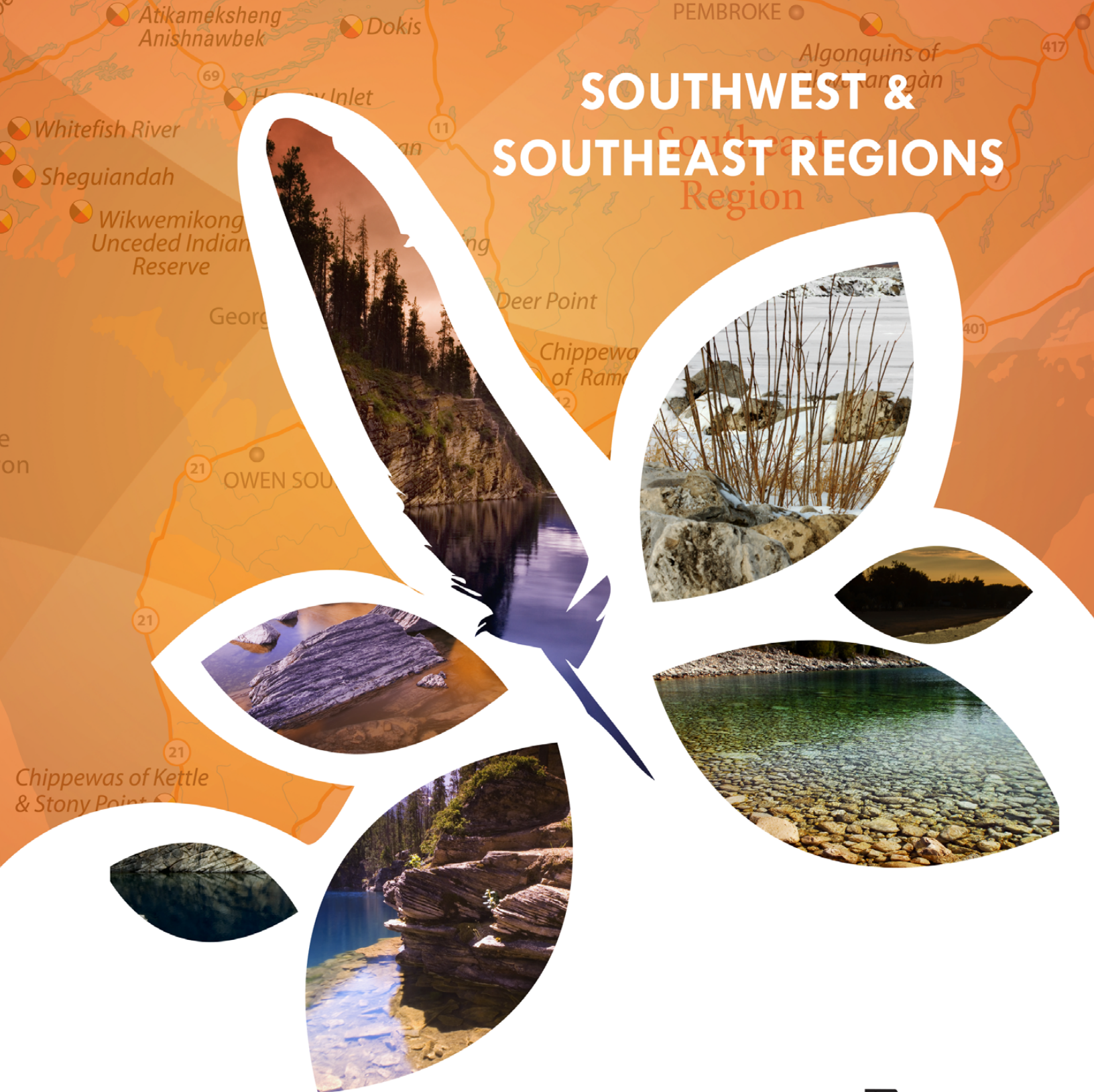
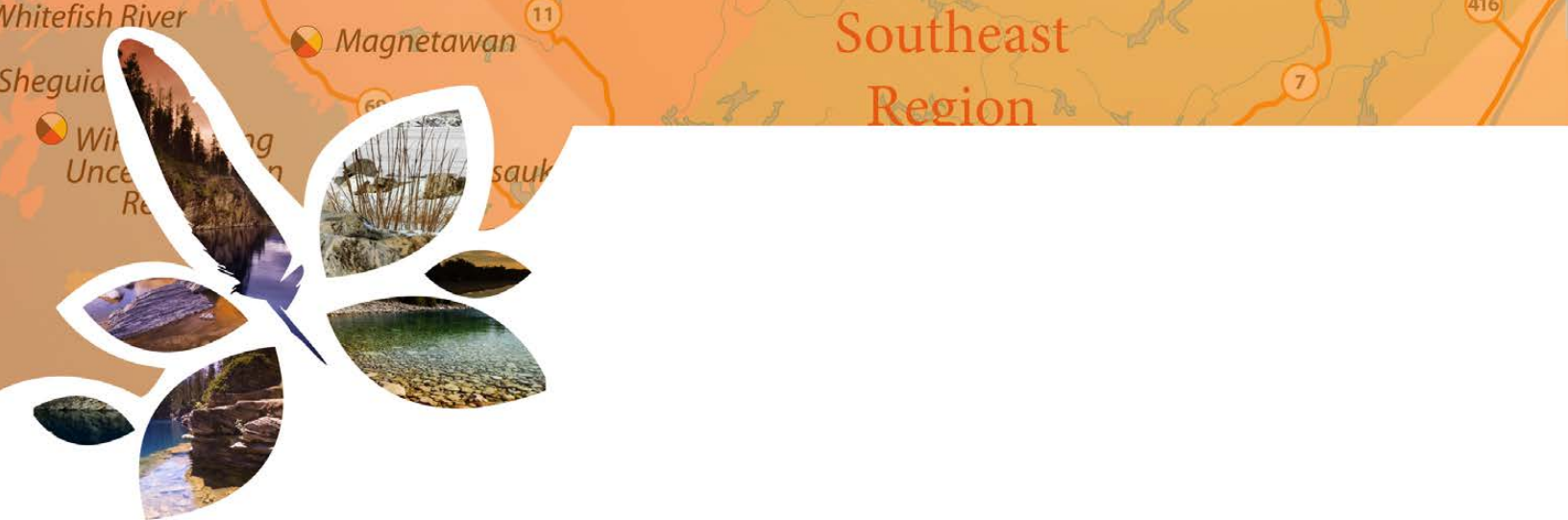


SOUTHWEST & SOUTHEAST REGIONS



GREAT LAKES ROUND TABLE SUMMARY WINTER 2017





Produced by the Union of Ontario Indians, Lands & Resources Department.

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Acknowledgements

The Union of Ontario Indians would like to thank the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change.

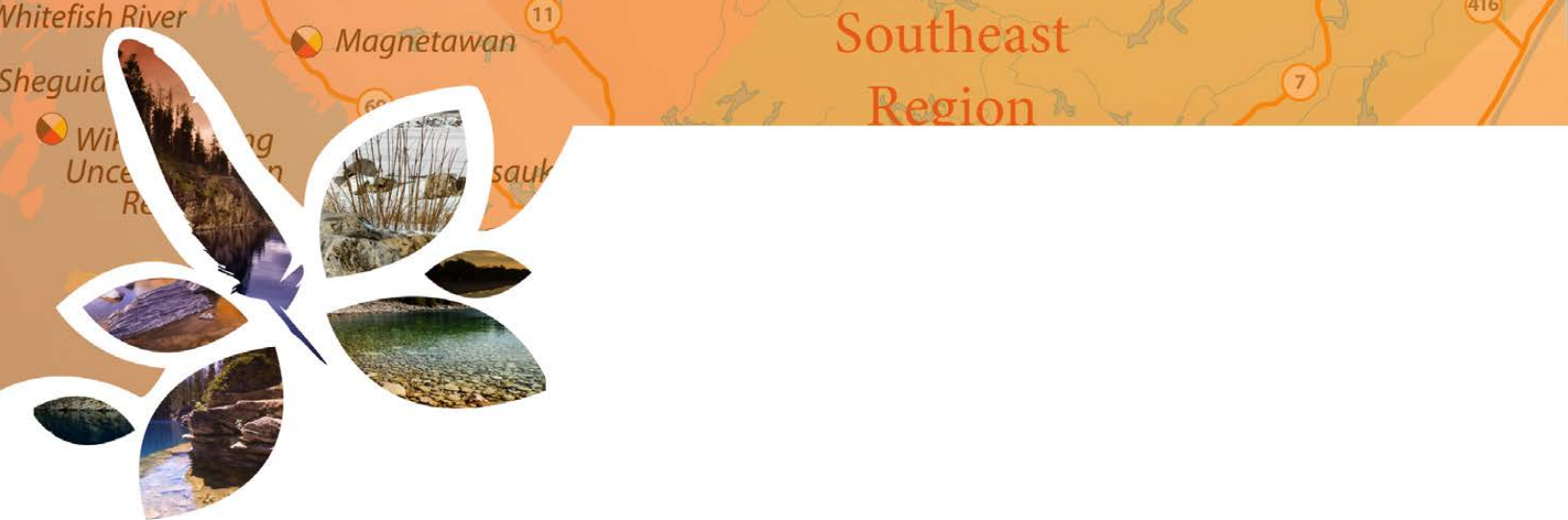
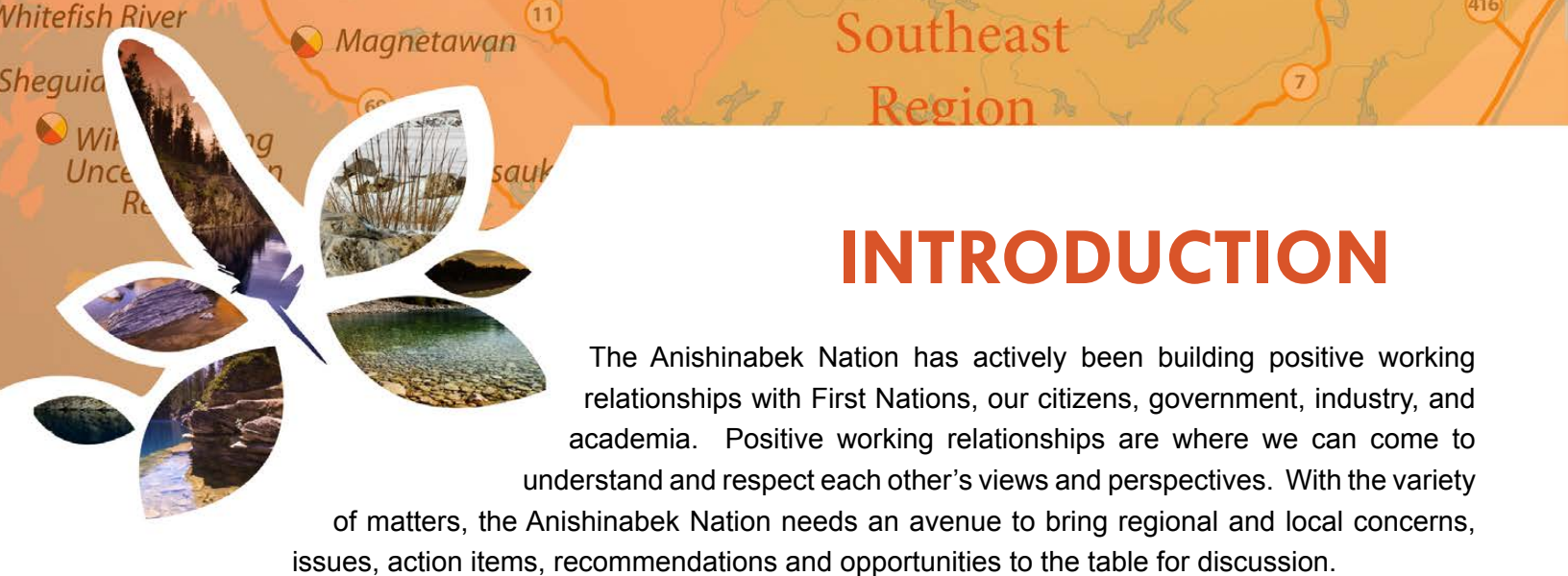


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INTRODUCTION

The Anishinabek Nation has actively been building positive working relationships with First Nations, our citizens, government, industry, and academia. Positive working relationships are where we can come to understand and respect each other's views and perspectives. With the variety of matters, the Anishinabek Nation needs an avenue to bring regional and local concerns, issues, action items, recommendations and opportunities to the table for discussion.

