pimachiowin Aki is home to a diversity of North American boreal species. Large mammals include: moose (*Alces americanus*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), grey wolf (*Canis lupus*), and coyote (*Canis latrans*), as well as nationally rare wolverine (*Gulo gulo*), and woodland caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) populations (Foster 2010). As a representation of the boreal shield, Pimachiowin Aki provides globally important songbird habitat (Foster 2010), and hosts a high diversity of bird species (Lee and Hanneman 2010).

Thirty-eight species of freshwater fish have been documented in Pimachiowin Aki, with a distribution shaped by the hydrological connections and events of the late Wisconsin glaciation (Marshall 2010). Lake sturgeon (*Acipenser fulvescens*), a nationally rare species that made its first appearance more than 100 million years ago, is present in the unrestricted watersheds of the Bloodvein, Pigeon, Poplar and Berens Rivers.

For millennia, the well-being of Anishinaabeg has been dependent on the health of the fish and wildlife. Anishinaabe seasonal movements and settlement patterns have been shaped by

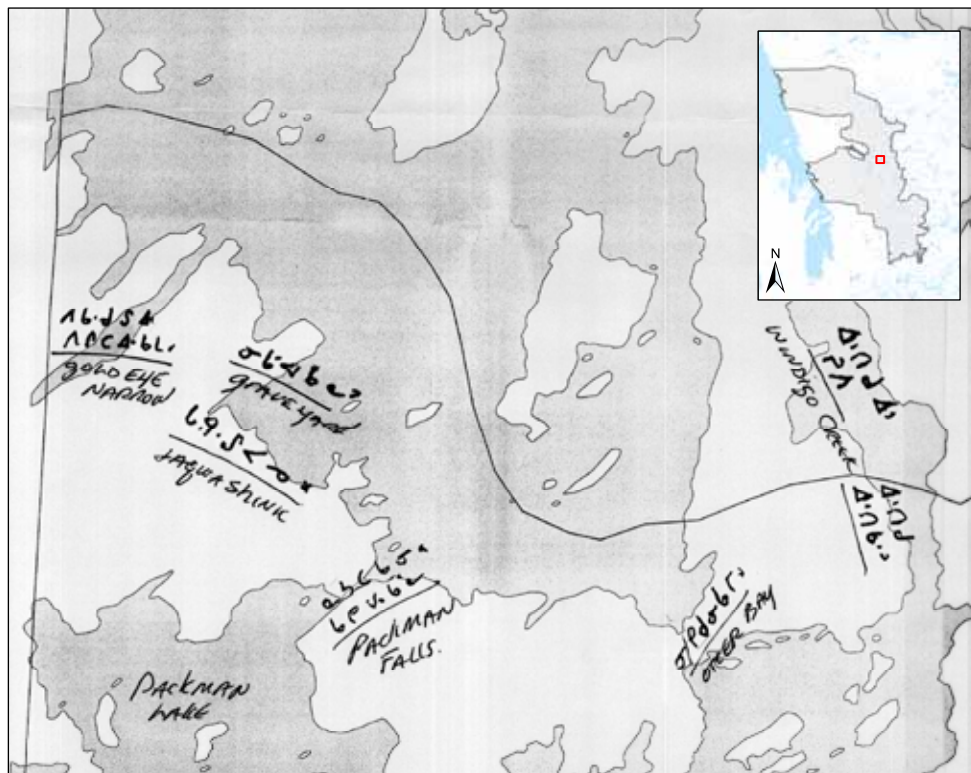
available fish and wildlife resources (Petch 2010); local economies have relied on subsistence and commercial harvest of fish and furbearers (Hamilton 2010); and traditional teachings and customary stewardship practices have long emphasized the importance of respecting and sustaining wildlife and fish populations.

## 1.8 Place Names

Anishinaabe place names are signposts in a landscape where culture, history, and values are inseparably linked to topography.

In *Anishinaabemowin*, the language of Anishinaabeg, place names carry the collective memory of a people, revealing the land as a shared “memoryscape” of events, teachings and individuals (Brown 2010). For example, place names that translate to “Thunderbird Rock Lake”, and “Windigo Creek” (see Figure 10) provide rich evidence of the “other-than-human beings” that are part the Anishinaabe world (Matthews and Roulette 2010). A representation of named places in Pimachiowin Aki at a smaller scale is depicted in Figure 11.

Places have the power to trigger memories of the cultural teachings, past events, and values that they reflect. They are reminders that guide a person’s conduct, and help him/her to act appropriately towards the land (Davidson-Hunt, *et. al.* 2009). Place names are a means of remembering, reproducing and transmitting information about Pimachiowin Aki from one generation to the next.



**Figure 10: Named Places in Syllabics with English Translations  
(on the Berens River)**



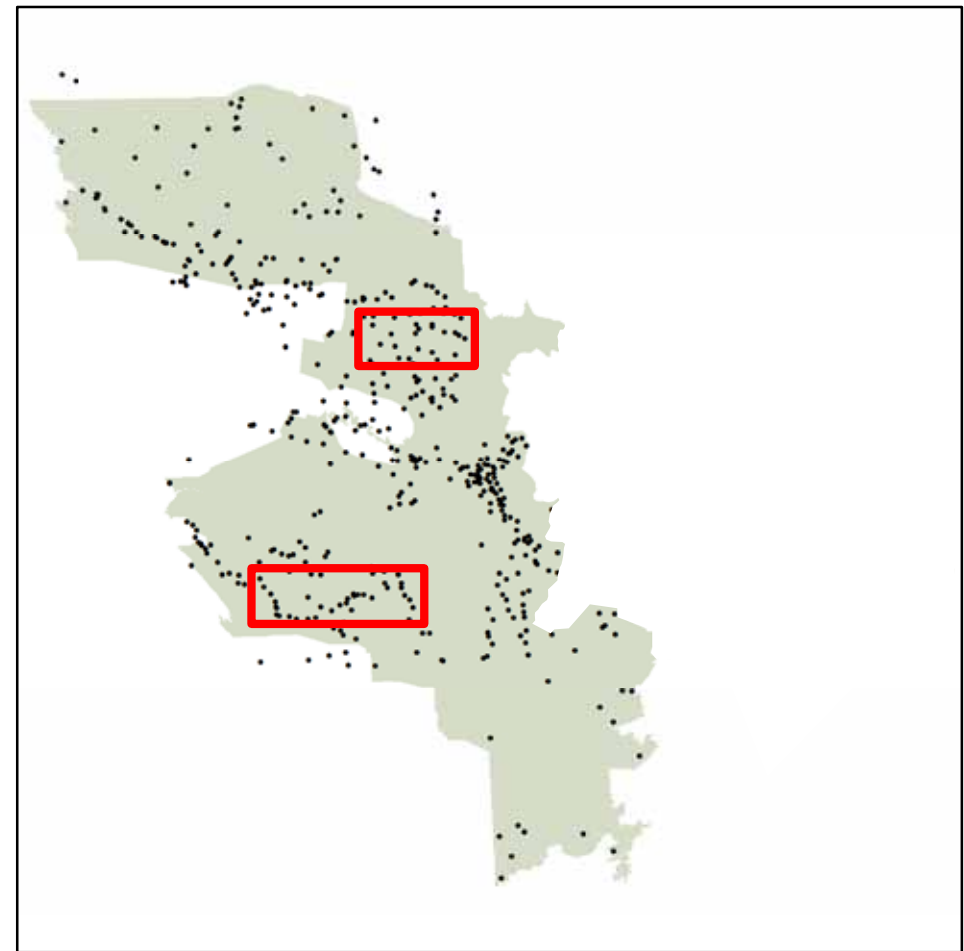
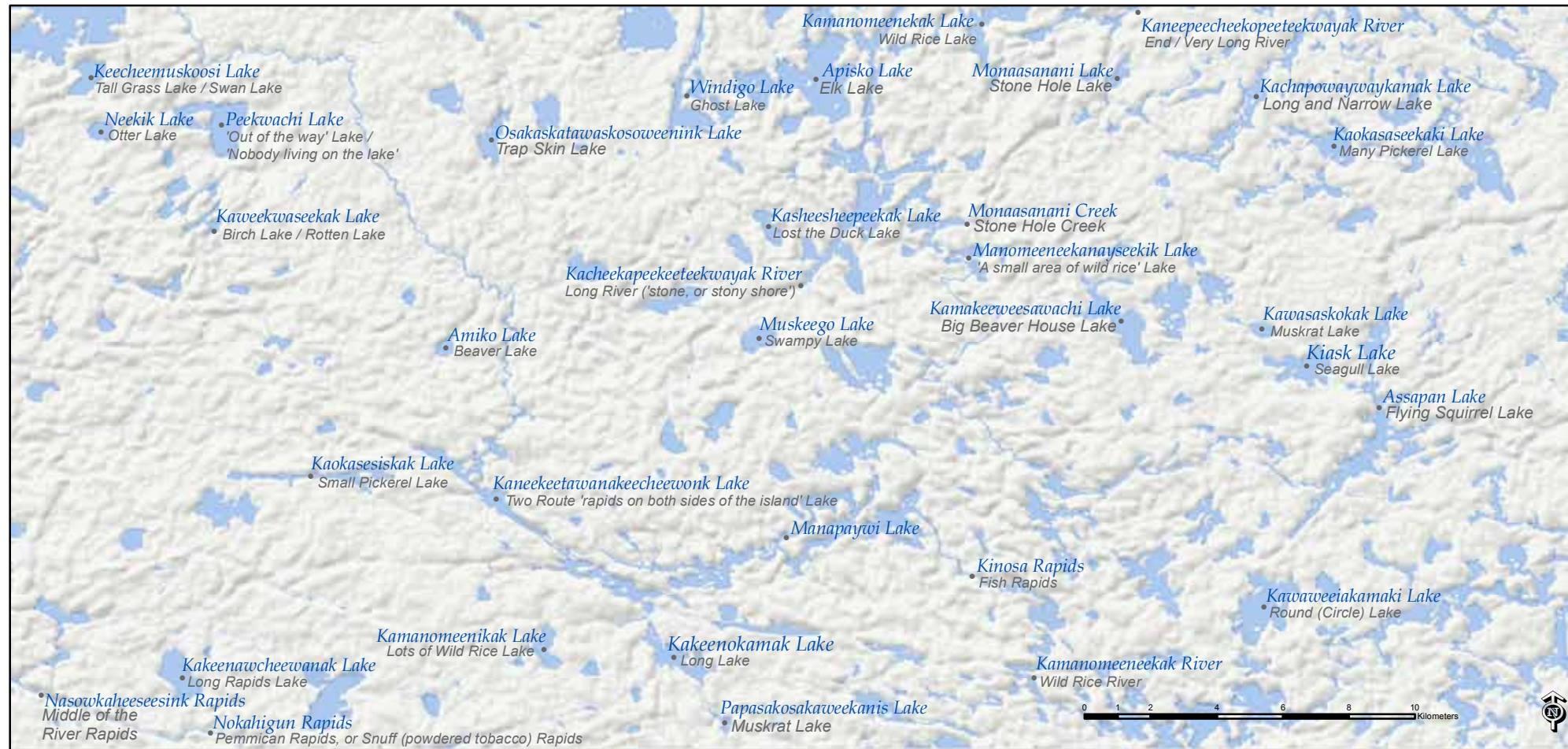


Figure 11: Named Places in Roman Orthography with English Translations (Paungassi and Bloodvein River areas)



## 1.9 Travel Routes, Camps, and Cabin Sites

The trails, camp and cabin sites of Pimachiowin Aki trace the seasonal routes of Anishinaabeg and reflect an intimate and ancient knowledge of topography, hydrology, navigation, and seasonal availability of resources.

Continued use - and the intergenerational transfer of *Akiwi-gikendamowining* - of portages, camps, and trails attests to Pimachiowin Aki as a living cultural landscape. This is a pattern borne out by archaeological surveys that reveal how contemporary attributes overlay much older evidence of occupation and use (Petch 2010; Taylor-Hollings 2016).

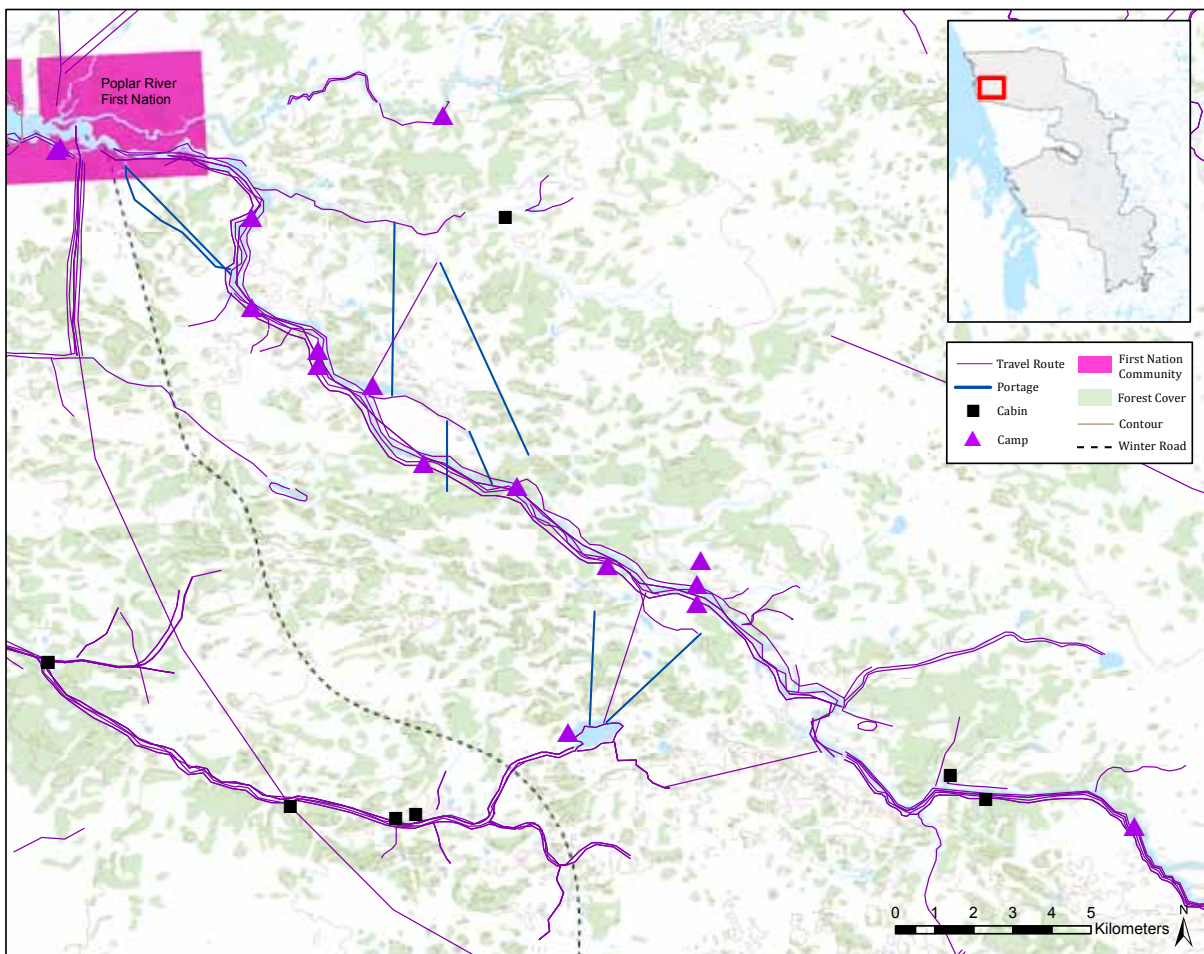


Figure 12: Travel Routes, Camps and Cabins (in the Poplar River Area)

## 1.10 Harvesting Sites

Harvesting sites illustrate the extent of Anishinaabe use – and intimate knowledge - of the nominated area. Each harvesting site represents “an exchange in the on-going relations between Anishinaabeg and the animal spirits that surround them” (Matthews and Roulette 2010). A successful harvest is reliant on an appropriate and respectful approach to harvesting, handling and using these gifts from the Creator (Shearer 2008).

