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

INNOVATION
Canada Foundation for Innovation
Fondation canadienne pour l'innovation

IISD EXPERIMENTAL LAKES AREA

Community Engagement Experiences

Pauline Gerrard
Deputy Director

IISD Experimental Lakes Area

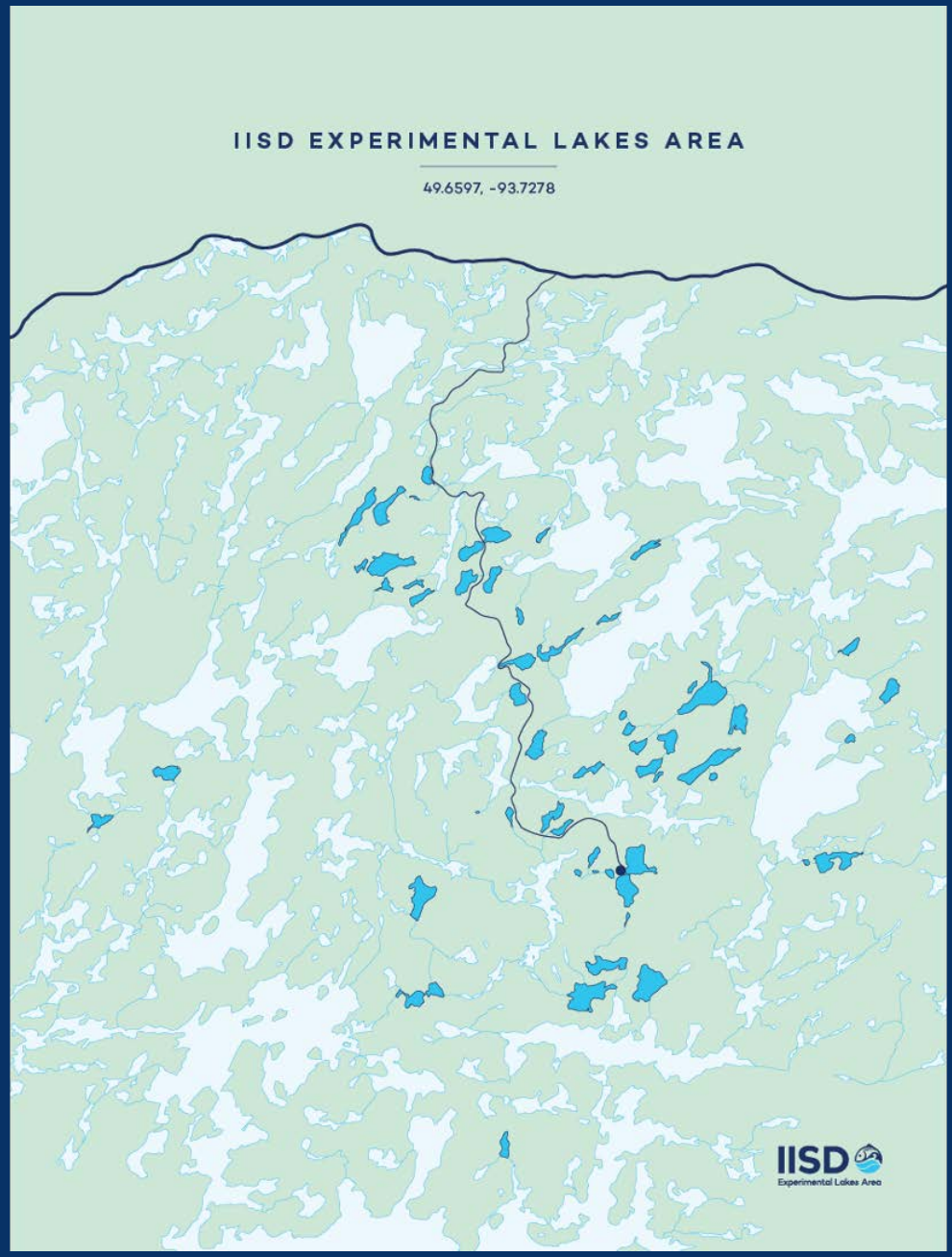
Land Acknowledgement

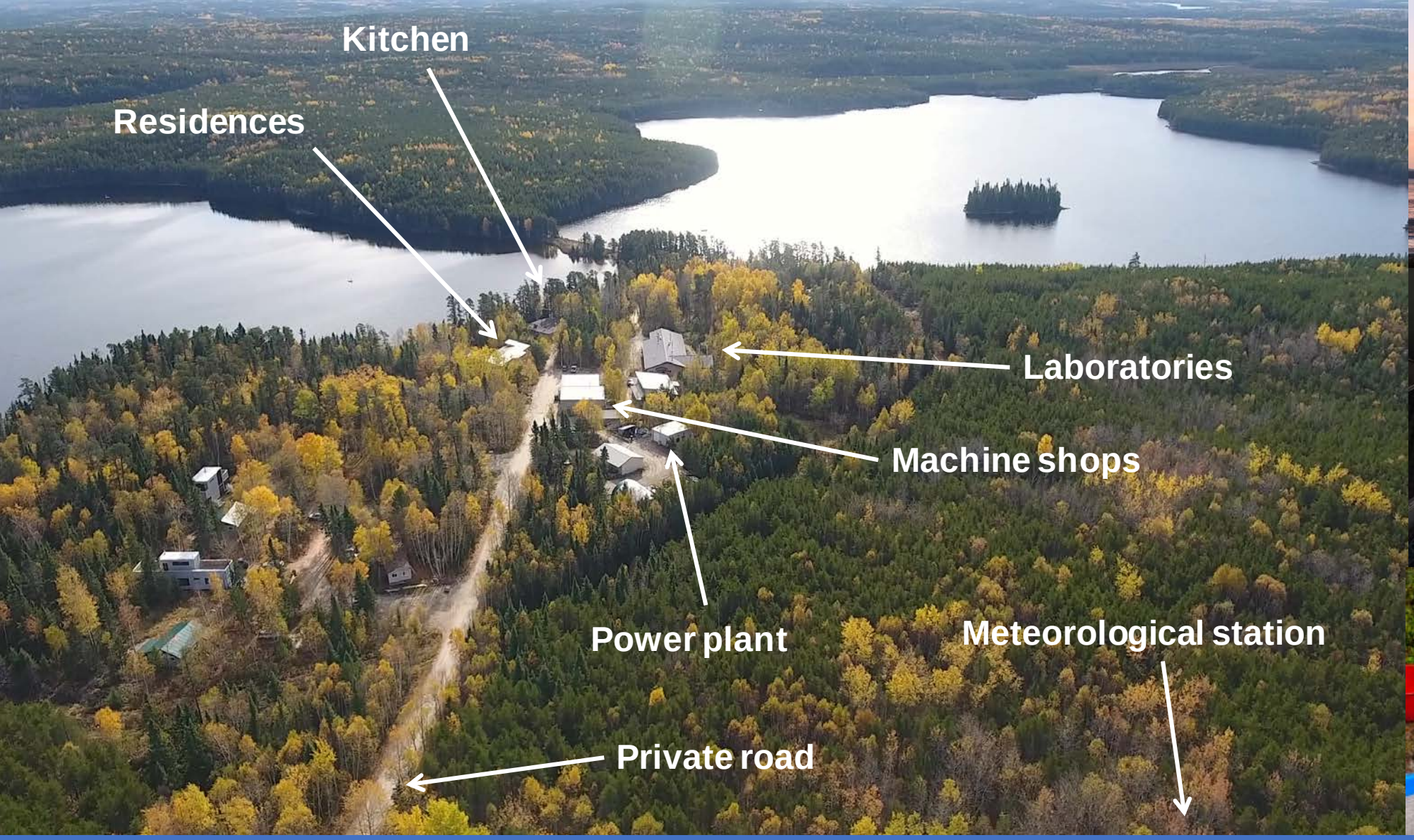
The IISD-ELA head office is located in Treaty 1 traditional lands of Anishinaabeg, Cree, Ojibwe-Cree, Dakota, and Dene peoples, and on the homeland of the Métis nation.