In December of 2016, a Lands & Resources Forum was designed with a very specific set of goals and objectives in mind. The goal is to build positive working relationships where we can come to understand and respect each other's views and perspectives with the objectives to:

1. Establish a regional framework that will allow Anishinabek leadership and technical expertise to gather and discuss the local and regional priorities, concerns, and opportunities.
2. Enhance decision-making that will act on matters that will protect our jurisdiction, traditional territories and rights.
3. Increase communications and to understand each other's needs, priorities and opportunities.

The relationship between the Anishinabek Nation and the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change has been moving forward. As part of moving forward, a new regional framework will be established to ensure that the Anishinabek Nation communities can meet and discuss Great Lake Basin initiatives as a collective, share information, and build on community partnerships with MOECC at the regional and local level.

The first series of Anishinabek Regional Round Table took place from January to March 2017 to discuss the initiatives that are occurring within the Great Lakes Basin. The discussion ranged from the implementation of the Great Lakes Protection Act, 2015, the Great Lakes Guardians' Council, Concept of a Great Lakes Virtual Space, Lake Erie Nutrients Update, Introduction to Water Quantity Management, and an Excess Soil Update.

BACKGROUND

The Anishinabek Nation southern regions representatives gathered on March 2nd, 2017 at a central location, Hilton Garden Inn, Vaughan, Ontario. This round table provided an opportunity for the Southeast and Southwest communities to establish and build upon the relationship, seek opportunities and to address concerns and issues with the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change with focus on Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair, and Lake Ontario basins located within the Great Lakes basin. However, the First Nations are located within other watershed and river tributaries such as Curve Lake, Rice Lake, Trent Severn waterway, Thames River, and the Telford River to name a few.

Lake St. Clair, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario are within the traditional territory of the Anishinabek Nation and is known as the Southeast and Southwest Regions that comprises 12 communities combined for both regions. The Southwest region includes four Anishinabek communities and Southeast region includes eight communities. The William Treaties amongst others are significant for these regions as well as the pre-confederation treaties. The Anishinabek Nation communities often have different perspectives or interests when it comes to the resources such as the land and water.



FACTS:

Ottawa River “Big River” (Gichi-ziibi) traditional territory of the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan.

Orillia “at the fence” (Minijikaning) is the home of Chippewas of Rama.

Lake Erie “Chain of Lakes Sea” (Aanikegamaa-gichigami)

Lake St. Clair “Curved Shores” (Waawiyaataan) is the traditional territory of Aamjiwnaang First Nation

Lake Ontario “Leading Sea” (Niigani-gichigami) or “Big Lake” (Gichi-zaaga’igan) the traditional territory of Alderville First Nation and William Treaty communities.

Lake Simcoe “of the Silver Lake” (Zhooniyaang-zaaga’igan) home of Chippewas of Georgina Island



TOPICS OF DISCUSSION

To ensure consistent information sharing between the regions, the topics of discussion on the Great Lakes and related lands and water initiatives were the same for each region. This section will provide a snapshot of the presentations that were provided in order of the agenda for the regional round tables ¹. The first Great Lakes topic of discussion was an overview of the relationship between the Anishinabek Nation and the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) that dates back to 2008. This includes MOECC working with First Nations and organizations for a number of years. There have been successes to report in initial implementation of the Great Lakes Protection Act, 2015 and Ontario's Great Lakes strategy, 2012.

The Ministry continues to learn a lot from First Nations and is building a greater understanding that community level engagements are important. In addition to supporting these regional sessions, MOECC continues to demonstrate their commitment in various ways, for example by providing funding for five First Nations Traditional Knowledge Pilot Projects and by attending and sharing information on Great Lakes and land and water initiatives of interest at thirteen pow wows within First Nation communities.

The Great Lake Guardians' Council has been established, this is a forum for gathering ideas, sharing information, identify priorities for action, and fostering partnerships, their inaugural meeting was held in March 2016. Other meetings have occurred:

- Great Lakes Gathering, August 2016
- Second Council Meeting, October 2016
- Third Council Meeting, planned for Spring 2017



Figure 1 The Great Lakes Guardians' Council inaugural meeting March 2016.

¹ The round table agenda and presentations are available; please contact the Union of Ontario Indians Lands and Resources Department.

At the Great Lakes Guardians' Council inaugural meeting an idea for the Great Lakes gathering space was raised, where information can be shared and celebrated. During the second Council meeting, the Council supported the idea of further brainstorming and engagement on a Great Lakes Virtual Space and that a Council working Group would be established that would oversee the concept plan development, gather input and build on ideas.

Grand Council Chief of the Anishinabek Nation is the co-chair to the Great Lakes Guardians' Council alongside with the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change. Other Anishinabek Nation members to the Council include the Anishinabek Nation Regional Grand Chiefs, Chief Water Commissioner- Josephine Mandamin, Chief of M'Chigeeng and Chief of Chippewa's of the Thames.

DISCUSSION, QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

As the Great Lake Protection Act and Guardian Council Update was presented, much discussion and ideas were brought forward from the community participants at the regional round table. Some of the points of discussion are provided below.

COMMENT: For the Great Lakes Executive Committee when they meet with the US to the bring the Annex 13 to the Canada US Table.

REMARK: Yes they do, there are First Nation members sitting on some of the committees.

COMMENT: : I am disappointed to hear that the information is not happening. There is some funding on the US side and it seems that the Canadian government is starting to understand that there is need for capacity funding.

REMARK: We can convey to the Feds that there is need for capacity money. The First Nations that have the interest need to attend.

COMMENT: Some of us have attended using our own money and some First Nations (FNs), do not have the money to do that.

REMARK: There was some First Nation reps at a meeting in Thunder Bay. We worked to insert our perspectives. Environment Canada is seeking for Committee members for Lake Huron Committee.

COMMENT: Do we have people from the Anishinabek Nation (AN), who are sitting on the Annexes? There are areas of concern.

REMARK: There are some but I am not sure. I have heard that there is a need for capacity funding for people to attend the annex meeting.



COMMENT: There needs to be more information coming from the MOECC on all of the initiatives. First Nations need to look at what are some of the newer requirements and what is the role of OMAFRA. It seems that the way that the weather is there might be another bloom and we need to think about what we are going to do.

REMARK: Interested to hear MOECC ideas on how these consultation roles can do.

COMMENT: The Ontario Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation (MIRR) website provides a list of all the grant contributions.

<https://www.ontario.ca/page/programs-and-funding-indigenous-people>

COMMENT: Use to get an email about people getting charged for environmental spills and the like but I do not see those. And the funds generated by the fines are used for projects in the effected community.

REMARK: Maybe there is nothing going on or something has happened to the communication.

QUESTION: Have MOECC looked at expanding this program from the water to also the air?

REMARK: People are not sure where the money goes and what it is used for.

ACTION: *** The Ministry will pass some contact information along to the union about the idea of putting the air fines into the community projects as above***

GREAT LAKES VIRTUAL SPACE

The Great Lakes Virtual Space is a concept that could bring together Great Lakes information such as:

- Arts, Culture, Recreation and Tourism
- Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Information
- Scientific Information
- Student, Teachers, and Education Administrations

The various uses seem to be aimed at a wide audience. In creating the virtual space and developing the concept, a focused, intensive and collaborative brainstorming session took place, called a design charrette. This brings people together from different Great Lakes backgrounds to develop a broad range of ideas and innovative solutions around central themes.

Anishinabek Grand Council Chief is the Co-chair to the working group and the Chief of Chippewas of the Thames has been actively involved in this process. The outcomes from the design charrette are to create a space that evokes a connection to the Great Lakes and action toward Great Lakes protection. This could take place through storytelling, education, multimedia, Traditional Ecological Knowledge, scientific information, networking, and other creative tools that result in changes to support greater protection and enjoyment of the Great Lakes².

From the discussions, it was heard that the first step is the catch which is to create a personal connection, by using local content, and to establish threads to broaden interest. The second step is the hook or the grab, and the potential to use interactive tools that grab attention and keep people coming back; it could include stories and videos. The third step is the love and to make that connection to the lake (Love the Lakes). The final step is the actions that will promote positive behaviours and further protection of the Great Lakes.

MOECC is seeking additional thoughts from the Anishinabek Nation such as:

1. What in the space will give me knowledge?
2. What tools can be created to connect people, especially youth?
3. What makes us curious and sparks a desire to learn?
4. How can we engage people, and keep them interested?
5. How can this site be of use to my community?

The next steps are to have a Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) focused gathering with the Anishinabek Nation, Stakeholders and various Government Ministries on March 9, 2017 in North Bay Ontario. An additional report will be distributed.

² Slide 17, from the Great Lakes and Related Lands and Water Initiatives presentation provided by MOECC



DISCUSSION, QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

As the Great Lake Protection Act and Guardian Council Update was presented, much discussion and ideas were brought forward from the community participants at the regional round table. Some of the points of discussion are provided below.

COMMENT: The Anishinabek Nation Regional Chiefs are also on the Council and issues can be passed to Union of Ontario Indians and then along to the Anishinabek Nation Chiefs on the Council Anishinabek and Stakeholder Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) Gathering on the Great Lakes.

QUESTION: On the interface, does it give you an update on water diversions?

Discussion took place around the Waukesha water diversion, and explained that Ontario did not support the project, and was vetoed out because of the process. All states agreed to the project.

COMMENT: First Nations history associated with the Lakes is a great thing to be on the site as is information on related books and sources of information.

COMMENT: Our youth paddles from Curve Lake to Rama in the fall. We have a route and have elders along the way to tell stories about the environment.

COMMENT: If you are going to have many people come together to discuss this there should be a travel subsidy.

COMMENT: Could there be something included to outline projects that have been done and then I could connect to communities that are doing the type of projects that are working on the same issues.

COMMENT: There is a real need to support collaboration between communities.

QUESTION: How are you going to roll this out?

ANSWER: By the end of the month MOECC will have a plan on how MOECC are going to do this.

COMMENT: It is really important to have a project that is actually used. Visualization is really important and the more people that you run it by the better it is going to be.



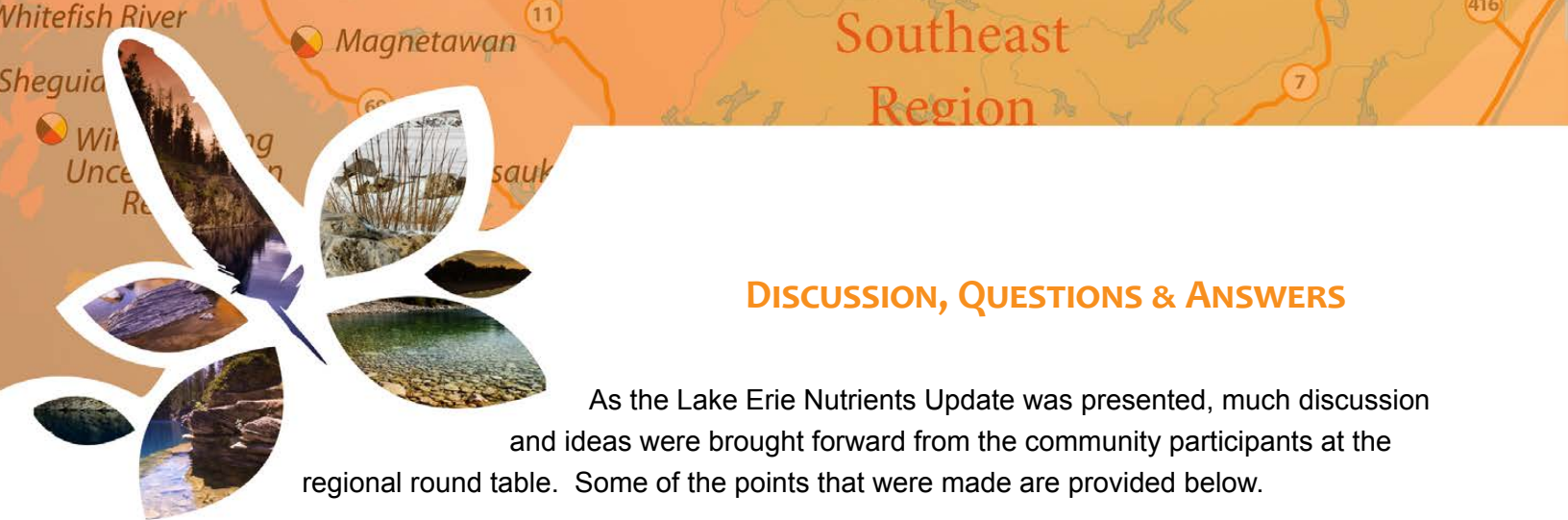
LAKE ERIE NUTRIENTS UPDATE

There are many changes occurring on Lake Erie, mussels are changing the chemistry of the lakes, allowing more sunlight, temperatures are also rising due to climate change. Lake Superior is home to a small portion of Ontario's population (a little over 1%), where Lake Erie is more urbanized and hosts a larger portion of Ontario's population (approximately 17%).

