



CANADA FOUNDATION FOR INNOVATION

MSIF Workshop Panel 2

Community outreach and engagement /
Sensibilisation et engagement de la communauté

Moderator: Janet Dancey, Director, CCTG
Pauline Gerrard, Deputy Director, IISD-ELA
Georgina Lloyd, Assistant Deputy Minister, CIRNAC / RCAANC
Daniela Loock, Director, Corporate Service, ONC

November 2, 2023



IISD EXPERIMENTAL LAKES AREA

Community Engagement Experiences

Pauline Gerrard
Deputy Director

Land Acknowledgement

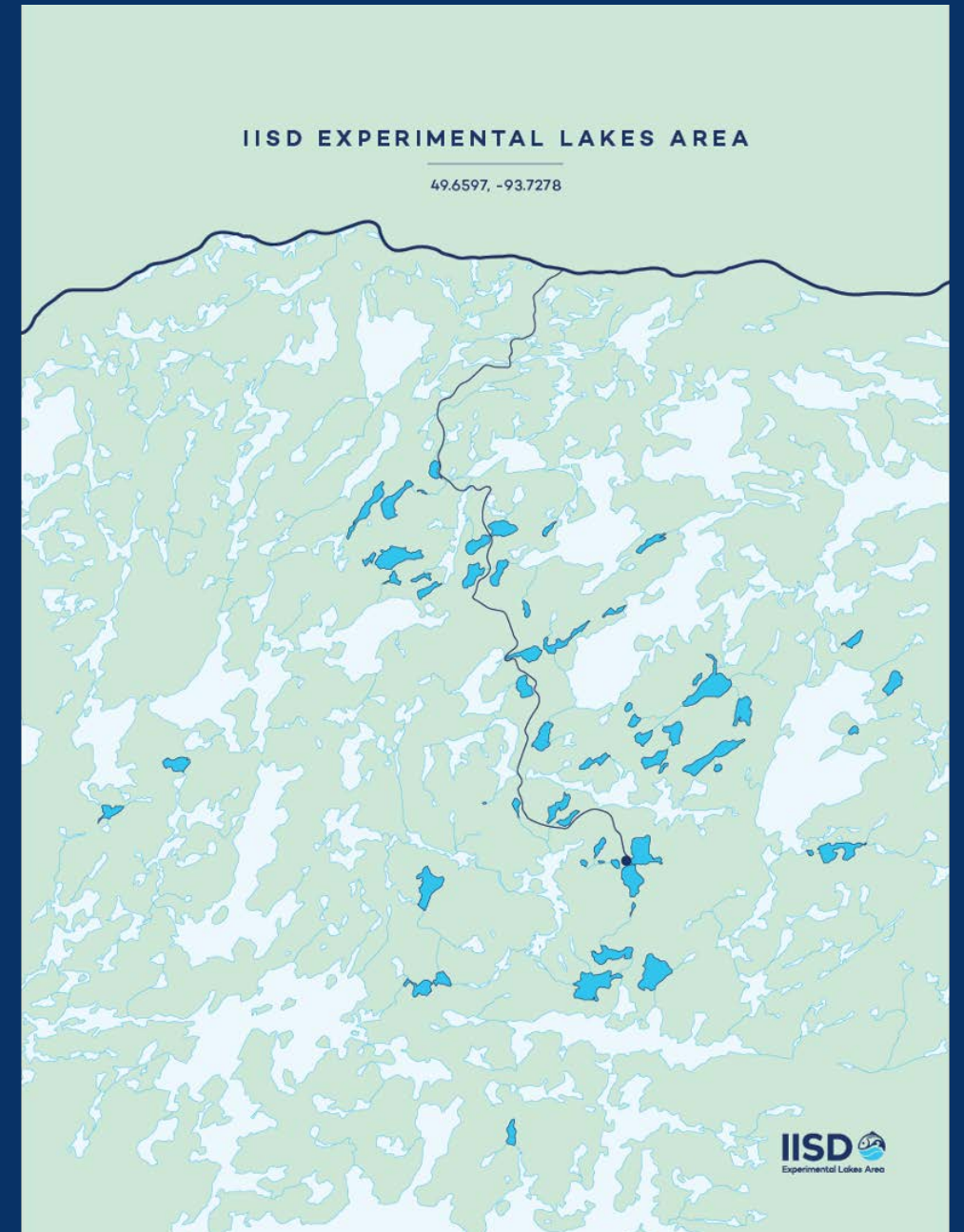
The IISD-ELA head office is located in Treaty 1 traditional lands of Anishinaabeg, Cree, Ojibwe-Cree, Dakota, and Dene peoples, and on the homeland of the Métis nation.