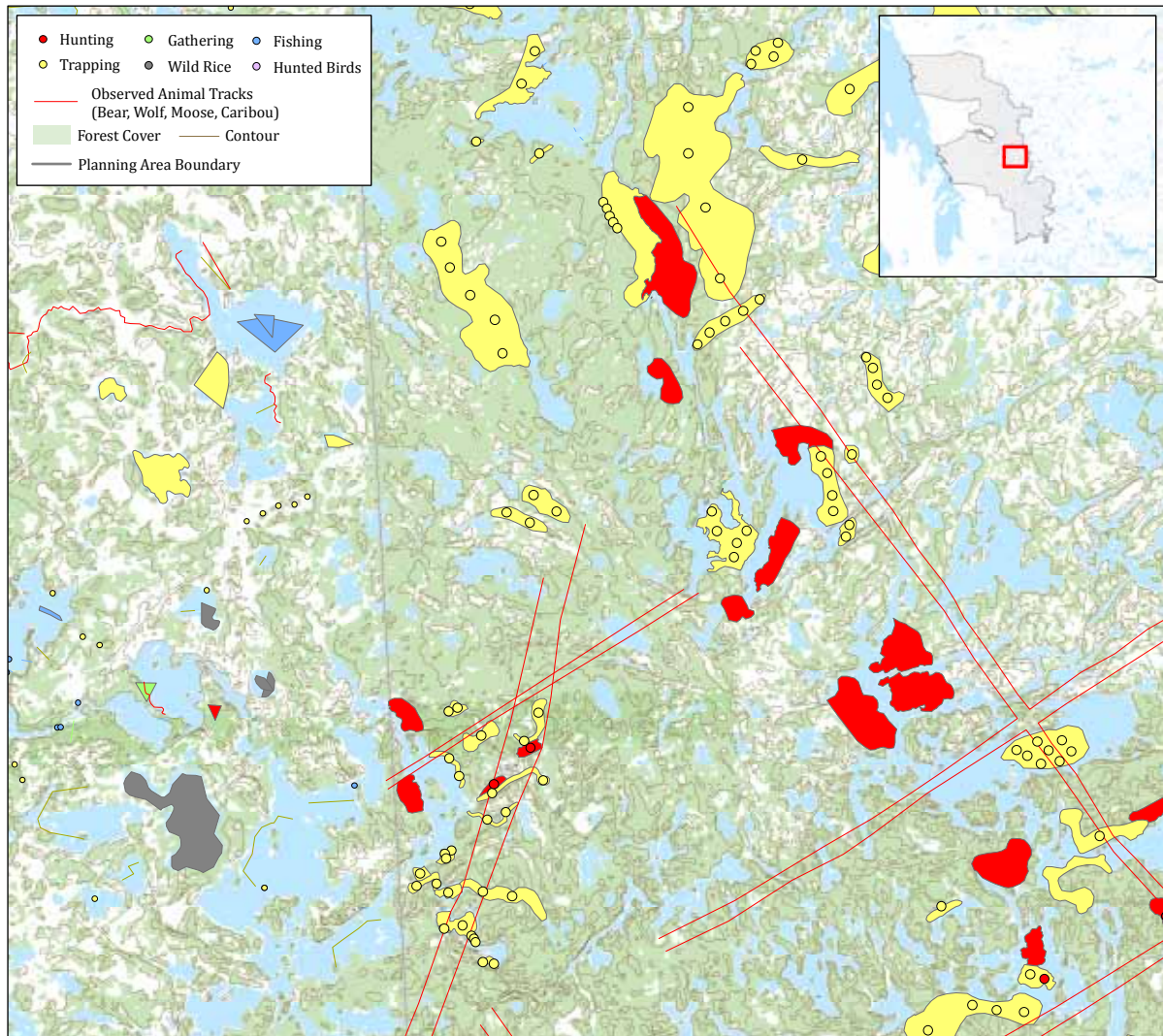


Figure 13: Harvesting Sites

## 1.11 Trapline Areas

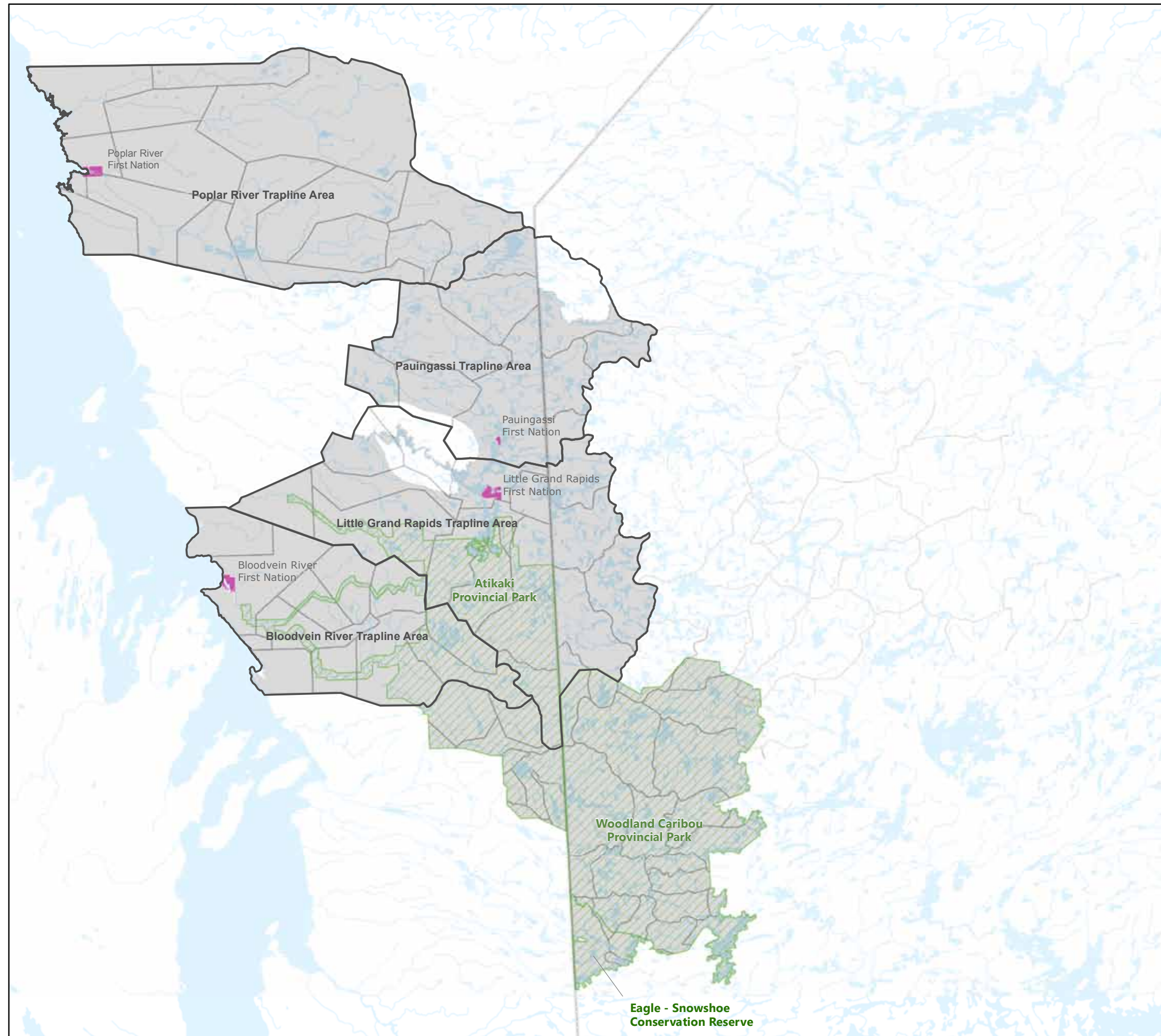
There is a general principle in *Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan* - the Anishinaabe cultural tradition of Keeping the Land - that specific family groups are associated with the stewardship of specific areas, and that these areas have boundaries that are known both within the group and among their neighbours. Traplines reflect long-standing and respected land use and management patterns and are confirmed within a larger system of provincial government-registered trapline (or fur-harvesting) areas which were delineated under the guidance of First Nations. Traplines are an institution of customary governance, described in Section 2.5.1, below.

Traplines generally follow the natural boundaries of watersheds, as resource harvesting areas have been shaped by the hydraulic features of Pimachiowin Aki.

Trapline areas also represent indigenous community conserved areas, as defined internationally by the IUCN (Borrini-Feyerabend *et al.*, 2010):

- places where the land and its associated cultural values are voluntarily conserved by local people;
- places where local people have a close and profound relationship to the land;
- places where the communities' decisions lead to conserving the land and its associated cultural resources;
- places where the communities are major players in decision-making; and
- places where community conservation goals are often closely related to protecting livelihoods, cultures and values.





# PIMACHIOWIN AKI

## MANAGEMENT PLAN

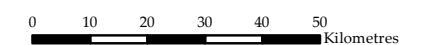


*Figure 14: Trapline Areas*



### Legend

- Nominated Area
- First Nation Community
- Provincial Park or Conservation Reserve
- Trapline Area
- Trapline



## 1.12 Rock Art (Pictographs) and Archaeological Sites

Pimachiowin Aki is associated with rock art, or “pictographs” that are credited to *memegwesiwag*, the little rock people. These artistic works beautify *memegwesiwag* homes, mark significant personal events and associations between clans and traditional land use areas, and are used to communicate with and present offerings to *memegwesiwag*. Offerings are made to demonstrate respect and make requests for assistance in travel or hunting.

Hundreds of pictographs have been recorded at over thirty locations in Pimachiowin Aki. These paintings depict moose, human figures, frog-like figures, fish, hand-prints, and other symbols.

The Bloodvein River contains the most numerous and varied collection of pictographs in Canada (Petch 2010). These pictographs are among the oldest rock paintings in Canada and possibly in North America (Steinbring 2010).

Pimachiowin Aki is patterned with many other sacred sites and archaeological resources from which a direct line of cultural descent can be drawn from Late Paleo-Indian Plano traditions, to Archaic Cultures, and the Algonquian Woodland Tradition.

The inventory of historical and archaeological sites is comprised of sites that have been assigned a Borden number as a result of an archaeologist’s field recording of a site, maintained in accordance with *The Heritage Resources Act* in Manitoba and the *Heritage Act* in Ontario. The program to inventory and assess the condition of sites in the area also relies on individuals notifying provincial agencies of the discovery of potential sites.

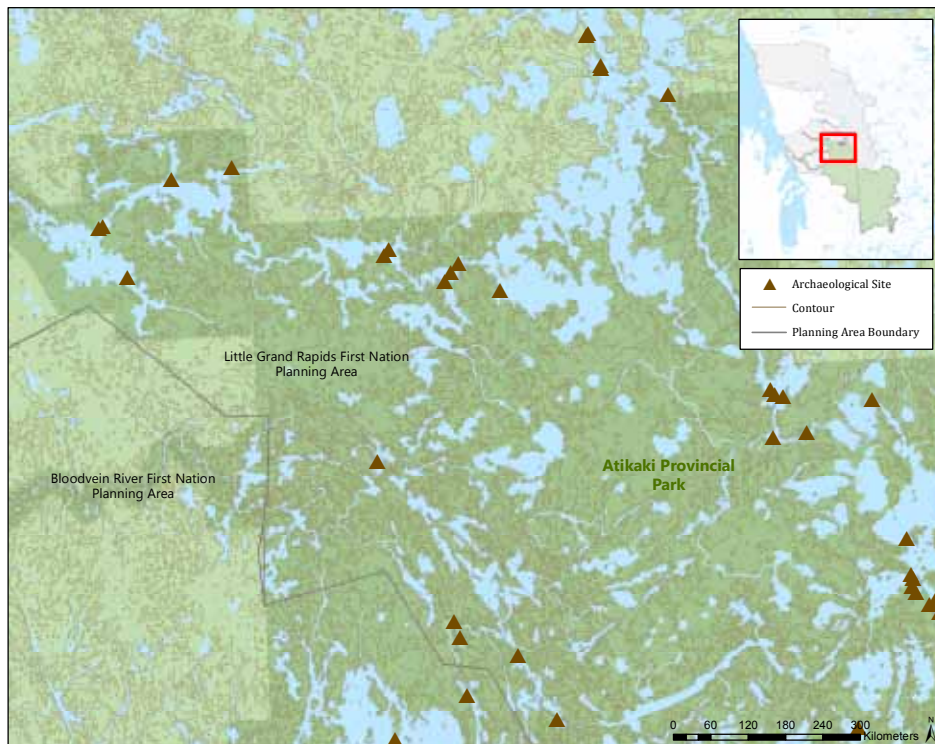


Figure 15: Archaeological Sites (in Atikaki Provincial Park Area)



### 1.13 Hydro-electric Power Generation and Transmission

There are currently no hydro-electric power generation facilities in Pimachiowin Aki. Communities receive hydro-electric power transmitted from outside sources.

Hydro-electric development – defined here as dams, barriers, impoundments and high-voltage direct current transmission lines – does not represent a threat to Pimachiowin Aki. Hydro-electric power development (generation and transmission) is only permitted on a micro scale (e.g. run-of-the-river installations and transmission line upgrades from 66 kV to 115 kV) to support community needs.

No specific sites, designs, partners or plans have been identified to date for micro hydro-electric power generation.

A high-voltage direct current transmission line proposal (Bipole III) was previously under consideration for development on the east side of Lake Winnipeg. A decision was made to route Bipole III on the west side of the province of Manitoba, and on August 14, 2013 a licence under the province's *Environment Act* was issued for the transmission project. Construction is now underway to meet an in-service date of 2017.

### 1.14 Access Roads

Pimachiowin Aki is currently accessed by winter roads between January and March each year.

Construction is now underway on an all-season road in the western part of Pimachiowin Aki. Over the next 30 years, the Government of Manitoba, through the East Side Road Authority, plans to construct approximately 200 kilometres of road within the boundaries of the nominated area, connecting the four Anishinaabe partner communities in Manitoba.

All-season road access represents both a potential opportunity and threat to Pimachiowin Aki. Road connection to communities will reduce transportation costs for goods and services; provide better access to emergency, health and social services; improve linkages between remote communities; provide construction employment and economic opportunities; and enhance opportunities for community-based, sustainable eco-cultural tourism development. Road access may contribute to the erosion of *Anishinaabemowin* and traditional teachings; the introduction of invasive species; and adverse effects on wildlife movements and predator-prey relationships. Anishinaabe involvement in planning and in environmental assessment processes are means to take advantage of opportunities and reduce potential threats associated with an all-season road (see Section 3.1.5, below, for further information). Existing roads and the potential all-season road alignment are shown on Figure 16.

### 1.15 Mineral Exploration and Mining

There are currently no mines, active or former, in Pimachiowin Aki. Mineral exploration and mine development are not permitted within the nominated area.

Outside of the nominated area, two areas of low to moderate mineral potential have been identified within the Little Grand Rapids and Pauingassi management area buffer zones (see Figure 16).

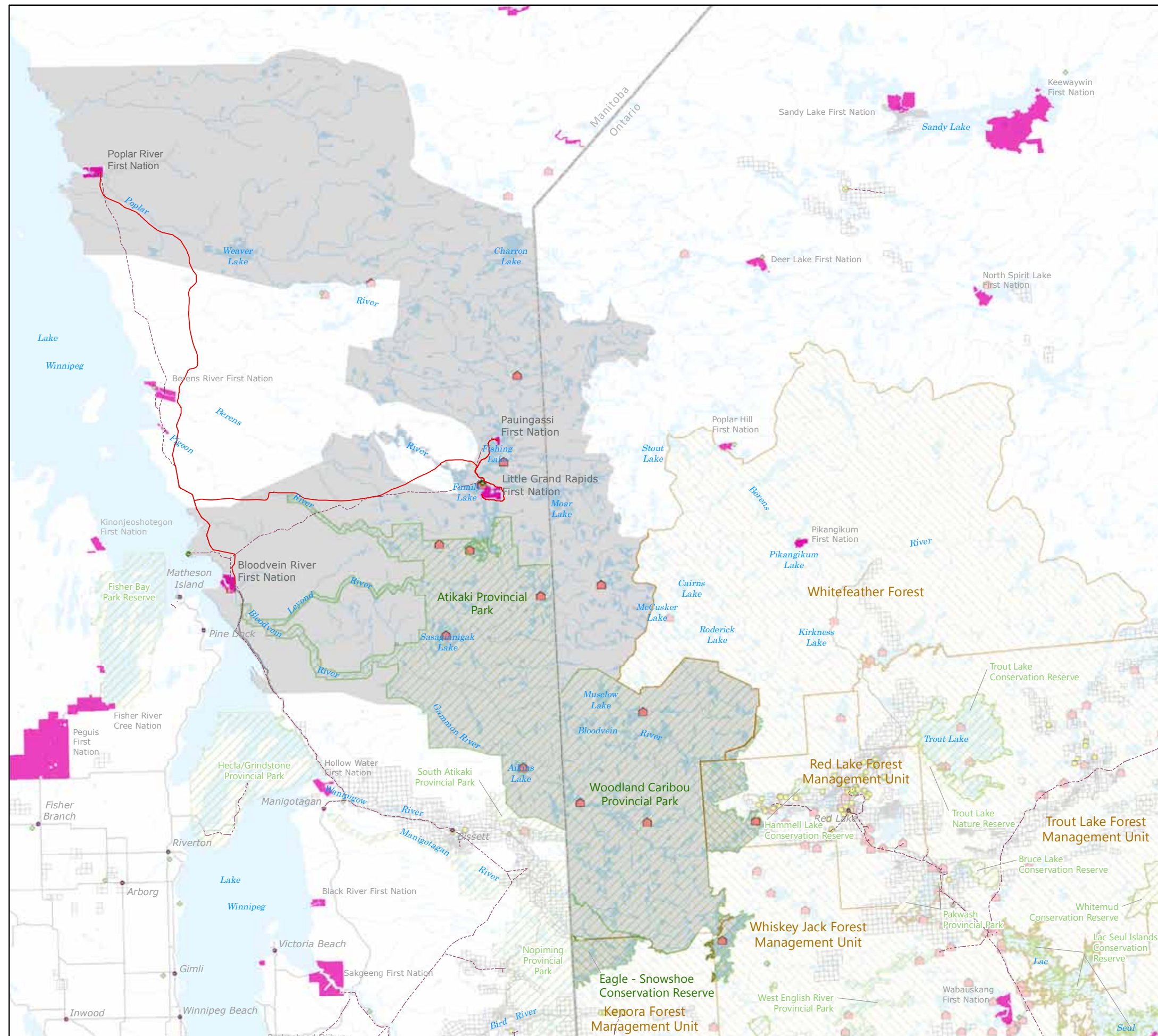
### **1.16 Commercial Forestry**

Commercial forestry (logging) is not permitted in Pimachiowin Aki.