This topic of discussion within the presentation provided an overview of the Canada – U.S. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and the Canada Ontario Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality and Ecosystem Health (COA) where the agreements include a commitment to establish phosphorus reduction targets for Lake Erie by February 2016 and a Domestic Action Plan to meet the targets by February 2018³.

Canada and Ontario are working together through COA to complete an Action Plan for Lake Erie and engagement will occur within the coming year (2017), building on engagement efforts to date. The Lake Erie Nutrients Working Group includes representation from organizations and individual First Nation communities in the Lake Erie basin.

³ More information on the agreements is included on slide 27 or contact the Union of Ontario Indians.



DISCUSSION, QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

As the Lake Erie Nutrients Update was presented, much discussion and ideas were brought forward from the community participants at the regional round table. Some of the points that were made are provided below.

First, everyone was asked to close their eyes and think of their lake or river way that is close to home or they think was a special place. Photos of Lake Erie was passed around and the table was told that those photos represented their lake or special place. As most participants knew, the pictures were in fact of Lake Erie. This exercise is to help prompt the question, “What do you think about your lake being like that?” Lake Erie is facing a sad situation that needs attention. Aamijwnaang wanted to share what the Youth have been doing in the Southwest Region. YouTube Clips of the Antler River Guardians and their projects was shown to the round table ⁴.

COMMENT: It is important to make the connection between youth, wellness and the environment. It is a summer job program and there is learning, culture connections, and physical activity. They came up with their own actions. There is a scene of accomplishment. They have been asked to speak at different gatherings. They have had a wide impact on Chief and Council meetings.

COMMENT: When you ask how First Nations want to be consulted or how First Nations want to be addressed around the lake. This is our accommodation, to get the youth involved and they can bring the information back, they will be the ones who speak to the issues.

QUESTION: How are the targets being quantified? I know there are other stakeholders like agriculture. We need to look at buffers along the water way. It should be more than an incentive programme. There should be some legislation and a clear definition of what a buffer is.

REMARK: MOECC is open to suggestions

QUESTION: Improving restoration work, when it comes to phosphorus life cycle, the timing, the areas that they are applying.

RECOMMENDATION: Wetland restoration should be a priority when it comes to that area.

⁴ To search the Antler Group – go to YouTube and enter Antler River Guardians in the search bar.

EXCESS SOIL UPDATE

This section of the presentation was to provide an update where Ontario is at on the framework on managing excess soil. MOECC has been discussing excess soil management with First Nations since 2014 and many concerns were heard such as protection for cultural significant sites, inappropriate dumping in First Nation communities, consideration of TEK, the need for soil testing and standards, management of invasive species and opportunities to engage.

The Excess Soil management Policy Framework was finalized in December 2016 and includes 21 key actions and some include:

- Development of a new source site regulation (including supporting amendments to the waste, brownfields and building code regulations)
- New standards and sampling guidance
- Online registry for soil movements
- Establishment of various soil working groups to provide advice on framework implementation. There are First Nation seats available on all of these soil working groups.

There is an upcoming regulatory proposal for excess soil that will leave a property or project area. This proposed regulation is to shift more responsibility to the source site owner to ensure excess soil is properly managed and relocated. This proposed regulation would require an Excess Soil Management Plan for certain sites that focuses on larger and smaller riskier excess soil movements such as condominiums, subdivisions, industrial sites, etc. The goal is to have a final regulation in effect sometime in 2018. More information on this regulatory proposal will be provided at the next round table.

DISCUSSION, QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

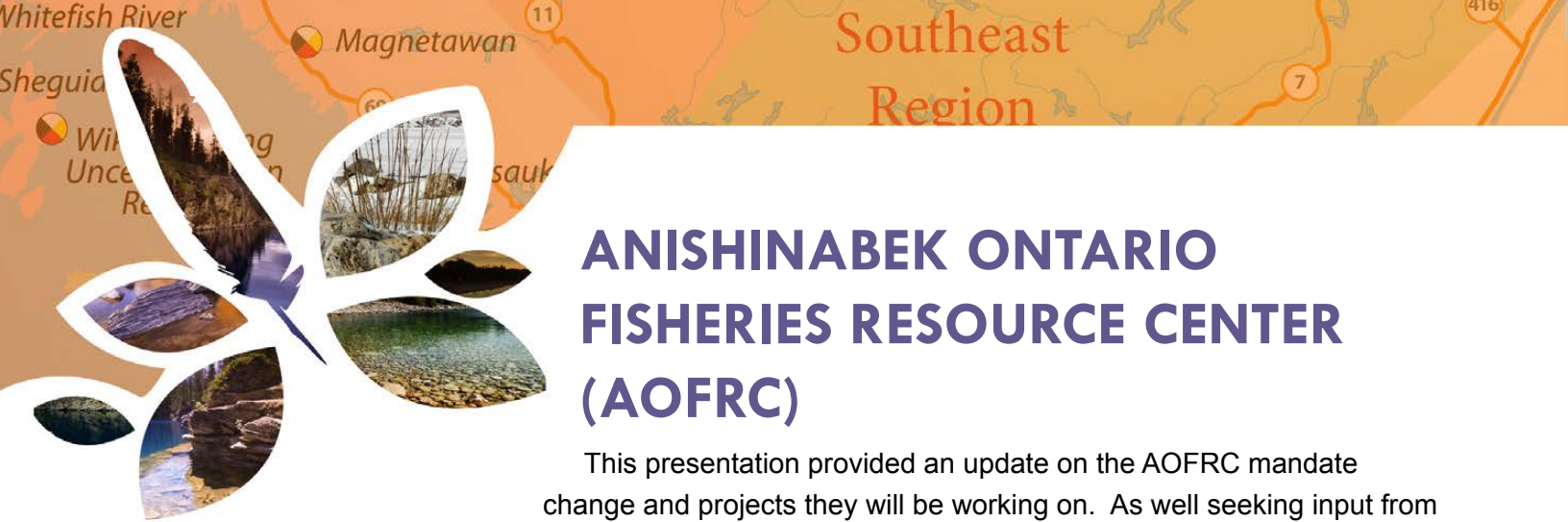
As the Great Lake Protection Act and Guardian Council Update was presented, much discussion and ideas were brought forward from the community participants at the regional round table. Some of the points of discussion are provided below.

QUESTION: It seems that this regulation makes it easy to deal with large players and harder to deal with smaller players. What is the enforcement strategy?

REMARK: There will be plans. We are also hoping to use existing permits to help to enforcement.

COMMENT: There should be rewards also for good behaviour.

COMMENT: There should be opportunities for collecting seeds from soils sourced from agricultural areas.



ANISHINABEK ONTARIO FISHERIES RESOURCE CENTER (AOFRC)

This presentation provided an update on the AOFRC mandate change and projects they will be working on. As well seeking input from the communities on what type of project is of interest and needed for them. See presentation in appendices for more details.



INTRODUCTION TO WATER QUANTITY MANAGEMENT

This section of the presentation was provided to share information about Ontario's moratorium on new and increased bottled water permits and explore future opportunities for conversations and engagement on water quantity management issues in Ontario.

ONTARIO WATER RESOURCES ACT OVERVIEW

The purpose of this presentation is to introduce the Water Management topic for future conversations and discussions, as well as to provide an update on the small but positive actions taken place to protect groundwater in Ontario. This topic began with an overview of Ontario's Water Resources Act which provides for protection of surface and groundwater, including tools that focus on water quantity management. Permits are required for water withdrawal exceeding 50,000 litres on any day. Some prohibitions are in place and proposed for specific water taking activities such as water used for water bottling and water charges for highly consumptive industrial and commercial uses.

MOECC does work with other ministries to manage water quantity in Ontario such as the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry. It has been heard that First Nation communities and the public have expressed concerns about the impact that water bottling operations are having on groundwater supplies and the Ministries ability to effectively monitor and regulate these facilities.

It was also heard there is a growing interest among First Nation communities and Ontarians about the priority of uses and users of water. In addition, it was recognized that there are uncertainties of future water availability in light of the climate change and future demand.

MORATORIUM – USE OF GROUNDWATER FOR WATER BOTTLING

Ontario's strategy to address these issues to protect water in the province includes three immediate actions:

1. Two year moratorium on new or increased groundwater taking for water bottling (effective until January 1, 2019)⁵
2. Stricter rules for existing water bottling facilities – technical guidance document up for review and comment⁶
3. New water charge to recover costs from water bottling facilities on groundwater⁷

Future activities during the moratorium MOECC will undertake include work related to the use of groundwater for the purpose of water bottling and other water quantity management issues in Ontario and including:

- Advancing knowledge and understanding of water systems
- Reviewing water taking rules
- Examining water pricing and other tools
- Engagement and discussion during the two year moratorium

DISCUSSION, QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

As the water quantity management was presented, much discussion and ideas were brought forward from the community participants at the regional round table. Some of the points that were made are provided below.

COMMENT: There is so much industry around us and if they are taking so much and not putting back they should have to pay more than 500.00 dollars.

REMARK: MOECC is looking at how to regulate industry.

COMMENT: How long is the permit cycle?

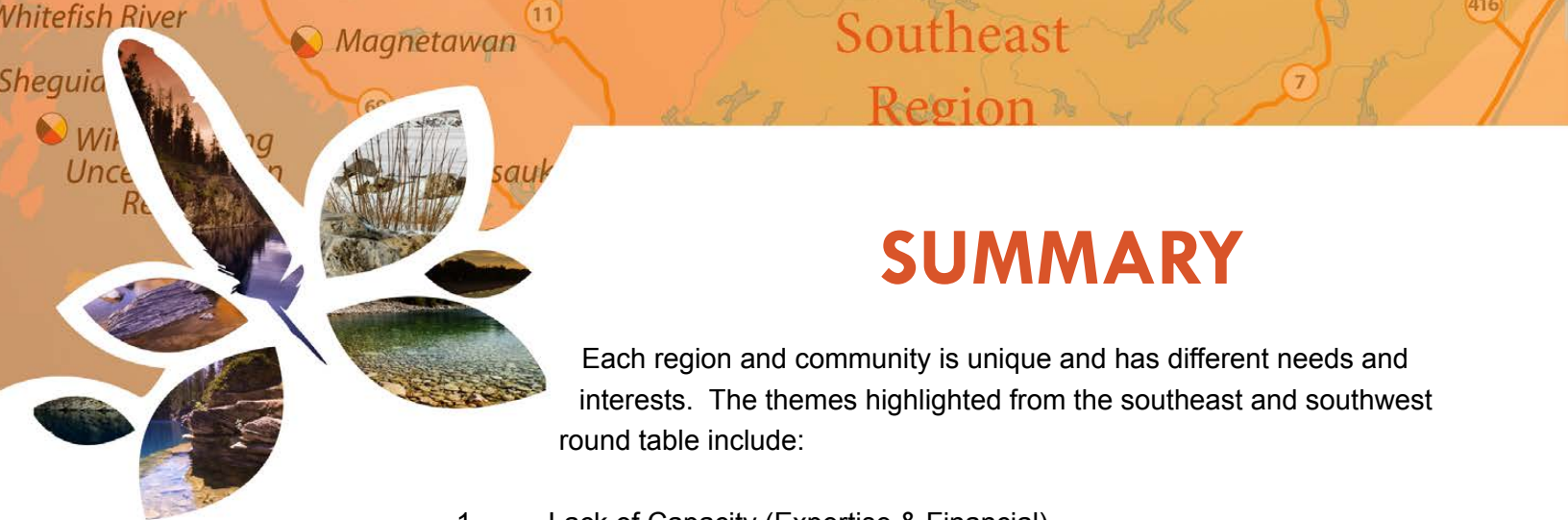
REMARK: 10 years

COMMENT: Concern is that if you issue a 10 year permit and there is drought and increase in need, not sure if that 10 year permit is appropriate.

⁵ More information provided on slide 34

⁶ More information provided on slide 35

⁷ More information provided on slide 36



SUMMARY

Each region and community is unique and has different needs and interests. The themes highlighted from the southeast and southwest round table include:

1. Lack of Capacity (Expertise & Financial)
2. Proper consultation is needed with the communities

The next round table will be held in the spring of 2017, where the follow up item and answered questions will be discussed. We thank all the communities for participating, sharing their stories, and providing recommendations.

