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# INTRODUCTION

The literature review component of the *Understanding Our Food Systems Project (Phase II)* came out of the identified need to support partner communities in accessing information about food sovereignty work regionally, as well as specifically in their communities. There is a lot of research and literature created that is about or impacts the partner communities in this project, which may not be known about at the community level. This review was intended to help close that gap.

The literature review was developed based largely on key term searches in both academic and non-academic databases. The following compilation of resources includes articles from academic and non-academic journals; project and organization reports; articles and reports about past projects by government or private companies; and important lectures.

The information is organized in two main ways:

- By themes relating to food and First Nations people in Northern Ontario;
- By specific First Nation community, out of the fourteen participating First Nation communities in this project.

Lakehead University also has an extensive digital and physical repository of resources about Indigenous Studies, which can be found at Chancellor Paterson Library at Lakehead University Thunder Bay Campus on the fifth floor.

# RESEARCH BY TOPIC

## FOOD & HEALTH

**ARTICLE:** Slater, J. J., & Mudryj, A. N. (2018). Are we really “eating well with Canada’s food guide”? *BMC Public Health*, (1).

Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-018-5540-4>

Canada’s Food Guide (CFG) has been an important health promotion tool for over seventy years. The most recent version was released in 2007. This study examined Canadians’ exposure to, knowledge, and use of CFG. CFG has 'brand recognition' among Canadians however there are gaps between awareness and eating behaviours. The new Food Guide could consider additional dissemination tools including social media, videos and workbooks tailored to various age groups, demographic groups and settings.

**REPORT:** North Superior Workforce Planning Board. (2018). *Service Coordination in Employment and Mental Health Service Networks: Final Report.*

Retrieved from:

[https://www.nswpb.ca/application/files/1815/4231/6113/NSWPB\\_18271\\_Service\\_Coordination\\_Report\\_ENGLISH\\_SinglePgs.pdf](https://www.nswpb.ca/application/files/1815/4231/6113/NSWPB_18271_Service_Coordination_Report_ENGLISH_SinglePgs.pdf)

This report provides the deliverables for the project “Research and report on strengthening service coordination currently among service provider networks” sought by the Local Employment Planning Council for the Thunder Bay District in August, 2017. The purpose of that call was to increase service coordination in the employment service network of providers, with the ultimate goal of providing more holistic and coordinated supports to Employment Service clients, particularly those who have multiple concurrent needs (e.g., employment, mental health, housing, literacy). This project sought to approach that goal by (1) conducting a review of the literature on service coordination, (2) conducting a scoping review of employment services in the Thunder Bay District, and (3) conducting a survey through which the existing referral and collaboration networks in the system could be examined.

**ARTICLE:** Burnett, K., Skinner, K., & LeBlanc, J. (2015). From Food Mail to Nutrition North Canada: Reconsidering federal food subsidy programs for northern Ontario. *Canadian Food Studies*, (2)1, p. 141 – 156.

Retrieved from:

<http://canadianfoodstudies.uwaterloo.ca:8082/index.php/cfs/article/view/62/69>

This article evaluates federal food subsidy programs in northern Canada, focusing specifically on the transition from the Food Mail Program to Nutrition North Canada. Although the report on Nutrition North Canada by the Auditor General of Canada, Michael Ferguson, released on November 25, 2014, revealed some of the program's problems, we argue that the situation is far more complicated. In particular, the Auditor General's report focuses on the arctic regions and disregards the equally alarming state of food insecurity in the provincial Norths. By looking specifically at northern Ontario, this article outlines the diverse challenges and differences northerners face in ensuring access to affordable and nutritious food of good quality.

**REPORT:** Halseth, R. (2015). *The Nutritional Health of the First Nations and Metis of the Northwest Territories: A review of current knowledge and gaps*. Prince George, BC: National Collaborating Centre for Aboriginal Health.

Retrieved from:

<https://www.ccsa-nccah.ca/docs/emerging/RPT-NutritionalHealthFNsMetis-Halseth-EN.pdf>

Aboriginal peoples have been experiencing a nutrition transition that has resulted in a greater proportion of their diet being comprised of nutrient poor market foods. This has led to a growing crisis linked to unhealthy weights. Socio-economic, cultural and environmental factors are contributing to this transition. Nevertheless, harvesting and consumption of traditional foods remains important for Aboriginal peoples, providing numerous cultural, economic, social and health benefits.

**REPORT:** Kachur, B. (2014). *Urban First Nations, Inuit, and Metis Diabetes Prevention Project: Fresh Food Market Evaluation*. Saskatoon, SK: Community-University Institute for Social Research.

Retrieved from: <https://cuirs.usask.ca/documents/publications/2010-2014/Urban%20First%20Nations,%20Inuit,%20and%20Metis%20Diabetes%20Prevention%20Project%20Evaluation.pdf>

Improving access to healthy, affordable produce in Saskatoon's core neighbourhoods is one of the primary objectives of the Urban First Nations, Inuit, and Métis Diabetes Prevention (UFNIMDP) project (Armstrong-Monahan, 2013). Fresh Food Markets were

initially established as a service of the CHEP Good Food Inc. in several locations and since then, the UFNIMDP project has been instrumental in supporting the expansion of the markets (Armstrong-Monahan, 2013). This report offers a formal evaluation of the Fresh Food Markets based on a survey distributed to market customers. The survey sought to understand the impact market services were having on household food insecurity (HFI). Noteworthy results show a reduction in the use of community food programs and an increase in fruit and vegetable intake by regular market attendees. From the analysis of the survey data and a comprehensive review of current literature, a series of recommendations are made. These include modifications to expand the service and better meet the needs of the neighbourhoods it serves. Additional recommendations look at innovative programming and food strategies from other urban centres across North America. Continuing to build upon Saskatoon's already exemplary services could have a greater impact on HFI, therefore creating a more equitable and sustainable food system.

**ARTICLE: Walker, J. B., Kassi, N., and Eamer, C. (2009). Food Security in Times of Change: A Policy Brief on Food Security for Northern Canada. Whitehorse, YK: Arctic Health Research Network.**

Retrieved from:

<https://www.worldcat.org/title/food-security-in-times-of-change-a-policy-brief-on-food-security-for-northern-canada/oclc/870653108>

Food security is more than a question of hunger. It is the foundation for both individual and community health. In the north, food security can also be a method of both physical and cultural survival. And food insecurity is expensive, in both human and financial terms. For example, the former head of Canada's Food Security Bureau, Jean Charles LeValle, told the 2004 National Food Security Assembly in Winnipeg that diet related chronic diseases cost an estimated \$6.6 billion in direct and indirect health care costs and lost productivity each year. He added that food is the flexible item in a family's budget. People will cut back on quantity and quality of food in order to meet consistent commitments such as rent, utility payments and debt payments to survive.

**TOOLKIT: Thunder Bay Regional Health Sciences Centre. (2012). A Guide for Working with Aboriginal People of Northwestern Ontario: A Stroke Resource for Healthcare Providers.**

Retrieved from: <http://tbrhsc.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Stroke-Toolkit.pdf>

This toolkit provides clinical and educational tools, Aboriginal history, stroke information and best practices, which can assist health service providers to engage and offer effective stroke-related education and care to Aboriginal individuals and families.

**ARTICLE: Bodirsky, M, & Johnson, J. (2008). Decolonizing Diet: Healing by Reclaiming Traditional Foodways. *The Journal of Canadian Food Cultures*, (1)1.**

*Retrieved from:*

<https://www.erudit.org/en/journals/cuizine/2008-v1-n1-cuizine2503/019373ar/>.

Traditional Indigenous foodways remain important for the ongoing health and well being of contemporary Indigenous North American peoples. Drawing partly on primary research on food-related knowledge and experience within the First Nations community of Toronto, the authors trace how colonial policies of assimilation attempted to destroy Indigenous knowledge and in so doing spawned numerous trans-generational health consequences for Indigenous populations, which are still felt today. While colonial attempts at assimilation seriously undermined the integrity of traditional Indigenous foodways, today this cultural knowledge is undergoing a resurgence. Contemporary Indigenous peoples have expanded upon oral traditions with written stories of food gathering and recipes as a means to revitalize food knowledge, cultural integrity and community -- all inextricably linked to health.

**REPORT: Assembly of First Nations Environmental Stewardship Unit. (2007). *Traditional Foods: Are They Safe For First Nations Consumption?***

*Retrieved from:*

[https://www.afn.ca/uploads/files/rp-traditional\\_foods\\_safety\\_paper\\_final.pdf](https://www.afn.ca/uploads/files/rp-traditional_foods_safety_paper_final.pdf)

There are multiple benefits and contaminant risks from the consumption of traditional foods by First Nations peoples, and weighing these considerations against each other is complex. Some of the benefits of traditional foods used by First Nations peoples presented in this paper include the availability of key essential nutrients, physical activity during harvesting, lower food costs, the prevention of chronic disease by consumption of more nutritious food, and multiple socio-cultural values that contribute to mental health and cultural morale. The impacts of consuming more store bought foods on patterns of dietary change and frequency can have major consequences on the health of First Nations and could potentially lead to higher incidence of chronic diseases. "Although the Elders felt that their environment is contaminated, and that no level of contamination is safe, they still felt that eating traditional foods is important because it is the way of life giving to them from their Creator. They would like the mercury contamination cleaned up. They would like the clear cutting, the spraying and the other forms of industrial development on their territory to stop. They would like to strengthen traditional food ways, traditional economies as mechanisms for promoting healthy individuals and a healthy community". (Simpson, L, and J. Dasilva. 2005:4) First Nations will need to consider the nutritional, socio-cultural, economic, and health effects of using and not using traditional food. Ultimately, traditional foods systems of First Nations still remain the best food that is available to them.