Existing forest management activities southeast of the nominated area follow the highest Canadian sustainable forest management standards. Pimachiowin Aki Corporation is informed about and has opportunities to comment on both long-term and annual forest management plans for these areas.

Pikangikum First Nation and the Government of Ontario approved the Whitefeather Forest 2012-2022 Forest Management Plan adjacent to the eastern boundary of the nominated area on June 21, 2012 (see Figure 17). These lands have been established as a forest management unit in Ontario.





# PIMACHIOWIN AKI

## MANAGEMENT PLAN

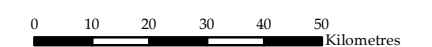


Figure 16: Regional Land Use Commitments



### Legend

- |  |   |  |                              |
|--|---|--|------------------------------|
|  | Nominated Area                          |  | First Nation Community       |
|  | Provincial Park or Conservation Reserve |  | Non - First Nation Community |
|  | All Season Road                         |  | Airstrip                     |
|  | Potential All Season Road Alignment     |  | Lodge                        |
|  | Hydro Line                              |  | Mine                         |
|  | Forest Management Unit (ON)             |  | Mining Claim                 |
|  | Whitefeather Forest                     |  |                              |



### **1.17 Tourism**

Pimachiowin Aki contains a number of existing resource tourism operations, some of which are owned and operated by Anishinaabeg. The majority are fly-in fishing lodges, which are privately-owned and provide guiding and outfitting services.

The lodges generate a moderate amount of light aircraft traffic and represent a harvesting pressure on fish and wildlife in Pimachiowin Aki. The overall density of these operations is well within Pimachiowin Aki's carrying capacity. The visitor economy functions and is managed in a manner that prevents disturbance to wildlife and damage to boreal habitat, rock art, burials, archaeological sites, camps and other tangible places of interaction with Pimachiowin Aki.

High quality visitor experiences are realized while conservation imperatives are met. Local land management plans, provincial regulation, licensing processes, monitoring programs, cross-cultural education and other compliance-based mechanisms prescribe effective and efficient means to manage tourism operations.

Pimachiowin Aki contains several popular canoe routes, including the Bloodvein, Leyond, Pigeon, Berens and Poplar Rivers. Canoe expeditions are often unguided, and provide little economic benefit to Pimachiowin Aki Anishinaabeg (Marr and IISD, 2008).

Current levels of canoe traffic pose a limited threat to campsites and portages, wildlife, rock art, burials, ceremonial sites and other archaeological resources and cultural heritage along the river corridors.

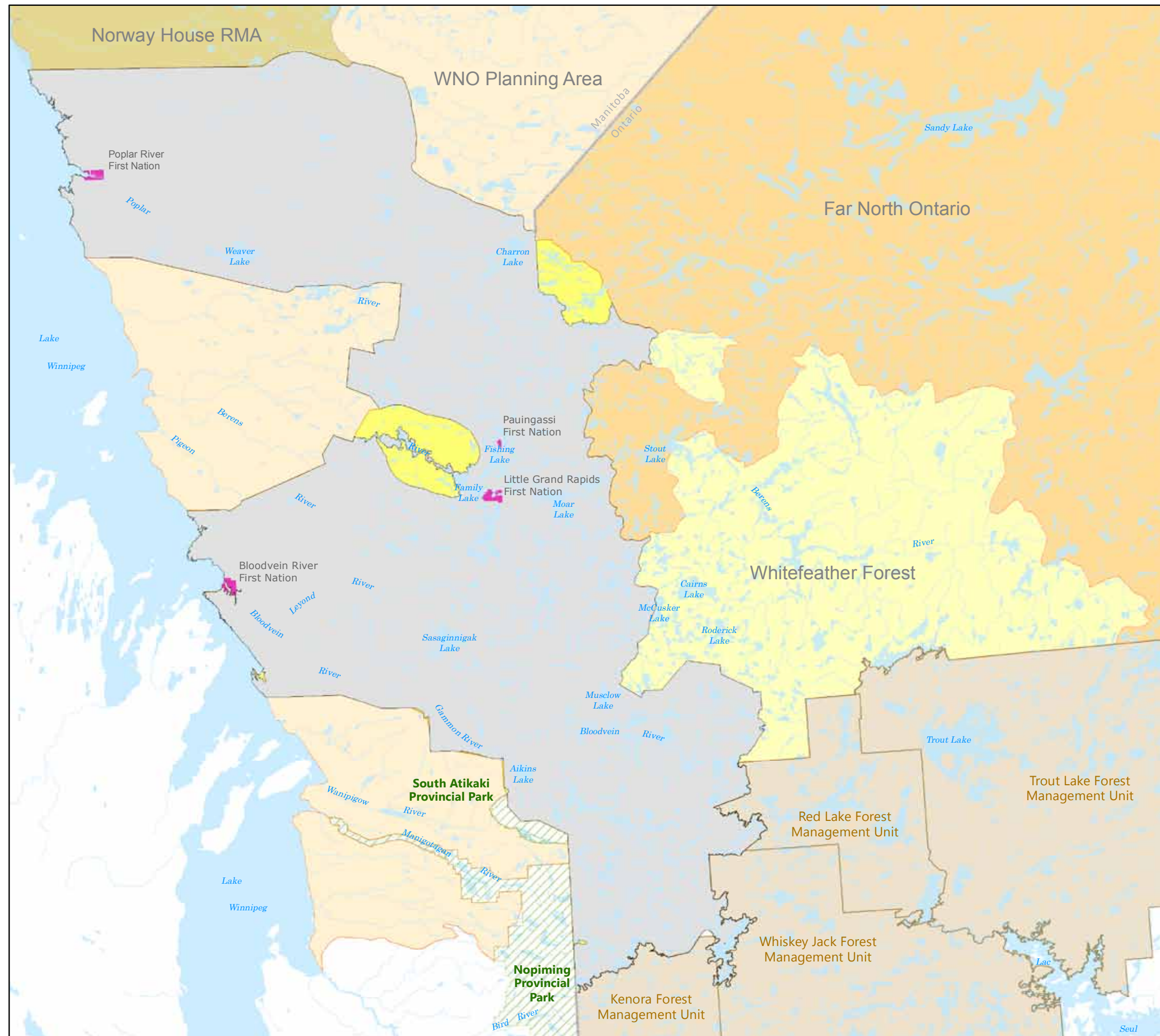
Education and interpretation associated with eco-cultural tourism has the potential to enhance an understanding and support for Anishinaabe knowledge, practices and beliefs at the national and international levels, while supporting infrastructure, communication, knowledge transmission, and cultural identity in local communities (Marr and IISD, 2008).

### **1.18 Buffer Zones**

To further safeguard Pimachiowin Aki's cultural and natural heritage, buffer zones are identified in all areas adjacent to the nominated area. No buffer zone is proposed for inscription.

Buffer zones are shown in Figure 17. These zones total 35,926 square kilometres (3.59 million hectares or 11,212 square miles) and are largely remote, with low levels of use and occupation by non-Anishinaabeg.





# PIMACHIOWIN AKI

## MANAGEMENT PLAN

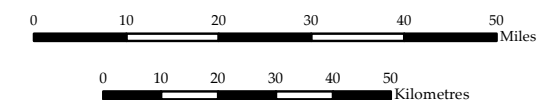


Figure 17: Buffer Zones



### Legend

- Nominated Area
- Far North Ontario
- Wabanong Nakaygum Okimawin Planning Area (WNO)
- Whitefeather Forest
- Management Area
- First Nation Community
- Provincial Park
- Norway House Resource Management Area (RMA)
- Forest Management Unit



Pimachiowin Aki's two provincial government partners are also partners in planning and management of all buffer zones, and Pimachiowin Aki's Anishinaabeg partners review and make recommendations on any applications to use the land and resources in these areas. Each buffer zone is governed by laws and plans that provide "legal and/or customary restrictions placed on its use and development to give an added layer of protection to the property" (UNESCO 2015: paragraph 104). Each of Pimachiowin Aki's buffer zones is briefly described below.

### **Management Area**

This 1,100 square kilometre area comprises those portions of the Little Grand Rapids and Pauingassi planning areas that are not included in the nominated area but are contiguous to it. The two previously mentioned areas of mineral potential are located within the management area buffer zone.

### **Manitoba Provincial Parks**

Two provincial parks in Manitoba — Nopiming and South Atikaki — are located along the southern boundary of the nominated area. Both are classified as Natural Parks under the Manitoba *Provincial Parks Act*. These parks aim to maintain habitat for woodland caribou and provide nature-oriented recreational opportunities in a largely undisturbed environment. Together the parks are 1,950 square kilometres in area.

### **Far North — Ontario**

On the east side of Pimachiowin Aki, Ontario's *Far North Act* provides a planning framework in which the government of Ontario is working with First Nations to develop land management plans that "protect the Boreal region while allowing environmentally sustainable economic development opportunities that benefit Far North First Nations and Ontario" ([www.mnr.gov.on.ca](http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca)). Enabled by the *Far North Act*, planning is underway by the Government of Ontario and First Nations with traditional lands adjacent to Pimachiowin Aki. To illustrate scale, the Far North zone within 25 kilometres of Pimachiowin Aki's boundary covers an area of approximately 10,000 square kilometres.

### **Ontario Forest Management Units**

Four forest management units are located adjacent to the southeast corner of the nominated area in Ontario and cover a 7,600 square kilometre area within 25 kilometres of the nominated area. These forest management units are geographic planning areas that are managed in accordance with a policy and legal framework for sustainable development of provincial Crown lands. The *Crown Forest Sustainability Act* and the *Environmental Assessment Act* provide protection and management of these lands. This framework is based on principles of sustainability, public involvement, Aboriginal involvement and adaptive management.

## **Wabanong Nakaygum Okimawin**

Wabanong Nakaygum Okimawin means “East Side of the Lake Governance” in *Anishinaabemowin*. Initiated in 2007, this is a broad area planning process “that respects both the value of the boreal forest and the needs of local communities” ([www.gov.mb.ca](http://www.gov.mb.ca)). The current focus of the WNO is the documentation of traditional knowledge, land use and occupancy, and providing training in support of land management planning. The WNO zone within 25 kilometres of the boundary of the nominated area covers 9,250 square kilometres.

## **Whitefeather Forest**

The Whitefeather Forest is part of the ancestral lands of Pikangikum First Nation. In June 2006, Pikangikum First Nation and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry approved “*Keeping the Land: A Land Use Strategy for the Whitefeather Forest and Adjacent Areas*”. The Land Use Strategy (LUS) provides the strategic framework for continuing the stewardship tradition of Pikangikum First Nation, while providing a means for resource based economic development and employment opportunities for the First Nation. The LUS provides direction for several land use intents, including community-led commercial forestry, non-timber forest products, tourism, recreation, and dedicated protected areas. In 2011, the majority of the Whitefeather Forest dedicated protected areas were regulated under Ontario’s *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act*. The portions of the Whitefeather Forest within 25 kilometers of the nominated area cover an area of 3,326 square kilometers, and are primarily designated as dedicated protected areas.

## **Norway House Resource Management Area**

The Norway House Resource Management Area (RMA) was created under the Norway House Master Implementation Agreement among Canada, Manitoba, the Norway House Cree Nation and Manitoba Hydro. A Resource Management Board (RMB) with an equal number of members appointed by Norway House Cree Nation and Manitoba is established under the Agreement to develop land use and resource management plans for the RMA. Planning is underway and must be consistent with the rights of the Norway House Cree Nation, other Aboriginal people, the rights of other individuals, and the need for the conservation, management and protection of fish and wildlife resources in the RMA. The portion of the RMA within 25 kilometres of the boundary of the nominated area covers 2,700 square kilometres.

### **1.19 Summary of Attributes that Convey Potential Outstanding Universal Value**

Pimachiowin Aki is presented as a site of Outstanding Universal Value under World Heritage selection criteria (iii) (vi) and (ix). “Pimachiowin Aki is the most complete and therefore exceptional example of a landscape within the North American Subarctic geo-cultural area that provides testimony to the cultural tradition of *Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan*. This could not be without Pimachiowin Aki being an exceptional example of a large, healthy and diverse mosaic of the North American boreal shield ecosystems”. (Pimachiowin Aki Nomination 2016: Section 3.3). Pimachiowin Aki is a place where the boreal shield, *Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan*, and the interdependence of the two are fully represented.



To sustain an authentic and living tradition of *Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan*, and a boreal shield ecosystem that has sustained this tradition for 7,000 years, the PMP aims to safeguard:

Interconnected elements of the cultural landscape

- Anishinaabe use and management of the land
- the boreal shield aquatic landscape, major river systems and wetlands
- birds, fish and mammals
- forests and ecological processes of the global boreal biome

Intangible attributes that connect Anishinaabeg to Aki, and guide a reverent use of the land

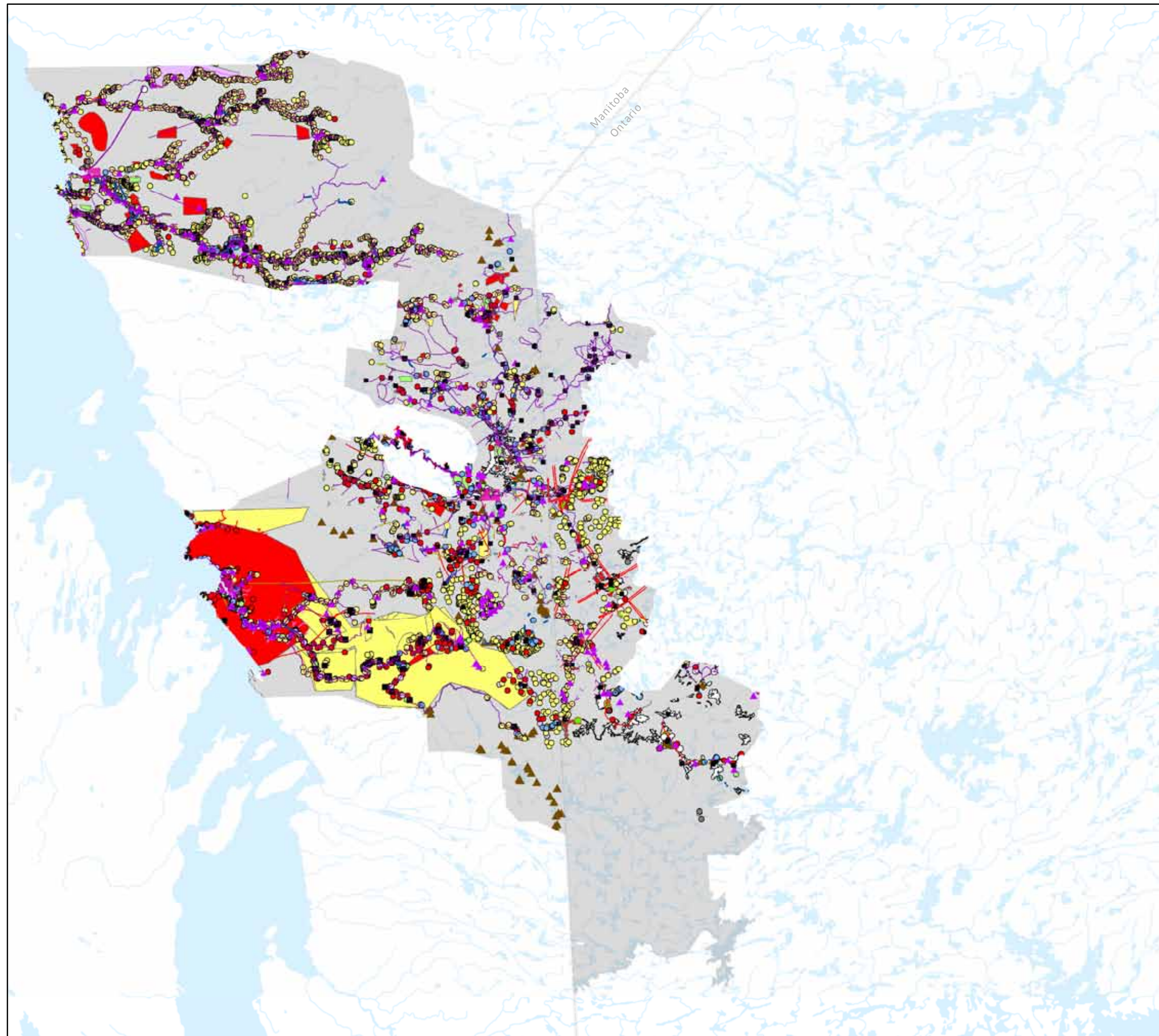
- *Anishinaabemowin* (Anishinaabe language)
- oral traditions in *Anishinaabemowin* that are central to the expression and intergenerational transmission of traditional ecological knowledge, social relations, beliefs, and cultural values associated with *Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan*

Tangible and spatial expressions of Anishinaabe interactions with Aki

- pictographs (rock art) and other archaeological sites where evidence of past activity is preserved
- travel routes
- cabin and camp sites
- harvesting and processing sites
- traplines
- named places
- *manoomin* (wild rice)
- *ishkode* (fire)

Pimachiowin Aki's potential Outstanding Universal Value is conveyed through these attributes. A collection of attributes is depicted in Figure 18. Intangible attributes such as the "semi-human entities and spirit beings" of the Anishinaabe world (Matthews and Roulette, 2010) and complex ecological processes that give meaning to the tangible features of the landscape are less suited to spatial mapping.