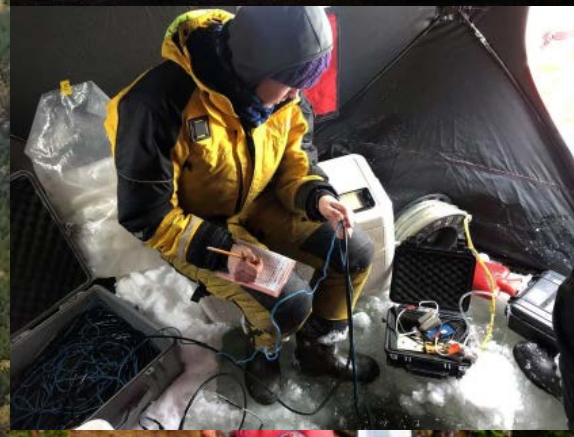
The IISD-ELA research station is located in Treaty 3 traditional territory of the Anishinaabe Nation and homeland of the Métis nation.

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

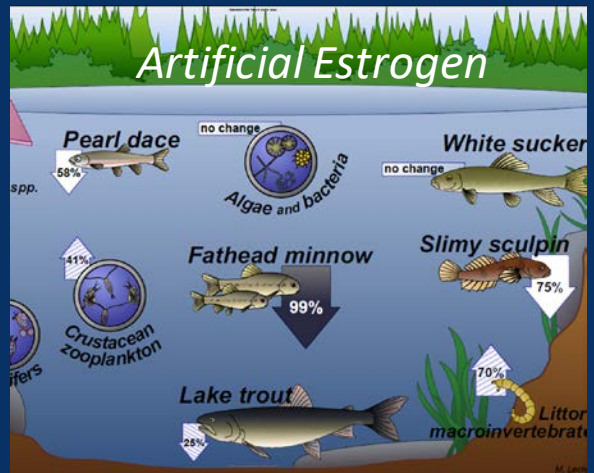


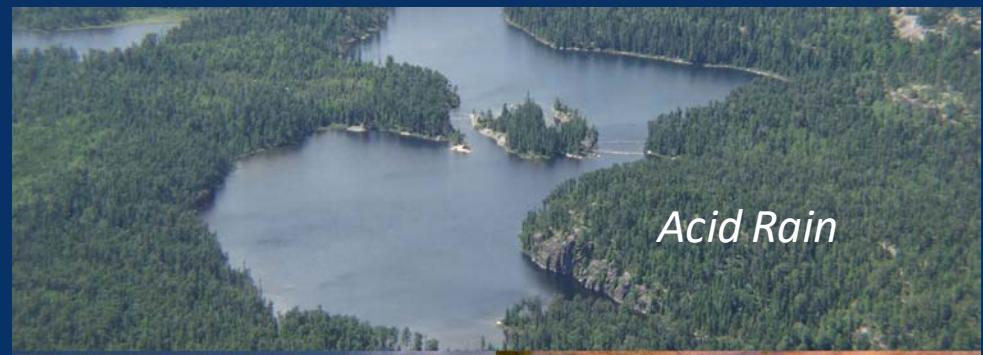




Ecosystem science to improve our understanding of human impacts on freshwater systems

55 Years of Ecosystem Science





IISD-ELA Education and Indigenous Relations

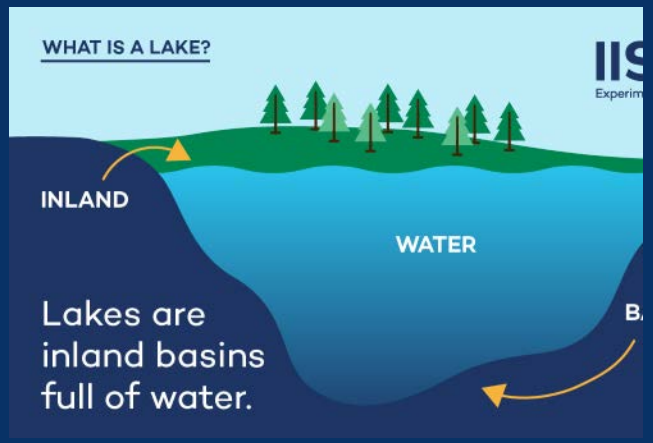
- Educate and inspire the next generation of freshwater enthusiasts
- Build meaningful relationships with Indigenous People and Communities to respect and protect the land and water and learn from one another

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!

www.iisd.org/ela
TWITTER @IISD_ELA
INSTAGRAM @IISD_ELA
FACEBOOK @ExperimentalLakes
Sign up for our quarterly newsletter http://bit.ly/elanews