**WEBSITE: Sioux Lookout Meno Ya Win Health Centre – Research at SLMHC. (n.d.).**

Retrieved from: <http://www.slmhc.on.ca/research>

Research is a key component of the Sioux Lookout Meno Ya Win Health Centre's strategic plan and our board of directors and administration fully supports its staff and physicians participating in relevant cross cultural and rural hospital-based research. SLMHC has also engaged with outside research partners on topics appropriate to our area. A research review committee oversees the research topics and approves safe and meaningful projects. The committee ensures cultural safety is paramount in conducting any research. SLMHC's efforts have produced valuable collaborations and dozens of peer reviewed publications. These are regularly collated into research compilations, all of which are available on our website. Research compilations from 2007 to 2017 topics have included (but are not limited to) subjects of cross-cultural care, maternal-child care, palliative care, rural medicine, addiction medicine, and rural medical education.

## FOOD SECURITY

**BOOK: Lowitt, K., Levkoe, C., Lauzon, R., Ryan, K. & Sayers, D. (2019). *Indigenous self-determination and food sovereignty through fisheries governance in the Great Lakes Region*. In Andrée, P., Clark, J., Levkoe, C., & Lowitt, K. (Eds.), *Civil Society and Social Movements in Food System Governance*. Routledge Press.**

Retrieved from:

<https://www.routledge.com/Civil-Society-and-Social-Movements-in-Food-System-Governance-1st-Edition/Andree-Clark-Levkoe-Lowitt/p/book/9781138588073>

Fishing has long been essential to Indigenous people throughout the Great Lakes region. With the arrival of European settlers, Indigenous fishing activities were forcibly disrupted. The result of a broken treaty process, reserve system, and imposed legislation was that Indigenous peoples' control of fish, land and water systems was significantly curtailed, with devastating implications on cultures, economies, and food systems. Despite this violence, Indigenous people throughout the Great Lakes are involved in efforts to reclaim their fishing rights as part of asserting self-determination. In this chapter, we explore two cases of fisheries governance involving Indigenous and settler engagements, each struggling to maintain elements of self-governance and sovereignty over their fisheries in relation to the state. Collaborating with Batchewana First Nation of the Ojibways and the Saugeen Ojibway Nation to produce this chapter, we share their different aspirations, strategies used to exercise jurisdiction, and perceptions of opportunities and limitations in organizing towards enhanced equity for sustainable fisheries. Ultimately, we aim to contribute to a sharing of governance experiences to enhance the potential for Nation to Nation relationships and support Indigenous movements towards self-determination and food sovereignty.

**BOOK: Rubidoux, M.A. (2017) A Land Not Forgotten. University of Manitoba Press.**

*Retrieved from:*

<https://ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=catt00833a&AN=lul.1047994&site=eds-live&scope=site>

Food insecurity takes a disproportionate toll on the health of Canada's Indigenous people. "A Land Not Forgotten" examines the disruptions in local food practices as a result of colonization and the cultural, educational, and health consequences of those disruptions. This multidisciplinary work demonstrates how some Indigenous communities in northern Ontario are addressing challenges to food security through the restoration of land-based cultural practices. Improving Indigenous health, food security, and sovereignty means reinforcing practices that build resiliency in ecosystems and communities. As this book contends, this includes facilitating productive collaborations and establishing networks of Indigenous communities and allies to work together in promotion and protection of Indigenous food systems. This will influence diverse groups and encourage them to recognize the complexity of colonial histories and the destructive health impacts in Indigenous communities. In addition to its multidisciplinary lens, the authors employ a community based participatory approach that privileges Indigenous interests and perspectives. "A Land Not Forgotten" provides a comprehensive picture of the food security and health issues Indigenous peoples are encountering in Canada's rural north.

**ARTICLE: Daigle, M. (2017) "Tracing the Terrain of Indigenous Food Sovereignities: *The Journal of Peasant Studies*: Vol 46, No 2," 2017.**

*Retrieved from:*

[https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/03066150.2017.1324423?casa\\_token=1XBV4z5ltIAAAA:Ch\\_3cboAC7hHhOauOqO22jFhdOvPSArs6t6GCXpbOQF\\_wJe\\_bR0UDRoW\\_FWCjMsVC8Klenrb9jGXrg](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/03066150.2017.1324423?casa_token=1XBV4z5ltIAAAA:Ch_3cboAC7hHhOauOqO22jFhdOvPSArs6t6GCXpbOQF_wJe_bR0UDRoW_FWCjMsVC8Klenrb9jGXrg)

Food sovereignty scholars are increasingly re-conceptualizing sovereignty by accounting for its diverse expressions across space according to specific histories, identities, and local socio-ecological realities and dynamics. In grappling with the multiple bases of sovereignty, attention has been directed toward Indigenous food sovereignty in North America. Specifically, food scholars are examining how the regeneration of Indigenous food harvesting and sharing practices shapes movements for decolonization and self-determination. While this is a crucial and much-welcomed intervention, much more is needed to understand the diverse Indigenous political and legal orders and authorities that shape how multiple Indigenous food sovereignties are lived every day across diverse landscapes. In this contribution, I examine how Anishinaabe people in and beyond the Treaty 3 territory in Ontario, Canada, protect and renew their food



harvesting grounds, waters and foodways through everyday acts of resurgence that are rooted in their law of *mino bimaadiziwin*.

**ARTICLE:** Coté, C. (2016). "Indigenizing" Food Sovereignty. Revitalizing Indigenous Food Practices and Ecological Knowledges in Canada and the United States. *Humanities*, 5(3), 57.

Retrieved from: <https://www.mdpi.com/2076-0787/5/3/57/htm>

Utilizing the framework of decolonization and sustainable self-determination, this article analyses the concept of food sovereignty to articulate an understanding of its potential for action in revitalizing Indigenous food practices and ecological knowledge in the United States and Canada. The food sovereignty movement challenged the hegemony of the globalized, neoliberal, industrial, capital-intensive, corporate-led model of agriculture that created destructive economic policies that marginalized small-scale farmers, removed them from their land, and forced them into the global market economy as wage laborers.

**ARTICLE:** Martens, T. Cidro, J. Hart, M. & McLachlan, S. (2016). Understanding Indigenous Food Sovereignty through an Indigenous Research Paradigm.

Retrieved from:

[https://umanitoba.ca/faculties/social\\_work/media/V5i102martens\\_cidro\\_hart\\_mclachlan.pdf](https://umanitoba.ca/faculties/social_work/media/V5i102martens_cidro_hart_mclachlan.pdf)

The Indigenous food sovereignty (IFS) movement offers insight into food-related challenges that confront Indigenous Peoples in Canada. The philosophy of IFS is holistic in nature and sees food as encompassing all facets of being – the mental, emotional, spiritual, and intellectual. Thirty-two interviews were conducted across western Canada to better understand Indigenous food sovereignty practices. Indigenous research methodologies offer further insight into IFS studies, in part, through an epistemology centered on experiential knowledge, relational accountability, respect, and reciprocity. The values of these methodologies are reflected in this research regarding IFS, and provide an important and appropriate context for this work. In particular, metaphor, as a research tool, helps to further the understanding of IFS by acknowledging the harmony that can and should exist between food and nature.

**REPORT:** Canada North Environmental Services (2016). *Nokiiwin Tribal Council Country Foods Study: Revised Final Report*. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Retrieved from: <http://www.nokiiwin.com/upload/documents/1807-ntc-country-foods-study-revised-fin.pdf>

The First Nations Environmental Contaminants Program (FNECP) provided funding to the Nookiiwin Tribal Council (NTC) in partnership with Canada North Environmental Services (CanNorth) to undertake a country foods study in the Lake Nipigon area. The project involved conducting a community based research program with four First Nations that are part of the NTC. Of primary concern to local First Nations is that no developments past or present negatively impact the ability of individuals and commercial fishermen to sustain their way of life, affect their consumption of country foods, or prevent Aboriginal and Treaty Rights from being exercised.

**BOOK: *Aboriginal Food Security in Northern Canada: An Assessment of the State of Knowledge*. (2014). Ottawa, Ontario : Council of Canadian Academies, 2014.**

*Retrieved from:*

<https://ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cat00833a&AN=lul.971676&site=eds-live&scope=site>

The issues and concerns surrounding northern food security challenge conventional definitions of expertise and evidence. The Council of Canadian Academies (the Council) was tasked by the Sponsor, Health Canada, to form an expert panel to generate an evidence-based report on northern food security and its implications for Aboriginal health. A multidisciplinary panel of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal scholars (the Panel) met five times over 15 months to create this report. A major finding of the report is the importance of lived, northern experience and traditional knowledge in defining and addressing the issues surrounding northern food security.

Local, regional, national, and international knowledge, experiences, and policies demonstrate that opportunities exist to move Canadians closer to achieving food security and food sovereignty. However, to generate the most sustainable, responsive, and practical solutions, the evidence base must be expanded so that Aboriginal communities, researchers, policy-makers, and Northerners can create sustainable and dignified solutions to the long-standing complex challenge of food insecurity among Aboriginal peoples in the North.

**ARTICLE: Desmarais, A. A., & Wittman, H. (2014). Farmers, foodies and First Nations: getting to food sovereignty in Canada. *Journal of Peasant Studies*, 41(6), 1153-1173.**

*Retrieved from:*

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/03066150.2013.876623?journalCode=fjps20>

This paper examines how the concept and framework of food sovereignty has been incorporated in food policy agendas across diverse sectors of Canadian society, particularly in the work and discourse of the National Farmers Union, Québec's Union Paysanne, Food Secure Canada and movements for Indigenous food sovereignty. This analysis highlights both the challenges to conceptualizing food sovereignty and the tensions in defining inclusive policies that engage with food sovereignty at distinct, and often overlapping, scales. We critically assess how the 'unity in diversity' principle of food sovereignty functions in the Canadian context, paying particular attention to the policy implications of debates about the meaning of food sovereignty. What is most evident in examining the demands of a wide range of actors using food sovereignty language in Canada is a shared aim to reclaim a public voice in shaping the food system and a growing convergence around ideals of social justice, environmental sustainability and diversity. But, if food sovereignty is about fundamental transformation of the food system, it is yet in initial stages in this country.

