

# Biophysical environment Valued components assessed Fish and Fish Habitat Vegetation and Wetlands Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Traditional Land and Resource Use

# Why traditional land and resource use (TLRU)? Potential adverse effects to traditional activities, practices, sites, areas, and resources that are of importance to First Nation and Metis

## Lessons learned

- Traditional knowledge enhances understanding of species and resources assessed by other VCs.
- TLRU may occur near the Project, even if not specifically identified by First Nations and Metis.



4

TLRU presentation roadmap

Overview What We Heard What We Assessed Reindings Mitigation, Monitoring, and Follow-up Conclusions



- Plant harvesting for food, medicine, and cultural purposes
- Hunting and trapping for food, economic, and cultural purposes
- Trails and travelways such as trail systems, waterways, landmarks
- Cultural sites:
  - burial sites,
  - sacred sites,
  - spiritual sites, and
  - sacred spaces.



6

3

### Assessment boundaries

- Spatial based on: wildlife LAA and RAA
- Temporal based on:
  - Current use
  - Oral tradition
  - Future availability of and access to lands and resources



7

### The First Nation & Metis Engagement Process

- Manitoba Hydro heard and recorded Project concerns, constraints, and opportunities from First Nations and Metis.
- Manitoba Hydro received information regarding existing conditions was incorporated into relevant VC sections from First Nations and Metis.

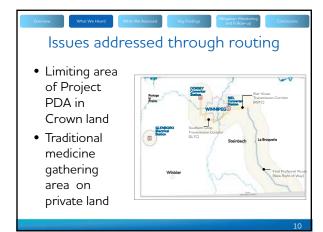
8

### The First Nation & Metis Engagement Process

Potential project concerns shared during preliminary routing discussions:

- exercise of Aboriginal and Treaty rights
- historical use areas
- harvesting berries and plants
- gathering places and burial sites, sacred and sensitive areas
- traditional practices in sacred areas
- pressure on TLE interests
- Medicine Line burials

0



Self-directed studies

Prior to EIS submission

Black River, Long Plain, and Swan Lake First Nations

Peguis First Nation

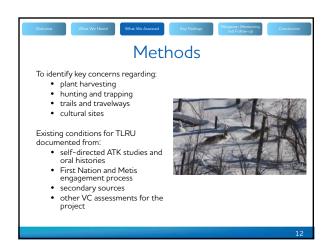
Roseau River Anishinabe First Nation

Sagkeeng First Nation

Following EIS submission

Dakota Plains Wahpeton First Nation

Metis Land Use and Occupancy Study



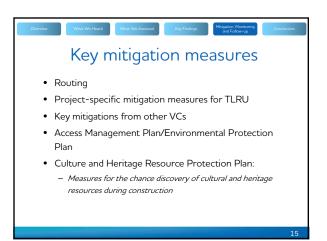
# Key findings First Nations and Metis: • harvest native plants for food, medicinal, and cultural purposes throughout the RAA. • harvest a variety of big game, small mammals, birds, and waterfowl throughout the RAA

Key findings

First Nations and Metis:

Continue to use longestablished trails and travelways that connect communities, harvesting areas, and gathering places in a network of traditional use and cultural patterns.

Report cultural sites and areas in the RAA.



# Monitoring and follow-up

- Manitoba Hydro will continue to engage First Nations and Metis including:
  - Discussions regarding proposed mitigation measures
  - Consideration of new mitigation measures recommended by First Nations and Metis throughout the engagement process

16

# Residual effects on plant harvesting

- Change to availability of plants gathered for food, medicine, and cultural purposes
  - loss of plants
  - reduced vigour
  - reduced abundance
- Change in access to plant gathering sites
- Altered experience of plant gathering



17

# Residual effects on hunting and trapping

- Change to availability of resources for hunting and trapping
- Change in access to hunting and trapping sites
- Altered experience of hunting and trapping



18

## Residual effects on trails & travelways

- Change in availability of and access to trails and travelways
- Altered experience of travel for traditional purposes



19

### Residual effects on cultural sites

- Disrupt or reduce use of sites of cultural, spiritual or sacred value
- Altered experience of traditional activities at these sites



20

## Summary of project effects on TLRU

- Most plant harvesting, hunting and trapping, travelways and cultural sites are outside the LAA
- With mitigation, the effects on TLRU are low to moderate, extending from the PDA to the LAA
- The area of Crown land in the PDA is limited to 752 ha
- After construction, access to TLRU sites on Crown lands within the Project easement will be unrestricted except during maintenance activities

21