OCEAN NETWORKS CANADA

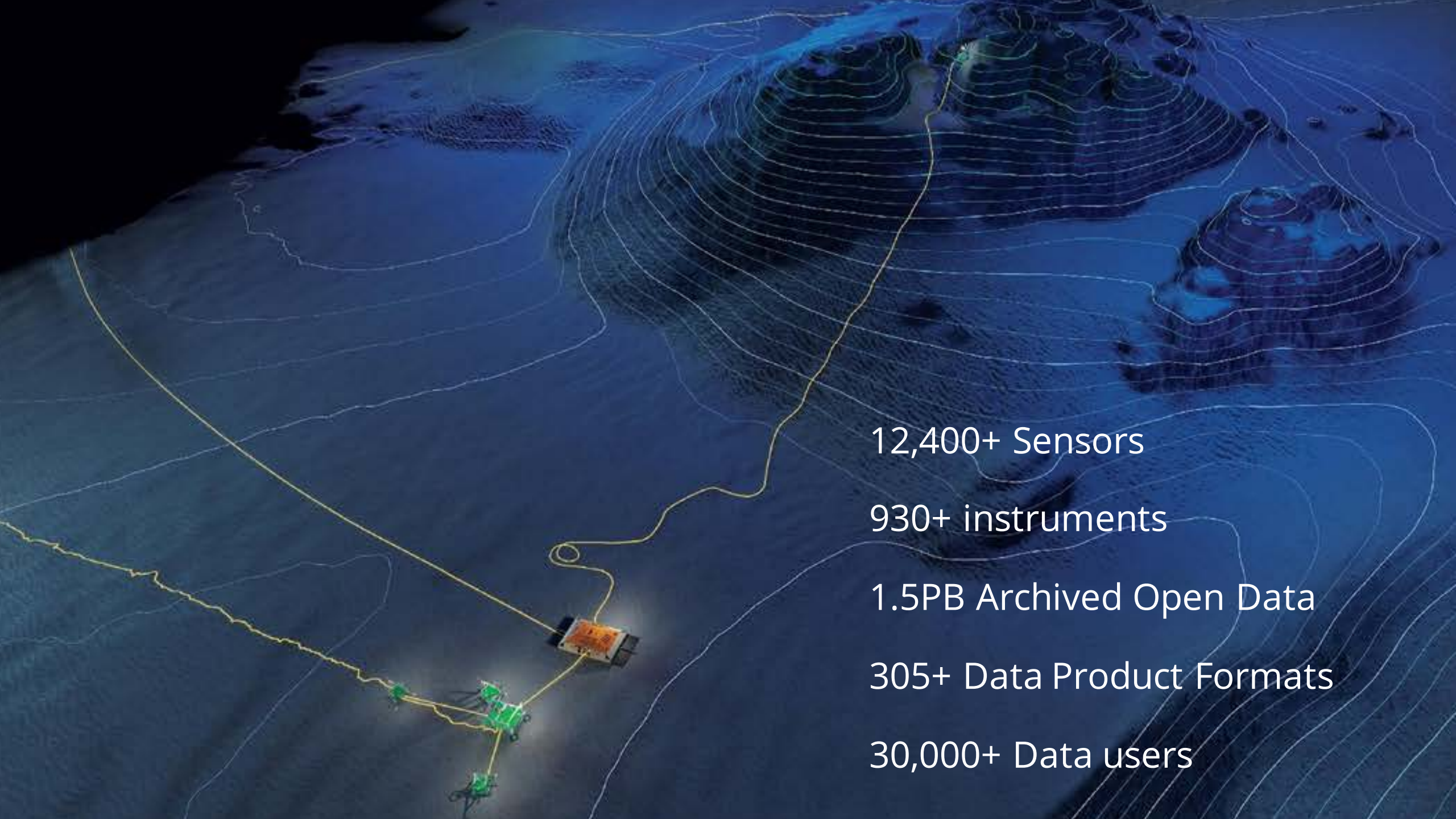
Outreach & Community Engagement Ocean Networks Canada