**BOOK: Wittman, H., Desmarais, Wiebe, N. (2011) *Food Sovereignty in Canada: Creating Just and Sustainable Food Systems*. Winnipeg: Fernwood Publishing.**

*Retrieved from:*

<https://ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cab00833a&AN=lul.877382&site=eds-live&scope=site>

Contemporary Canadian agricultural and food policies are contributing to the current global food crisis: the industrialized, high-input, export-driven agricultural production sector, coupled with concentrated corporate processing and retailing, are ecologically unsustainable, increasingly unaffordable, unhealthy and socially unjust. Employing an interdisciplinary and multi-sectoral approach, *Food Sovereignty in Canada* explores how communities all over the country are actively engaged in implementing alternative agricultural and food models within the framework of food sovereignty -- taking control over food-producing resources, markets and agricultural policy. This framework offers Canadian citizens, researchers and policymakers the opportunity to build alternative agricultural and food models that are less environmentally damaging and that keep farmers on the land while ensuring that those living in cities have access to healthy and safe food.

**BOOK: Walker, J. B., Eamer, C., & Kassi, N. (2009). *Food security in times of change : a policy brief on food security for northern Canada*. Whitehorse, Yukon : Arctic Health Research Network - Yukon.**

*Retrieved from:*

<https://ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cab00833a&AN=lul.973283&site=eds-live&scope=site>

Food security is more than a question of hunger. It is the foundation for both individual and community health. In the north, food security can also be a method of both physical and cultural survival. And food insecurity is expensive, in both human and financial terms. For example, the former head of Canada's Food Security Bureau, Jean Charles LeValle, told the 2004 National Food Security Assembly in Winnipeg that diet related chronic diseases cost an estimated \$6.6 billion in direct and indirect health care costs and lost productivity each year. He added that food is the flexible item in a family's budget. People will cut back on quantity and quality of food in order to meet consistent commitments such as rent, utility payments and debt payments to survive.

## LANDS & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

**REPORT: Setting the Table: Food Insecurity and Costs in Ontario's North. (2018).**

Retrieved from:

<https://www.northernpolicy.ca/upload/documents/publications/commentaries-new/commentary-melillo-cof-en-19.01.18.pdf>

Food insecurity is a complex issue that impacts a wide spectrum of people. In Ontario's northern communities, the relatively higher cost of food – measured by the Nutritious Food Basket assessment (NFB) – is a major contributor to the incidence of food insecurity in northern communities compared to those in the South. The analysis illustrates that there is a positive relationship between community remoteness and the cost of healthy eating. To illustrate, an average family in a community that is a part of the Nutrition North Canada food subsidy program, like Attawapiskat, pays \$645.08 more each month for the Nutritious Food Basket than the average family in a Northwestern Ontario Health Unit community and \$804.47 more each month than a family in Toronto. Finally, data and analysis reveals that food security is also impacted by inadequate income and social assistance.

**THESIS: Vescio, Brianna L. (2018). "From Buried Treasure and Risky Adventure to Sobering Matters of Concern: the Ring of Fire Discourse in Ontario Mining Events" Electronic Thesis and Dissertation Repository.**

Retrieved from: <https://ir.lib.uwo.ca/etd/5969/>

The Ontario Ring of Fire is a potential mining project that is located in the far north of the province, within Matawa First Nations homelands and traditional territory. My thesis examines how the Ring of Fire is continually shaped by the conflicting discourses that surround it. To study this, I observed how the Ring of Fire was situated within five mining events. Events were held by different organizations, for different audiences, and

had different purposes; varying widely in size and scale. While some actors deployed spectacularly streamlined messages to entice investors and propel the project towards a predetermined future, others unravelled these messages by exploring the complications and revealing a wider range of possibilities. However, events largely acted as silos, and the observed encounters across difference mostly took place through the media.

**ARTICLE: Spoel, P. (2018). Preserving Wilderness or Protecting Homelands? Intersections and Divergences in Activist Discourses About Mining in Ontario's Far North. *Environmental Communication*, 12(3), 295-300.**

*Retrieved from:*

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/17524032.2017.1394895>

Northern Ontario's Ring of Fire/Wawangajing controversy constitutes a complex site of debate about the risks and benefits of mining in an area of major ecological significance that is also the ancestral territory of nine First Nation communities. The paper investigates the rhetorical alignments and divergences in public calls by Matawa First Nations tribal council and the Ontario Wildlands League for stronger environmental assessment of mining projects than that favoured by the Canadian government. Tracing the terminologies each group uses to describe the affected region and its inhabitants in its activist rhetoric about EA offers insight into the contingent, shifting ways in which wilderness advocacy and Indigenous justice discourses may speak together yet distinctly within contemporary environmental-natural resource disputes.

**ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT: Association of Municipalities Ontario. (2018). Indigenous people in Ontario: A 101 for Municipal Officials and Staff.**

*Retrieved from:* <https://www.amo.on.ca/AMO-PDFs/Indigenous-Relations/2018-08-Final-Indigenous-101-Webinar.aspx>

This slide deck was developed by the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) with input from AMO's Indigenous Relations Task Force. AMO is a non-profit representing almost all of Ontario's 444 municipal governments. This slide deck is a 101, intended to provide municipal representatives with a high-level overview of Indigenous peoples and reconciliation in Ontario that speaks to the needs, interests and specific responsibilities of municipal governments in the Province. This resource is limited and incomplete, with a complex subject matter that is rapidly evolving. It was created for municipal staff and elected officials by municipal representatives in light of a shortage of information designed specifically for Ontario's municipal governments. We encourage individual municipalities to supplement this deck with information and guidance from other sources, including from neighbouring Indigenous communities, local and

provincial Indigenous organizations and other community champions in your area. Information and guidance is also available from the Federal and Ontario governments. In certain circumstances, it may be advisable to seek input from legal counsel. Content on Indigenous organizations was sourced from their respective websites (Association of Municipalities Ontario, 2018).

**DOCTORAL DISSERTATION: LeBlanc, J.W. (2014). Natural Resource Management and Indigenous Food Systems in Northern Ontario (Doctoral dissertation).**

*Retrieved from:*

<https://knowledgecommons.lakeheadu.ca/bitstream/handle/2453/589/LeBlancJ2014d-1b.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

This research explores assumptions associated with Crown forest management in Ontario based on the purposes of the Crown Forest Sustainability Act, with specific objectives linking participant action research with independent thesis-action research. Community-based research priorities are reflected in each chapter within the context of Indigenous food systems and natural resource management in Northern Ontario. The major findings of this research confirm that if meeting social, economic, and environmental needs of present and future generations is the purpose of Crown forest management, then based on experiences of Indigenous land users, the paradigm in which natural resource management occurs should be re-evaluated. The researcher provides recommendations for forest managers, including shifting the current knowledge paradigm from the primarily quantitative approach to a more holistic paradigm that includes qualitative information. To achieve this recommendation, the need to reform required training for forest management authorities, to include Indigenous worldviews as well as iii Aboriginal and Treaty Rights. Furthermore, in order to meet the needs of Indigenous land users, the natural resource management paradigm should be expanded to include food system management. Finally, lessons learned from the research project are presented as the 4Rs for rebuilding food sovereignty: reclaim, reorganize, re-skill, and restore.

**NEWS: The Harper Government Announces Beausoleil and Bingwi Neyaashi Anishnaabek First Nations from Ontario to Join First Nations Land Management Regime. (2012). *Marketwire Canada*, p. NA.**

*Retrieved from:* <https://www.canada.ca/en/news/archive/2012/01/harper-government-announces-beausoleil-bingwi-neyaashi-anishnaabek-first-nations-ontario-join-first-nations-land-management-regime.html>

The Harper Government today announced that Beausoleil and Bingwi Neyaashi Anishnaabek First Nations from Ontario will soon begin a process to opt out of the 34

land-related sections of the *Indian Act* and assume greater control over their reserve land and resources, announced the Honourable Tony Clement.

**ARTICLE:** Krupa, J. (2012). Blazing a new path forward: A case study on the renewable energy initiatives of the Pic River First Nation. *Environmental Development*, 3, 109–122.

Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envdev.2012.05.003>

Renewable energy remains one of the most contentious issues in the Canadian province of Ontario. To avoid a carbon-intensive technological lock-in of fossil fuel energy and mitigate the consequences of anthropogenic climate change, renewable energy deployment will need to accelerate in coming years. As a result of generally progressive renewable energy policy frameworks—especially in Ontario—this trend of improving sustainability metrics is expanding and new paradigms in renewable energy development are emerging. One paradigm is Aboriginal-owned renewable energy projects, which provide a host of economic, environmental, and social benefits. This article presents a case study of a historically marginalized Aboriginal band known as the Ojibways of the Pic River First Nation, a leading Canadian renewable energy developer with over \$124 million in total investments. Derived from several months of ethnographic participant observation research, the article explores the history of the Band's development process, elucidates some potential reasons for the Band's success, and outlines in-depth potential barriers to future projects.

**THESIS:** Roy, M. (2010). *Documenting First Nations Perspectives on Water: Engaging Fort William First Nation In Source Water Protection Using Photovoice*. [S.l. : s.n.], 2010

Retrieved from:

<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/obj/thesescanada/vol2/002/MR71914.PDF>

This research project was created through a partnership between the Anishnabe of the Gitche Gami Environmental Programs, the Fort William First Nation Youth Council and Lakehead University. Together 13 members of the Fort William First Nation participated in a photovoice project to document perspectives on source water protection. Many First Nations communities are not involved in the creation of source water protection policy, which can increase the risk to drinking water supply. Through the use of photovoice, this research examines community perspectives on water.

## FOOD STRATEGY & PLANNING

**WEBSITE: Nishnawbe Aski Nation. -. Retrieved March 17, 2019**

*Retrieved from:* <http://www.nan.on.ca/>

Nishnawbe Aski Nation (known as Grand Council Treaty No. 9 until 1983) was established in 1973. It represents the legitimate, socioeconomic, and political aspirations of its First Nation members of Northern Ontario (among others: Aroland First Nation, Ginoogaming First Nation and Long Lake #58 First Nation) to all levels of government in order to allow local self-determination while establishing spiritual, cultural, social, and economic independence. In 1977, Grand Council Treaty No. 9 made a public declaration of the rights and principles of Nishnawbe Aski.