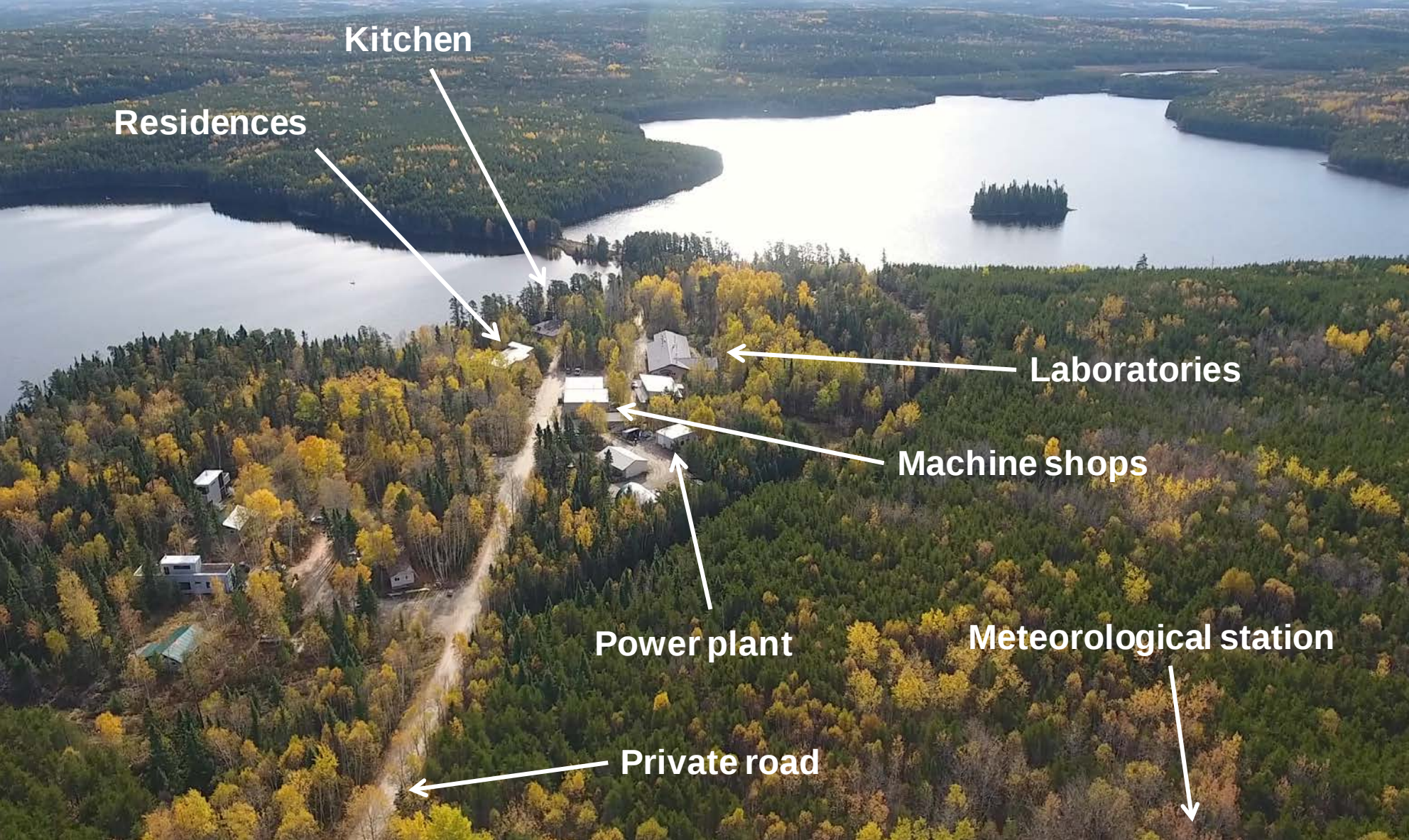
The IISD-ELA research station is located in Treaty 3 traditional territory of the Anishinaabe Nation and homeland of the Métis nation.



We respect the Treaties that were made on these territories, and we dedicate ourselves to move forward in partnership with Indigenous communities in a spirit of reconciliation and collaboration.