Figure 18 depicts data derived from a number of different sources. The studies that generated the mapped data were conducted independently and did not employ common methodologies, categories, or terminologies. Therefore, some gaps and discrepancies among the study areas are evident in the compiled maps. When viewed together, the data provide a picture of the density and breadth of Anishinaabe knowledge and use of the land and depict a wealth of attributes of potential Outstanding Universal Value in Pimachiowin Aki.



# PIMACHIOWIN AKI

## MANAGEMENT PLAN

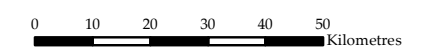


*Figure 18: Cultural Landscape Indicators*



**Legend**

Nominated Area	Trapping
Travel Route	Fishing
Portage	Hunted Birds
Cabin	Gathering
Camp	Wild Rice
Place Name	Hunting
Special Site	Observed Animal Tracks (Bear, Wolf, Moose, Caribou)
Archaeological Site	

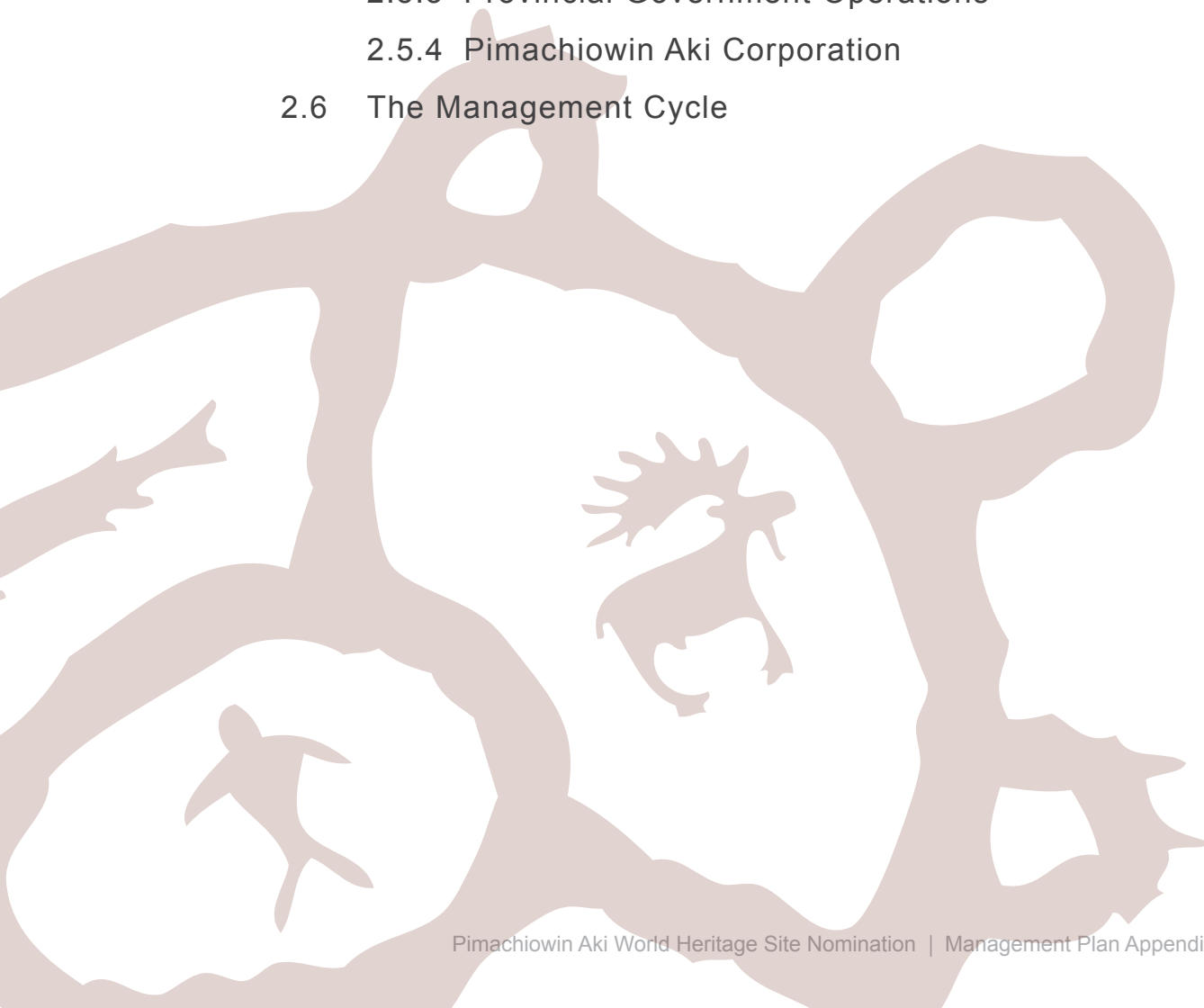




# Section 2: The Management Framework

---

- 2.1 Vision and Goals
- 2.2 *Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan* Principles
- 2.3 Legislative Protection
- 2.4 First Nation Land Management Plans and Provincial Park Plans
- 2.5 Institutions
  - 2.5.1 Traplines and *Akiwi-gikendamowining*
  - 2.5.2 Planning Teams
  - 2.5.3 Provincial Government Operations
  - 2.5.4 Pimachiowin Aki Corporation
- 2.6 The Management Cycle



# OVERVIEW

Paragraph 108 of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* (the Operational Guidelines) indicates that “each nominated property should have an appropriate management plan or other documented management system which must specify how the Outstanding Universal Value of a property should be preserved, preferably through participatory means” (UNESCO 2015).

In accordance with the Operational Guidelines, the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation developed the Pimachiowin Aki Management Plan (PMP) and established a six-party participatory management framework and process for its implementation. The framework incorporates complementary, long-term, legislative, regulatory, institutional and traditional stewardship measures; describes the ways to sustain conditions of integrity and authenticity and preserve Pimachiowin Aki’s Outstanding Universal Value; and upholds the principles of mutual respect and collaboration on which the partnership is founded.

The management framework includes the following key elements:

1. a shared vision and operational goals that provide policy direction and guide the implementation of management actions;
2. a customary and legislative foundation for protection and management actions;
3. regulations that prescribe land use zones, prohibitions and restrictions;
4. institutional arrangements that promote and enhance collaboration among Pimachiowin Aki partners and other stakeholders; and
5. an integrated and adaptive management cycle in which a continuous learning process ensures that decision-making and alignment of resources are focused on safeguarding the proposed Outstanding Universal Value.

Together, these elements provide the structure and process required to meet potential challenges and realize opportunities in the protection and management of Pimachiowin Aki.

## 2.1 Vision and Goals

*“Our vision is based on an acknowledgement that the Creator, the maker of all, placed us on our ancestral lands...The Creator has given us the responsibility to protect and care for the lands on which we were placed...the Creator has given us a trust and duty to future generations of our people ... Each of our First Nations has proposed and developed initiatives designed to protect and care for our respective territories” (PRFN et. al. 2002).*

The PMP draws its primary direction from the *Protected Areas and First Nation Resource Stewardship: A Cooperative Relationship Accord*. Described by the IUCN World Heritage Boreal Zone Workshop (2003) as “precedent-setting”, the Accord articulates the vision of a Pimachiowin Aki World Heritage Site and the integration of traditional and western ecological knowledge in its protection and management.

Pimachiowin Aki is founded on the principles of collaboration and mutual respect articulated in the First Nations Accord (PRFN *et. al.* 2002). These same principles apply to managing a World Heritage site: each partner is responsible for protection and management within its area of jurisdiction and is accountable to its local First Nation membership or provincial constituency, and the partnership is responsible for coordinating activities through implementation of the site management plan and is jointly accountable under the *World Heritage Convention* to the global community and future generations.

Strategic management direction for Pimachiowin Aki is established by a shared vision of Pimachiowin Aki as a living cultural landscape in which:

- Anishinaabeg, the forest, waters, fish, and wildlife and other beings are understood and safeguarded as one living entity;
- four Anishinaabe First Nations and two provincial governments work together in a spirit of cooperation and mutual respect to protect and care for Pimachiowin Aki;
- the tangible and intangible attributes of Pimachiowin Aki’s proposed Outstanding Universal Value are celebrated and shared for the benefit of Anishinaabeg and all humanity; and,
- Anishinaabe beliefs, values, knowledge, and practices are central to sustaining the natural and cultural values of the landscape and fulfilling the sacred duty to protect Pimachiowin Aki for present and future generations.

Vision statements in each of the First Nation land management plans and park plans are supported, integrated and coordinated in the PMP to focus actions on safeguarding proposed Outstanding Universal Value.

Goals are defined by the Pimachiowin Aki partners to: provide a context for resolving issues; identify and focus management actions; provide rationale for decisions; and offer a link among management actions, policies, best practice, and the public interest.

These goals are:

1. protected lands and waterways maintained in accordance with Anishinaabe customary governance, legislative, regulatory, and institutional means;
2. continued and respectful use and protection of Pimachiowin Aki, consistent with the cultural tradition of *Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan*;

3. appreciation, interpretation, and promotion of the cultural and natural values represented by Pimachiowin Aki and of the enduring bond between culture and nature for the benefit of Anishinaabeg and all humanity; and
4. the conduct and coordination of inter-agency research, monitoring and data management activities that increase understanding of the state of conservation of Pimachiowin Aki and improve management decision-making.

Management actions in relation to these goals are described in Section 3, below.

## 2.2 *Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan* Principles

Effective management of Pimachiowin Aki relies on the extensive knowledge, intuition, teachings, values and practices of Anishinaabeg that are based on experience acquired over thousands of years and are characteristic of Anishinaabe culture in which life is organized around an holistic and integrated awareness of Aki. *Akiwi-gikendamowining* (land-based knowledge of Anishinaabeg), manifest in the tradition of *Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan* (keeping the land), is an institutional order that supplies the appropriate rules of conduct, maintained in oral traditions and passed down from generation to generation.

The principles of *Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan* that guide protection and management of Pimachiowin Aki and maintain a balance between culture and nature and among the attributes that convey Outstanding Universal Value are:

- (i) honouring the Creator's gifts, the gift of life that is Pimachiowin Aki, through appropriate use of the land for harvesting, habitation and travel;
- (ii) observing respectful behaviour toward other beings, and all life on *aki*, through appropriate harvesting practices and ceremony; and
- (iii) respecting one another by maintaining harmonious relations with other people, including through partnerships and alliances, and by respecting the guidance of elders as bearers of the cultural tradition.

Adherence to these principles requires local community authority in protection and management and a continued presence on the land. Those with the greatest experience on the land (Elders, head trappers, trapline helpers and others with personal and family ties to specific family harvesting areas) are leaders in sharing *Akiwi-gikendamowining* and ensuring compliance with the principles of *Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan* in Pimachiowin Aki.

## 2.3 Legislative Protection

Legislation that enables protective designation of lands in the nominated area and mandates assessment and public review of any proposed interventions in a manner that safeguards Pimachiowin Aki's cultural and natural values is listed in Table 1, along with the provincial and federal government departments responsible for implementation of the legislation.

**Table 1 – Provincial and Federal Protective Legislation**

<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>Responsible Authority</b>
<i>The East Side Traditional Lands Planning and Special Protected Areas Act</i>	Department of Sustainable Development
<i>The Crown Lands Act</i>	Department of Sustainable Development
<i>The Fisheries Act</i>	Department of Sustainable Development
<i>The Water Protection Act</i>	Department of Sustainable Development
<i>The Forest Act</i>	Department of Sustainable Development
<i>The Sustainable Development Act</i>	Department of Sustainable Development
<i>The Endangered Species Act</i>	Department of Sustainable Development
<i>The Provincial Parks Act</i>	Department of Sustainable Development
<i>The Wild Rice Act</i>	Department of Sustainable Development
<i>The Wildlife Act</i>	Department of Sustainable Development
<i>The Heritage Resources Act</i>	Department of Sport, Culture and Heritage
<i>The Mines and Minerals Act</i>	Department of Growth, Enterprise and Trade Resources
<b>Ontario</b>	
<i>Far North Act</i>	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
<i>Beds of Navigable Waters Act</i>	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
<i>Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act</i>	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
<i>Conservation Land Act</i>	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
<i>Crown Forest Sustainability Act</i>	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
<i>Endangered Species Act</i>	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
<i>Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act</i>	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
<i>Forest Fires Prevention Act</i>	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
<i>Forestry Act</i>	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
<i>Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act</i>	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
<i>Public Lands Act</i>	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
<i>Wild Rice Harvesting Act</i>	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
<i>Wilderness Areas Act</i>	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
<i>Clean Water Act</i>	Ministry of the Environment
<i>Ontario Water Resource Act</i>	Ministry of the Environment
<i>Ontario Environmental Protection Act</i>	Ministry of the Environment
<i>Heritage Act</i>	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
<i>Mining Act</i>	Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
<b>Canada</b>	
<i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act</i>	Environment Canada
<i>Canadian Environmental Assessment Act</i>	Environment Canada
<i>Migratory Birds Convention Act</i>	Environment Canada
<i>Species at Risk Act</i>	Environment Canada
<i>Fisheries Act</i>	Environment Canada
<i>Forestry Act</i>	Natural Resources Canada
<i>Department of Natural Resources Act</i>	Natural Resources Canada
<i>Canada Wildlife Act</i>	Environment Canada





## 2.4 First Nation Land Management Plans and Provincial Park Plans

First Nation land management plans and provincial park plans are enabled under *The East Side Traditional Lands Planning and Special Protected Areas Act* and *The Provincial Parks Act* in Manitoba, and the *Far North Act* and *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act* in Ontario. Under this legislation, decisions about land and resource use in Pimachiowin Aki must be consistent with the management plans.

Regulations enacted in accordance with this legislation designate planning areas and provide for specific prohibitions and restrictions to implement the plans (see Pimachiowin Aki Nomination 2016: Figure 5.3, for greater detail). Acting in contravention of a regulation that gives legal effect to a plan creates liability upon summary conviction.

The plans are described in the Accord and the Pimachiowin Aki nomination as the foundation upon which an internationally-recognized network of protected areas and enduring partnerships are established. The plans are listed in Table 2 (see Pimachiowin Aki Nomination 2016: Appendix J for full documents). The geographic areas to which these plans apply are also shown Table 2.

**Table 2 – First Nation Land Management Plans and Park Plans**

<b>First Nation Land Management Plan</b>	<b>Area Covered</b>	<b>Management Authority</b>
<i>Asatiwisipe Aki Management Plan</i> (Poplar River First Nation, 2011)	Poplar River First Nation Planning Area (8,631 km <sup>2</sup> )	Poplar River First Nation and Government of Manitoba
<i>Little Grand Rapids First Nation Community-Based Land Use Plan</i> (Little Grand Rapids First Nation, 2011)	Little Grand Rapids Ontario Planning Area (2,120 km <sup>2</sup> )	Little Grand Rapids First Nation and Government of Ontario
<i>Naamiwan “The Land of Fair Wind” Lands Management Plan</i> (Pauingassi First Nation, 2012)	Pauingassi First Nation Manitoba Planning Area (3,137 km <sup>2</sup> )	Pauingassi First Nation and Government of Manitoba
<i>Ni-Kes Lands Management Plan</i> (Little Grand Rapids First Nation, 2012)	Little Grand Rapids Manitoba Planning Area (4,725 km <sup>2</sup> )	Little Grand Rapids First Nation and Government of Manitoba
<i>Pauingassi Community Based Land-Use Plan</i> (Pauingassi First Nation, 2011)	Pauingassi First Nation Ontario Planning Area (1,390 km <sup>2</sup> )	Pauingassi First Nation and Government of Ontario
<i>Pimitotah - to Care for our Land</i> (Bloodvein First Nation, 2014)	Bloodvein River First Nation Planning Area (3,916 km <sup>2</sup> )	Bloodvein River First Nation and Government of Manitoba



**Table 2 – First Nation Land Management Plans and Park Plans (cont.)**

<b>Provincial Park Plan</b>	<b>Area Covered</b>	<b>Management Authority</b>
<i>Atikaki Provincial Park and Bloodvein Heritage River Management Plan (2008)</i>	Atikaki Provincial Park (4,000 km <sup>2</sup> )	Government of Manitoba
<i>Woodland Caribou Signature Site Management Plan (2007)</i>	Woodland Caribou Provincial Park (4,900 km <sup>2</sup> )  Eagle-Snowshoe Conservation Reserve (360 km <sup>2</sup> )	Government of Ontario

**First Nation Land Management Plans:**

**1. *Asatiwisipe Aki Management Plan - Poplar River First Nation (June 2011)***

Developed out of respect for “our ancestors who loved and cherished this land and cared for it for centuries to ensure all future generations would have life” and to “keep the land in its natural beauty as it was created”, the plan provides for the protection of the entire 8,620 square-kilometre Poplar River planning area from industrial development. Sacred and ancestral places and values are respected and celebrated. Resource use and access are managed according to customary stewardship principles. Recreational and tourism uses by other Manitobans, Canadians and visitors to Canada are welcomed and accommodated if such uses are compatible with maintaining ecosystem integrity and the sacred trust of *Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan*.