NAN's objectives are:

- Implementing advocacy and policy directives from NAN Chiefs-in-Assembly
- Advocating to improve the quality of life for the people in areas of education, lands and resources, health, governance, and justice
- Improving the awareness and sustainability of traditions, culture, and language of the people through unity and nationhood
- Developing and implementing policies which reflect the aspirations and betterment of the people
- Developing strong partnerships with other organizations

**BOOK: People's Knowledge Editorial Collective (Eds) (2017). *Everyday Experts : How People's Knowledge Can Transform the Food System. Reclaiming Diversity and Citizenship Series. Coventry: Coventry University.***

*Retrieved from:*

<https://www.coventry.ac.uk/research/areas-of-research/agroecology-water-resilience/our-publications/everyday-experts-how-peoples-knowledge-can-transform-the-food-system/>

Everyday Experts explains how knowledge built up through first-hand experience can help solve the crisis in the food system. It brings together fifty-seven activists, farmers, practitioners, researchers and community organisers from around the world in 28 original chapters to take a critical look at attempts to improve the dialogue between people whose knowledge has been marginalised in the past and others who are recognised as professional experts. Using a combination of stories, poems, photos and videos, the contributors demonstrate how people's knowledge can transform the food system towards greater social and environmental justice. Many of the chapters also explore the challenges of using action and participatory approaches to research.



**MEETING REPORT: Nishnawbe Aski Nation. (n.d.) “Kiitigaan Aski Food Distribution Pre-Feasibility Study 2015 – 2016.”**

*Retrieved from:*

[http://www.nmfccc.ca/uploads/4/4/1/7/44170639/nan\\_food\\_strategy\\_1.pdf](http://www.nmfccc.ca/uploads/4/4/1/7/44170639/nan_food_strategy_1.pdf)

The study provides findings and recommendations arising from primary and secondary research activities performed to support the Kiitigaan Aski Food Project, and the Food Strategy of the Nishnawbe Aski Nation. To set the context for this research, we begin with a broad overview of NAN as a Provincial Territorial Organization, before moving on to describe the history and current operations of food systems relevant to NAN (2.0-2.1). This overview is followed by a description of the research project, and the methods we adopted in our assessment of the current state of, and opportunities relevant to developing food systems in NAN (3.0-4.0). After these NAN-specific studies, we provide further discussion of ‘other models and jurisdictions’, focusing on the recent Food Co-op Feasibility Study performed by the Moose Cree First Nation, the Cloverbelt Local Food Co-op, and Christian Aid Ministries of Waterloo (6.4-6.4.3). Through an analysis of these primary and secondary data, we conclude the Imported Foods section with a series of recommendations (6.5).

**WEBSITE: (“NORDIK Institute - Algoma University’s Community-based Research Institute,” n.d.).**

*Retrieved from:* <http://www.nordikinstitute.com/>

Nordik Institute - Algoma University's Community-based Research Institute, is a web site where information about recent studies, projects and reports from Indigenous communities in northern Ontario. Nordik Institute states: We partner with communities to solve practical issues that are important to municipalities, First Nations and community organizations in Northern Ontario. We offer business, organizational and community development support. Incorporated in 2007, NORDIK Institute is a joint project of CESD and Algoma U, and has established strong links with other research institutes, universities, and colleges. NORDIK is committed to further developing its own research capacity by working closely with its community partners and providing mentoring to new researchers. To date, it has completed over fifty research projects at the local, regional, and national levels, and currently has many research projects underway.

## TRADITIONAL FOODS

**ARTICLE:** McLaren, Brian E. (2012). "First Nations' Moose Hunt in Ontario: A Community's Perspectives and Reflections." *Alces: A Journal Devoted to the Biology and Management of Moose* 47, 163–74.

Retrieved from: <http://alcesjournal.org/index.php/alces/article/view/97>

As part of the conclusions in the article they states: it is time to incorporate our perspective into moose population estimates and management planning through a meaningful, consistent, and transparent consultation. Developing a working relationship with ours and other First Nations communities is imperative to effectively manage moose in Ontario. But to date, the MNR solicited our knowledge only as an afterthought (reviewing plans and proposed changes to legislation or policy), not as a consultation with knowledge-holders (informing process and contributing to policy. development). We agree with the conclusions of Watson and Huntington (2008) after their moose hunting trip: that the way to proliferate perspectives is not to translate or interpret knowledge, but to change the way that knowledge is represented to make different perspectives explicit when describing everyday life or scientific knowledge.

**THESIS:** Stevenson, S. E. (2013). *Traditional and non-traditional tobacco use among First Nations Persons living on reserve in Canada: distinctions, emotions, and visions of best-case future realities*. [S.l. ; s.n.], 2013.

Retrieved from:

<https://ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cat00833a&AN=lul.961176&site=eds-live&scope=site>

This thesis presents a qualitative study on traditional and non-traditional tobacco use in Fort William First Nation, a First Nation community adjacent to the City of Thunder Bay in Ontario, Canada. Among other findings, members of Fort William First Nation value traditional uses of tobacco highly, cigarette smoking is seen as prevalent in the community and as harming community health, and tension exists between the benefits and losses of the selling of cigarettes and allowing cigarette smoking in public places on reserve. Along with knowledge about tobacco use realities, this study raised a variety of ideas for improving tobacco-related health in First Nations communities.

# RESEARCH BY COMMUNITY

## Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek (AZA)

**REPORT: Canada North Environmental Services (2016). Nookiiwin Tribal Council Country Foods Study: Revised Final Report. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.**

*Retrieved from:*

<http://www.nookiiwin.com/upload/documents/1807-ntc-country-foods-study-revised-fin.pdf>

The First Nations Environmental Contaminants Program (FNECP) provided funding to the Nookiiwin Tribal Council (NTC) in partnership with Canada North Environmental Services (CanNorth) to undertake a country foods study in the Lake Nipigon area. The project involved conducting a community based research program with four First Nations that are part of the NTC. Of primary concern to local First Nations is that no developments past or present negatively impact the ability of individuals and commercial fishermen to sustain their way of life, affect their consumption of country foods, or prevent Aboriginal and Treaty Rights from being exercised.

**NEWS: Tashota Group, Aroland First Nation, and Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek First Nation Sign Landmark Exploration Agreement. (2013, May 8). CNW Group.**

*Retrieved from:*

[http://link.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/apps/doc/A329078216/CPI?u=ocul\\_lakehead&sid=CPI&xid=d4f2a15d](http://link.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/apps/doc/A329078216/CPI?u=ocul_lakehead&sid=CPI&xid=d4f2a15d)

Under the agreement, the Tashota Group recognizes and respects First Nations rights and environmental interests and similarly, the First Nations recognize and support the Tashota Group's rights and interests in its exploration project.

## Aroland First Nation

**REPORT: Martel, A., & Noiseux, J.-K. (2017). *Community Labour Market Report : Aroland First Nation*. Northern Policy Institute, 2017.**

*Retrieved from:*

<https://www.nswpb.ca/application/files/8214/8846/4665/CLMR-Aroland-EN-17.03.02.pdf>

The Community Labour Market Report series provides local labour market indicators to assist community leaders and organizations in the decision-making process. The goal of this report is to provide community actors with a better understanding of what is happening in their community. It does not attempt to explain the reasons behind the trends, spikes or troughs in the provided data. This information is intended as a starting point for an evidence-based conversation by the community about why certain changes are occurring. This report is a first step. It is now up to you the reader, and your fellow community members to explore and address the challenges and opportunities your community is experiencing. This report examines current labour demand and supply data from Aroland First Nation, Ontario, and analyzes how each data set aligns with the other.

**NEWS: Northern Ontario First Nations take TransCanada to court over pipeline work. (2017, January 10). *Canadian Government News*.**

*Retrieved from:*

[http://go.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/ps/retrieve.do?tabID=T004&resultListType=RESULT\\_LIST&searchResultsType=SingleTab&searchType=BasicSearchForm&currentPosition=1&docId=GALE%7CA478363444&docType=Brief+article&sort=Relevance&contentSegment=&prodId=CPI&contentSet=GALE%7CA478363444&searchId=R5&userGroupName=ocul\\_lakehead&inPS=true](http://go.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/ps/retrieve.do?tabID=T004&resultListType=RESULT_LIST&searchResultsType=SingleTab&searchType=BasicSearchForm&currentPosition=1&docId=GALE%7CA478363444&docType=Brief+article&sort=Relevance&contentSegment=&prodId=CPI&contentSet=GALE%7CA478363444&searchId=R5&userGroupName=ocul_lakehead&inPS=true)

Ginoogaming and Aroland First Nations have filed a motion for an injunction against TransCanada PipeLines, Canada and the National Energy Board, after receiving notice the company plans to conduct so-called "integrity digs" on land within the First Nations' traditional territory.

**NEWS: Aroland First Nation and TCP GP Announce Relationship Agreement for Hardrock Gold Mining Project. (2015, April 30). *CNW Group*.**

*Retrieved from:*

[http://link.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/apps/doc/A411656053/CPI?u=ocul\\_lakehead&sid=CPI&xid=cb7b3a87](http://link.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/apps/doc/A411656053/CPI?u=ocul_lakehead&sid=CPI&xid=cb7b3a87)

Aroland First Nation and TCP General Partnership Corporation ("Partnership") are pleased to announce the signing of a relationship agreement ("Agreement"). This

Agreement supports the on-going efforts of Aroland and the Partnership to develop a joint process to develop a formal long-term relationship agreement relating to the development of the Hardrock gold mining project near Geraldton, Ontario. A formal signing ceremony was held in the community of Aroland on April 28, 2015.