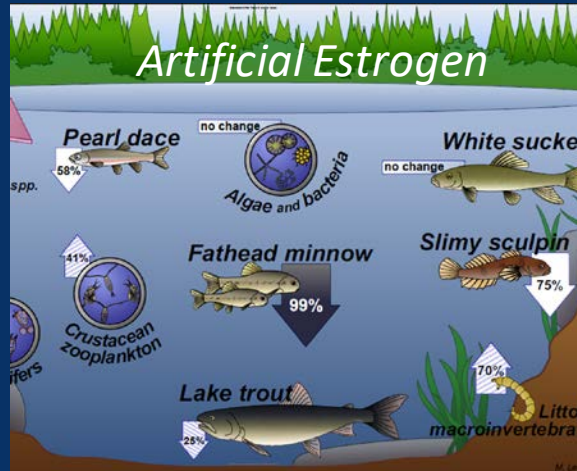
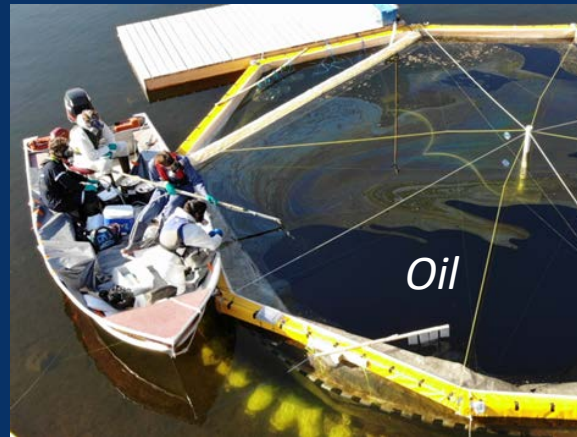
The IISD-Experimental Lakes Area





Ecosystem science to improve our understanding of human impacts on freshwater systems

55 Years of Ecosystem Science





IISD-ELA Education and Indigenous Relations

- Educate and inspire the next generation of freshwater enthusiasts
- Build meaningful relationships with Indigenous People and Communities to respect and protect the land and water and learn from one another

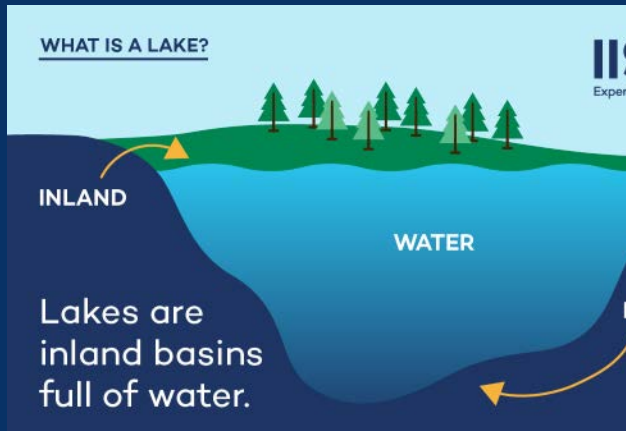


Why do we do it?



- The IISD-ELA research station is in Treaty #3, the Traditional Territory of the Anishinaabe Nation and homeland of the Métis Nation – we have many communities who are neighbors, and we believe strongly that our work needs to be addressing their needs.
- The land-based field work that we do has the potential to inspire!
- Research has shown that there is a direct connection between legitimacy and policy impact. Studies that are designed to consider the points of view of multiple stakeholders leads to stronger policy impact and change.





What we have learned

- Translating the science is key and valuable for everyone
- Move from “engagement” to “relationship building”
- Everyone likes to get muddy (or at least remembers when they do!)
- Bringing together Indigenous and Western Science leads to unexpected outcomes

THANK YOU!

FOLLOW US!