Daniela Loock
Director, Corporate Services

Major Science Initiatives Workshop | 2 Nov 2023

A UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA INITIATIVE

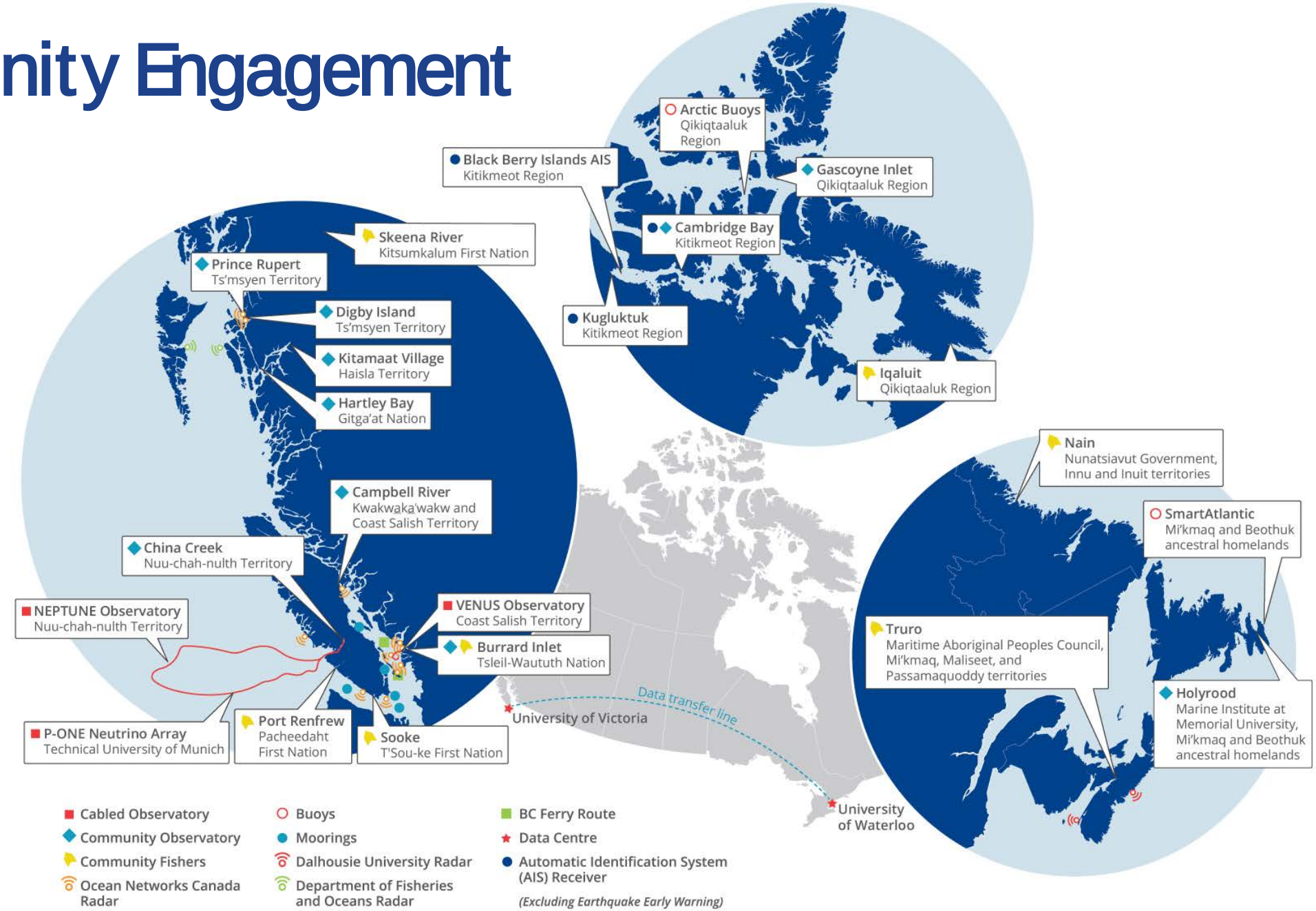
Land and Sea Acknowledgement


12,400+ Sensors
930+ instruments
1.5PB Archived Open Data
305+ Data Product Formats
30,000+ Data users