**NEWS: Aroland First Nation in Northern Ontario is opposed. (2014, July).  
*Windspeaker*, 32(4), 9.**

*Retrieved from:*

[http://go.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/ps/retrieve.do?tabID=T004&resultListType=RESULT\\_LIST&searchResultsType=SingleTab&searchType=BasicSearchForm&currentPosition=1&docId=GALE%7CA373612317&docType=Brief+article&sort=Relevance&contentSegment=ZCPQ-MOD1&prodId=CPI&contentSet=GALE%7CA373612317&searchId=R7&userGroupName=ocul\\_lakehead&inPS=true#](http://go.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/ps/retrieve.do?tabID=T004&resultListType=RESULT_LIST&searchResultsType=SingleTab&searchType=BasicSearchForm&currentPosition=1&docId=GALE%7CA373612317&docType=Brief+article&sort=Relevance&contentSegment=ZCPQ-MOD1&prodId=CPI&contentSet=GALE%7CA373612317&searchId=R7&userGroupName=ocul_lakehead&inPS=true#)

Aroland First Nation is opposed to a proposal by Premier Gold to construct an open pit mine near Geraldton. "My First Nation is generally supportive of sustainable mining development," said Chief Sonny Gagnon. "Premier Gold wants to destroy Begooch Zaagaigan, a lake that supports our Aboriginal fishery. They just put a number on this lake--A-322--and tell us they're going to fill it in with mine waste. "The venture is known as the Hardrock project. It would be located about 275 kilometres northeast of Thunder Bay. An environmental assessment is currently underway and permitting processes, which began with a submission to the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency on April 28.

**NEWS: Tashota Group, Aroland First Nation, and Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek First Nation Sign Landmark Exploration Agreement. (2013). *CNW Group*, p. NA.**

*Retrieved from:*

[http://go.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/ps/retrieve.do?tabID=T004&resultListType=RESULT\\_LIST&searchResultsType=SingleTab&searchType=BasicSearchForm&currentPosition=1&docId=GALE%7CA329078216&docType=Article&sort=Relevance&contentSegment=ZCPQ-MOD1&prodId=CPI&contentSet=GALE%7CA329078216&searchId=R9&userGroupName=ocul\\_lakehead&inPS=true](http://go.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/ps/retrieve.do?tabID=T004&resultListType=RESULT_LIST&searchResultsType=SingleTab&searchType=BasicSearchForm&currentPosition=1&docId=GALE%7CA329078216&docType=Article&sort=Relevance&contentSegment=ZCPQ-MOD1&prodId=CPI&contentSet=GALE%7CA329078216&searchId=R9&userGroupName=ocul_lakehead&inPS=true)

Markinch Resources Inc., Advantel Minerals (Canada) Ltd., and Tashota Resources Inc. (together, "the Tashota Group") and Aroland First Nation ("Aroland") and Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek First Nation ("AZA") today signed an Exploration Agreement regarding the Tashota Group's mineral exploration project in the Beardmore-Geraldton Gold Camp, north-east of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Under the agreement, the Tashota Group recognizes and respects First Nations rights and environmental interests and similarly, the First Nations recognize and support the Tashota Group's rights and interests in its exploration project.

**NEWS: Debut Concludes Agreement With Aroland First Nation and Appoints Martin Doyle to the Board of Directors. (2012, August 23). Marketwire Canada. ENP Newswire (2012). Debut concludes agreement with Aroland First Nation and appoints Martin Doyle to the board of directors.**

*Retrieved from:*

[http://link.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/apps/doc/A300503818/CPI?u=ocul\\_lakehead&sid=CPI&xid=f22178a8](http://link.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/apps/doc/A300503818/CPI?u=ocul_lakehead&sid=CPI&xid=f22178a8)

Debut Diamonds Inc. is very pleased to announce that it has concluded an Exploration Agreement with the Aroland First Nation in connection with the Company's Nakina diamond exploration project located north of Nakina, Ontario. The agreement provides for the proper handling and protection of any sacred or other culturally significant sites, and contains comprehensive plans for the prevention, mitigation and remediation of any environmental impacts which may result from the Company's exploration activities in the field.

## **Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek (BZA)**

**REPORT: Martel, A., & Noiseux, J.-K. (2017). *Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek First Nation : Community Labour Market Report*. Thunder Bay, ON, CA: Northern Policy Institute, 2017.**

*Retrieved from:* [https://www.nswpb.ca/application/files/9114/9321/4449/CLMR-Rocky\\_Bay-EN-17.04.19.pdf](https://www.nswpb.ca/application/files/9114/9321/4449/CLMR-Rocky_Bay-EN-17.04.19.pdf)

The Community Labour Market Report series provides local labour market indicators to assist community leaders and organizations in the decision-making process. The goal of this report is to provide community actors with a better understanding of what is happening in their community. It does not attempt to explain the reasons behind the trends, spikes or troughs in the provided data. This information is intended as a starting point for an evidence-based conversation by the community about why certain changes are occurring. This report is a first step. It is now up to you the reader, and your fellow community members to explore and address the challenges and opportunities your community is experiencing. This report examines current labour demand and supply data from Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek, Ontario, and analyzes how each data set aligns with the other.

**REPORT: Canada North Environmental Services (2016). *Nokiiwin Tribal Council Country Foods Study: Revised Final Report*. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.**

Retrieved from: <http://www.nokiiwin.com/upload/documents/1807-ntc-country-foods-study-revised-fin.pdf>

The First Nations Environmental Contaminants Program (FNECP) provided funding to the Nokiiwin Tribal Council (NTC) in partnership with Canada North Environmental Services (CanNorth) to undertake a country foods study in the Lake Nipigon area. The project involved conducting a community based research program with four First Nations that are part of the NTC. Of primary concern to local First Nations is that no developments past or present negatively impact the ability of individuals and commercial fishermen to sustain their way of life, affect their consumption of country foods, or prevent Aboriginal and Treaty Rights from being exercised.

## **Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek (BNA)**

**REPORT: Canada North Environmental Services (2016). *Nokiiwin Tribal Council Country Foods Study: Revised Final Report*. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.**

Retrieved from:  
<http://www.nokiiwin.com/upload/documents/1807-ntc-country-foods-study-revised-fin.pdf>

The First Nations Environmental Contaminants Program (FNECP) provided funding to the Nokiiwin Tribal Council (NTC) in partnership with Canada North Environmental Services (CanNorth) to undertake a country foods study in the Lake Nipigon area. The project involved conducting a community based research program with four First Nations that are part of the NTC. Of primary concern to local First Nations is that no developments past or present negatively impact the ability of individuals and commercial fishermen to sustain their way of life, affect their consumption of country foods, or prevent Aboriginal and Treaty Rights from being exercised.

**NEWS: Ross, I. (2014). On new ground: first nation advances sawmill project. Northern Ontario Business, 34(5), 30.**

Retrieved from:  
[http://go.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/ps/retrieve.do?tabID=T003&resultListType=RESULT\\_LIST&searchResultsType=SingleTab&searchType=AdvancedSearchForm&currentPosition=1&docId=GALE%7CA393958317&docType=Article&sort=RELEVANCE&contentSegment=ZCPQ-](http://go.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/ps/retrieve.do?tabID=T003&resultListType=RESULT_LIST&searchResultsType=SingleTab&searchType=AdvancedSearchForm&currentPosition=1&docId=GALE%7CA393958317&docType=Article&sort=RELEVANCE&contentSegment=ZCPQ-)

[MOD1&prodId=CPI&contentSet=GALE%7CA393958317&searchId=R12&userGroupName=ocul\\_lakehead&inPS=true](http://link.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/apps/doc/A277778901/CPI?u=ocul_lakehead&sid=CPI&xid=4f50de1e)

A Northwestern Ontario First Nation community has been painstakingly assembling the wood building blocks for a community revival. Forest products will be the economic cornerstones behind the development of Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek (BNA), an Ojibway community once displaced by the Ontario government in the 1950s. Located on the southeastern shore of Lake Nipigon, the former Sand Point First Nation is a community that's still very much in the planning stages. There is no current infrastructure in place for housing and the community's population of 250 off-reserve members.

**NEWS: The Harper Government Announces Beausoleil and Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek First Nations from Ontario to join First Nations Land Management Regime. (2012). *Canadian Government News*, p. NA.**

*Retrieved from:*

[http://link.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/apps/doc/A277778901/CPI?u=ocul\\_lakehead&sid=CPI&xid=4f50de1e](http://link.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/apps/doc/A277778901/CPI?u=ocul_lakehead&sid=CPI&xid=4f50de1e)

The Harper Government today announced that Beausoleil and Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek First Nations from Ontario will soon begin a process to opt out of the 34 land-related sections of the *Indian Act* and assume greater control over their reserve land and resources, announced the Honourable Tony Clement, Member of Parliament for Parry Sound-Muskoka and President of the Treasury Board as well as Minister for the Federal Economic Development Initiative for Northern Ontario, on behalf of the Honourable John Duncan, Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development.

**NEWS: Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek First Nation Announced as One of Two First Nations in Ontario to enter into the Framework Agreement on First Nations Land Management. (2012, January 23). *CNW Group*.**

**Retrieved from:**

[http://link.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/apps/doc/A277779231/CPI?u=ocul\\_lakehead&sid=CPI&xid=deff44d4](http://link.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/apps/doc/A277779231/CPI?u=ocul_lakehead&sid=CPI&xid=deff44d4)

With the entry of the BNA Framework Agreement process, the First Nation can now maximize their opportunities in the completion of their comprehensive planning and address the associated challenges of implementation head on. The Framework Agreement will give BNA the authority to create its own Land Code and land laws in the development of its reserve lands, natural resources and revenues from its reserve land base. This new mandate will greatly improve the bureaucratic efficiency of the First



Nation to act in a manner which reflects both the vision of their leadership and the needs of their members as they move forward.

## Fort William First Nation

**REPORT: Martel, A., & Noiseux, J.-K. (2017). *Community Labour Market Report [Fort William First Nation]*. Northern Policy Institute, 2017.**

Retrieved from: [https://www.nswpb.ca/application/files/5014/9503/1950/CLMR-Fort\\_William\\_First\\_Nation-EN-17.05.08.pdf](https://www.nswpb.ca/application/files/5014/9503/1950/CLMR-Fort_William_First_Nation-EN-17.05.08.pdf)

The Community Labour Market Report series provides local labour market indicators to assist community leaders and organizations in the decision-making process. The goal of this report is to provide community actors with a better understanding of what is happening in their community. It does not attempt to explain the reasons behind the trends, spikes or troughs in the provided data. This information is intended as a starting point for an evidence-based conversation by the community about why certain changes are occurring. This report is a first step. It is now up to you the reader, and your fellow community members to explore and address the challenges and opportunities your community is experiencing. This report examines current labour demand and supply data from Fort William First Nation, Ontario, and analyzes how each data set aligns with the other.