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INSTAGRAM @IISD_ELA

FACEBOOK @ExperimentalLakes

Sign up for our quarterly newsletter <http://bit.ly/elanews>

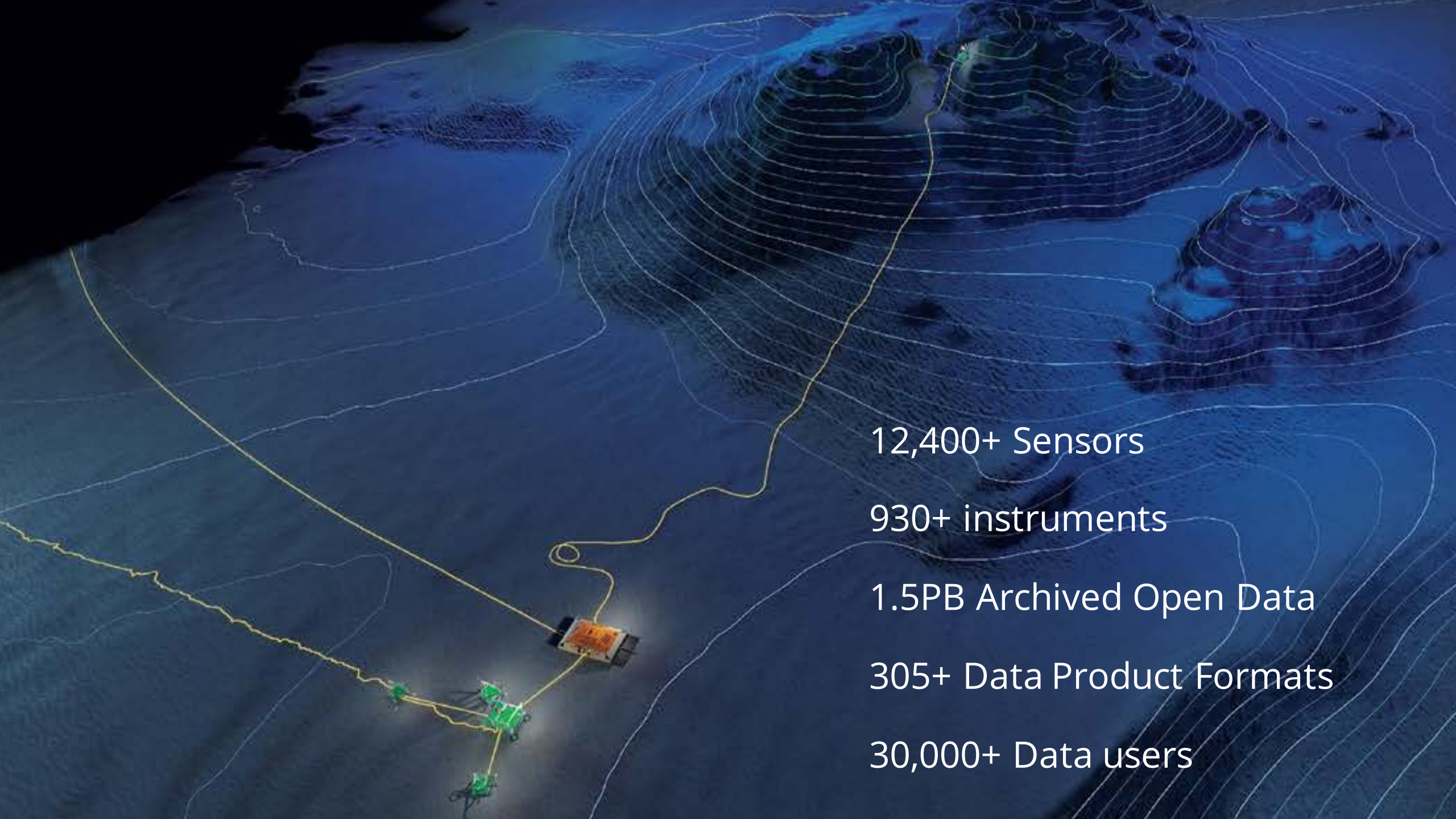
Outreach & Community Engagement Ocean Networks Canada

Daniela Loock
Director, Corporate Services

Major Science Initiatives Workshop | 2 Nov 2023

A wide-angle photograph of a sunset over a large body of water. The sky is filled with dark, heavy clouds, with a bright orange and yellow glow from the setting sun breaking through near the horizon. The sun's reflection is visible on the water's surface. In the foreground, on the right side, several tall, dark wooden totem poles stand vertically, their intricate carvings silhouetted against the bright sky. The ground in the foreground is covered in a thin layer of snow. In the distance, a small island or headland is visible on the water, and more land is visible on the far shore under the colorful sky.