OCEAN NETWORKS CANADA

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

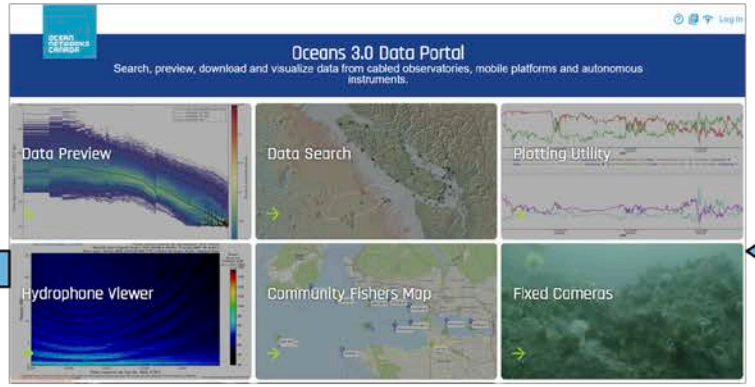
1. Community Fishers Program - Adult
2. Youth Science Ambassador Program – Early Career
3. Youth Programs – K-12

1 Community Fishers Program

Project Design

Training & Sample Planning

Data Collection & Ongoing Support



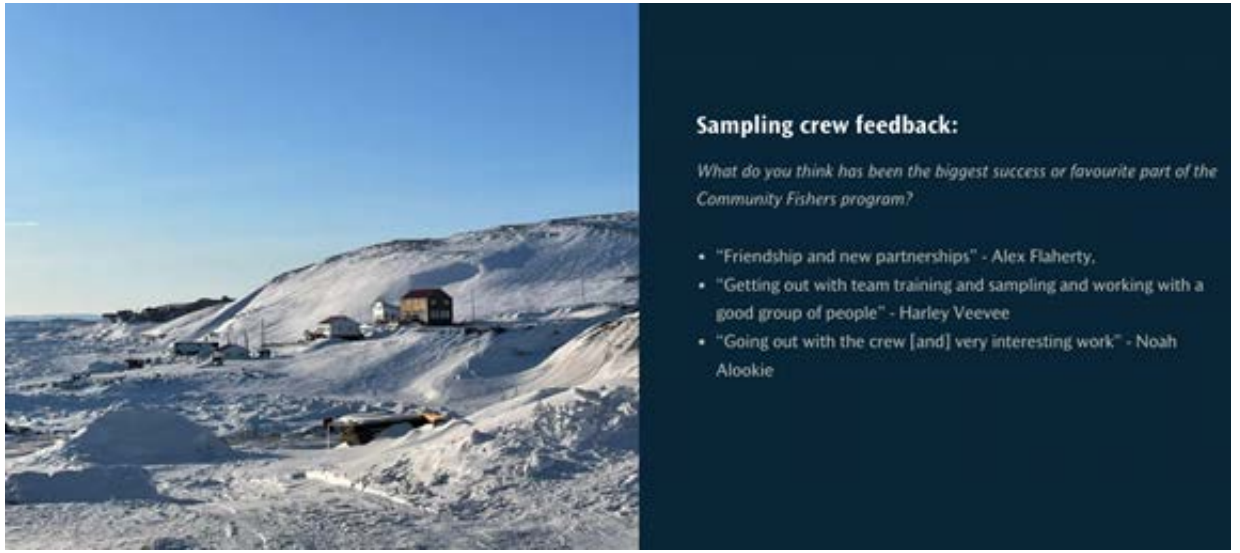
Data Management & Access

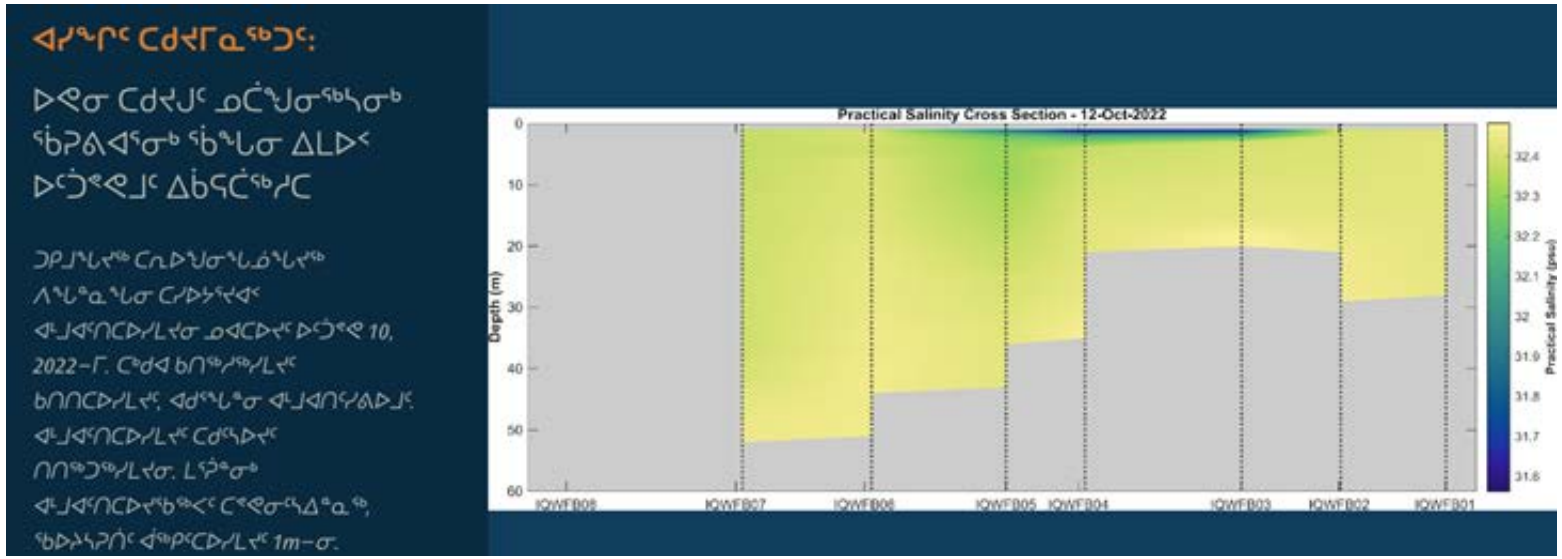
Data Use & Understanding

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





