

Integrated Water Management : The Changing Frame of Aboriginal Access

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Canada's premier water research management organization

Active within Priority Areas for Canada, where water is key to solutions.

Resilient Blue Cities:

Moving to adaptive, resilient municipal water management

Energy and Resources:

Economic success through environmental and public health protection

Agriculture and Water:

Meeting domestic and global demand while protecting Canada's competitive water advantage

Small and Aboriginal Communities:

Enabling sustainable management and safe drinking water







Water Management in in Canada

Dominantly a public issue in regulation, responsibility, practice and management

- Federal Government has some key legislative responsibilities (including Transboundary, First Nations and Federal Lands)
- Provinces (10) and Territories (3) level have the majority of regulatory and management oversight
- Local Governments deliver and manage most of the services

Many Interests = "Patchwork" Governance







Small and Aboriginal Communities: Achieving Sustainable Management and Safe Water

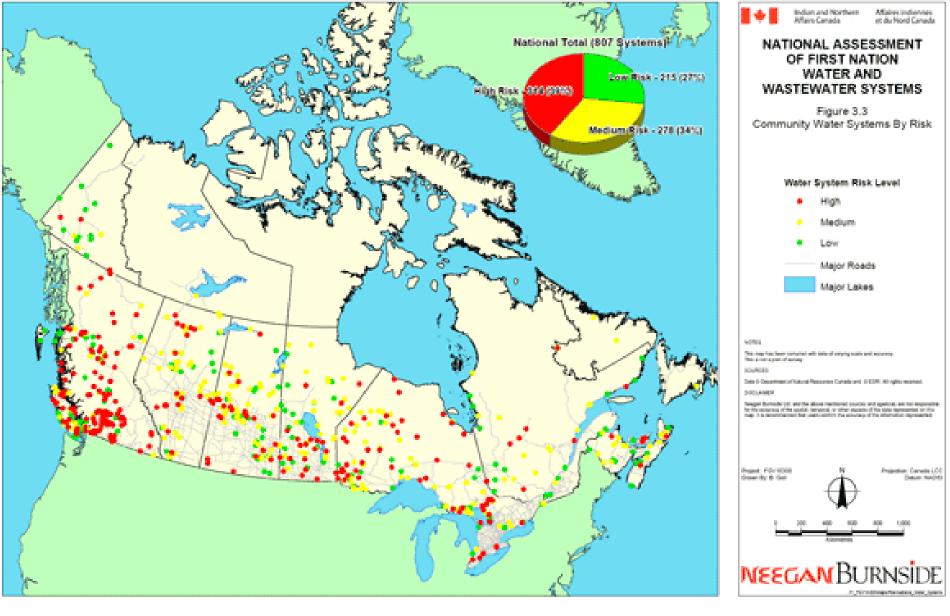
Continues to be one of Canada's key challenges

- Hundreds of Drinking Water Advisories in First Nations Communities
- Some in existence > 10 years
- Shoal Lake Manitoba Advisory in Effect for 17 years same water supply for Winnipeg, Manitoba

Not primarily a reflection of lack of technological "know how" – Issues of governance/management are large







www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca (2011 report)





Increasing Profile of Aboriginal Issues in Canada

Last 10 years --Increasing recognition and "profile" for Aboriginal (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) role in decisions about resource management, including water.

- Existing responsibilities of the Crown in resource decisions— including "duty to consult" (e.g., pipelines, hydraulic fracturing, mining)
- 2014 Tsilhqot'in Supreme Court Decision -- affirmed rights and title
- 2013 Safe Drinking Water for First Nations Act –enables creation of enforceable standards







Case Study for Positive Progress: Northwest Territories

Leadership example in collaborative decision making around water and resources, including clear Aboriginal role.







Integrated Decision Making – Governance, Law and Politics

"Integrated Water Management" Focus on need for more integrated decision making -must link to legal and political context







Case Study: Northwest Territories

- Political Context: Devolution of Powers from Federal gov't to more of a province-like status. (2014)
- Determining how they will "do business" under devolution
- Extensive commitment to collaboration with Aboriginal peoples
- **Policy Context**: Northern Voices, Northern Waters Strategy (2010).
- Legal Context– Rights and Title, Land Claims and Treaty Issues, "Duty to Consult", and Transboundary agreements (including USA).







NWT – Transboundary Agreements (www.nwtwaterstewardship.ca/transboundary)

- History of Transboundary Approaches;
 Mackenzie Basin (1970's; 1997 Master Plan) Mackenzie River Basin Board
- NWT-Yukon agreement (2002)
- NWT: New bilateral agreements with British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Alaska (USA), Federal (Canada)
- NWT-Alberta (Completed March, 2015)
 - Interest-based negotiations
 - Significant up-front consultation to define priorities, values, needs
 - Protect, not replace, Aboriginal/treaty rights
 - Comprehensive and forward-looking
 - Agreement has ecological integrity approach







Thanks and other resources

- Thanks to Merrell-Anne Phare (@pharethoughts)
- CWN research

http://www.cwn-rce.ca/project-library/#category=first-nationsinuit-and-metis&start=0

RES' EAU WaterNet:

http://www.reseauwaternet.ca/

Unama'ki Institute for Natural Resources: http://www.uinr.ca/

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