Land and Sea Acknowledgement



12,400+ Sensors

930+ instruments

1.5PB Archived Open Data

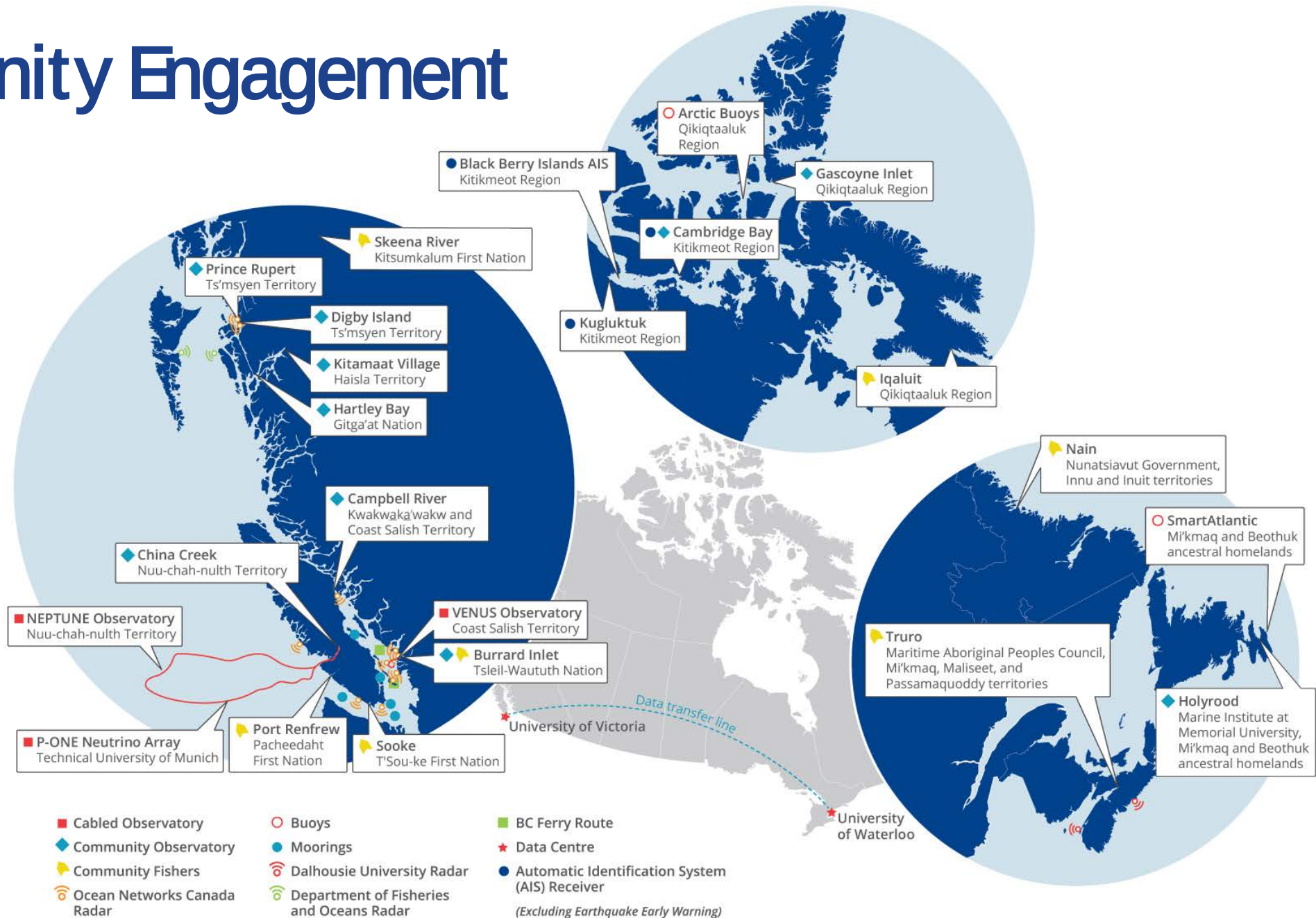
305+ Data Product Formats

30,000+ Data users

Ocean Intelligence for Science, Society and Industry



Community Engagement



Motivation for Outreach and Community Engagement

- Foster ocean equity and knowledge
- Enhance capacity for stewards and guardians
- Inspire youth
- Strengthen connections between Indigenous knowledge systems and science
- Support community-led projects



Outreach and Community Engagement

- 1 Community Fishers Program - Adult
- 2 Youth Science Ambassador Program – Early Career
- 3 Youth Programs – K-12