ACTION ITEMS FOR NEXT DISCUSSION

1. Research First Nation involvement within the Canada Ontario Agreement (COA) Annex13 and the Great Lakes St. Lawrence River Sustainable Water Resources Agreement.
2. Communication is needed - COA & Annex 13 implementation update and TEK projects and Canada United States Water Quality Agreement relationship.
3. TEK project and Annex 13 to bring at the Great Lakes Executive Committee.
4. Share contact information: Nutrients in the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs.
5. Collaboration meeting needed between Federal Government, Provincial Government and First Nation to discuss the Trent Severn Waterway water level matters – assist to get Federal Government at the table.
6. Youth participants to be included in the round table.
7. MOECC to share the permits to withdrawal in Ontario.
8. Lake and river bed aggregate extraction is a concern, and Southeast communities oppose the St. Mary's Cement proposed project.
9. Youth Gathering needed for their input on the Great Lakes Virtual Space.

APPENDICES



Great Lakes and Related Land and Water Initiatives

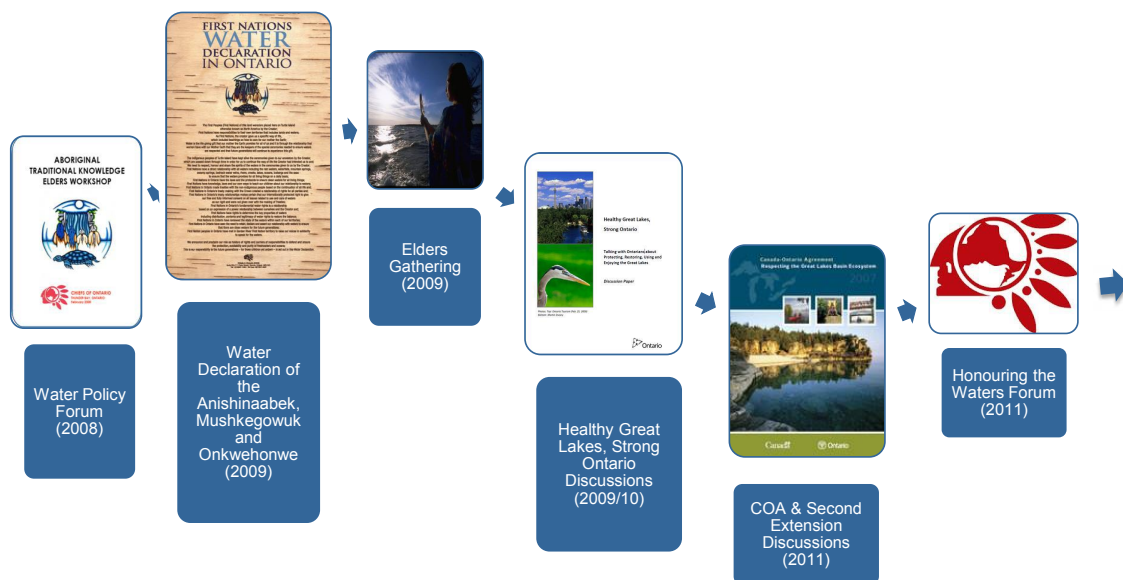
Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change
Land and Water Policy Branch

March 2, 2017
South East South West Regions

Overview

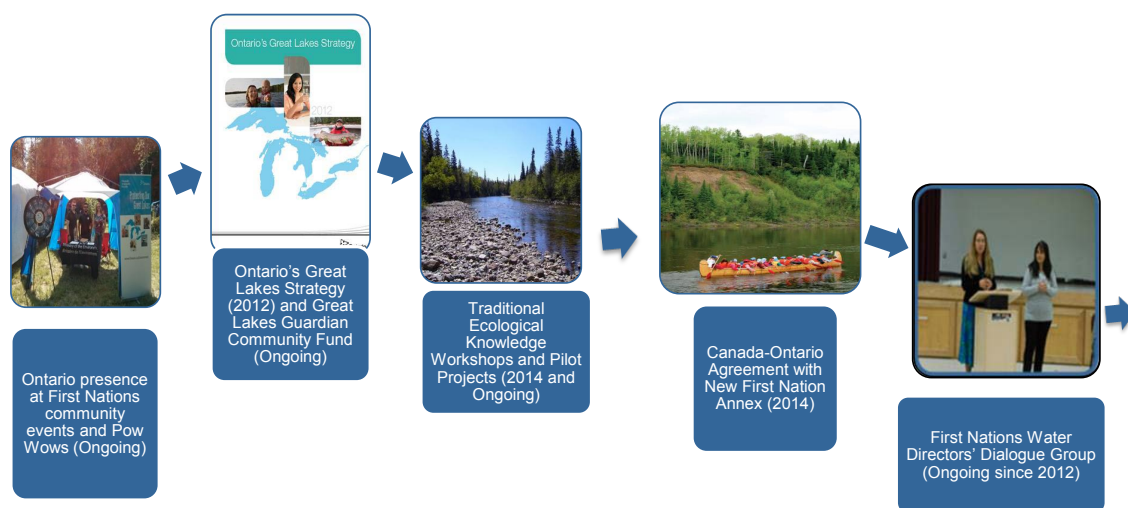
- Context and Background
- Great Lakes Guardian s' Council Update
- Great Lakes Virtual Space – Design Charrette
- Lake Erie Nutrients Update
- Water Quantity Management
 - Permit to Take Water – Introduction to the Program
 - Water Bottler Moratorium and Next Steps
- Excess Soil Update

Context and Background



3

Context and Background



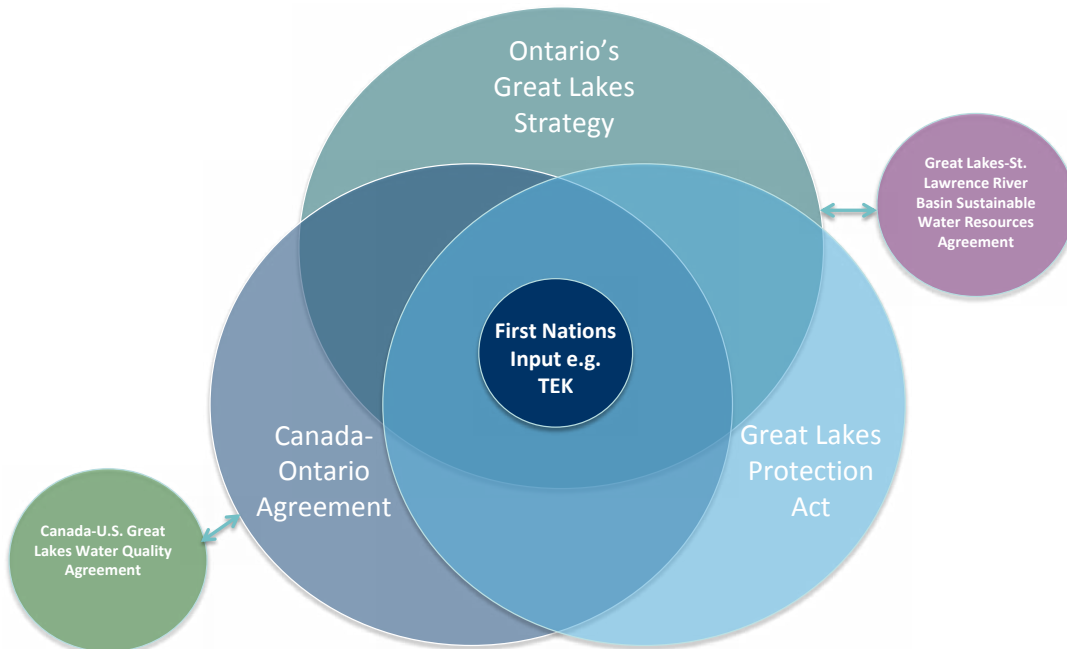
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Context and Background



5

First Nations input into Ontario Great Lakes Policies



6

Overlay of Some Great Lakes Policy Frameworks

Ontario's Great Lakes Strategy, 2012 Goals	Great Lakes Protection Act, 2015 Purposes	2014 COA Annexes	2012 GLWQA Annexes
1. Engaging and Empowering Communities	1 (1) b: create opportunities for individuals and communities to become involved in the protection and restoration of Great Lakes	12. Engaging Communities 13. Engaging First Nations 14. Engaging Métis	No specific Annex
2. Protecting Water for Human and Ecological Health	1 (2) 1: protect human health and well-being through the protection and restoration of water quality, hydrologic functions and the ecological health of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin,	1. Nutrients 2. Harmful Pollutants 3. Discharges from Vessels	4. Nutrients 3. Chemicals of Mutual Concern 5. Discharges from Vessels
3. Improving Wetlands, Beaches and Coastal Areas	1 (2) 2: protect and restore watersheds, wetlands, beaches, shorelines and coastal areas of the Great Lakes	4. Areas of Concern 5. Lakewide Management	1. Areas of Concern 2. Lakewide Management
4. Protecting Habitats and Species	1 (2) 3: protect and restore the natural habitats and bio-diversity of the Great Lakes	6. Aquatic Invasive Species 7. Habitat and Species 8. Groundwater Quality	6. Aquatic Invasive Species 7. Habitat and Species 8. Groundwater
5. Enhancing Understanding and Adaptation	1 (2) 4: protect and improve the capacity of the Great Lakes to respond to the impacts and causes of climate change. 1 (2) 5: improve understanding and management of the Great Lakes by advancing science and promoting the consideration of traditional ecological knowledge relating to existing and emerging stressors and by establishing and maintaining monitoring and reporting programs or other actions with respect to the ecological conditions of the Basin.	9. Climate Change Impacts 10. Science	9. Climate Change Impacts 10. Science
6. Environmentally Sustainable Economic Opportunities and Innovation	1 (2) 6: enrich the quality of life in communities in the Great Lakes through support of environmentally sustainable economic opportunities, innovation and environmentally sustainable use of natural resources.	11. Promoting Innovation	No specific Annex

Great Lakes Guardians' Council - Update on Actions



Great Lakes Guardians' Council - Great Lakes Protection Act

The Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change has been working with First Nations communities and organizations on Great Lakes protection for a number of years

The Great Lakes Protection Act:

- Recognizes that First Nations have important connections to the Basin, maintaining a spiritual and cultural relationship with water
- Recognizes that First Nations have a historic relationship with the Great Lakes
- Sets a purpose to improve our understanding and management of the Great Lakes by promoting the consideration of traditional ecological knowledge, if offered

Great Lakes Protection Act, 2015	
S.O. 2015, CHAPTER 24	
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4.	Great Lakes Guardians' Council
	PART III ONTARIO'S GREAT LAKES STRATEGY
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6.	Contents
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8.	Provision reports
	PART IV TARIFFS
9.	Tariffs
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12.	Proposal for initiative, content
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31.	Consideration of proposal and initiative
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33.	Operation of public bodies
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37.	Regulations — L.G. in C.
38.	Assessment to approved proposal
Schedule 1	Policies — land effect under section 20 to 24
Schedule 2	Policies — land effect under section 25
Schedule 3	Policies — as land effect

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/15g24>

9

Great Lakes Guardians' Council - Overview



A forum for:

- Gathering ideas
- Sharing information
- Identifying priorities for action
- Fostering partnerships

Events to date:

- Inaugural meeting, March 2016
- Great Lakes gathering, August 2016
- Second meeting, October 2016
- Third meeting, Spring 2017

The Guardians' Council is different than other Great Lakes groups, committees and councils as it focuses on Ontario

Great Lakes Guardians' Council - Leadership and Participants

The council is co-chaired by MOECC Minister Glen Murray and Grand Council Chief Patrick Madahbee



Ontario Great Lakes Ministries



- Natural Resources and Forestry; · Agriculture, Food & Rural Affairs;
- Municipal Affairs; · Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation;
- Tourism, Culture and Sport; · Research, Innovation and Science;
- Economic Development and Growth; Infrastructure; · Transportation;
- Health and Long-Term Care; · Intergovernmental Affairs;
- Education; · Energy; · Finance; · Northern Development and Mines
- Environment and Climate Change

11

Great Lakes Guardians' Council - Key Themes

- Great Lakes outreach and education
- Council as a vehicle for working together
- Connecting to and enjoying the Lakes
- Youth and education
- Role of women and water
- Identifying priorities for action
- Information and data for better decision making
- TEK for better decision making
- Great Lakes Virtual Space ★



Gathering on Manitoulin Island, August 2016

12

Great Lakes Virtual Space



13

Great Lakes Guardians' Council - Virtual Space Development Status

1

March 2016

Inaugural Council meeting. An idea for a Great Lakes 'gathering space' is raised, where information can be shared and celebrated