**2. *Little Grand Rapids First Nation Community-Based Land Use Plan (July 2011)*  
*Little Grand Rapids - Ontario Planning Area***

The Little Grand Rapids First Nation Community Based Land Use Plan provides direction for the protection and management of the entire 1,887 square kilometre Little Grand Rapids planning area in Ontario. The plan provides for protection of lands and waters, continued traditional use, and supports sustainable economic development opportunities such as eco-cultural tourism.

**3. *Ni-Kes Lands Management Plan - Little Grand Rapids First Nation (December 2012)*  
*Little Grand Rapids – Manitoba Planning Area***

Developed to ensure the “well-being of future generations”, this plan espouses the “precautionary principle ... acting to avoid serious or potential harm to people or the environment where there is traditional knowledge and/or scientific information about the likelihood, magnitude, or source of that harm” (LGR 2012: 11). Strategic direction is provided “for both short- and long-term community priorities, desired uses and principles to guide management of lands and resources within our Planning Area” (LGR 2012: 6).



Means of protection and management of this 4,725 square-kilometre planning area include a prohibition on logging and the development of training opportunities and jobs in tourism and low impact energy developments. The plan stresses the importance of supporting and sustaining indigenous knowledge of - and continued access to - Aki.

**4. *Pauingassi Community Based Land-Use Plan (July 2011)*  
*Pauingassi – Ontario Planning Area***

Setting a course for the well-being of future generations, the plan affirms Pauingassi's relationship to Aki and the importance of safeguarding this area for future generations. The plan for this 1,388 square kilometre area prescribes permitted activities in two area dedications: protected and enhanced management. In both areas, waterways are highlighted as they are particularly important for traditional use and natural heritage conservation and have the potential to enhance recreation and tourism opportunities. The plan provides measures for the protection of this outstanding landscape, while supporting potential sustainable economic development opportunities. In finding this balance, the Pauingassi land use plan is contributing to a stronger future for the community.

**5. *Naamiwan - The Land of Fair Wind Lands Management Plan (December 2012)*  
*Pauingassi – Manitoba Planning Area***

This plan for this 3,137 square kilometre area is dedicated to the memory of Naamiwan (Fair Wind), a renowned medicine man and healer, whose dream, drum and the ceremonies he conducted illustrate the important role of traditional Anishinaabe knowledge, practices and beliefs in land management and protection to this day. Guided by “the precautionary principle” (PFN 2012: 9), the plan was developed “to manage our traditional lands so that our people, along with the lands and waters, are sustained into the future”, this plan “affirms that our traditional knowledge and our customary resource stewardship activities are vital to our cultural health and to the protection and care of our Planning Area” (PFN 2012: 8).

**6. *Pimitotah - To Care for Our Land - Bloodvein First Nation Land Use Plan (September 2014)***

This plan is dedicated to the Miskoosepi (Bloodvein River) Elders “for sharing their knowledge of the land and resources within our traditional area and for their help and guidance” (BFN 2014: 2). The protection and management of this 3,916 square kilometre planning area is guided by a commitment “to keep alive our traditional and cultural way of life as Anishinabe people by respecting and honoring our Elders, children, and future generations” (BFN 2014: 9). A zoning scheme balances use of land, water and resources with conservation of land, water and resources to meet human and animal needs.

Plan implementation priorities include to “monitor the Bloodvein River including the Heritage River corridor and west of Atikaki Provincial Park to protect this area from development ... so it will be self-sustaining” (BFN 2014: 8); training and field



investigations to identify and document cultural and sacred sites; and tourism planning including guidelines to establish carrying capacity and limits of acceptable change.

After a year of implementation, the plan was amended to include a prohibition on peat harvesting in the entire planning area and to include information about priority areas for fire suppression, notably to ensure protection of woodland caribou habitat. The plan was further amended in 2014 to extend a prohibition on logging to the entire planning area.

### **Provincial Park Plans:**

Woodland Caribou and Atikaki provincial parks are located adjacent to and overlap with the First Nation planning areas. These parks were established in 1983 and are managed in accordance with individual park plans and provisions of the Canadian Heritage River Management Plan for the Bloodvein River which flows through both parks. Both provincial parks are classified as wilderness parks and are recognized in the World Parks Database as IUCN Category II Protected Areas.

#### **1. *Atikaki Provincial Park and Bloodvein Heritage River Management Plan (April 2008)***

Atikaki (pronounced ah-TIK ah-KEY) means “land of the caribou”. In addition to protecting summer and winter habitat for woodland caribou, this 3,981 square-kilometre park encompasses a wide diversity of central boreal upland landforms, plant and animal communities.

Atikaki encompasses four river corridors including the Bloodvein Canadian Heritage River. Canoeing is among the Park’s best known recreation values.

The management plan for the park highlights protection of cultural attributes such as pictographs and describes Atikaki as a cultural landscape. Treaty and aboriginal rights to use the land and resources in the park for livelihood and cultural purposes are acknowledged and respected in the plan.

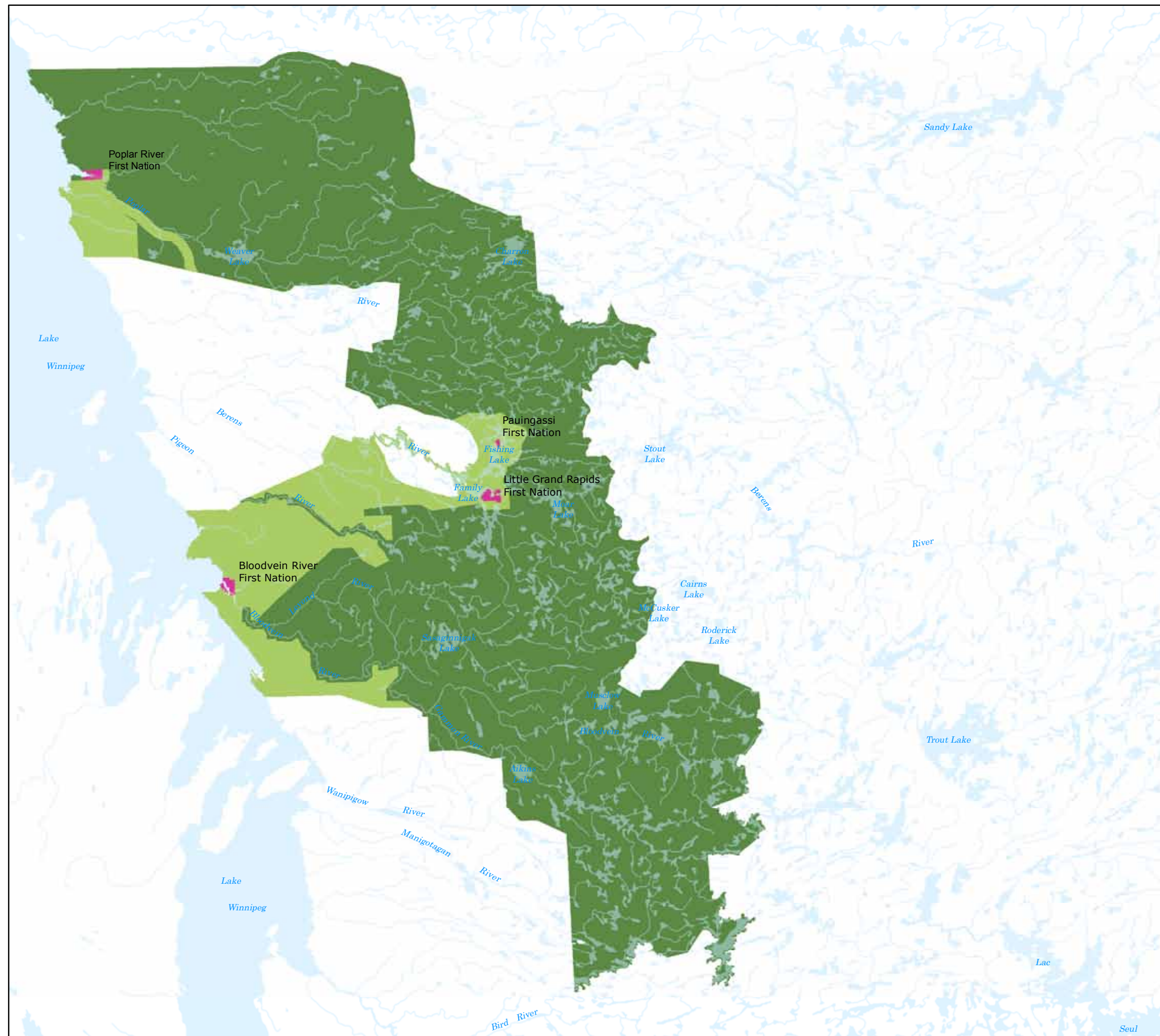
#### **2. *Woodland Caribou Signature Site Management Plan (April 2007)***

The Woodland Caribou Signature Site includes Woodland Caribou Provincial Park and the Eagle-Snowshoe Conservation Reserve, an enhanced management area and a forest reserve. The Park and Conservation Reserve within the signature site are included in the nominated area.

Covering 4,565 square kilometres, Woodland Caribou is one of Ontario’s largest wilderness parks. It includes critical woodland caribou habitat, significant earth and life sciences features, important cultural sites, remote tourism opportunities and many scenic canoe routes, including the Bloodvein Canadian Heritage River. The Park Management Plan identifies three park zones including natural reserve, wilderness and access.

The 3,562-square-kilometre Eagle-Snowshoe Conservation Reserve complements the Park. The primary goal of the Resource Management Plan for the area is to provide permanent protection for natural and cultural heritage values in the area while permitting compatible land-use activities. Sport hunting is permitted within the Conservation Reserve, but not in Woodland Caribou Park.

The plans and legislative framework described above combine to form a 29,040 square kilometre network of contiguous protected areas in which two types of protection are defined. Eighty-six percent of Pimachiowin Aki (24,975 square kilometres) is protected from commercial logging, mining, and the development of hydroelectric power, oil, and natural gas. The remaining 14 percent (4,065 square kilometres) is protected in the same way with the exception of quarries permitted for the construction and maintenance of an all-season road, and potential small-scale timber harvesting activities and micro-hydro development to serve community needs. Figure 19 shows the two types of protective designations within the Pimachiowin Aki nominated area.



# PIMACHIOWIN AKI

## MANAGEMENT PLAN

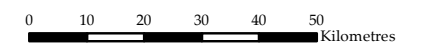


*Figure 19: Configuration of Protected Areas*



### Legend

- Protected Area - logging; mining; and development of hydroelectric power, oil and gas are prohibited
- Protected Area - logging; mining (with the exception of quarrying for road construction and maintenance); and development of hydroelectric power, oil and gas are prohibited
- First Nation Community





## 2.5 Institutions

### 2.5.1 Traplines and *Akiiwi-gikendamowining*

Family traplines, Elders and head trappers from each family are key institutions of customary governance in Pimachiowin Aki (Deutsch, 2010; Hamilton, 2010). Claims to specific areas are demonstrated through *Akiiwi-gikendamowining*, land-based knowledge that is “offered to others only if the Elder felt it was appropriate” (Solomon Pascal, personal communication, 7 January 2014). Trapline areas, trapline leaders, and other keepers of the land with the greatest experience on the land are responsible for making decisions about how the areas under their stewardship are used for customary livelihood purposes and other cultural activities.

Trapline boundaries and *Akiiwi-gikendamowining* are also recognized and respected by neighbouring First Nations. The commonality of the culture and the ethic of non-interference have prevailed in Pimachiowin Aki and in surrounding areas (Gilmore 2010).

Each of the Pimachiowin Aki First Nations employs staff (Lands Managers, Coordinators and Guardians) with responsibilities for planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting. These people work directly with Elders, trappers, established trappers’ councils and other holders of *Akiiwi-gikendamowining* to guide land management plan implementation in accordance with the principles of *Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan*. Many of these people represent the First Nations on the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation and the planning teams described below.

### 2.5.2 Planning Teams

Agreements between First Nations, Manitoba, and Ontario establish teams that guide implementation of the seven First Nation land management plans. Through the work of the planning teams, Anishinaabe customary governance is recognized in the management of traplines, sacred sites, cabins, *manoomin* (wild rice) and visitor access. The planning teams also play a key role in education and training, monitoring land use and the state of conservation, food security initiatives, wildlife monitoring programs, cabin and camp site inventories, documentation and application of customary governance protocols and other actions to safeguard potential Outstanding Universal Value. The six planning teams are briefly described below.

#### ***Asatiwisipe Aki Ma Ma Wichitowin***

The Asatiwisipe Aki Ma Ma Wichitowin, also called the Mutual Land Relationship Working Group, is established with equal representation of the Poplar River First Nation and the Government of Manitoba and meets four times a year to guide implementation of the *Asatiwisipe Aki Management Plan*.

#### ***Little Grand Rapids Implementation Team***

The Little Grand Rapids First Nation Community-Based Land Use Plan is being implemented through the activities of the Little Grand Rapids Implementation Team, comprised of members of Little Grand Rapids First Nation and staff of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. Team members meet regularly throughout the year.

### ***Little Grand Rapids Stewardship Board***

The Little Grand Rapids Stewardship Board is established with equal representation of the Little Grand Rapids First Nation and the Government of Manitoba and meets four times a year to guide implementation of the *Ni-Kes Lands Management Plan*.

### ***Pauingassi Implementation Team***

The Pauingassi Community Based Land-Use Plan is given effect through the activities of the Pauingassi Implementation Team, comprised of members of Pauingassi First Nation and staff of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. Team members meet regularly throughout the year.

### ***Pauingassi Stewardship Board***

The Pauingassi Stewardship Board is established with equal representation of Pauingassi First Nation and staff of Manitoba Sustainable Development. The Board meets four times a year to guide implementation of the *Naamiwan - The Land of Fair Wind Lands Management Plan*.

### ***Pimitotah Advisory Board***

Implementation of the *Pimitotah - To Care for Our Land - Bloodvein First Nation Land Use Plan* is guided by the Pimitotah Advisory Board, established with equal representation of Bloodvein River First Nation and the Government of Manitoba. The Board meets four times a year to guide plan implementation.

## **2.5.3 Provincial Government Operations**

Manitoba Sustainable Development and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry perform a range of management functions in Pimachiowin Aki: park management; wildlife surveys; visitor services; fire suppression; and ensuring sustainable use of land and resources (see Pimachiowin Aki Nomination 2016: Sections 5.f and 5.j for more information on these functions). Representatives of the provincial governments work directly with representatives of the Anishinaabe First Nations through the planning teams and the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation.

The Provinces of Manitoba and Ontario have also established specific agreements in support of the implementation of protective measures. A 2013 *Memorandum of Understanding respecting Transboundary Protection and Management of the Proposed Pimachiowin Aki World Heritage Site* describes means by which the provinces coordinate activities related to: wildlife management; fire response; waterway monitoring; land use planning; access management; communications; and education. Representatives of the Pimachiowin Aki First Nations and the Government of Canada witnessed the Memorandum to indicate their awareness of and support for this agreement. The 2013 Memorandum expands the scope of a 2008 *Memorandum of Understanding respecting a Manitoba/Ontario Interprovincial Wilderness Area* which prescribes cooperation in protection and management of Atikaki and (parts of) Nopiming Provincial Parks in Manitoba and Woodland Caribou Provincial Park and Eagle-Snowshoe Conservation Reserve in Ontario; specifically: to encourage and support research (e.g. data-sharing, range-delineation, cooperation on surveys and collaring projects

leading to the development of recovery strategies for interprovincial woodland caribou herds); to coordinate vegetation management planning, forest fire suppression, fisheries management and motorized travel restrictions; to promote a consistent theme through marketing endeavours; and to manage and coordinate recreational opportunities. Full copies of the interprovincial agreements are provided in the Pimachiowin Aki Nomination 2016: Appendix L.