1 Community Fishers Program

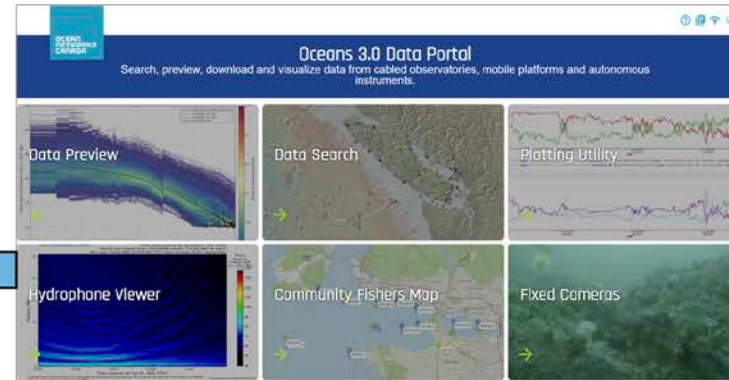
Training & Sample Planning

Project Design



Data Collection & Ongoing Support

Data Use & Understanding



Data Management & Access

Community Fishers Training Program

Microcredit course offered through University of Victoria Continuing Studies and the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)



Sharing Knowledge In Meaningful Ways – Story Maps

Meet the crew:

This research project was only successful due to the team based in Iqaluit who went out in all weather conditions to collect this data. We asked team members to speak on their involvement in the project and research:



Alex Flaherty

Alex Flaherty (Polar Outfitting), who has coordinated community members' efforts throughout the project, commented on how, "research has always been a key interest. Research is important for everyone", and that Inuit involvement in this kind of project is important, "as our climate is changing, we need more research"



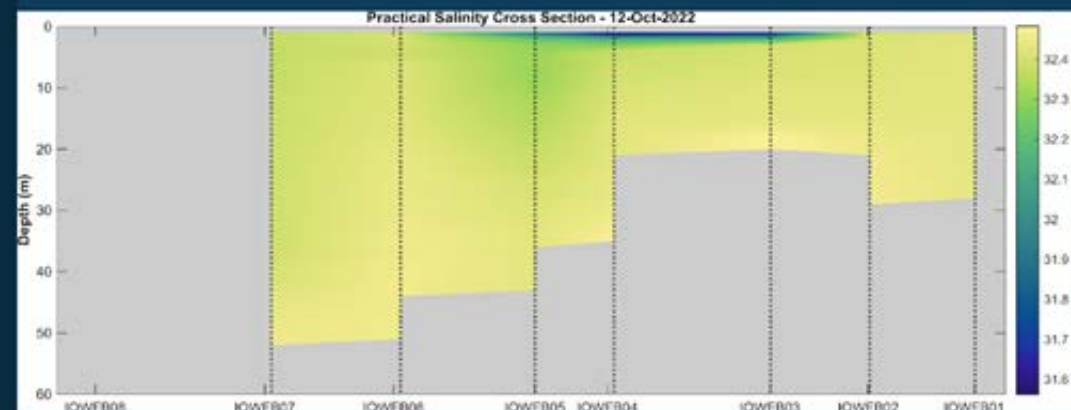
Sampling crew feedback:

What do you think has been the biggest success or favourite part of the Community Fishers program?

- "Friendship and new partnerships" - Alex Flaherty,
- "Getting out with team training and sampling and working with a good group of people" - Harley Veevee
- "Going out with the crew [and] very interesting work" - Noah Alookie

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2 Youth Science Ambassadors

Local Observations – Global Connections

- Part-time employment for early career people from coastal communities
- Connecting Indigenous knowledge with ocean science & data
- Training in ocean science, data science, communications, and education
- Collaborations with local educators and community knowledge holders



Youth Science Ambassadors

Local Observations – Global Connections



2016 – Cambridge Bay, NU



2022 – UN Ocean Conference, Lisbon

3 Youth Programs

Increase diversity of voices in science, technology, engineering and math

- Develop and deliver learning resources which bring together ocean science, Indigenous knowledge, and data exploration
- Collaborate with educators and community knowledge holders