2

April 2016

Online research shows that there are many Great Lakes web sites, but none focus on different ways of knowing and appreciating and learning about the Great Lakes

3

Oct 2016

Second Council meeting is held; council supports the idea of a creative brainstorming session and further engagement on a Great Lakes Virtual Space

4

Nov 2016

A Design Charrette is held with experts from many Great Lakes perspectives to collaborate and share ideas for a Great Lakes Virtual Space concept

5

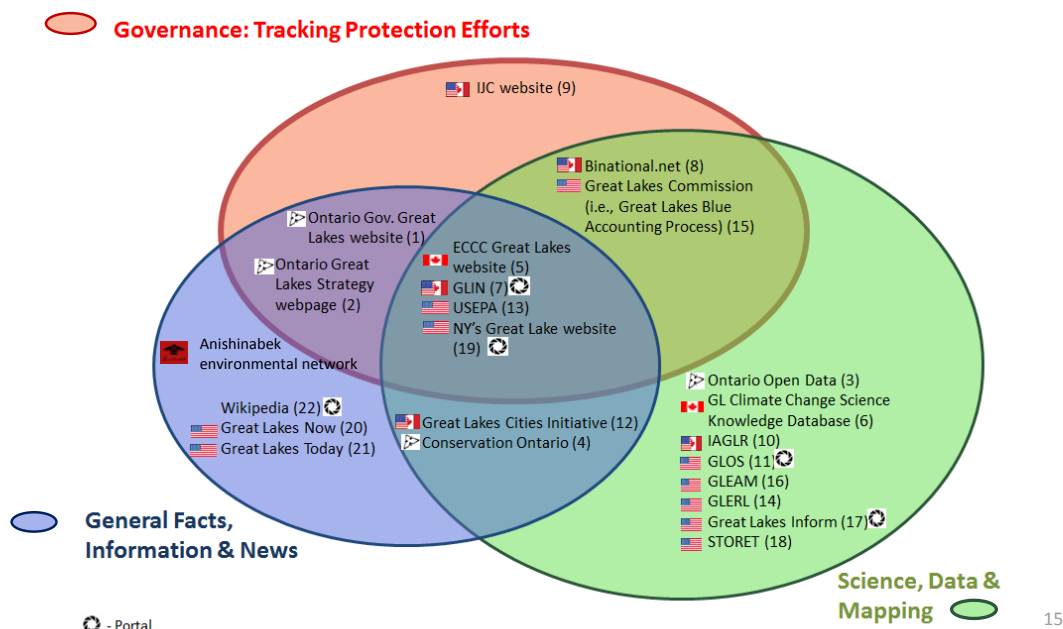
2017 →

A Council Working Group helps oversee the concept plan development; gather input and build on ideas; Gathering to share perspectives on how TEK can be incorporated in the virtual space

14

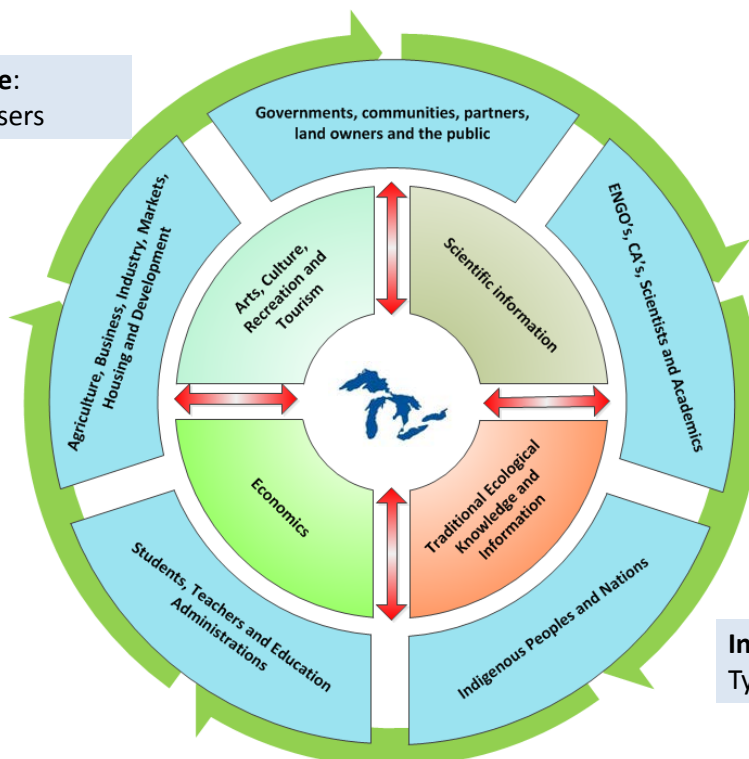
Existing Great Lakes Sites

Great Lakes information resources on the internet:



Virtual Space Concept - Content and Users

Outer Circle:
Potential users



Creating a Great Lakes Virtual Space - Developing the Concept

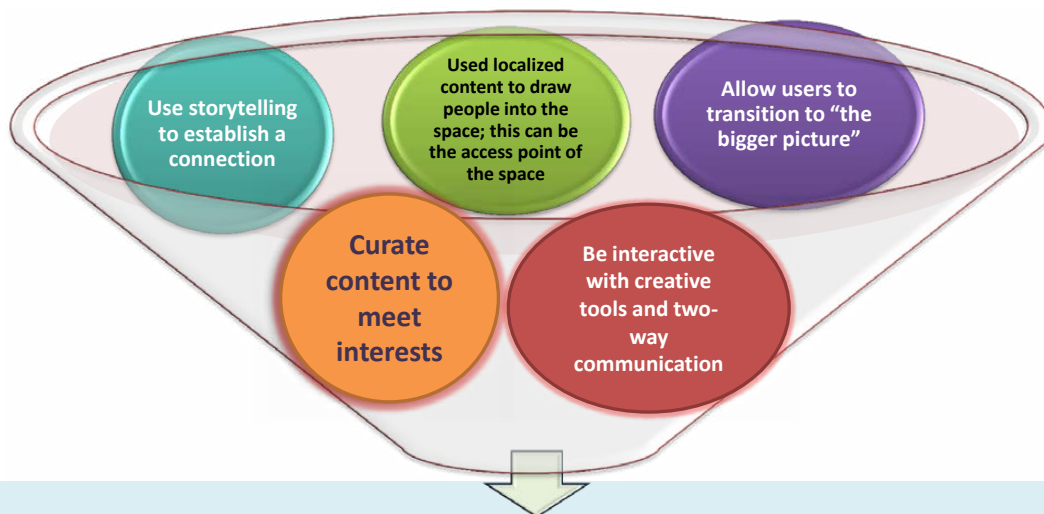


Design Charrette, November 17, 2016

A **design charrette** is a focused, intensive and collaborative brainstorming session. It brings together people from different Great Lakes backgrounds to develop a broad range of ideas and innovative solutions around a central theme.

The design charrette is the starting point for engagement and brainstorming. We are reaching out to many partners and stakeholders.

Creating a Virtual Great Lakes Space - Developing the Concept - What We Heard



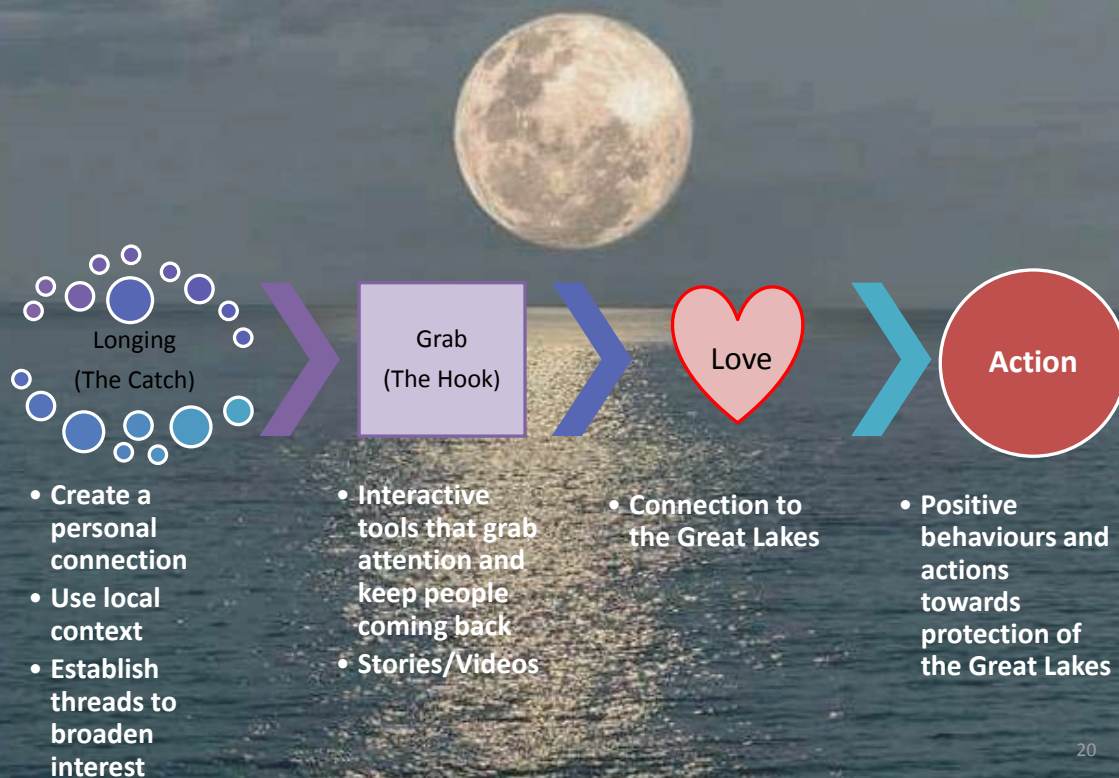
Outcome: A space that evokes a connection to the Great Lakes and action toward Great Lakes protection – through storytelling, education, multimedia, Traditional Ecological Knowledge, scientific information, networking and other creative tools – that results in changes to support greater protection and enjoyment of the Great Lakes

Virtual Space Concept - Key Themes



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Creating a Virtual Great Lakes Space - Developing the Concept - What We Heard



20

Virtual Space Concept - Navigating the Space

This is one example of a pathway a user can take:



Draw user in through localized content. Enter through postal code, address, or identifying your watershed



Curated content to meet specific interests



Links related to explore and connect to entire Lake Erie and Lake Ontario Basin



Explore the 'Bigger Picture' through systems mapping



Leading to exploring the Great Lakes Basin; connecting to other communities; learning 'how are the Great Lakes doing'?

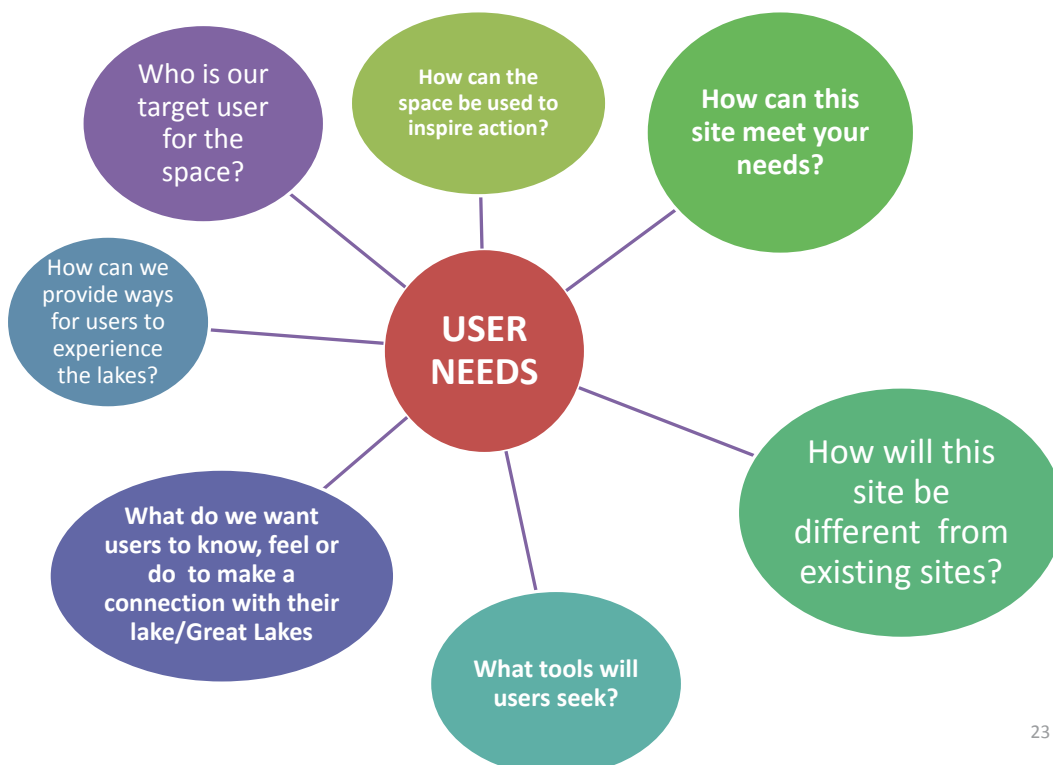
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Brainstorming: Great Lakes Virtual Space