**PERIODICAL: Ross, I. (2017). First Nation builds from within: Fort William First Nation goes local to construct the first phase of a new subdivision. *Northern Ontario Business*, 37(3), 19.**

Retrieved from:

[http://link.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/apps/doc/A485988072/CPI?u=ocul\\_lakehead&sid=CPI&xid=551a6d3f](http://link.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/apps/doc/A485988072/CPI?u=ocul_lakehead&sid=CPI&xid=551a6d3f)

When Skaarup Construction was chosen to participate with seven other contractors to build a new \$1.5-million subdivision in her home community of Fort William First Nation, there was extra incentive to do her best work. "Every community member is related to, or is friends with, the families that are inheriting a house," said Skaarup, the firm's co-owner and chief operations officer. "They know your name is on it. "In what might be the biggest construction project the 2,200-member First Nation has ever taken on, eight contractors were assigned eight units of the proposed 21-unit subdivision. The subdivision project, which broke ground last May, is a unique bull-by-the-horns approach by Fort William First Nation, located across the Kaministiquia River from Thunder Bay.

**NEWS: McKinley, K. (2017). "Reserve Reaching out to Help Others Build Homes." Northern Ontario Business.**

Retrieved from: <https://www.northernontariobusiness.com/regional-news/thunder-bay/reserve-reaching-out-to-help-others-build-homes-763593>

Fort William First Nation's housing developments are proving to be so successful administration is considering a plan to help fellow reserves with the process.

The First Nation's latest neighbourhood has seen nine homes completed and is preparing for 11 more, bringing the total to 20 new family dwellings. A feat that Ian J. Bannon, the band's director of lands and property management says is due much in part to the excellent track record. The building project was started two years ago, and this latest phase is employing 11 contractors, all band members, an important aspect as it is, they who understand the logistics of building in their community, as well a creating a self-sustaining economic base within the community.

**THESIS: Lee,D. (2017). "Because our law is our law": Considering Anishinaabe Citizenship Orders through Adoption Narratives at Fort William First Nation (dissertation). University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada.**

Retrieved from: <https://mspace.lib.umanitoba.ca/xmlui/handle/1993/32277>

This dissertation argues that inherent Anishinaabe (Ojibwe) citizenship law exists, and can be seen through adoption practices used by Anishinaabe families. For more than 165 years, Indigenous citizenship orders have been targeted by Canadian society through its laws. Canada's Indian Act and its pre-cursor legislation sought to regulate Indigenous peoples as "Indians"; whereas Indigenous citizenship orders determine belonging based on a number of factors, Canadian Indian law reduced these orders to gendered and racialized categories – to belong with "Indians" meant one had to trace their genealogy primarily along patrilineal lines. This dissertation was written primarily for and with the people of Fort William First Nation, and is intended to inform internal community discussions about what it means to be a Fort William citizen.

**ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT: Fort William First Nation (2016). *The Importance of the Duty to Consult & Accommodate.***

Retrieved from:

[https://fwfn.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/FWFN\\_ConsultationBook-Nov2016-single-reduced.pdf](https://fwfn.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/FWFN_ConsultationBook-Nov2016-single-reduced.pdf)

Understanding the history of Aboriginal people, adhering to the duty to consult, building respectful relationships, strengthening community engagement, conducting meaningful consultations, negotiations and agreements in solid business structures help build

equitable, positive and mutually beneficial sustainable relationships between Aboriginal communities and project proponents.

**PERIODICAL:** *Ross, I. (2013). Opportunity knocks: Fort William First Nation trains up to be mine-ready.(THUNDER BAY). Northern Ontario Business, (2), 31.*

Retrieved from:

[http://go.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/ps/i.do?p=CPI&u=ocul\\_lakehead&id=GALE|A353322446&v=2.1&it=r&sid=CPI&asid=1e373091](http://go.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/ps/i.do?p=CPI&u=ocul_lakehead&id=GALE|A353322446&v=2.1&it=r&sid=CPI&asid=1e373091)

Wally Bannon isn't one to let opportunity slip away. Fort William First Nation's economic development officer knows having a skilled workforce is key for Aboriginal people to maximize the benefits from resource development. One possibility that's been discussed is whether FWFN could host a hydrometallurgical plant. Both Cliffs Natural Resources and Noront Resources have reviewed these lands as potential mineral processing sites.

**THESIS:** *Stevenson, S. (2013). Traditional and Non-Traditional Tobacco Use Among First Nations Persons Living on Reserve in Canada: Distinctions, Emotions, and Visions of Best-Case Future Realities (masters thesis). Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, CAN.*

Retrieved from:

[https://knowledgecommons.lakeheadu.ca/bitstream/handle/2453/637/Stevenson\\_Samuel.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://knowledgecommons.lakeheadu.ca/bitstream/handle/2453/637/Stevenson_Samuel.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)

This thesis presents a qualitative study on traditional and non-traditional tobacco use in Fort William First Nation, a First Nation community adjacent to the City of Thunder Bay in Ontario, Canada. Among other findings, members of Fort William First Nation value traditional uses of tobacco highly, cigarette smoking is seen as prevalent in the community and as harming community health, and tension exists between the benefits and losses of the selling of cigarettes and allowing cigarette smoking in public places on reserve. Along with knowledge about tobacco use realities, this study raised a variety of ideas for improving tobacco-related health in First Nations communities.

**THESIS:** *Roy, M. (2010). Documenting First Nations Perspectives on Water: Engaging Fort William First Nation In Source Water Protection Using Photovoice. [S.l. : s.n.], 2010*

Retrieved from:

<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/obj/thesescanada/vol2/002/MR71914.PDF>

This research project was created through a partnership between the Anishnabe of the Gitchi Garni Environmental Programs, the Fort William First Nation Youth Council and Lakehead University. Together 13 members of the Fort William First Nation participated

in a photovoice project to document perspectives on source water protection. Many First Nations communities are not involved in the creation of source water protection policy, which can increase the risk to drinking water supply. Through the use of photovoice, this research examines community perspectives on water.

## Ginoogaming First Nation

**WEBSITE: Nishnawbe Aski Nation. -. Retrieved March 17, 2019**

*Retrieved from:* <http://www.nan.on.ca/>

Nishnawbe Aski Nation (known as Grand Council Treaty No. 9 until 1983) was established in 1973. It represents the legitimate, socioeconomic, and political aspirations of its First Nation members of Northern Ontario (among others: Aroland First Nation, Ginoogaming First Nation and Long Lake #58 First Nation) to all levels of government in order to allow local self-determination while establishing spiritual, cultural, social, and economic independence. In 1977, Grand Council Treaty No. 9 made a public declaration of the rights and principles of Nishnawbe Aski.

NAN's objectives are:

- Implementing advocacy and policy directives from NAN Chiefs-in-Assembly
- Advocating to improve the quality of life for the people in areas of education, lands and resources, health, governance, and justice
- Improving the awareness and sustainability of traditions, culture, and language of the people through unity and nationhood
- Developing and implementing policies which reflect the aspirations and betterment of the people
- Developing strong partnerships with other organizations

**NEWS: Government of Canada Congratulates Ginoogaming First Nation on the Completion of Their Housing Projects. (2018). *States News Service.***

*Retrieved from:*

[http://go.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/ps/retrieve.do?tabID=T004&resultListType=RESULT\\_LIST&searchResultsType=SingleTab&searchType=BasicSearchForm&currentPosition=1&docId=GALE%7CA550766941&docType=Article&sort=Relevance&contentSegment=ZONE-MOD1&prodId=AONE&contentSet=GALE%7CA550766941&searchId=R1&userGroupName=ocul\\_lakehead&inPS=true](http://go.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/ps/retrieve.do?tabID=T004&resultListType=RESULT_LIST&searchResultsType=SingleTab&searchType=BasicSearchForm&currentPosition=1&docId=GALE%7CA550766941&docType=Article&sort=Relevance&contentSegment=ZONE-MOD1&prodId=AONE&contentSet=GALE%7CA550766941&searchId=R1&userGroupName=ocul_lakehead&inPS=true)

The Government of Canada is making historic investments to improve housing in First Nation communities, reduce overcrowding, and better safeguard the health and safety of residents. Today, the Honourable Jane Philpott, Minister of Indigenous Services,

congratulated Ginoogaming First Nation on the completion of three new duplexes in their community. Indigenous Services Canada provided \$873,600 toward the building of these new units and \$75,000 to service building lots.

**REPORT: Martel, A., & Noiseux, J.-K. (2017). *Community Labour Market Report Ginoogaming First Nation*. Northern Policy Institute, 2017.**

Retrieved from: <https://www.nswpb.ca/application/files/3314/9434/4245/CLMR-Ginoogaming-EN-17.05.05.pdf>

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**NEWS: Northern Ontario First Nations take TransCanada to court over pipeline work. (2017). *Canadian Government News*, p. NA.**

Retrieved from:

[http://go.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/ps/retrieve.do?tabID=T004&resultListType=RESULT\\_LIST&searchResultsType=SingleTab&searchType=BasicSearchForm&currentPosition=1&docId=GALE%7CA478363444&docType=Brief+article&sort=Relevance&contentSegment=&prodId=CPI&contentSet=GALE%7CA478363444&searchId=R5&userGroupName=ocul\\_lakehead&inPS=true](http://go.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/ps/retrieve.do?tabID=T004&resultListType=RESULT_LIST&searchResultsType=SingleTab&searchType=BasicSearchForm&currentPosition=1&docId=GALE%7CA478363444&docType=Brief+article&sort=Relevance&contentSegment=&prodId=CPI&contentSet=GALE%7CA478363444&searchId=R5&userGroupName=ocul_lakehead&inPS=true)

Ginoogaming and Aroland First Nations have filed a motion for an injunction against TransCanada Pipelines, Canada and the National Energy Board, after receiving notice the company plans to conduct so-called "integrity digs" on land within the First Nations' traditional territory.