119
Schools

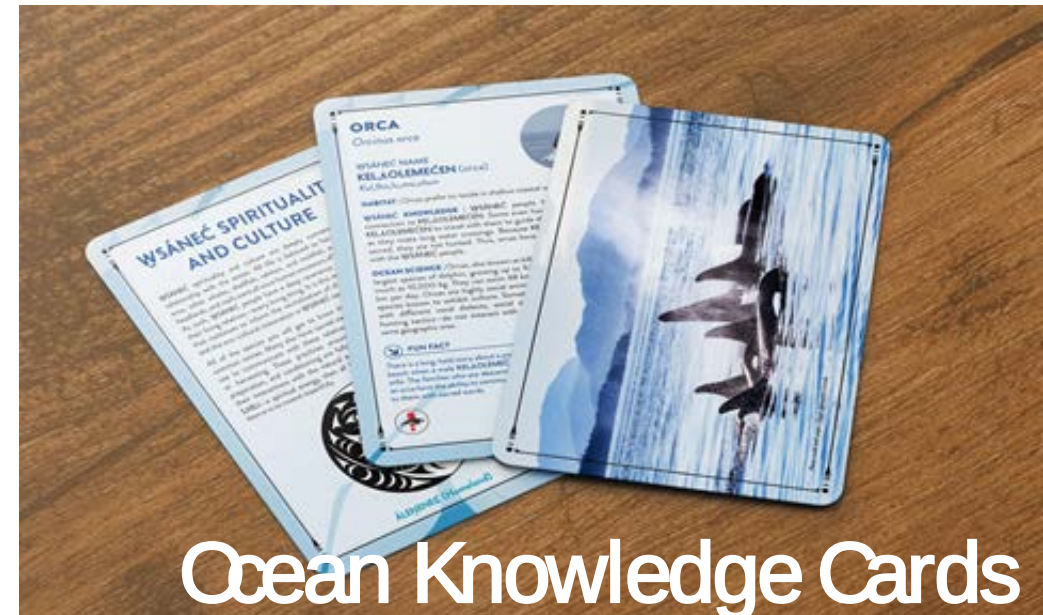


768
Educators



9,167
Youth (3,711
Indigenous)

Campbell River, BC



IMIE

Organizational commitment to meaningful community engagement

- Support equitable access to our facilities, data, and data products
- Develop & nurture partnerships

How do we measure success?

- Inform policy and decision-making
- Counting engagements is not sufficient to gain insights to impact



Thank You

Ocean Networks Canada is funded by the Canada Foundation for Innovation, the Government of Canada, the Government of British Columbia, the University of Victoria and many others.



Crown-Indigenous Relations
and Northern Affairs Canada

Relations Couronne-Autochtones
et Affaires du Nord Canada

Northern and Indigenous engagement

Georgina Lloyd,
Northern Affairs Organization
November 2023 CFI



Canada

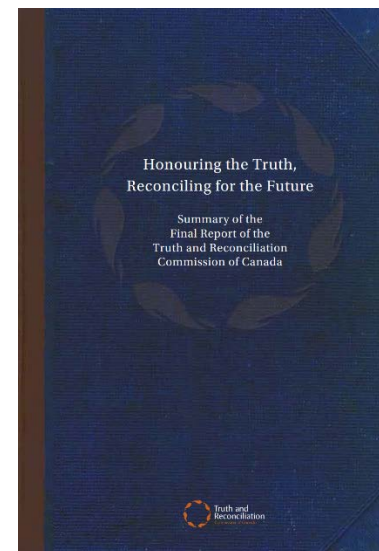
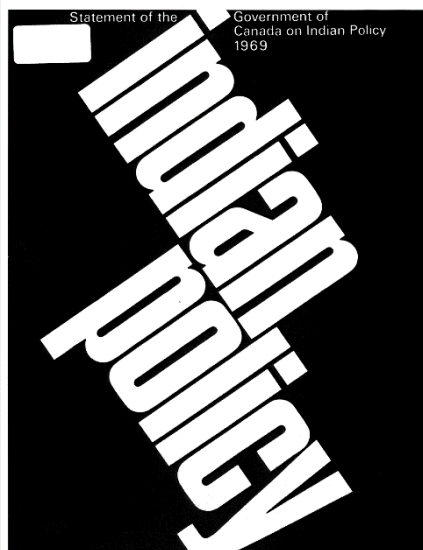
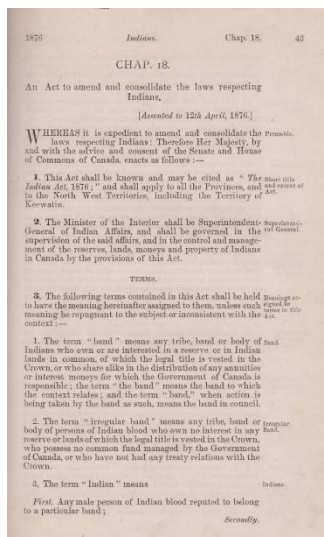


Historical Crown-Indigenous Relations

- Indigenous Peoples experienced colonialism and the imposition of government power, which denied rights, aimed to assimilate and disrupted traditional ways of life
- Legislation, policies, and practices of the Crown have marginalized First Nations, Inuit and Metis Peoples with lasting impacts
- Must have Truth before Reconciliation: anything less will perpetuate the harms of that history

“Reconciliation is an ongoing process through which Indigenous peoples and the Crown work cooperatively to establish and maintain a mutually respectful framework for living together, with a view to fostering strong, healthy, and sustainable Indigenous nations within a strong Canada.”