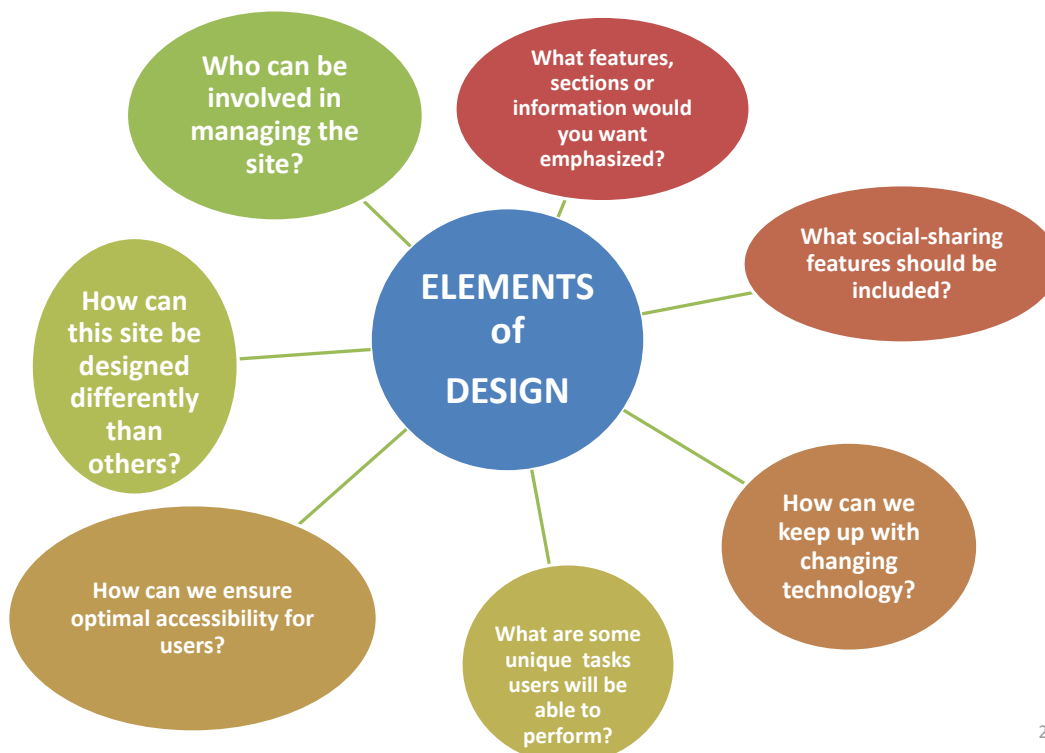


22

Creating a Virtual Great Lakes Space – Brainstorming – What are the users needs?



Creating a Virtual Great Lakes Space - Brainstorming - Design



Creating a Great Lakes Virtual Space - Your Thoughts

- What in the space will give me knowledge?
- What tools can be created to connect people, especially youth?
- What makes us curious, and sparks a desire to learn?
- How can we engage people, and keep them interested?
- How can this site be of use to my community?

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Creating a Great Lakes Virtual Space - Next Steps

Milestone	Date
Anishinabek and Stakeholder Gathering on Great Lakes Knowledge Sharing	March 9
Draft Great Lakes Virtual Space Concept Plan	End of March 2017
Great Lakes Guardians' Council – third meeting	April 2017 (TBC)

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Lake Erie Nutrients Update

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Lake Erie Nutrients Update

- The Canada-U.S. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA) and Canada-Ontario Agreement on Water Quality and Ecosystem Health (COA) include a commitment to establish phosphorus reduction targets for Lake Erie by February 2016, and an Action Plan to meet the targets by February 2018.
- Canada and the U.S. formally adopted a science-based binational target of 40 percent reduction in phosphorus loads (from 2008 levels) for the western and central basins of Lake Erie, based on an adaptive management framework.
 - This includes reducing phosphorus loadings by 40 percent from key watersheds on both sides of the lake where localized algae is a problem, including two watersheds in Ontario: Thames River and Leamington tributaries.
 - Similar targets were adopted by Ontario under the Great Lakes Protection Act, as well as the Western Basin Collaborative Agreement that was signed by the Premier in 2015.



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Lake Erie Nutrients Update

- Ontario and Canada are working together through COA to develop a draft Action Plan for Lake Erie, which will identify actions aimed at reducing nutrient loads to meet the binational targets that apply to the Ontario portion of Lake Erie.
- Ontario and Canada held engagement sessions in Summer 2016 with key stakeholders and partners including municipalities, CAs and Indigenous communities.
- Ontario posted on October 6, 2016 for public comment a Policy Proposal Notice on the Environmental Registry for 45 days, which sought public input on a preliminary list of Ontario's proposed actions to be considered for incorporation in the draft Canada-Ontario Action Plan for Lake Erie. The input received is being considered in the development of a draft Action Plan which will be released by Canada and Ontario soon for public comment.
- Ontario and Canada will engage with the Great Lakes community over the next several months on a draft Action Plan, including the Lake Erie Nutrients Working Group (which has First Nations representation), as well as with First Nations organizations and individual First Nations communities in the Lake Erie basin.

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Water Quantity Management

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Presentation Purpose and Outline

Purpose:

- Share information about Ontario's moratorium on new and increased bottled water permits and explore future opportunities for engagement on water quantity management issues in Ontario.

Outline:

1. Water Quantity Management in Ontario
2. Moratorium – Use of Groundwater for Water Bottling
3. Activities During the Moratorium
4. Contact Information

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1. Water Quantity Management in Ontario

The ministry's policy for water quantity management is to ensure the fair sharing, conservation and sustainable use of the surface and ground waters in the province.

- *Ontario Water Resources Act* (OWRA) provides for the protection of surface and groundwater, including tools that focus on water quantity management:
 - Permit requirement for **water withdrawal** exceeding 50,000 litres on any day
 - Prohibitions on specific water taking activities, such as **water used for water bottling**
 - **Water charges** for highly consumptive industrial and commercial uses
- MOECC works cooperatively with other ministries and agencies to manage water quantity in Ontario



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2. Moratorium – Use of Groundwater for Water Bottling

Issues

- First Nations communities and the public have expressed concerns about the impact that water bottling operations are having on groundwater supplies (water quantity) and the Ministry's ability to effectively monitor and regulate these facilities.
- There is also a growing interest among First Nations communities and Ontarians about the priority of uses and users of water in the province and about the province's current water quantity management framework.
- Recognized uncertainties about future water availability in light of impacts of climate change and future demand.



2. Moratorium – Use of Groundwater for Water Bottling

Actions

- Ontario's strategy to address these issues to protect water in the province includes 3 immediate actions.
 - 1) 2-yr moratorium in place on new or increased groundwater taken for water bottling (in effective until January 1, 2019) – *slide 34*
 - 2) Stricter rules for existing water bottling facilities (i.e. Bottled Water Technical Guidance Document was posted on the Environmental Registry for public review until January 31, 2017) – *slide 35*
 - 3) A new \$500 regulatory charge to recover costs from water bottling facilities on groundwater currently posted on the Environmental Registry for public review until March 20, 2017 – *slide 36*
- These steps will give us a window of time to better understand groundwater in Ontario, while undertaking a review of provincial water taking rules, and examining a range of tools to better protect water.

2. Moratorium – Use of Groundwater for Water Bottling: What does it do?

What does it do?

- **Prohibits new or increased water takings** (> 50,000 litres on any day) from **groundwater** for water bottling.
- **Prohibits the issuance of permits for pumping tests**, where the test is to support a future new or expanding water bottling operation.



Who does it apply to?

- Moratorium applies to every **water bottling facility** taking **groundwater** and that is required to have a permit to take water (PTTW).
- **Allows for renewals of existing water bottling permits** (if no changes).
- Does not affect water bottling facilities that obtain their water from a municipal drinking water system.

When does it begin and end?

- The moratorium is in effect from December 16, 2016 until January 1, 2019.

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2. Use of Groundwater for Water Bottling: Proposed Technical Guidance

Ontario is proposing stricter rules that would apply to all renewals of existing water takings from groundwater for water bottling.

Procedural Requirements to increase public reporting and transparency, such as:

- Pre-submission *notification and consultation* to First Nations and Métis.
- Pre-submission *notification* to CA's, municipalities, source protection authorities.
- Reduce the duration of permits to a *maximum of five years*.
- Mandatory *reductions in water takings* in times of *drought*.
- \$3000 *application fee* for renewals due to added technical requirements
- Additional *monitoring, recording and reporting* requirements.

Technical requirements to increase the scientific rigour of applications, such as:

- Enhanced detailed *hydrogeological study* to justify water taking
- Study would include a *cumulative effects* assessment

Indigenous communities, conservation authorities, and municipalities to be notified of any bottled water applications and provided 60-days to comment



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2. Use of Groundwater for Bottling: Proposed Regulatory Charge

Ontario is proposing a new charge for groundwater taken for water bottling.

What is the proposed charge?

- A new regulatory charge **\$500 per million litres** of groundwater taken
- Would apply on top of the existing water charge of \$3.71 per million litres*

Who does it apply to?

- Any permit holder who takes groundwater to produce bottled water
- Would not apply to water bottling facilities on municipal drinking water systems

How will the funds be used?

- To recover provincial costs to manage groundwater takings by water bottlers



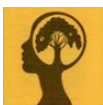
When will it come into effect?

- MOECC is currently consulting on the proposed charge until March 20, 2017.
- If approved, the charge would apply starting August 1, 2017

3. Future Activities During the Moratorium

While the proposed moratorium is in place, the Ministry will undertake work related to the use of groundwater for the purpose of water bottling and other priority water quantity management issues in Ontario. This will include:

- ***Advancing knowledge and understanding of water systems***



- Examine existing and undertake additional research to improve understanding of groundwater in Ontario, including consideration of how future climate change and population growth may impact groundwater supplies, and consideration of traditional ecological knowledge, if offered.
- Learn from, and share, the knowledge of other experts, e.g. academics, conservation authorities, etc..

- ***Reviewing water taking rules***

- Review the existing rules governing water takings in Ontario, including:
 - Rules in areas designated in the Water Taking and Transfer regulation as “high use watersheds”.
 - The need to prioritize water uses to guide future water quantity management
 - Implementation of water taking policies.