#### 2.5.4 Pimachiowin Aki Corporation

Established in 2006 under Canadian legislation as a not-for-profit, incorporated entity, the Corporation democratically represents all partners and has charitable status, permitting it to pursue and receive donor funding.

The First Nations of Poplar River, Bloodvein, Little Grand Rapids and Pauingassi, and the governments of Manitoba and Ontario each appoint a Director of the Corporation's Board. Each Director is responsible to the constituents he/she represents and is committed to act in the best interests of the Corporation. The Board is co-chaired by one Anishinaabe First Nation representative and one provincial government representative selected by the Board of Directors. Elders, advisors (including Parks Canada staff) and ex-officio parties are invited to participate at meetings of the Board as business requires. The Board structure allows all parties to have an equal say. Board decisions are based on consensus, while dispute resolution focuses on shared accountability in protecting the cultural and natural heritage of Pimachiowin Aki.

The activities of the Corporation are supported by a secretariat, which carries out the day-to-day administrative and financial management functions. The secretariat reports to the Board of Directors through a Project Manager.

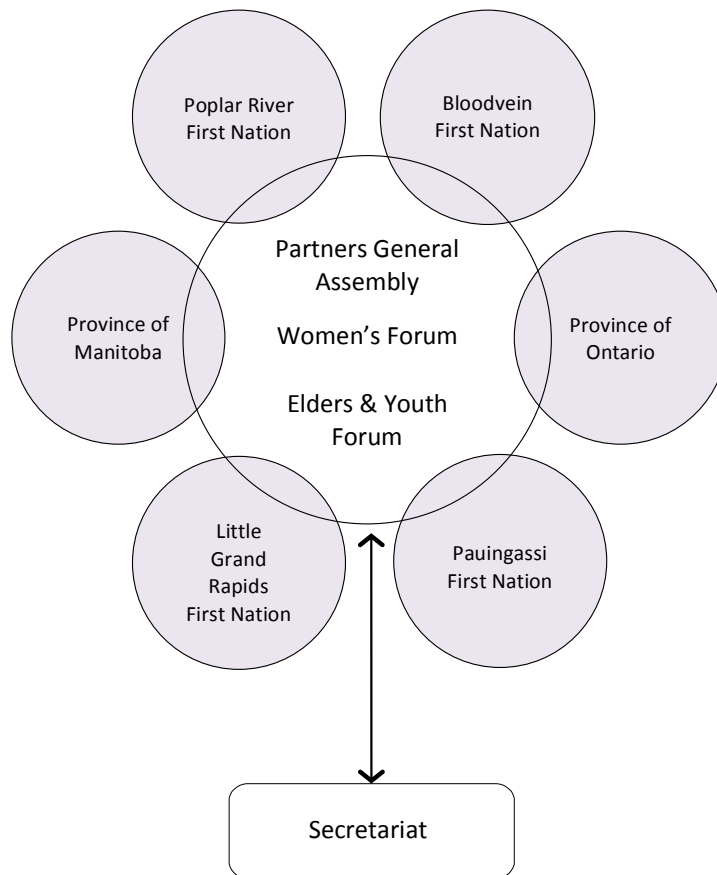
An Annual General Assembly (AGA) of Partners provides a forum for information exchange, awareness, land management plan implementation, monitoring, evaluation and the realization of training opportunities. The Corporation's annual report and audited financial statements are reviewed at the AGAs.

An Elders and Youth Forum is proposed as a standing institution with which the Board can exchange information and from which it can seek advice. The importance of facilitating interactions between Elders and youth in preserving *Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan* and the boreal shield landscape and the interdependence of the two is recognized.

A Women's Forum will promote the empowerment and participation of women in Pimachiowin Aki governance. Women Elders are respected knowledge holders in Pimachiowin Aki. Women have helped lead the World Heritage site nomination process. Ongoing participation and leadership of women in governance is an important feature of the management framework.

Figure 20 illustrates the governance structure of the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation, emphasizing its consensual, non-hierarchical character.





**Figure 20 – Pimachiowin Aki Corporation Governance Structure**

The average annual expenditure of the Corporation since 2006 has been approximately \$500,000. The Corporation anticipates similar levels of annual expenditure for the next several years.

The Government of Manitoba committed \$10 million to an endowment fund for Pimachiowin Aki. The Winnipeg Foundation has entered into an agreement with the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation to hold the monies in trust on behalf of the Corporation. Income generated through investment of the Fund is paid to the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation to reinvest in the Fund, to support the Corporation’s operations, and to make grants and contribute to local and provincial economies.

The majority of funding for protection and management of Pimachiowin Aki currently comes from the governments of Manitoba and Ontario. The departments with primary land and resource management responsibilities are the Manitoba Department of Sustainable Development and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry. Other departments and agencies of the provincial governments (e.g. Tourism, Culture and Heritage) also provide financial and in-kind support for management actions and the achievement of desired outcomes in Pimachiowin Aki. Provincial government departments are funded through allocations from the provincial legislatures as shown in the provinces’ budgets each year.

The Pimachiowin Aki Corporation Board of Directors ensures the effective use of financial resources through business planning and other good governance processes and moves the Corporation closer to being self-reliant through well-established and innovative fundraising methods. The commitment of the partners to work together to achieve management outcomes throughout the integrated and adaptive cycle further enhances the capacity of the Corporation to safeguard Pimachiowin Aki's proposed Outstanding Value into the future.

The functions envisioned for the Corporation in the first 10 years following a decision on inscription are illustrated below (Phase I staffing and program operations). As funding, technical and coordination capacities are increased, additional areas for collaborative management among the partners may be added. Phase II and Phase III activities are also identified below, and may be adopted as additional functions of the Corporation.

### **PHASE I Staffing and Program Operations (years 1-10)**

#### Secretariat Staffing:

- Executive Director (1 Full Time Equivalent – FTE)
- Office Administrator (1 FTE)
- Community Liaison and Coordinator (1 FTE)
- Contract professional fund development expert
- Contract research under partnerships with universities, colleges and research institutes
- Contract communications/media specialists to advise on communications, education and awareness programs
- Contract marketing/promotion experts

#### Functions:

- Fundraising: e.g. attaining public and private grants, endowments, donations, merchandising
- Funding First Nation-led projects
- Funding partnered projects with federal and provincial governments and NGOs
- Conducting research and managing the data library
- Preparing and applying cultural landscape integrity/authenticity criteria and indicators: e.g. integrity of pictograph and burial sites; integrity of *manoomin* areas; integrity of hunting areas and traplines
- Preparing and applying ecosystems integrity criteria and indicators: e.g. boreal ecosystems integrity and carbon storage, integrity of woodland caribou calving sites and habitats
- Monitoring potential threats to the state of conservation
- Sharing research and monitoring results with First Nation community and government land managers
- Issuing research permits to third parties: e.g. historical and archaeological research; biological research, ethno botanical research, climate change research
- Communications, community awareness, community school and public education programs re: Outstanding Universal Value
- Branding, promotion and marketing of Pimachiowin Aki as a World Heritage site

## **PHASE II - Additional Staffing and Operations**

### Additional Staffing:

- Lands Coordinator (1 FTE)
- Contractors: e.g. tourism guidelines, archaeology, Anishinaabe customary governance principles and practices, climate change mitigation and adaptation, enhanced livelihood opportunities, ecological and biological processes, program evaluation, performance management)

### Added Functions:

- Interprovincial management guidelines and measures directed at preservation of Outstanding Universal Value: e.g. special protection for cultural waterways, woodland caribou calving areas and sturgeon spawning sites; limits of acceptable change for backcountry camping; eco-cultural tourism; river access and use.

## **PHASE III - Additional Staffing and Operations**

### Additional Staffing:

- Visitor and Interpretive Programs Coordinator (1 FTE)
- Land Management Planner (1 FTE)
- Contract technical expertise for visitor services and World Heritage site interpretation

### Added Functions:

- Interpretive planning and integrated program delivery with communities and provinces
- Visitor services, integrated program delivery with communities and provinces
- Land management - integrated program delivery

## **2.6 The Management Cycle**

Figure 21 illustrates the various components of the management framework and the adaptive management cycle for Pimachiowin Aki. This is a continuous learning process, designed to inform management actions, outcomes and decision-making. Implementation of management actions and strategies, monitoring and evaluating performance, and the provision of feedback ensures management actions and strategies are well-defined and proceeding as planned. If desired outcomes are not achieved, then feedback into the management cycle can help identify whether it is a specific action or group of strategies or actions that need to change.

In operationalizing the management framework, relationships are maintained among First Nations, between provinces, between provincial and First Nation governments and among all Pimachiowin Aki partners. Constant communication and outreach in planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, compliance-based approaches and enforcement activities continue to be effective means of implementing Pimachiowin Aki's protective measures.





Figure 21 – Management Framework and Cycle

# Section 3: Management Actions

---

- 3.1 Goal 1: Protected Lands and Waterways
  - 3.1.1 Cultural Values
  - 3.1.2 Waterways
  - 3.1.3 Fish and Wildlife
  - 3.1.4 Fire
  - 3.1.5 Hydro-electric Transmission Lines
  - 3.1.6 Access Roads
  - 3.1.7 Commercial Forestry
  - 3.1.8 Mineral Exploration and Mining
  - 3.1.9 Performance Measures
- 3.2 Goal 2: Continued and Respectful Use of the Creator's Gifts
  - 3.2.1 Experiential Opportunities
  - 3.2.2 Domestic Needs Assessments
  - 3.2.3 Tourism and Visitor Use
  - 3.2.4 Local Economic Growth and Diversification
- 3.3 Goal 3: Appreciation, Interpretation and Promotion
  - 3.3.1 Protocols
  - 3.3.2 Promotion and Fundraising
  - 3.3.3 Education and Outreach
- 3.4 Goal 4: Research, Monitoring and Data Management
  - 3.4.1 Research and Research Partnerships
  - 3.4.2 Data Management
  - 3.4.3 Monitoring



The Pimachiowin Aki Management Plan (PMP) provides guidance for management decisions over the next ten years and identifies desired outcomes and the management actions required to achieve those outcomes. Management actions are taken, and where regulations apply, enforced, through collaborative mechanisms based on the jurisdiction of each partner agency. Estimates of future requirements may be above current budget allocations and are included primarily for strategic planning and program prioritization purposes. The PMP does not constitute a commitment of funds, or a commitment to request funds, by provincial or federal governments. Funding for current and potential management actions is dependent on income earned through investment of a permanent endowment fund, annual appropriations made by the governments of Manitoba and Ontario, and non-government grants.

Implementation of the PMP will be evaluated, and feedback provided, by Anishinaabeg, provincial government staff, planning teams and the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation at 5-year intervals to follow the adaptive management cycle and correspond with Canada's reporting on application of the *World Heritage Convention*.

Management actions are presented in relation to the goals they are intended to achieve, as follows:

### 3.1 GOAL 1: Protected lands and waterways

- a. preserving and enhancing the attributes that provide testimony to *Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan* and the enduring importance of Pimachiowin Aki to Anishinaabeg;
- b. safeguarding and recovering species of conservation concern within Pimachiowin Aki by supporting and implementing recovery strategies for the benefit of these species and the international community as a whole;
- c. integrating *Akiwi-gikendamowining* (land-based knowledge of Anishinaabeg) and the best available scientific knowledge in management decision-making and practice;
- d. applying the governance model (e.g. continued operation of the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation and planning teams) to ensure that Anishinaabe interests are heard, understood, and reflected in advice to regulatory authorities; and
- e. developing performance measures to evaluate the effectiveness of management plan implementation (annual benchmarking, management capacity assessment, and outcome assessment).

This goal relates to protection and management of: the attributes that provide testimony to *Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan*; the elements that ensure continuity of the key ecological processes of the boreal shield; and the enduring importance of Pimachiowin Aki to Anishinaabeg. These attributes, and the interplay among them, will continue to be preserved - and in some cases, enhanced - by the actions of: Anishinaabeg, planning teams, provincial government operations and the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation in accordance with cultural



and ethical principles of *Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan*, the application of provincial and federal legislation and First Nation land management plans and park plans.

Application of the governance model is considered in section 2.5 and provides context for the discussion of specific management actions that follows. In this subsection, management actions are organized by the values, attributes, potential threats and opportunities they are intended to address. Actions in relation to PMP implementation performance measures are also identified.

### 3.1.1 Cultural Values

Anishinaabemowin and Anishinaabe culture are potentially threatened by the pervasive influences of mainstream western culture via the media, formal education systems, contemporary systems of land tenure and decision-making processes in Canada and the world.

Cultural values will continue to be protected through adherence to vibrant oral traditions and inter-generational transmission of knowledge, customary laws, Anishinaabe place names, beliefs, values and practices. These are key intangible values shaping Anishinaabe connections with Pimachiowin Aki.

Full consideration of Anishinaabemowin, Anishinaabe beliefs and teachings is given in protective measures, communication materials, and visitor education and interpretive programs. Anishinaabemowin continues to be prominent in Pimachiowin Aki communities, publications, programs and at meetings of the Pimachiowin Aki partners.

Each of the First Nation and park plans aims to maintain, and where possible, strengthen Anishinaabe knowledge, teachings, and stewardship practices in the management of Pimachiowin Aki.

The planning teams and the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation provide opportunities for integration of *Akiwi-gikendamowining* and western scientific knowledge in management decision-making and practice.

### 3.1.2 Waterways

Waterways contain the majority of known attributes that convey Pimachiowin Aki's cultural and natural values. Cultural, natural and recreational values of waterways will continue to be protected through education, monitoring and control measures delivered by Elders, trappers, lands managers, coordinators, guardians from the Anishinaabe communities and through the field operations of the provincial governments. These measures are prescribed by custom, legislation, regulation, zoning, and by specific First Nation land management plan and park plan provisions. Future management actions include promotion, conservation, management and monitoring of the Bloodvein Canadian Heritage River through provincial, interprovincial and traditional conservation and management efforts, and implementation of a designated

campsite system along waterways in Woodland Caribou Provincial Park under the guidance of Anishinaabeg to ensure that these important cultural places are used in a respectful manner.

### 3.1.3 Fish and Wildlife

Fish and wildlife populations and habitat in the nominated area are protected against logging, mineral exploration and mining (including peat harvesting) and the development of oil, natural gas and hydro-electric power.

Recreational fishing and hunting activities are managed through provincial regulation and licensing processes. Resource allocation decisions are informed by the monitoring and reporting activities of Anishinaabeg and provincial government field staff.

Species of conservation concern continue to be protected through Canada's *Species at Risk Act* and endangered species legislation in Manitoba and Ontario. Ongoing assessment of – and implementation of recovery strategies for - woodland caribou and lake sturgeon populations is a priority.

The partners continue to support research and interprovincial collaboration with regard to fish and wildlife management. Poplar River First Nation's research on moose habitat suitability (Poplar River First Nation, 2010), and carbon sequestration (Poplar River First Nation, 2009) offer models for research programs across the nominated area.

The six-party Pimachiowin Aki partnership presents an opportunity for increased interprovincial dialogue and collaboration in research, monitoring and the management of fish and wildlife populations within and beyond the nominated area.

### 3.1.4 Fire

Fire is a key monitoring indicator and the most significant natural disturbance on the landscape. Over the last century, provincial firefighting crews have suppressed wildfires in certain areas of Pimachiowin Aki in order to protect communities, community infrastructure, resource-based tourism interests and commercial forestry values. Today, Anishinaabeg monitor wildfires and work with the provinces to determine when wildfires need to be suppressed. Natural fire cycles are maintained in as much of Pimachiowin Aki as possible.

Anishinaabeg have a sophisticated understanding of the role of fire in rejuvenating Pimachiowin Aki. The Anishinaabe knowledge-practice-belief complex is fully recognized in fire management activities as a means of protecting and increasing the diversity and abundance of species and habitat mosaics found across Pimachiowin Aki.

The provinces coordinate fire management activities under memoranda of understanding for *Cooperative Forest Fire Suppression* (1988), the *Manitoba/Ontario Interprovincial Wilderness Area* (2008), *Transboundary Protection and Management of the Proposed Pimachiowin Aki World Heritage Site* (2013), and under fire response plans in each jurisdiction to ensure all fires

receive an appropriate response commensurate with the values at risk and the importance of maintaining the role of fire as an essential ecological process while preventing personal injury, value loss and social disruption associated with forest fires.

The partners maintain records of fire patterns in the nominated area and support continued research and dialogue on the application of Anishinaabe fire management practices.

### **3.1.5 Hydro-electric Transmission Lines**

In Manitoba, hydro-electric generating capacity is delivered by direct current transmission lines from the northern hydropower generating complex on the Lower Nelson River to the conversion and delivery system in southern Manitoba. Ninety-eight percent of electricity generation in Manitoba comes from renewable hydroelectricity which is virtually greenhouse gas-free, thus enabling Manitoba to maintain a low greenhouse gas emission profile and help reduce global greenhouse gas emissions. Should hydro-electric generation capacity expand in the future to meet any increased demand, or if there is a need to strengthen the reliability and security of Manitoba's electricity supply and reduce the risk of electrical outages due to severe weather events, transmission and conversion facilities separate from those associated with existing infrastructure may be required. If any such development was to be proposed within the nominated area in the future, regulatory approval (a Class 3 licence under *The Environment Act*; and authorization for the use and occupancy of Crown land for the transmission line corridor) and amendment of First Nation land management plan(s) and regulation(s) would be required. These decisions fall under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Sustainable Development, and would require consultations with First Nations, Métis and other indigenous communities to guide Manitoba in route selection and identify any issues of concern to the communities that may require mitigation or accommodation.