– Principles Respecting the
Government of Canada’s
Relationship with Indigenous
Peoples





Indigenous Peoples and the context of the Canadian Constitution

Indian Act

- The Indian Act pertains to people with Indian Status; it does not directly reference non-status First Nations people, the Métis or Inuit. First introduced in 1876, the Act subsumed a number of colonial laws that aimed to eliminate First Nations culture in favour of assimilation
- Concerns issues of registration, governance, reserves, lands, wills and guardianship, taxation and trade, schools etc.

Other related governance mechanisms:

- Self Government and Modern Treaty agreements
- Sectoral Self Government Agreements and other Jurisdictional Agreements (C-92 CFS Act)
- Recognition of Indigenous Rights and Self Determination Agreements
- CIRNAC Act: Canada's role in the North and relationship with Territories

CANADIAN CONSTITUTION

- With the patriation of Canada's constitution, the *BNA 1867* became the *Constitution Act, 1982*
- *The Indian Act* section 91(24) remained, and Section 35 of the Constitution was added
- Section 35 states that existing Aboriginal and treaty rights of Indigenous Peoples are **recognized and affirmed** and clarifies that that Indigenous Peoples includes First Nations, Inuit and Métis

UNDRIP

- The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is an international instrument that is about the respect and recognition of the human rights of Indigenous peoples
- On June 21, 2021, Bill C-15, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* received Royal Assent and came into force in Canada. This Act provides a roadmap for the Government of Canada and First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples to work together to implement the Declaration based on lasting reconciliation, healing, and cooperative relations.





What is Section 35?

- Section 35 of *The Constitution Act, 1982* **recognizes and affirms existing** Aboriginal rights. Aboriginal rights have been the topic of much debate and have been defined over time through Supreme Court cases such as *R. v. Calder* and *R. v. Sparrow* and *Haida Nation v. BC* and *Daniels v. Canada*
- Aboriginal rights have been interpreted to include a range of cultural, social, political, and economic rights including the right to land, to fish, to hunt, to practice one's own culture, to establish treaties and an **inherent right** to self-government
- The process of defining rights through the courts systems and tribunals has **not advanced the Crown-Indigenous relationship**

“The Government of Canada recognizes that it must uphold the **honour of the Crown**, which requires the federal government and its departments, agencies, and officials to act with honour, integrity, good faith, and fairness in all of its dealings with Indigenous peoples.”

– Principles Respecting the Government of Canada's Relationship with Indigenous Peoples





Meeting Obligations in Practice

- The common law **duty to consult** and accommodate is an important part of the federal government's activities, including for regulatory project approvals, licensing and authorization of permits, operational decisions, policy development, negotiations and more
 - The regulatory and permitting process across the North is guided by a **co-management** structure
- **Canada's Collaborative Modern Treaty Implementation Policy** confirms a whole-of-government approach to implementing modern treaties and defines the roles and responsibilities
- The **Inuit Nunangat Policy** provides a guide in the design, development and delivery of all new federal policies, programs, services and initiatives that apply in Inuit Nunangat including programs of general application
- The **Arctic and Northern Policy Framework** is a co-developed roadmap of a shared vision for the future where Northern and Arctic are thriving, strong and safe.





Good Practices for Meaningful engagement



Understanding histories, claims, agreements, assertions and self-determination objectives



Engaging at the local level using relevant engagement tools and where possible provide training and employment opportunities



Respectful of and tailored to the uniqueness of First Nations, Inuit and Metis and Northern communities



Acknowledging and addressing systemic racism and bias



Carried out in timely, responsive, transparent manner that is accessible, flexible and built on principles of good faith (i.e. translation, capacity funding etc.)



Valuing Indigenous Knowledge Systems



Acknowledging your mandate and level of cultural competency