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

NSERC CRSNG PromoScience

3 Youth Programs

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

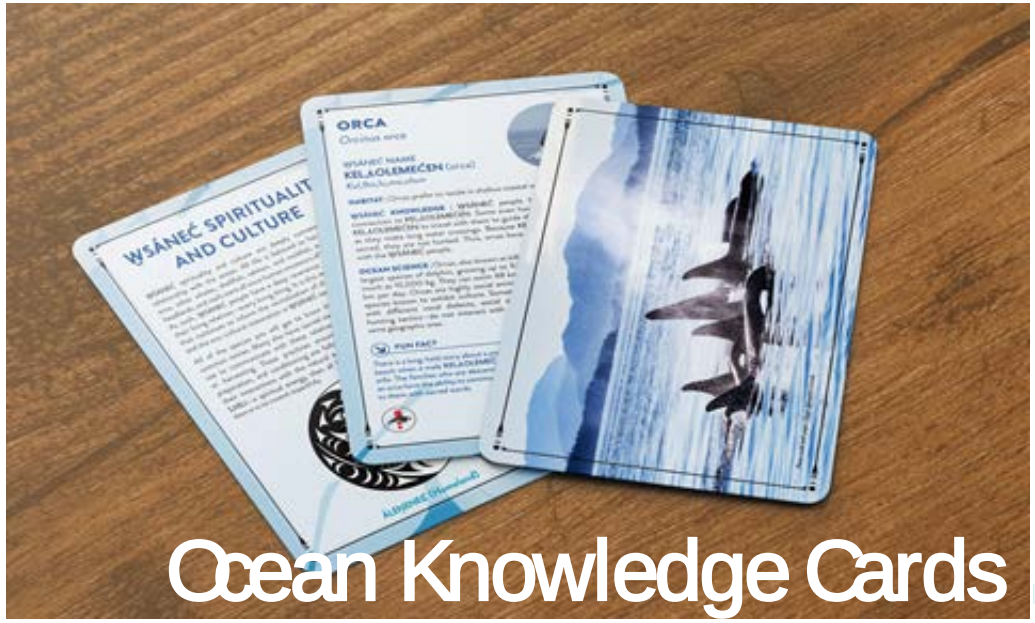
- Develop and deliver learning resources which bring together ocean science, Indigenous knowledge, and data exploration
- Collaborate with educators and community knowledge holders

#OceanDecade Challenge
2021-2030
OCEAN NETWORKS CANADA

119 Schools

768 Educators

9,167 Youth (3,711 Indigenous)