### **3.1.6 Access roads**

Activities relating to existing roads, including the development, management and rehabilitation of quarries and borrow areas for road maintenance, are governed by customary protocols and zoning restrictions in First Nation land management plans, park plans and provincial and federal legislation. An environmental assessment of proposed activities, and a formal resolution of the First Nation in whose planning area a proposed road alignment is located, are required prior to proceeding with development.

Anishinaabe Elders, lands coordinators, managers, and guardians, and government of Manitoba regional and central operations staff provide input and monitor road development activities.

### **3.1.7 Commercial Forestry**

Commercial forestry is not permitted in the nominated area. In the adjacent Whitefeather Forest, the Whitefeather Forest Management Plan requires integration of customary stewardship practices in plan implementation and monitoring. The resulting forest following commercial



harvest is expected to mirror the natural abundance and diversity of the boreal forest, and the Plan sets out specific requirements to address the habitat needs of woodland caribou, and measures to support the preservation of remoteness and cultural values. Commercial forestry activities conducted in accordance with the Plan would not impact the ecological integrity of Pimachiowin Aki.

### 3.1.8 Mineral Exploration and Mining

Mineral exploration and mining are not permitted in the nominated area. Provincial and federal environmental and Crown lands regulations will apply to any mineral activities proposed adjacent to Pimachiowin Aki. First Nations whose plans permit mining have prepared guidelines, management direction and best management practice for any potential future mineral sector activities in the management area buffer zone. Minimizing impacts to the landscape and wildlife will be a priority.

The partners have made adjacent areas available for exploration and development as means of generating wealth for local communities and provincial economies. Any future exploration and development activities would only be considered if they do not compromise the potential Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity of Pimachiowin Aki, consistent with the declaration of the International Council on Mining and Metals other declarations by extractive industries operating in the world.

### 3.1.9 Performance Measures

Performance measures are being developed to evaluate the effectiveness of management plan implementation (annual benchmarking, management capacity assessment, and outcome assessment). The planning teams and Pimachiowin Aki Corporation are the lead in this regard. Annual benchmarking measures will be used to determine whether management actions have occurred as planned. Management capacity assessment measures will be used every five years to determine the adequacy of implementation mechanisms and processes, including interprovincial coordination and integration of *Akiwi-gikendamowining* in land management plan and park plan implementation in accordance with the principles of *Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan*. Outcome assessment measures will be applied every five years to evaluate the impacts of management actions on the condition of Pimachiowin Aki's cultural attributes and natural features.

## 3.2 GOAL 2: Continued and Respectful Use of the Creator's Gifts

- a. offering experiential opportunities for youth in purposeful, land-based activities, emphasizing that respectful behaviour is required for survival;
- b. ensuring that local and regional schools are provided with sufficient information and resources to incorporate the cultural, natural, and educational values represented by Pimachiowin Aki into their curricula;
- c. conducting domestic needs assessments in Anishinaabe communities in Pimachiowin Aki to inform resource allocation and regulation strategies, sustain the Anishinaabe

- subsistence economy, and ensure that the practice of Anishinaabe livelihoods remains a priority use of this region;
- d. planning and managing visitor use to ensure that such use can occur in a way that minimizes potential land use conflict and optimizes the possibilities for compatibility with Anishinaabe land use; and
  - e. facilitating local economic growth and diversification where appropriate.

### 3.2.1 Experiential Opportunities

Experiential opportunities for youth in purposeful, respectful, land-based activities continue to be realized by Anishinaabeg in the use and management of traplines. Cultural values are protected through frequent and extensive use of Pimachiowin Aki by Anishinaabeg youth. This connection with the land – an interdependence and way of learning and knowing – is strong and sustains Anishinaabeg livelihoods and the tradition of *Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan*.

Community-wide participation in retreats and other cultural leave programs under the guidance of Anishinaabe Elders, and youth participation in apprenticeships facilitated by families and schools continue to be promoted. Staff of the provincial governments and the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation has provided – and will continue to provide – presentations and other information to local and regional schools about Pimachiowin Aki’s history and cultural and natural values. The proposed Elders and Youth Forum will also function to educate and engage future leaders in protection and management of Pimachiowin Aki.

### 3.2.2 Domestic Needs Assessments

Domestic needs assessments in Anishinaabe communities in Pimachiowin Aki, including harvest and distribution studies, are being considered to inform resource allocation and regulation strategies, sustain the Anishinaabe subsistence economy, and ensure that the practice of Anishinaabe livelihoods remains a priority use of this region. This work would be led by Anishinaabeg and facilitated by the planning teams and Pimachiowin Aki Corporation. Existing research methodologies that have been employed in the region (see: Wagner 1985; Berkes *et. al.* 1992; NMEDC 1992; Hughes *et. al.* 1993) can be adapted to conduct assessments in Pimachiowin Aki.

### 3.2.3 Tourism and Visitor Use

Local land management plans include provisions to develop the eco-cultural tourism potential of Pimachiowin Aki. Also referred to as sustainable heritage tourism, eco-cultural tourism represents an opportunity for new small enterprise developments featuring Anishinaabe ownership or partnerships (e.g. “add-ons” to canoe expeditions and guided experiences along Pimachiowin Aki’s cultural waterways); enhancement or expansion of existing operations; interpretive facilities; community-based product development; and the protection of land-based livelihoods.

Current eco-cultural tourism initiatives include: development of a boat launch and carpark at

the Longbody Creek crossing of the all-season road east of the Bloodvein River First Nation community; planning and development of community-operated tourism facilities and services (e.g. interpretive/orientation facilities, campground, and hiking trails) that may be appropriate for the Bloodvein River area; a marketing plan for Niischama River Tours in the Poplar River area; and a development plan for an interpretive/visitor centre at the Poplar River First Nation community where people can participate in teaching, healing, and education programs.

Monitoring the impacts of existing tourism operations, and planning and managing visitor use to ensure that such use can occur in a way that minimizes potential land use conflict and optimizes compatibility with Anishinaabe land use, is being conducted by the planning teams under the guidance of Anishinaabe First Nations with capacity resources provided by the provinces and the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation.

For any future tourism offerings and destination marketing efforts in Pimachiowin Aki, community cultural guidelines for Aboriginal tourism are established and will be applied. These guidelines emphasize the intimate connection between Anishinaabeg and Aki that is the basis of the cultural landscape. Research and planning to support development of the visitor economy is focusing on local economic development opportunities and the enhancement of Anishinaabe land-based livelihoods.

The Board of Directors of the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation is considering a part-time position to facilitate progress toward this goal.

### **3.2.4 Local Economic Growth and Diversification**

Supporting ecologically and culturally sustainable land uses can help to achieve economic diversification within Anishinaabe First Nations communities and in turn contribute to maintaining interrelationships with Pimachiowin Aki. Non-timber forest products such as birch syrup, spruce buds, willow, *manoomin*, mushrooms, berries and Labrador tea, as well as payments for ecosystem services with an estimated value of approximately \$121 to \$130 million per year (see Pimachiowin Aki Nomination 2016: Appendix G.3.3), are potential opportunities that are ecologically and culturally sustainable and promote economic diversification and Anishinaabe well-being.

Planning team members are investigating the potential for small-scale, commercial development of non-timber forest products, and the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation is monitoring evolving market mechanisms in Canada and abroad related to the payment for ecosystem services to identify future opportunities.

## **3.3 GOAL 3: Appreciation, Interpretation, and Promotion**

- a. further developing Anishinaabe community protocols to inform visitors to Pimachiowin Aki of the need to be respectful of all aspects of the living cultural landscape, relayed through signage, brochures, regional, national, and international media and other means;



- b. ensuring that promotion of, and fundraising for, a Pimachiowin Aki World Heritage site is conducted in accordance with UNESCO guidelines; and
- c. integrating the results of existing and future research into educational and outreach partnership efforts to engage students and the public in learning about and caring for Pimachiowin Aki.

### 3.3.1 Protocols

Anishinaabe customary governance principles and protocols are being documented by Elders and planning teams to inform visitors to Pimachiowin Aki of the importance of honouring the Creator's gifts, behaving respectfully towards other beings, and maintaining respectful relationships with other people. The Pimachiowin Aki Corporation will facilitate awareness of and compliance with these protocols through the use of signage, brochures, regional, national, and international media and other means, and is integrating the results of existing research into educational and outreach partnership efforts to engage students and the public in learning about and caring for Pimachiowin Aki. Planning teams and Pimachiowin Aki Corporation staff will ensure established community cultural guidelines for Aboriginal tourism are being applied.

### 3.3.2 Promotion and Fundraising

Potential World Heritage status represents an opportunity for educational and interpretive programs to enhance an understanding of cultural and natural values and share these values with the world. The partners have developed and broadcast key messages and educational materials to maintain a positive public perception of Pimachiowin Aki and will continue to do so in the future.

The Pimachiowin Aki Corporation will ensure that promotion of, and fundraising for, a Pimachiowin Aki World Heritage site is conducted in accordance with UNESCO guidelines. The Corporation is also participating in Imagine Canada's Ethical Code Program and will continue to comply with the Code's fundraising and financial accountability standards.

### 3.3.3 Education and Outreach

In addition to the actions identified under subsections 3.2.1 and 3.3.2, above, cultural programs offered through the schools, such as the Native Culture Program at Omiishosh Memorial School in Pauingassi, reinforce Anishinaabe teachings related to the respectful harvest and treatment of fish and animals, and other principles of *Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan*. Pimachiowin Aki Corporation staff and planning team members will continue to assist local schools in purchasing supplies for these programs (e.g. fishing nets, traps, snare wire, tents, life jackets, snowshoes and snow glides) and in supplying information resource materials.

## 3.4 GOAL 4: Research, Monitoring, and Data Management

- a. supporting research and filling gaps in knowledge about the landscape and the cultural tradition of *Ji-ganawendamang Gidakiiminaan*, including further characterization of

- Anishinaabe cultural relationships to Pimachiowin Aki;
- b. improving the collection, storage, and dissemination of data through the integration of inventories and condition assessments maintained by the partner agencies, and the development of agreements with researchers and information managers that address consent, confidentiality, intellectual property, and indemnification; and
  - c. fully implementing the monitoring program, refining monitoring indicators and measures as necessary, including adapting the Canadian Heritage Rivers System monitoring approach to the cultural waterways of Pimachiowin Aki.

### 3.4.1 Research and Research Partnerships

Inscription of Pimachiowin Aki on the *World Heritage List* would generate heightened interest in the Anishinaabeg cultural landscape and the ecological and evolutionary processes of the boreal shield and could attract research partnerships in interpretation, communication, conservation, and management.

In the pursuit of new partnerships, priority areas are archaeology, Anishinaabe customary governance principles and practices, enhanced livelihood opportunities, ecological and biological processes, program evaluation, and performance management. Climate change mitigation and adaptation, from both Anishinaabe and western scientific viewpoints, also represents a timely and relevant area of research.

Research is considered by the partners to be a strategic opportunity for economic diversification as Anishinaabeg provide expertise, support services and facilities.

Agreements with researchers and information managers are in place addressing consent, confidentiality, intellectual property and indemnification. These agreements may be used as a bases for any future arrangements.

### 3.4.2 Data Management

An information management system has been initiated with the creation and maintenance of a data library at HTFC Planning and Design located in Winnipeg, Manitoba. This library of baseline data will be expanded over time to promote research, monitoring, and data management.

The collection, organization and management of existing and future information about Pimachiowin Aki addresses the range of features, attributes and concepts within the management framework. Attention to cross cultural needs and opportunities is realized and coordination among current programs of the partners is achieved. Operationalizing the monitoring program (see subsection 3.4.3, below) provides a vehicle for evaluation, feedback and communications within and beyond the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation.

### 3.4.3 Monitoring

A monitoring program has been developed for Pimachiowin Aki. This includes existing and proposed activities that provide for integrated and adaptive management of the nominated area. The program identifies two broad themes: the Anishinaabe Cultural Landscape, and Ecosystem Health. Indicators under these themes target the attributes that convey potential Outstanding Universal Value. Monitoring indicators are listed in Table 3 below.

**Table 3 – Monitoring Indicators**  
**Anishinaabe Cultural Landscape Theme**

Indicators	Potential Measures	Periodicity	Location of records
Anishinaabe community populations	Population growth and stability (out-migration)	2 years	Pimachiowin Aki Corp., Winnipeg, Manitoba
Anishinaabe governance/ leadership	Implementation of land use plans	Annual	Pimachiowin Aki Corp., Winnipeg, Manitoba
Community benefits	Involvement in eco-cultural sustainable heritage tourism	5 years	Pimachiowin Aki Corp., Winnipeg, Manitoba
Traditional livelihood activities	Level of trapping, hunting and fishing	5 years	Pimachiowin Aki Corp., Winnipeg, Ontario Natural Resources and Forestry, Red Lake, Ontario Manitoba Sustainable Development, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Anishinaabe oral tradition	Rates of language retention and use	10 years	Pimachiowin Aki Corp., Winnipeg, Manitoba
Archaeological sites	Integrity/condition of archaeological sites, including pictographs	5 years	Pimachiowin Aki Corp., Winnipeg, Manitoba Ontario Natural Resources and Forestry, Red Lake, Ontario Manitoba Sustainable Development, Winnipeg, Manitoba

#### **Ecosystem Health Theme**

Indicators	Measures	Periodicity	Location of records
Species of Conservation Concern	Condition of habitat and status of populations for woodland caribou and lake sturgeon	5 years	Pimachiowin Aki Corp., Winnipeg, Manitoba Ontario Natural Resources and Forestry, Red Lake, Ontario Manitoba Sustainable Development, Winnipeg, Manitoba



Invasive species	Species reported in buffer areas and/or within Pimachiowin Aki	5 years	Pimachiowin Aki Corp., Winnipeg, Manitoba Ontario Natural Resources and Forestry, Red Lake, Ontario Manitoba Sustainable Development, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Wildfire regime	Frequency and size per each large-area ecosystem	2 years	Pimachiowin Aki Corp., Winnipeg, Manitoba Ontario Natural Resources and Forestry, Red Lake, Ontario Manitoba Sustainable Development, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Intactness	Change in human footprint	10 years	Pimachiowin Aki Corp., Winnipeg, Manitoba
Climate change	Number of studies and reports relevant to Pimachiowin Aki	5 years	Pimachiowin Aki Corp., Winnipeg, Manitoba

Under the *Memorandum of Understanding respecting Transboundary Protection and Management of the Proposed Pimachiowin Aki World Heritage Site* (described in subsections 2.5.3 and 3.1.4, above), the provinces of Manitoba and Ontario coordinate and share the results of monitoring activities related to wildlife, wildfire, and waterways. Monitoring activities undertaken as part of the implementation of First Nation land management plans and park plans also provide valuable information on the condition of cultural attributes and natural features. In addition to the monitoring data provided by its members, the Corporation has access to data collected by the Government of Canada (e.g. indices of health and community well-being, status reports on forests and species of conservation concern, the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base).

Monitoring of the Bloodvein River system will continue, with reporting at seven to ten-year intervals by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry and Manitoba Sustainable Development (see Appendix I for a summary of the most recent monitoring report). Monitoring results are shared with the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation and are incorporated in the broader Pimachiowin Aki monitoring program.

The approach to monitoring the Bloodvein Canadian Heritage River can be adapted and applied to other major cultural waterways. Baseline mapping of land cover developed through the nomination process provides a tool for monitoring certain forest health indicators such as intactness and to track forest fires. Wildfire data will continue to be collected by the provincial partners, and the Corporation will coordinate and ensure integration and analyses of the data for the entire nominated area.

All of the local land management plans recognize the importance of monitoring programs to support integrated and adaptive management activities. The plans establish monitoring programs that engage Anishinaabeg knowledge-holders and other experts in assessing the condition of a range of factors. Fire regime, hydrologic complexity, intactness, species diversity, traditional and scientific knowledge, Anishinaabe culture, community well-being, governance/

leadership, cultural waterways and traditional land use are all listed in the plans as targets of monitoring activities. Land management plans also identify areas of monitoring to evaluate the partners' successes in plan implementation. These areas include: adherence to guiding principles, progress toward realization of plan objectives, and socio-economic impacts of management activities. Land management plan implementation monitoring results will be compiled and used by the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation to inform the monitoring program for a Pimachiowin Aki World Heritage site.

Through the Corporation, the Pimachiowin Aki partners will also monitor and participate in any development review processes for proposals on surrounding lands and/or within the nominated area. This will ensure that the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of Pimachiowin Aki is communicated effectively and fully accounted for in consideration of any such proposals.