3. Activities During the Moratorium

- **Examining water pricing and other tools**



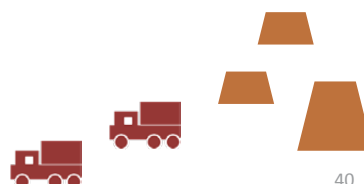
- Examine a range of pricing mechanisms and other tools to help respond to concerns related to broader environmental, economic, and social impacts of water bottling operations in Ontario

- **Engagement and discussion during the 2-year moratorium**



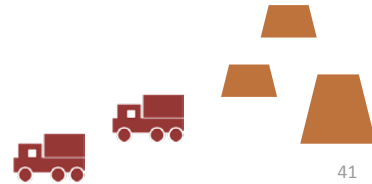
- Engage Indigenous organizations and First Nations communities on the use of groundwater for water bottling and priority water quantity management issues.
 - **Stage 1** – Early listening sessions to inform and shape discussion in future stages, including engaging with First Nations and experts
 - **Stage 2** – Engagement and discussion with First Nations, stakeholders and the public on priority issues identified in Stage 1
 - **Stage 3** – Identify and engage on proposed actions
 - **Stage 4** – Begin implementing new actions and on-going review of effectiveness and understanding of water systems

Excess Soil Update



Excess Soil Update

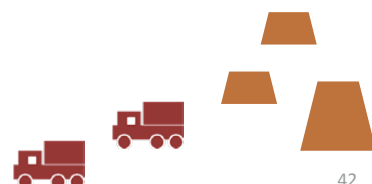
1. Context and What We Heard
2. Excess Soil Management Policy Framework
3. Upcoming Regulatory Proposal
4. Next Steps



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Context and What We Heard

- Ontario's Great Lakes Strategy, 2012 includes a commitment to develop a policy framework to encourage **sustainable soil management practices** throughout Ontario, including the Great Lakes Basin.
- What we heard from First Nations since 2014 on excess soil management:
 - Need protections for **culturally significant** sites, burial sites
 - Inappropriate **dumping** of excess soil e.g., on reserve, near water
 - Consideration of **Traditional Ecological Knowledge**, if offered
 - Need for excess soil **testing and standards**
 - **Transparency** of excess soil movements
 - Management of **invasive species**
 - Continued **opportunities to engage**



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Excess Soil Management Policy Framework

The **Excess Soil Management Policy Framework** was finalized in December 2016. The framework has **2 overarching goals**:

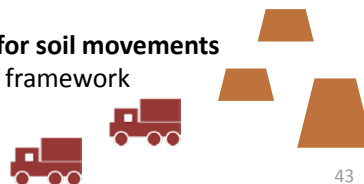
1. Protect human health and the environment from inappropriate relocation of excess soil
2. Enhance opportunities for the beneficial reuse of excess soil and reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with the movement of excess soil

In addition, the framework outlines the various roles and responsibilities of excess soil management

MOECC's Excess Soil Management Policy Framework includes **21 key actions**. Some of the early actions anticipated for delivery under the new framework include the following:

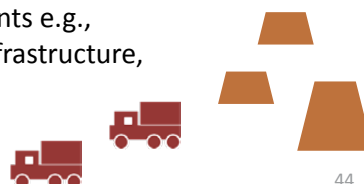
- A new **source site** regulation, supported by complementary amendments to existing regulations e.g., **Waste, Brownfields and Building Code**
- New **standards and sampling guidance** for excess soil

Other actions to support delivery including an **online registry for soil movements** and the establishment of various **working groups** to advise on framework implementation.



Upcoming Regulatory Proposal

- Excess soil is soil **that will leave or has left a property or project area**.
- The new Excess Soil Management Policy Framework is intended to **shift more of the responsibility of excess soil management to the source site owner** to ensure excess soil is properly managed and relocated.
- To achieve this outcome, the proposed regulatory package would require an **Excess Soil Management Plan** for certain source sites with requirements including:
 - **Standards for reuse and requirements for sampling**
 - Requirements for **tracking and registration** of excess soil movements
 - **Certification of plans by a Qualified Person**
- Focus on **larger and smaller riskier** excess soil movements e.g., condominiums, subdivisions, transit corridors, water infrastructure, industrial sites.

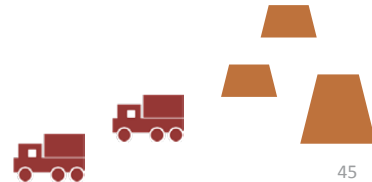


Next Steps

- Continue to engage First Nation communities through:
 - Meetings - UOI meetings (April/May 2017), workshops with First Nations and other partners
 - Teleconferences - First Nations water dialogue regular calls
 - Invitations - visit or calls with First Nation communities
 - Excess Soil Working Group and Sub Working Groups - participation welcomed
- Development of Regulatory Proposal - Underway
- Regulatory Proposal Engagement- Winter/Spring, 2017
- Potential Final Regulation Posted, If Approved - Fall, 2017
- Potential Final Regulation In Effect - 2018



(MOECC, January 2016)



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Miigwetch

Key Land and Water Policy Branch Contacts:

1. Great Lakes
 - Manager, Great Lakes Office - Carolyn O'Neill @ 416-314-7833
 - Senior Policy Advisor, Great Lakes Office - Jamie Boles @ 416-212-1145
 - Policy Analyst, Great Lakes Office - Emily Santoro @ 416-314-7047
2. Lake Erie Nutrients
 - Manager, Strategic Analysis Section - Madhu Malhotra @ 416-314-1702
 - Policy Analyst, Strategic Analysis Section - HyeRin Choi @ 416-212-6566
3. Water Quantity Management
 - Supervisor, Southwest Region Office, Operations - Patrick Spezowka @ 519-873-5027
 - Manager, Water Policy Section - Leo Luong @ 416-212-4703
4. Excess Soil
 - Manager, Land Use Policy Section - Chris Lompart @ 416-314-7051
 - Senior Policy Advisor, Land Use Policy Section - Laura Blease @ 416-325-8275
 - Senior Policy Analyst, Land Use Policy Section - Sanjay Coelho @ 416-326-5107

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Water Taking - Ontario Water Resources Act & Water Taking and Transfer Regulation

Appendix 2: Purpose of the PTTW Program

Appendix 3: Water Charges

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Appendix 1: Ontario Water Resources Act – Water Taking

- In Ontario, water takings are managed by the *Ontario Water Resources Act*.
- Section 34.1 of the Act requires anyone taking more than 50,000 litres of water in a day to obtain a Permit to Take Water, except for:
 - domestic (ordinary household) use
 - watering livestock and poultry (but not irrigation of crops for sale)
 - firefighting purposes.

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Appendix 1: Water Taking and Transfer Regulation (O. Reg. 387/04)

- The Water Taking and Transfer Regulation under the Act sets out rules the Ministry must follow when considering applications for water taking permits
 - Requires consideration of ecosystem natural functions, water availability for existing uses, measures related to water conservation and efficient use, and any public or private interest in the water
- Requires notification to those potentially affected
- Establishes high use watersheds: new or expanded takings by highly consumptive water takers are not permitted in high use watersheds
- Requires all permit holders to annually report their daily taking amounts to Ministry

Appendix 2: Purpose of the PTTW Program

- Implement the Ministry's water quantity management policy - to ensure the fair sharing, conservation and sustainable use of the surface and ground waters in the province.
- Emphasis is on conservation and fair sharing of water in province.
- Key focus is to safeguard water through wise and sustainable use, and the recognition of other needs, including ecosystem health and other water users by preventing unacceptable interference caused by water takings.
- Permitting enables monitoring and tracking of actual water use to inform provincial water management initiatives.
- PTTW is not a mechanism to allocate or assign rights to water or explicitly establish water use priorities.

Appendix 3: Water Charges under the Ontario Water Resources Act

- Subsection 75 (1.5) of the Ontario Water Resources Act provides authority to:
 - “make regulations establishing and governing charges to promote the conservation, protection and management of Ontario’s waters and their efficient and sustainable use, or to recover costs the Government of Ontario incurs for that purpose in the administration of this or any other Act”.
- Under Ontario Regulation 450/07 “Charges for Industrial and Commercial Water Users”, highly consumptive water users (e.g., water bottlers, beverage manufacturers, ready-mix producers) pay \$3.71 per million litres of water taken from surface, ground, or municipal sources.
 - The charge recovers a portion of the province’s water quantity management program costs.
- Ontario has no authority to charge a royalty for water takings, as the Province does not own the water.

Anishinabek/Ontario Fisheries Resource Centre

Peter Meisenheimer
General Manager
March 2017



Anishinabek/Ontario Fisheries Resource Centre

Our Vision

- ☑ We strive to be an independent “Centre of Excellence” for fisheries assessment and management, recognized and trusted by First Nations, governments and all users of fisheries resources



www.aofrc.org

Our Mission

- ☑ Our mission is to report on stock status, evaluate stresses on fish populations and habitats, offer management recommendations, and facilitate information sharing and participation to promote sustainable fisheries and resolve conflict.



A/OFRC www.aofrc.org

Background

- ☑ In 1982, the Constitution Act came into force and Section 35 enshrined “aboriginal and treaty rights”
- ☑ In 1990, the Sparrow decision signaled major changes in relations between Canada and First Nation fisheries
- ☑ It may be politely put that public understanding of inherent and treaty rights was poor and instances of anti-indigenous racism, agitation and violence occurred across Canada, including in Ontario



A/OFRC www.aofrc.org

Background

- ☒ In 1992, the Anishinabek Nation engaged Ontario and stakeholder groups in discussions regarding Anishinabek rights and fisheries in Ontario
- ☒ In June 1993, the Province of Ontario (Ministry of Natural Resources) & the Anishinabek Nation (Union of Ontario Indians) signed the *Anishinabek Conservation & Fishing Agreement*
- ☒ In 1995, the UOI and OMNR established a fisheries resource centre designed to be a central and independent source of information on technical matters relevant to fisheries conservation and management issues.

A/OFRRC www.aofrc.org

A/OFRRC

- ☒ Established as a not-for-profit corporation with a Board of Directors
- ☒ 9 Board Members
 - Province (MNR) nominates 4 Directors
 - Anishinabek Nation (UOI) nominates 4 Directors
 - Jointly approved Chairperson

A/OFRRC www.aofrc.org

What We Do

- ☒ Identifying information gaps in fisheries of common interest to First Nations and the Province of Ontario
- ☒ Serving as a forum for information sharing, participation and the transfer of stock status information within and among First Nation and between First Nations and non-First Nations stakeholders



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What We Do ...

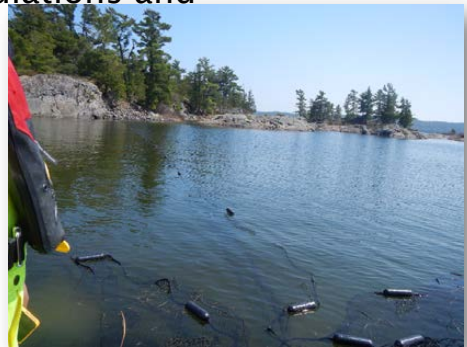
- ☒ Providing advice to the Anishinabek Nation and Ontario on fish conservation and management
- ☒ Make recommendations to promote ecosystem sustainability
- ☒ Capacity building
 - Provide practical fisheries assessment, training, and experience



www.aofrc.org

What We Do ...

- ☑ Assessing and reporting on
 - Stock status
 - Allowable harvests
 - Impacts of use
 - Status of fisheries habitat
 - Environmental stresses on fish populations and habitats



☑ Summer Profundal Index Netting

- Targets Lake Trout

☑ Fall Walleye Index Netting

- Targets Walleye

☑ Early Spring Trap Netting

- Targets Walleye

☑ Spring Spawning Assessments

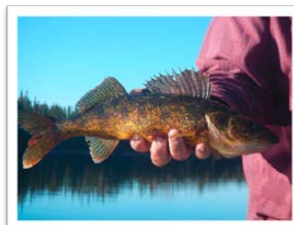
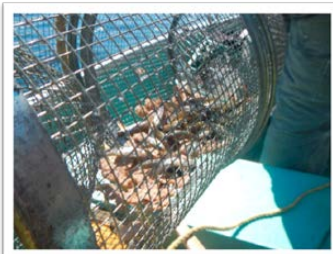
- Targets Walleye or Lake Sturgeon

☑ Near Shore Community Index Netting

☑ Broad Scale Monitoring



Over 380 projects with First Nations
from 1996 – 2016



19 projects scheduled for the
2017 field season



www.aofrc.org

Who We Serve

The Anishinabek Nation

- 40 First Nations in Ontario
- Represents approximately one third of the total First Nation population of Ontario
- 7% of the total First Nation population in Canada



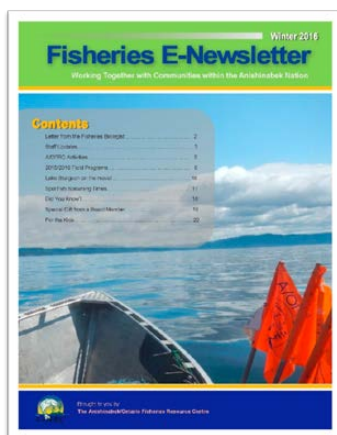
www.aofrc.org

Who We Serve



How We Share Information

- ☐ Technical Reports, newsletters, website
- ☐ Data archiving and interpretation
- ☐ Information sessions / Workshops
- ☐ Participation in stewardship, councils & technical committees
- ☐ Connecting face to face
 - Importance of maintaining relations and connections



The Plan

- ❑ The Agreement anticipated growth in the Centre
- ❑ Regional field offices were to be situated around the Anishinabek Nation territory
- ❑ Skill sets were to include specialized technical expertise such as statistics
- ❑ Budgets were to increase significantly



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1995 Operating Principles

The series of implementation phases to achieve the mature organization for the FRC are as follows:

Phase I

- Core program, 6 staff
- Field representatives associated with First Nation communities centrally located
- Limited field program capability

Phase II

- Core program, 9 staff
- Field representatives in selected First Nation communities
- Field program capability
- One mobile field fisheries unit, 4-6 staff

Phase III (When Fully Operational)

- Core program, 12 staff
- Field program capability
- Two to three field fisheries units strategically located to collect stock status information on fisheries with a First Nation interest, each with 5-6 staff



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The Reality

- ☒ In 2016, 9 staff
- ☒ One office situated in North Bay
- ☒ Two field biologists, two field technicians
- ☒ Budget less than a third of the level projected in 1995
- ☒ Manage to do around 20 projects a year



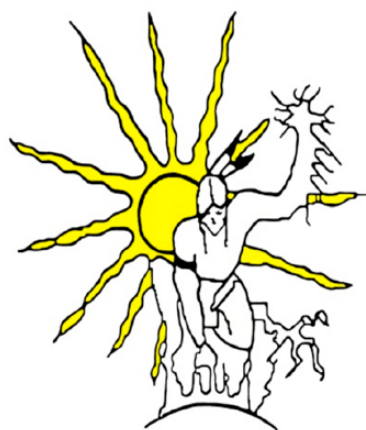
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Why Change?