**NEWS: Matawa First Nations cruise PDAC. (2017, April). *Northern Ontario Business*, 37(6), 17.**

*Retrieved from:*

[http://link.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/apps/doc/A491138672/CPI?u=ocul\\_lakehead&sid=CPI&xid=4fd49c68](http://link.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/apps/doc/A491138672/CPI?u=ocul_lakehead&sid=CPI&xid=4fd49c68)

The leadership of the Matawa First Nations is expressing disappointment that the federal government is not involved in their negotiations with the province on how mineral development will unfold in Ontario's Far North. In a March 6 news release, the Thunder Bay-based tribal council said they've been locked in a three-year negotiation with Queen's Park in mapping out the future economic and social direction of the communities in the area of the mineral belt of the Ring of Fire. But the Matawa chiefs council said Ottawa has not gotten involved in this landmark planning process.

**NEWS: Wynne signs Ring of Fire regional framework agreement. (2014, June). *Northern Ontario Business*, 34(8), 31.**

*Retrieved from:*

[http://link.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/apps/doc/A370445868/CPI?u=ocul\\_lakehead&sid=CPI&xid=7d14a1c1](http://link.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/apps/doc/A370445868/CPI?u=ocul_lakehead&sid=CPI&xid=7d14a1c1)

Encouraging news is starting to filter out of Northwestern Ontario regarding some new and exciting forest product ventures. Any news these days would be welcome and we are finally seeing signs that these new ventures are close to becoming a reality, and in forestry-related businesses. The Greenstone area is one area that has been in the news recently with an increase in mining activities, and now news out of Longlac shows that new partnerships have developed where we see both First Nations and business groups working together to create new sustainable employment, both on and off reserves, in value-added forest products. Two new businesses are planning to Start-up as early as this fall. If that's not good news, I don't know what is!

## **Kiashke Zaaging Anishinaabek KZA (Gull Bay First Nation)**

**NEWS: The Anishinabe of Wauzhushk Onigum and Gull Bay First Nation Partner with the Government of Canada to Invest in Water Infrastructure. (2018). *States News Service*.**

*Retrieved from:*

<https://ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=edsgao&AN=edsgcl.561778557&site=eds-live&scope=site>

Bob Nault, Member of Parliament for Kenora, on behalf of the Honourable Jane Philpott, Minister of Indigenous Services, announced funding for two infrastructure projects; one in Wauzhushk Onigum Nation and one in Gull Bay First Nation. Canada has committed to fund the design and construction of water and wastewater connections between the Wauzhushk Onigum Nation and the City of Kenora. Once completed, the project will provide safe drinking water to all 377 residents that live on the reserve and will eliminate two long-term drinking water advisories in the community. In addition, Canada has also committed to fund the design and construction of a new centralized water treatment plant in Gull Bay First Nation. The water treatment plant will bring safe drinking water to 404 people that live on the reserve and will eliminate a long-term drinking water advisory that has been in place since April 2009.

**REPORT: Martel, A., & Noiseux, J.-K. (2017). *Kiashke Zaaging Anishinaabek (Gull Bay First Nation)*. Northern Policy Institute, 2017.**

Retrieved from: [https://www.nswpb.ca/application/files/2814/9503/1949/CLMR-Gull\\_Bay-EN-17.05.15.pdf](https://www.nswpb.ca/application/files/2814/9503/1949/CLMR-Gull_Bay-EN-17.05.15.pdf)

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**REPORT: Canada North Environmental Services (2016). *Nokiiwin Tribal Council Country Foods Study: Revised Final Report*. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.**

Retrieved from: <http://www.nokiiwin.com/upload/documents/1807-ntc-country-foods-study-revised-fin.pdf>

The First Nations Environmental Contaminants Program (FNECP) provided funding to the Nokiiwin Tribal Council (NTC) in partnership with Canada North Environmental Services (CanNorth) to undertake a country foods study in the Lake Nipigon area. The project involved conducting a community based research program with four First Nations that are part of the NTC. Of primary concern to local First Nations is that no developments past or present negatively impact the ability of individuals and

commercial fishermen to sustain their way of life, affect their consumption of country foods, or prevent Aboriginal and Treaty Rights from being exercised.

**NEWS: OPG and Gull Bay First Nation Celebrate New Relationship. (2014). *CNW Group*, p. NA.**

*Retrieved from:*

[http://go.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/ps/retrieve.do?tabID=T004&resultListType=RESULT\\_LIST&searchResultsType=SingleTab&searchType=BasicSearchForm&currentPosition=1&docId=GALE%7CA393240573&docType=Brief+article&sort=Relevance&contentSegment=ZCPQ-MOD1&prodId=CPI&contentSet=GALE%7CA393240573&searchId=R2&userGroupName=ocul\\_lakehead&inPS=true](http://go.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/ps/retrieve.do?tabID=T004&resultListType=RESULT_LIST&searchResultsType=SingleTab&searchType=BasicSearchForm&currentPosition=1&docId=GALE%7CA393240573&docType=Brief+article&sort=Relevance&contentSegment=ZCPQ-MOD1&prodId=CPI&contentSet=GALE%7CA393240573&searchId=R2&userGroupName=ocul_lakehead&inPS=true)

Ontario Power Generation and Kiashke Zaaging Anishinaabek (KZA), also known as Gull Bay First Nation (GBFN), celebrated a new relationship with a formal apology by OPG. The apology follows a community ratification of a settlement agreement on Nov 8, 2014. "This settlement and apology represent the beginning of a new and positive relationship between Gull Bay First Nation and OPG, including the potential to move forward - as partners - in future developments," said GBFN Chief Wilfred King.

## Long Lake #58 First Nation

**REPORT: Martel, A., & Noiseux, J.-K. (2017). *Community Labour Market Report [Long Lake Fort #58]*. Northern Policy Institute, 2017.**

*Retrieved from:* [https://www.nswpb.ca/application/files/8014/9676/1033/CLMR-Long\\_Lake-EN-17.05.29.pdf](https://www.nswpb.ca/application/files/8014/9676/1033/CLMR-Long_Lake-EN-17.05.29.pdf)

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**NEWS: Premier signs Exploration Agreement with Long Lake No. 58 First Nation. (2010). CNW Group, p. NA.**

*Retrieved from:*

<https://ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=edscpi&AN=edscpi.A221442119&site=eds-live&scope=site>

Premier Gold Mines Limited (Tsx:Pg) is pleased to announce that the Company has signed an Exploration Agreement (EA) with Long Lake No. 58 First Nation (LL58). This agreement establishes a commitment by both parties for a mutually beneficial, co-operative and productive working relationship with respect to exploration activities within LL58's home lands and the potential development of the Hardrock Project. The community of Long Lake No. 58 FN is located near Longlac, Ontario, approximately 30 kilometres east of the Hardrock Project. LL58 has been actively working with Premier to establish a positive and mutually beneficial relationship that identifies potential opportunities for all having a vested interest in the region.

**NEWS: Ross, I. (2009). Training the next generation: Confederation College, industry teach exploration.(THUNDER BAY). Northern Ontario Business, (2), 26.**

*Retrieved from:*

[http://link.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/apps/doc/A219145868/CPI?u=ocul\\_lakehead&sid=CPI&xid=8f477ceb](http://link.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/apps/doc/A219145868/CPI?u=ocul_lakehead&sid=CPI&xid=8f477ceb)

Building a home-grown workforce has always been important to Henry Wetelainen, president of Bending Lake Iron Group. The Thunder Bay-based junior miner is partnering with Confederation College to run a prospectors course at the company's iron ore deposit near Ignace in northwestern Ontario. For his Aboriginally-owned, family-run company, Wetelainen said it's always been a driving interest in his family to get First Nation youth interested in the grass roots end of the mining cycle. "This is important to us as a company," said Wetelainen, who has students from remote First Nation communities such as Gull Bay, Kasabonika and Big Trout Lake. "What's an agreement with the First Nations worth if you can't live up to it?". The college launched the program in August that runs for an intensive 15 weeks both out of Thunder Bay and at the exploration camp.

## **Pawgwasheeng First Nation (Pays Plat)**

**REPORT: Martel, A., & Noiseux, J.-K. (2017). Community Labour Market Report Pawgwasheeng First Nation (Pays Plat). Northern Policy Institute, 2017.**

*Retrieved from:* [https://www.nswpb.ca/application/files/3014/9822/5553/CLMR-Pays\\_Plat-EN-17.06.20.pdf](https://www.nswpb.ca/application/files/3014/9822/5553/CLMR-Pays_Plat-EN-17.06.20.pdf)

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**NEWS: First Nation signs fibre agreement with north shore mill. (FORESTRY)(Brief article). (2013). *Northern Ontario Business*, (9), 17.**

*Retrieved from:*

[http://link.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/apps/doc/A337530296/CPI?u=ocul\\_lakehead&sid=CPI&xid=c934e5e9](http://link.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/apps/doc/A337530296/CPI?u=ocul_lakehead&sid=CPI&xid=c934e5e9)

Rayon maker Aditya Birla of India signed a three-year partnership deal with the nearby Pays Plat First Nation to harvest wood from the Kenogami Forest for the company's Terrace Bay mill. The company is in the process of converting the former Terrace Bay pulp mill into producing dissolving pulp used in its global operations to make rayon for textiles. The company plans to employ 350 once the conversion is complete in 2016. Pays Plat is one of a number of suppliers selected to feed the mill's daily fibre needs of 2,000 tonnes.