OCEAN NETWORKS CANADA

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

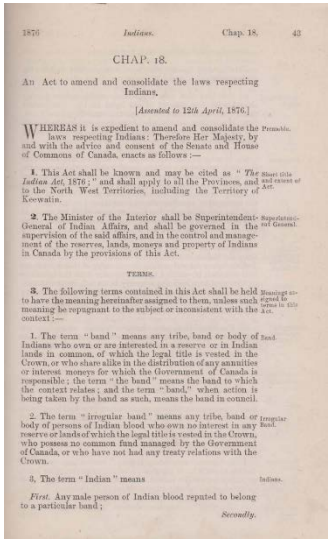
Georgina Lloyd,
Northern Affairs Organization
November 2023 CFI

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**



1876 *Indians.* Chap. 18. 43

CHAP. 18.

An Act to amend and consolidate the laws respecting Indians.

[*Assented to 12th April*, 1876.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the laws respecting Indians: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. This Act shall be known and may be cited as "*The Indian Act*, 1876;" and shall apply to all the Provinces, and to the North West Territories, including the Territory of Keewatin.

Short title and extent of Act.

2. The Minister of the Interior shall be Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and shall be governed in the supervision of the said affairs, and in the control and management of the reserves, lands, moneys and property of Indians in Canada by the provisions of this Act.

Superintendent-General.

TERMS.

3. The following terms contained in this Act shall be held to have the meaning hereinafter assigned to them, unless such meaning be repugnant to the subject or inconsistent with the context:—

Meanings assigned to terms in this Act.

1. The term "band" means any tribe, band or body of Indians who own or are interested in a reserve or in Indian lands in common, of which the legal title is vested in the Crown, or who share alike in the distribution of any annuities or interest moneys for which the Government of Canada is responsible; the term "the band" means the band to which the context relates; and the term "band," when action is being taken by the band as such, means the band in council.

Band.

2. The term "irregular band" means any tribe, band or body of persons of Indian blood who own no interest in any reserve or lands of which the legal title is vested in the Crown, who possess no common fund managed by the Government of Canada, or who have not had any treaty relations with the Crown.

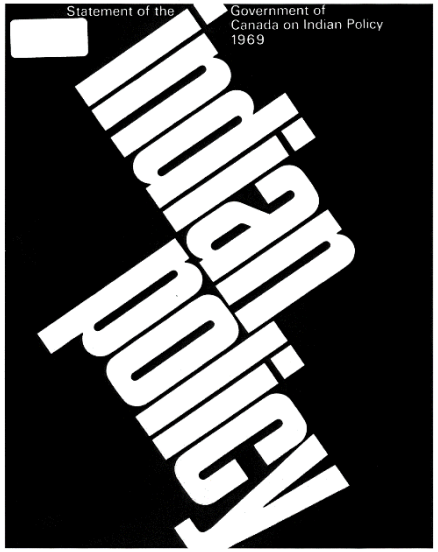
Irregular Band.

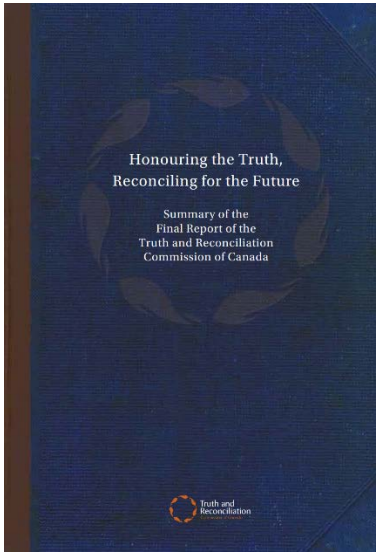
3. The term "Indian" means

Indians.

First. Any male person of Indian blood reputed to belong to a particular band;

Secondly.





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*

"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

- 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**

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
- Respectful of and tailored to the uniqueness of First Nations, Inuit and Metis and Northern communities
- Carried out in timely, responsive, transparent manner that is accessible, flexible and built on principles of good faith (i.e. translation, capacity funding etc.)
- Engaging at the local level using relevant engagement tools and where possible provide training and employment opportunities
- Acknowledging and addressing systemic racism and bias
- Valuing Indigenous Knowledge Systems
- Acknowledging your mandate and level of cultural competency