- ☑ In 2012, received a request to expand activities beyond fish and fisheries from some Anishinabek Nation leaders.
- ☑ In 2013, received a request from a community for tools to manage moose.
- ☑ In 2016, assembled Chiefs approved the use of pilot projects to investigate new mandate areas, including a moose pilot.
- ☑ Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry agreed to fund the work.



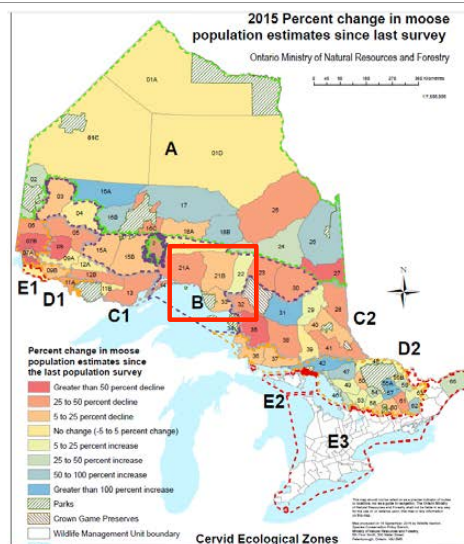
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Moose Population Trends in Ontario

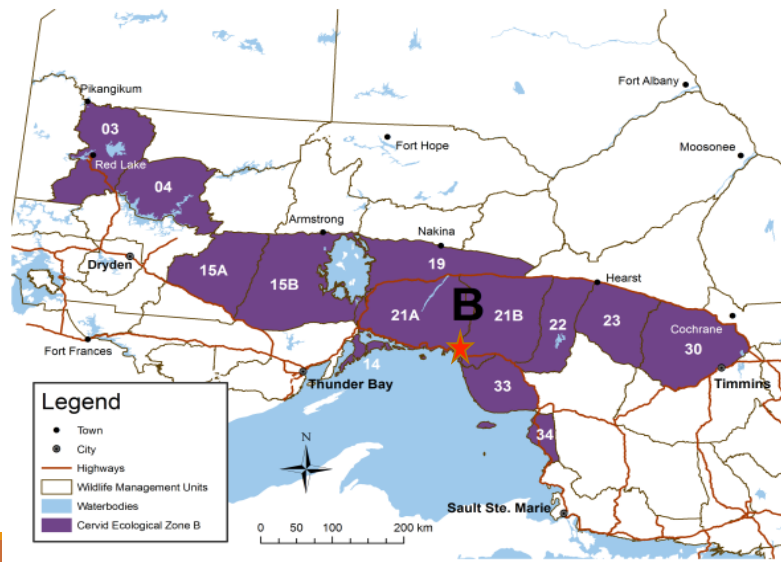


Cervid (Moose, Deer and Caribou) Ecological Framework

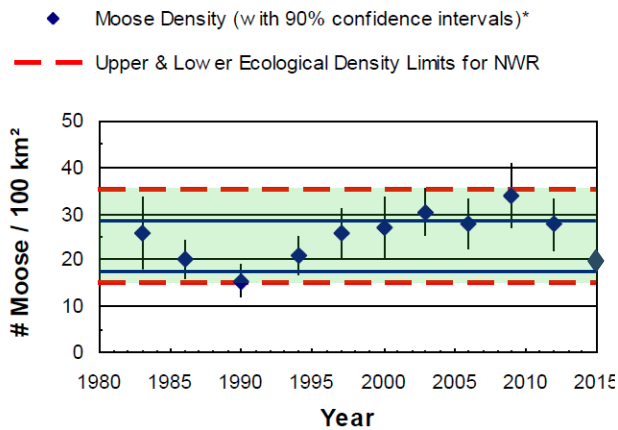


Cervid Ecological Zone

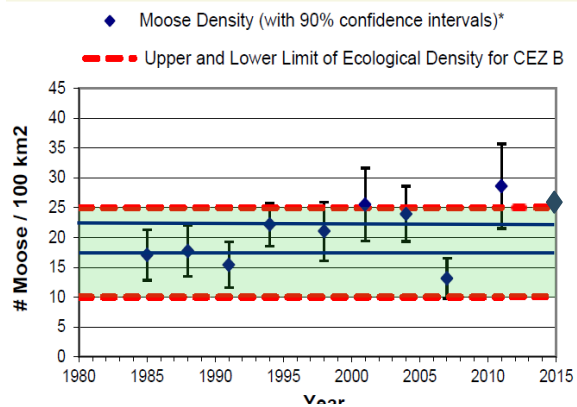
“Moose – maintain low to moderate density population.”



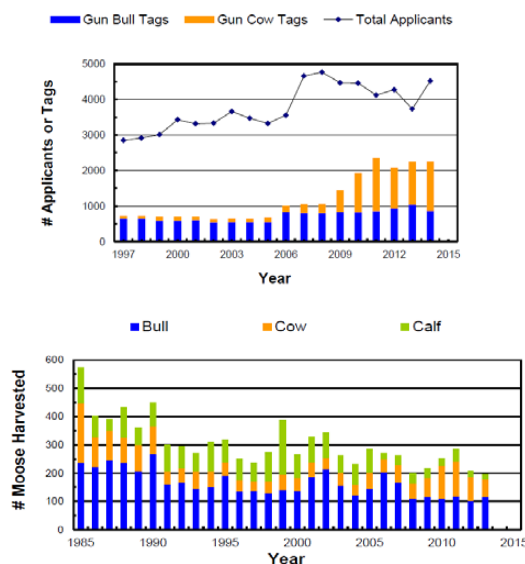
WMU 21A



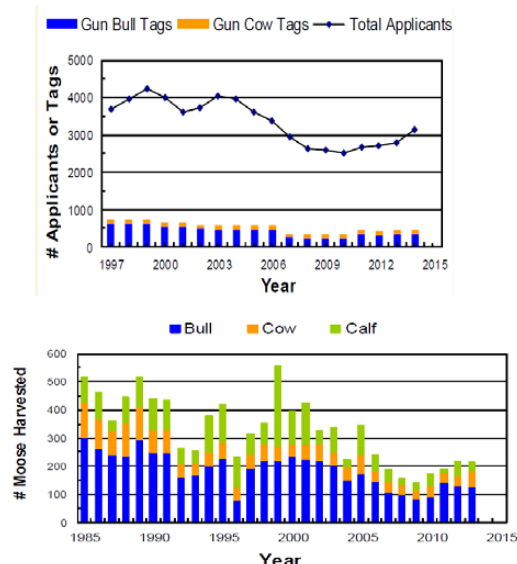
WMU 21B



WMU 21A

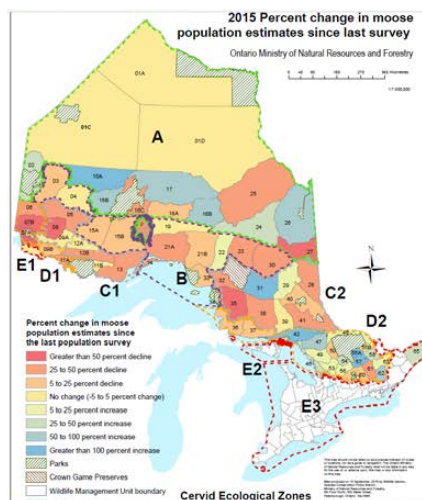


WMU 21B



Moose Information System (MIS)

- Anishinabek Nation communities interested in monitoring and potentially managing moose populations in traditional territories
- Secure resource and traditional way of life for generations to come
- MIS pilot project with Biigtigong Nishnaabeg



Moose Information System (MIS)

How many moose do we have?

How many moose do we need?

Are we satisfying our needs annually?

How do we satisfy our needs?



Moose Information System (MIS)

- Population monitoring:
 - Aerial surveys
 - Unmanned Aerial System
 - Hunter Sightings
- Requirements met?:
 - TEK survey
 - Hunter sighting/harvest reporting



Moose Information System (MIS)

Carrier 11:43 AM

Enter how many of each
kind of moose you saw today.
Tuesday, Jun 19, 2012

Bulls

Cows

Calves

Unidentified

Hours out

[Submit](#)



“Moose management considers the best available knowledge, including scientific, local and Aboriginal traditional knowledge, as well as social, cultural and economic values. It also respects Aboriginal peoples’ unique perspectives and practices related to moose management, including the exercise of constitutionally protected Aboriginal and Treaty rights.”

- MNRF Moose Resource Report



What next?

- ☒ A/OFRC has been discussing its mandate with First Nations
- ☒ A/OFRC board has been considering options
- ☒ Grand Council Chief has communicated with the Minister of Natural Resources and Forestry
- ☒ Will report back to the Grand Council Assembly in June



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What next?

- ☒ Holistic thinking and ecosystem based management are consistent with both Anishinabek values and Ontario's stated objective for the future of resource management
- ☒ Holistic, ecosystem based thinking provides a framework for addition of mandate areas
- ☒ A/OFRC is committed to approaches that value traditional knowledge and scientific/technical methods equally
- ☒ Expanded opportunities for training and capacity development



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What next?

- ☒ A new mandate could include a new business model
- ☒ Expanded funding agreement with Ontario providing core support
- ☒ Agreements with other departments and levels of government
- ☒ A commercial business arm that leverages the expertise in the Centre to do commercial consulting



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Final thoughts

- ☒ Work remains to achieve full reconciliation between the Crown and the Anishinabek Nation in natural resource management
- ☒ The Anishinabek Conservation and Fishing Agreement was negotiated between parties with different priorities and perspectives but shared interests
- ☒ The A/OFRRC is a model that works, has a framework that can be adapted to new areas of research and is open to the challenge

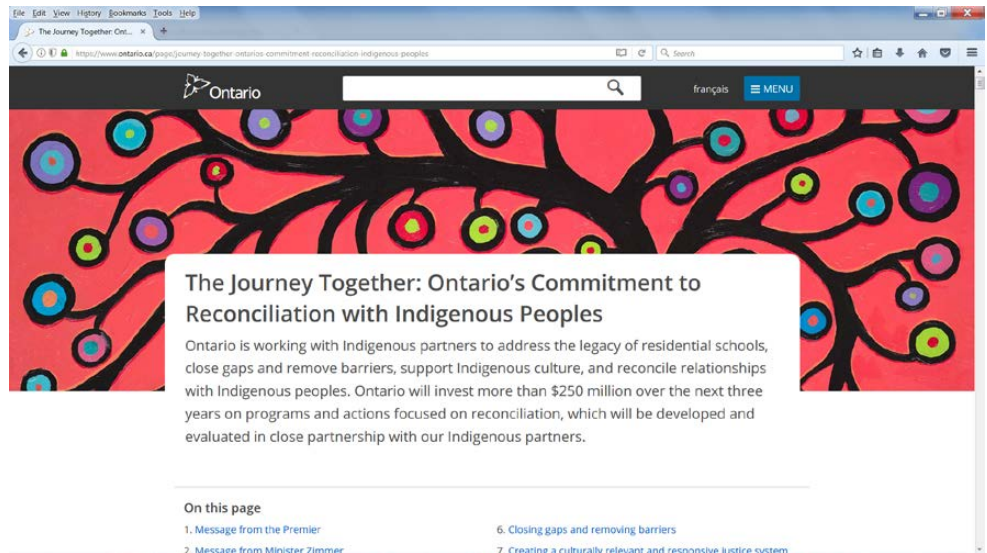
- ☒ There seems to be an opportunity...



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***“Reconciling Relationships
with Indigenous Peoples...***

*... Engage with Indigenous
partners on approaches to
enhance participation in the
resource sector by
improving the way resource
benefits are shared.”*



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A/OFRFC

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**The Mission
of the Lands &
Resources Department is to foster a
better quality of life by ensuring access to natural
resources in support of the goals, principles and
values of the Anishinabek Nation.**



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