## **Netmizaaggamig Nishnaabeg (Pic Mobert First Nation)**

**NEWS: Harte Gold announces Impact Benefits Agreement with Pic Mobert First Nation Netmizaaggamig Nishnaabek. (2018). *ENP Newswire*.**

*Retrieved from:*

<https://www.globenewswire.com/news-release/2018/05/02/1495449/0/en/Harte-Gold-announces-Impact-Benefits-Agreement-with-Pic-Mobert-First-Nation-Netmizaaggamig-Nishnaabek.html>

Harte Gold Corp. (“Harte Gold” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce it has entered into an Impact Benefits Agreement (“IBA”) with Pic Mobert First Nation (“Pic Mobert” or “PMFN”) the proximal First Nation, in connection with the Company’s Sugar Zone

property located outside White River, Ontario. The Sugar Zone property is located within the exclusive traditional territory of Pic Mobert First Nation. The IBA applies to all Mines that may be developed on the 80,000 Ha Sugar Zone property and provides a framework within which Harte Gold and PMFN will continue to work together during the production phase of the Sugar Zone Mine. Key IBA terms include a 4% Net Profits Interest (“NPI”), based on the World Gold Council definition of “all in sustaining cost” metrics, and stock options to purchase 500,000 common shares of the Company at a price of \$0.40 for a period of five years

**REPORT: Martel, A., & Noiseux, J.-K. (2017). *Community Labour Market Report Pic Mobert First Nation: Northern Policy Institute, 2017.***

*Retrieved from:*

[https://www.nswpb.ca/application/files/1514/9918/0597/CLMR-Pic\\_Mobert-EN-17.06.27.pdf](https://www.nswpb.ca/application/files/1514/9918/0597/CLMR-Pic_Mobert-EN-17.06.27.pdf)

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**NEWS: Pic Mobert First Nation Celebrates Grand Opening of New Water Treatment Plant. (2016). *CNW Group, p. NA.***  
**Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada. (2016). *Pic Mobert First Nation Celebrates Grand Opening of New Water Treatment Plant.***

*Retrieved from:*

<https://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/pic-mobert-first-nation-celebrates-grand-opening-of-new-water-treatment-plant-583817961.html>

The Minister of Indigenous and Northern Affairs, the Honourable Carolyn Bennett, and Chief Wayne Sabourin of the Pic Mobert First Nation announced the grand opening of the community's new water treatment plant. The new centralized water treatment plant brings an end to two boil water advisories and ensures that members of Pic

Pic Mobert First Nation can safely consume water flowing into their community. The Government of Canada provided over \$13 million toward the design and construction of the new water treatment plant. The First Nation contributed \$61,250 toward this cost-shared project.

**NEWS: Milestone Reached on Land Base Expansion for Pic Mobert First Nation. (2014). *Canadian Government News*, p. NA.**

*Retrieved from:*

[http://link.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/apps/doc/A362719257/CPI?u=ocul\\_lakehead&sid=CPI&xid=c138aa4f](http://link.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/apps/doc/A362719257/CPI?u=ocul_lakehead&sid=CPI&xid=c138aa4f)

Ontario, Canada and Pic Mobert First Nation have signed an agreement that will enhance social supports while strengthening the local economy and creating jobs. The agreement would add about 16 square kilometres of provincial Crown land to the First Nation's existing reserve in northern Ontario. The chief and council of the First Nation have agreed to take this agreement to its members for a ratification vote. This is the final step before it is put forward for ratification by Ontario and Canada. The agreement falls under the tripartite Land and Larger Land Base Framework, which provides land to signatory First Nations that are landless or have small reserves. The land is used to meet current and future social and economic needs. Resolving land-related issues is important to fostering reconciliation.

**THESIS: Twance, Y. (2010). *Who We Are Is Where We Come From: A Historical Curriculum Resource For The Pic Mobert First Nation* [S.l. ; s.n.], 2010.**

*Retrieved from:*

<http://knowledgecommons.lakeheadu.ca:7070/bitstream/handle/2453/502/TwanceY2010m-1a.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

This qualitative study was undertaken in order to create a curriculum resource for use at the Netamisakomik Centre for Education (K-Grade 8 School) on the Pic Mobert First Nation. The Pic Mobert First Nation is located in the province of Ontario, within the Robinson Superior Treaty area. Combining archival data and interviews with community Elders, this study will provide teachers at the Netamisakomik Centre for Education with a tool for the development of historical and culturally relevant teaching and learning material. Data collection focused on the history of the Pic Mobert First Nation and used purposeful sampling, recorded interviews and both primary and secondary document sources. The study used an interpretational approach to data analysis with a focus on identifying constructs, themes, and patterns relating to Pic Mobert's history.

## Biitigong Nishnaabeg (Pic River First Nation)

**THESIS:** Richmond-Saravia, M. S. (2012). *The significance of the land in the education and health of Anishinaabe youth from Pic River First Nation / Michelle Richmond-Saravia. [S.l. ; s.n.], 2012.*

Retrieved from:

<https://ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cat00833a&AN=lul.895101&site=eds-live&scope=site>

This study shares the experiences of twenty-one Anishinabek youth from Pic River First Nation, in relation to how the Land is significant for their education and good health. This thesis is meant as a small part of my family's role in protecting the Land; my upbringing and connections to my Anishinabek community have influenced my desire to learn about traditional education and its role in supporting Anishinabek learners.

**ARTICLE:** Krupa, J. (2012). *Blazing a new path forward: A case study on the renewable energy initiatives of the Pic River First Nation. Environmental Development, 3, 109–122.*

Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envdev.2012.05.003>

Renewable energy remains one of the most contentious issues in the Canadian province of Ontario. To avoid a carbon-intensive technological lock-in of fossil fuel energy and mitigate the consequences of anthropogenic climate change, renewable energy deployment will need to accelerate in coming years. As a result of generally progressive renewable energy policy frameworks—especially in Ontario—this trend of improving sustainability metrics is expanding and new paradigms in renewable energy development are emerging. One paradigm is Aboriginal-owned renewable energy projects, which provide a host of economic, environmental, and social benefits. This article presents a case study of a historically marginalized Aboriginal band known as the Ojibways of the Pic River First Nation, a leading Canadian renewable energy developer with over \$124 million in total investments. Derived from several months of ethnographic participant observation research, the article explores the history of the Band's development process, elucidates some potential reasons for the Band's success, and outlines in-depth potential barriers to future projects.

**NEWS:** Louiseize, K. (2010). Rural communities vie for SFL: Pic River First Nations submits forestry proposal. *Northern Ontario Business*, 30(5), 9.

Retrieved from:

[http://link.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/apps/doc/A221413745/CPI?u=ocul\\_lakehead&sid=CPI&xid=54663074](http://link.galegroup.com.ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/apps/doc/A221413745/CPI?u=ocul_lakehead&sid=CPI&xid=54663074)

Frustration is mounting as three communities vie to be the new sustainable licence holders (SFL) for the Crown land surrounding Marathon, Mani-touwadge and Pic River. Competition is fierce and other organizations are jockeying for the same spot. The three communities want to form an equal working partnership that would see new forestry initiatives sprout in the region. Other organizations both private and public have also put in a proposal to obtain the same Crown lands, one a bankrupt company, said Byron LeClair, economic development officer with Pic River First Nation.

## Red Rock Indian Band

**REPORT:** Northern Policy Institute. (2017). *Community Labour Market Report: Red Rock Indian Band*, Northern Policy Institute, 2017

Retrieved from:

[https://www.nswpb.ca/application/files/1314/9434/4245/CLMR-Red\\_Rock\\_Indian\\_Band-EN-17.05.09.pdf](https://www.nswpb.ca/application/files/1314/9434/4245/CLMR-Red_Rock_Indian_Band-EN-17.05.09.pdf)

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**BOOK:** *Little Jackfish Hydroelectric Development project description pursuant to the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act [August 2011]*. (2011). [Ontario] : Ontario Power Generation : SENES Consultants Limited, 2011.

Retrieved from:

<https://ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cat00833a&AN=lul.890244&site=eds-live&scope=site>

Ontario Power Generation is pursuing the LJF Project with the hopes of entering into a commercial partnership with six Lake Nipigon First Nations. OPG is of the opinion that the EA process is the logical point in which the impacts of the undertaking on Aboriginal and Treaty rights can be identified and mitigated where necessary and while a proponent can carry out “procedural” aspects of the consultation, the ultimate duty/responsibility is owed by the Crown. There are six First Nations situated around Lake Nipigon that consider the Lake and its surrounding lands their traditional territory. All six First Nations are Ojibway, located within the Robinson-Superior Treaty area. These First Nations include:

- Animbiigoo Zaagi’igan Anishinaabek (AZA), or Lake Nipigon Ojibway;
- Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek (BNA) or Sand Point;
- Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek (BZA) or Rocky Bay;
- Kiashke Zaaging Anishinaabek (KZA) or Gull Bay;
- Red Rock Indian Band (RRIB); and
- Whitesand (WSFN)

OPG is pursuing the LJF Project with the hopes of entering into a commercial partnership with six Lake Nipigon First Nations.

## Whitesand First Nation

**REPORT: Northern Policy Institute. (2017). *Community Labour Market Report: Whitesand First Nation*, Northern Policy Institute, 2017**

**Northern Policy Institute. (2017). *Community Labour Market Report:***

*Retrieved from:* <https://www.nswpb.ca/application/files/8014/9987/0300/CLMR-Whitesand-EN-17.07.11.pdf>

The Community Labour Market Report series provides local labour market indicators to assist community leaders and organizations in the decision-making process. The goal of this report is to provide community actors with a better understanding of what is happening in their community. It does not attempt to explain the reasons behind the trends, spikes or troughs in the provided data. This information is intended as a starting point for an evidence-based conversation by the community about why certain changes are occurring. This report is a first step. It is now up to you the reader, and your fellow community members to explore and address the challenges and opportunities your community is experiencing. This report examines current labour demand and supply data from Whitesand First Nation, Ontario, and analyzes how each data set aligns with the other.

**NEWS: Minfocus Exploration and Whitesand First Nation Sign MOU. (2013, April 2). *Marketwire Canada*, p. NA.**

*Retrieved from:*

<https://ezproxy.lakeheadu.ca/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=edscpi&AN=edscpi.A324512399&site=eds-live&scope=site>

Minfocus Exploration Corp is pleased to announce that it has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) with Whitesand First Nation regarding exploration by Minfocus in the traditional territories of the Whitesand First Nation. The MOU develops the relationship between the two parties and terms of reference for exploration activities by Minfocus, as well as providing for both parties to cooperate in developing a more extensive Impact Benefits Agreement in the event that Minfocus’ exploration leads to more advanced exploration.