A status report on monitoring activities will be prepared for review by the Corporation's Board of Directors on an annual basis, with a formal comprehensive review at five-year intervals. The comprehensive review will include specific proposals for improvement and refinement of the monitoring program. Monitoring plans will be discussed and results will be shared among the partners at regular meetings of the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation Board of Directors and the planning teams to ensure that monitoring results continue to inform management decisions. The Corporation will review the monitoring function as an important business planning process and a means to foster the role of Anishinaabe customary governance in monitoring activities.

Full implementation of the monitoring program and performance measures are early priorities, adapting elements of the existing data library with current management actions, giving particular attention to the most effective measures and the delineation of roles and responsibilities. Should Pimachiowin Aki be inscribed on the *World Heritage List*, compiled monitoring results and an assessment of management outcomes would be provided by the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation to Parks Canada for consideration in periodic reporting on application of the *World Heritage Convention* in Canada.

# REFERENCES

## Guidance Documents

Dudley, N. (ed.). 2008. *Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories*. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN With Stolton, S., P. Shadie and N. Dudley, 2013. *IUCN WCPA Best Practices Guidance on Recognizing Protected Area and Assigning Management Categories and Governance Types*, Best Practices Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 21, Gland , Switzerland: IUCN.

IUCN [International Union for Conservation of Nature]. 2003. Proceedings of the World Heritage Boreal Zone Workshop, St. Petersburg, Russia.

IUCN. 2007. *Management Planning for World Heritage Properties: A Resource Manual for Practitioners*.

IUCN. 2013. *World Heritage Advice Note: Environmental Assessment*.

Mitchell, N., Rossler, M., and Tricaud, P-M. 2009. *World Heritage Paper 26: World Heritage Cultural Landscapes: A Handbook For Conservation and Management*. UNESCO.

Parks Canada. 2009. *UNESCO World Heritage Site Nominations in Canada: A Guidance Manual for Practitioners*. Parks Canada, Canada.

UNESCO. 2015. *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*. UNESCO World Heritage Centre. Paris.

## First Nation Land Management Plans and Park Plans

Bloodvein River First Nation and Government of Manitoba. 2014. *Pimitotah - to Care for our Land - Bloodvein First Nation Land Use Plan*.

Little Grand Rapids First Nation and Government of Manitoba. 2012. *Ni-Kes Lands Management Plan*.

Little Grand Rapids First Nation and Government of Ontario. 2011. *Little Grand Rapids First Nations Community-Based Land Use Plan*.

Manitoba Department of Sustainable Development. 2008. *Atikaki Provincial Park and Bloodvein Heritage River Management Plan*.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry. 2007. *Woodland Caribou Signature Site Management Plan*. Queen's Printer. Toronto.



Pauingassi First Nation and Government of Manitoba. 2012. *Naamiwan – The Land of Fair Wind Lands Management Plan*.

Pauingassi First Nation and Government of Ontario. 2011. *Pauingassi Community Based Land-Use Plan*.

Poplar River First Nation and Government of Manitoba. 2011. *Asatiwisipe Aki Management Plan*.

### **Pimachiowin Aki Supporting Studies**

Brown, J. 2010. *A. Irving Hallowell on the Berens River in the 1930's: Culture and Experience in Pimachiowin Aki*. University of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Deutsch, N. 2010. *Land Tenure Report for Pimachiowin Aki Nomination*. Natural Resources Institute, University of Manitoba.

Dohan, Rosemary, Christa Rust and Vivek Voora. 2010. 'A Socio-Economic Profile of Pimachiowin Aki'. Report prepared by the International Institute for Sustainable Development for the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation, December 2010.

Ehnes, J. 2010. *Potential for the Pimachiowin Aki Area to Have Outstanding Universal Value for Representing Boreal Shield Multi-Level Ecosystem Diversity*. ECOSTEM Ltd.

Foster, R.F. 2010. *Preliminary Assessment Criteria IX and X: Pimachiowin Aki World Heritage Proposal*. Northern Bioscience Ecological Consulting.

Hamilton, S. 2010. *Recent Aboriginal History in Pimachiowin Aki*. Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University.

Hoole, A. 2009. *Pimachiowin Aki Governance Study*. A and LTG Environmental Planning and Resource Management; Ottawa, Canada.

Lee, P. and M. Hanneman. 2010. *The Pimachiowin Aki World Heritage Site Planning Area: Global and Canada Boreal/Taiga Perspectives Regarding Key Ecological Criteria*. Boreal Forest Watch Canada 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Report #7.

Lytwyn, V. 2009. *The Anishnaabeg in the Fur Trade of the Petit Nord and Pimachiowin Aki*. Historical and Geographical Consulting; Orangeville, Ontario.

Marr Consulting Services, and International Institute of Sustainable Development. 2008. *Pimachiowin Aki World Heritage Site Tourism Context and Opportunities*.

Marshall, T. 2010. *Aquatic Ecosystems of Pimachiowin Aki: Lakes rivers and wetlands*. Marshall Consulting in Association with Northern Bioscience.

Matthews, M., and R. Roulette. 2010. *Mapping the Ojibwe Universe, Giishkaanadong: Ojibwe Cosmology Discussion Paper*. Prepared for Pimachiowin Aki World Heritage Site Corporation.

Matthews, M., Roulette, R., and R. Valentine. 2010. *Anishinaabemowin: The Language of Pimachiowin Aki*. Discussion Paper prepared for the Pimachiowin Aki Corporation.

Petch, V. 2010. *Pimachiowin Aki Cultural Landscape – Macro Scale Document*. Northern Lights Heritage Services Inc.

Steinbring, J. 2010. *Rock Paintings in the Eastern Lake Winnipeg Watershed: With Attention to the Proposed Pimachiowin Aki World Heritage Area*. University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh.

### Other References

AANDC [Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada]. 2016. First Nation Profiles. Available at: <http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/index.aspx?lang=eng>.

Berkes, F., George, P., Preston, R., Turner, J., Hughes, A., Cummins, B., and Haugh, A. 1992. *Wildlife Harvests in the Mushkegowuk Region*. TASO Report, Second Series, No. 6. Hamilton, Ontario: McMaster University.

Borrini-Feyerabend, G., Kothari, A., and G. Oviedo. 2010. *Indigenous and Local Communities and Protected Areas: Towards Equity and Enhanced Conservation*. World Commission on Protected Areas.

Ceballos-Lascuráin, H. 1996. *Tourism, Ecotourism and Protected Areas*. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.

Davidson-Hunt, I.J., P. Peters and C. Burlando. 2009. *Beekahncheekahmeeng Ahneesheehnahbay Ohtahkeem (Pikangikum Cultural Landscape): Challenging the Traditional Concept of Cultural Landscape from an Aboriginal Perspective*. In Kristen Walker-Painemilla, Alisa Woofter, Anthony Rylands and Cassie Hughes (eds.) *Indigenous People and Conservation: From Rights to Resource Management*. Washington, D.C.: Conservation International.

Gilmore, Doug. 2010. Quoted in Pimachiowin Aki Ecosystem Description Workshop notes, May 11 and 12, 2010. Winnipeg: Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources.

Graham, J., Amos, B., and T. Plumptre. 2003. *Governance Principles for Protected Areas in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*. Prepared for the Fifth World Parks Congress, Durban, South Africa. Parks Canada and Canadian International Development Agency, Ottawa.

Hughes, A., Berkes, F., George, P., Preston, R., Turner, J., Chernishenko, J., and Cummins, B. 1993. *Mapping Wildlife Harvest Areas in The Mushkegowuk Region*. TASO Report, Second Series, No. 10. Hamilton, Ontario: McMaster University.

IUCN [International Union for Conservation of Nature]. 2003. *Governance Stream of the V<sup>th</sup> World Parks Congress*. ISBN: R62-375/2003 CDROM. Gland, Switzerland.

Miller, A.M. 2010. *Living with Boreal Forest Fires: Anishinaabe Perspectives on Disturbance and Collaborative Forestry Planning, Pikangikum First Nation, Northwestern Ontario*. PhD Thesis. Winnipeg: University of Manitoba.

Newman C., and D. Gilmore. 2007. *Bloodvein River Monitoring Report 07*. Prepared for Manitoba Sustainable Development, Woodland Caribou Provincial Park, and the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board.

NMEDC [Northern Manitoba Economic Development Commission]. 1992. *Northern Manitoba: A benchmark report*. Winnipeg: NMEDC.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. 2009. *Ontario Protected Areas Planning Manual*. Queen's Printer for Ontario, Peterborough.

Parks Canada. 2005. *Rideau Canal World Heritage Site Management Plan*.

Poplar River First Nation. 2009. *Above and Below Ground Carbon Inventory of Poplar River First Nation Traditional Territory*. Winnipeg: North/South Consultants and PDK Projects, Inc.

PRFN *et. al.* [Poplar River First Nation, Pauingassi First Nation, Little Grand Rapids First Nation, Pikangikum First Nation]. 2002. *Protected Areas and First Nation Resource Stewardship: A Cooperative Relationship Accord*.

State of Hawai'i, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2008. *Nomination of Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument for Inscription on the World Heritage List*. Honolulu, Hawai'i.

Taylor-Hollings, J. 2016. *"People Lived There a Long Time Ago": Archaeology, Ethnology, and Traditional Use of The Miskweyaabiziibi (Bloodvein River) in Northwestern Ontario*. (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta, AB: Edmonton.

Unknown. 2007. *Nomination of the Joggins Fossil Cliffs for Inscription on the World Heritage List*.

Wagner, M.W. 1985. *Domestic Harvesting Survey*. Winnipeg: Treaty and Aboriginal Rights Research Centre.



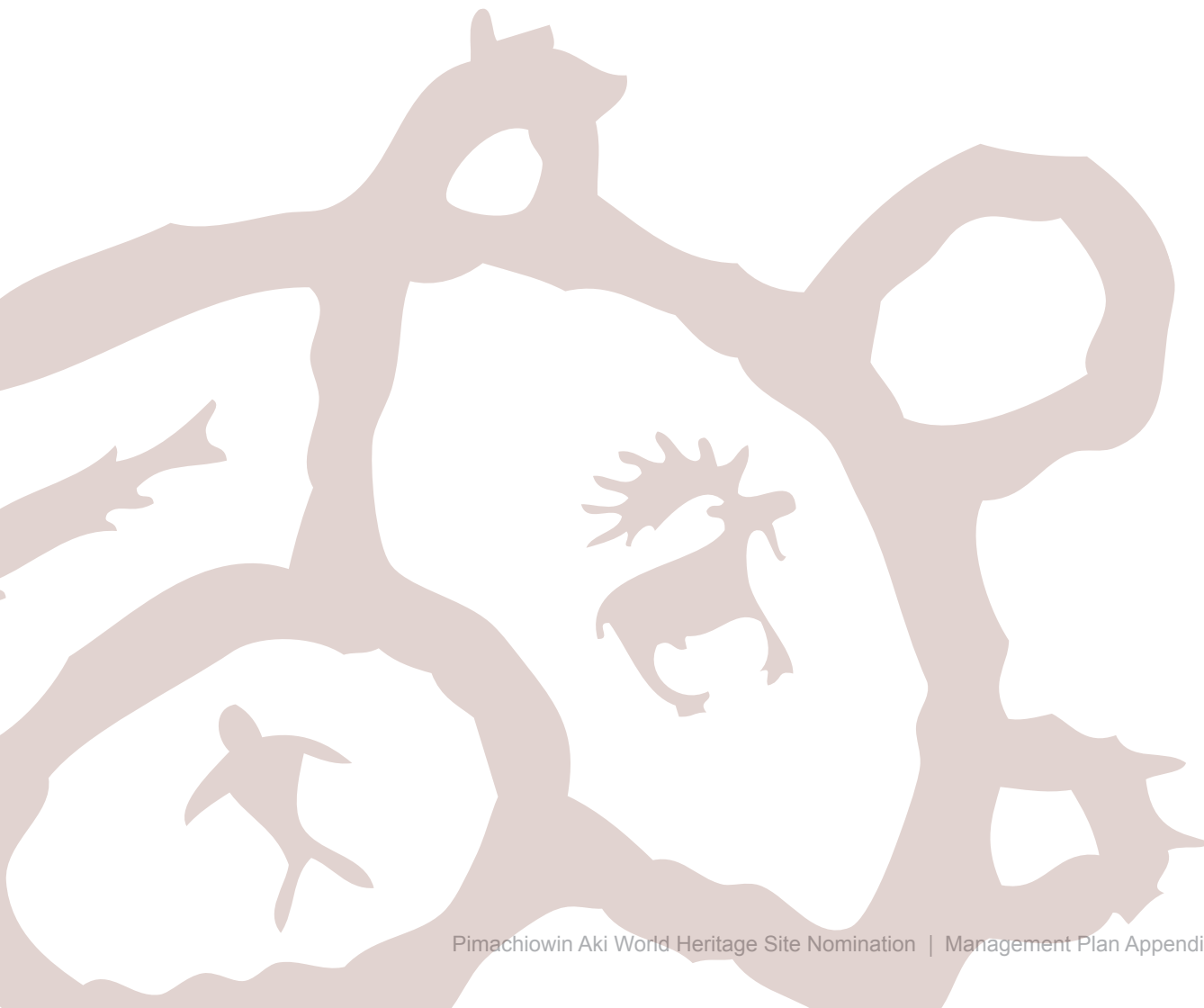
# Appendix I:

---

## Bloodvein Canadian Heritage River: Executive Summary of Monitoring Report '07

Excerpt from:

Newman C., and D. Gilmore. 2007. Bloodvein River Monitoring Report 07. Prepared for Manitoba Conservation, Woodland Caribou Provincial Park & the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board.



# Executive Summary

1

**T**he objective of the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) Monitoring Report for the Bloodvein River (Manitoba/Ontario) is to assess the current conditions of the natural, cultural, and recreational heritage values against the original nomination values identified in the CHRS Bloodvein River nomination documents. In 1984, the Government of Manitoba nominated its 200 km segment of the Bloodvein River to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System. Two years later, Ontario nominated its segment of the Bloodvein River to the Canadian Heritage River System, thereby recognizing the entire length of the Bloodvein River from Peisk Lake in Ontario to Meekisiwi Rapids east of Lake Winnipeg in Manitoba. Working together, the Governments of Manitoba and Ontario strive to promote, conserve, and manage the river through provincial and inter-provincial conservation and management efforts.

This Monitoring Report covers the period 1998 to 2007.

There have been no significant changes or threats to the natural heritage values for which the river was nominated. The 2007 management plan for Woodland Caribou Provincial Park and the upcoming management plan for Atikaki Provincial Park, as well as a proposal for a Manitoba-Ontario Interprovincial Wilderness Area will positively contribute to additional promotion, preservation and management of the Bloodvein River.

There have been no significant changes or threats to the cultural heritage values for which the river was nominated. The Bloodvein River and surrounding environment are included in a UNESCO World Heritage Site nomination bid led by local First Nations and the Governments of Manitoba and Ontario. This will positively contribute to additional promotion, preservation, and management of Bloodvein River cultural heritage values.

There have been changes to some recreational heritage values for which the river was nominated. In general the changes relate to reducing mechanized travel and land occupations that negatively impact on the wilderness experience. Access to the river was improved at the headwaters. Non-mechanized recreational use of the river increased.

There were no changes to the river integrity values except for the removal of several commercial outcamps in Manitoba as a means of

improving the wilderness canoeing experience along the river.

Manitoba Conservation and the Ministry of Natural Resources are making continuous efforts to enhance and preserve river integrity and heritage values for which the river was nominated, thereby promoting a clean, wilderness experience for travelers and a sustainable environment for natural and cultural elements. The following significant actions have been taken:

- The number of outcamps and boat caches have been reduced.
- All river trip segments are shown as canoe routes on the Atikaki Park map published and made available for public distribution by Manitoba Conservation.
- A study of existing campsites along the western segment of the river was conducted.
- Portages within the western segment of the river have not been improved or signed by Manitoba conservation in order to maintain a primitive-wilderness condition.
- The upper reaches of the Bloodvein River have been added to Woodland Caribou Provincial Park to complete the protection of this important Canadian waterway.
- Parts of the backshore of the Bloodvein River corridor have been protected in a series of nature reserve zones.
- A project to develop designated campsites along the Ontario portion of the river is underway. This project includes a cultural research partnership with area First Nations. The resulting campsites will be located so as to avoid conflict with significant caribou calving or nursery areas, archaeological and cultural sites.
- A road access point has been established at Lund Lake providing more direct access to the headwaters of the Bloodvein River.
- Air access has been removed from the Bloodvein River except for landings permitted at Lower Artery Lake and at tourism facilities.
- Canoe route map for the Ontario portion identifies the location of portages and provides information on backcountry etiquette.
- Nurturing the development of a cultural tourism opportunity for First Nations as part of the economic renewal of their communities.

Based on the findings of this monitoring report the Bloodvein River is worthy of continued designation as a river of national significance within the Canadian Heritage Rivers System.

