

FIRST NATIONS FORESTRY PROGRAM

Annual Report
2008–2009



A Joint Initiative Between
Natural Resources Canada and
Aboriginal Affairs and Northern
Development Canada



Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

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2008–2009

program highlights



- 137 partnership initiatives were funded in forest management, forest-based business development, skills development and access to forest resources.
- The First Nations Forestry Program (FNFP) contributed \$3.6 million toward total project funding, totalling \$10.5 million in cash and in-kind support.
- Regional-scale initiatives supported in 2008–2009 included the Island Lake Tribal Council's Regional Sawmill Business Plan project in Manitoba, the Council of Yukon First Nations' log home building project, and the Whitefeather Forest Initiative in Ontario.
- The FNFP participated in six major outreach events across Canada, including the Council for the Advancement of Native Development Officers (CANDO) 15th National Conference in Montréal, Quebec in October 2008.
- In 2008–2009, the FNFP and the National Aboriginal Forestry Association piloted the development of an online directory of Aboriginal Forestry businesses across Canada.
- The 2009 edition of the *First Nations Forestry Program Success Stories* was published, showcasing 27 successful Aboriginal forestry capacity-building projects across Canada.

Chapter 1

The 2008–2009 year in review



The First Nations Forestry Program (FNFP) was the federal government's principal capacity-building approach for First Nations forestry from 1996-2011. The program was jointly funded by Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) and Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC). The FNFP supported research, outreach activities and capacity-building partnership projects in order to enhance First Nations' ability to manage forest resources and participate in economic opportunities both on- and off- reserve.

FNFP business lines

The FNFP assists First Nations to increase their participation in the forest sector by providing funding in four major interrelated business lines as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. FNFP business lines



Forest management activities

The majority of First Nations have basic forest management capacity and experience. The FNFP provides funding for developing tools and initiatives that increase forest management capacity: forest management plans, forest inventory assessments, traditional land-use studies, on-reserve forest management initiatives including silviculture and forest stand improvement activities.

For example, in 2008–2009, the FNFP supported the Haida Tribal Society's Ecosystem-based Management Monitoring Project (British Columbia) and the Mi'kmaq Confederacy of Prince Edward Island's Black Ash Seed Production Area Project Phase II (Prince Edward Island).

Business development

Many First Nations are also seeking greater participation in, and benefits from, the forestry sector through forest-based business opportunities on- and off-reserve. The FNFP provides funding support for forest-based business feasibility studies, market analyses and business planning.

Two business development projects for 2008–2009 are the Island Lake Tribal Council's Regional Sawmill Business Plan (Manitoba) and the Ominik Forestry Ltd.'s North Shore First Nations Biomass Production and Marketing Initiative (Ontario).

Skills training

Forestry and logging remains a primary source of employment and income for First Nations, compared with First Nations participation in other sectors. To enhance First Nations employment in the forest sector, many First Nations require skills training in stand tending, harvesting, forest mapping, forest inventorying and sawmill operations. The FNFP helps fund these forest sector-specific training activities.

Two examples of skills training projects for 2008–2009 are the St. Mary's First Nation's Envirothon Involvement Initiative (New Brunswick) and the Anicinapek of Kitcisakik Council's training project in manual felling and reforestation (Quebec).



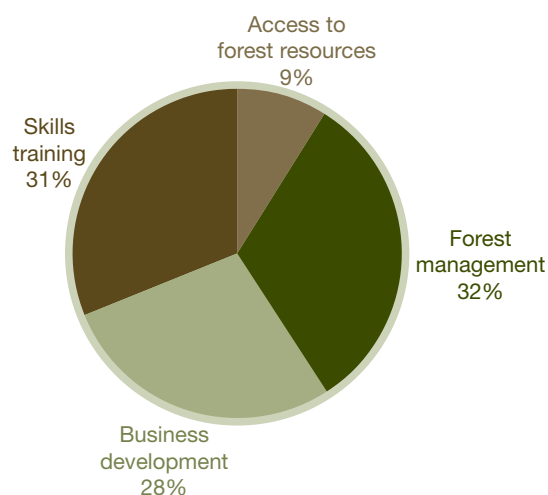
Access to forest resources

The FNFP supports First Nations access to forest resources projects by providing research funding. This support allows First Nations to acquire provincial forest licences and undertake forest tenure mapping.

Two examples of access to forest resources projects in 2008–2009 are the Nishnawbe Aski Nation's Working Towards Forest Tenure Reform – Northern Ontario Forest Communities Partnership (Ontario) and the Tsleil-Waututh Community Forest Application project (British Columbia).

In 2008–2009, 201 submissions were received for FNFP funding. Although 183 were considered eligible for funding, only 137 were approved, which is an approval rate of 68 percent. Of the qualified projects, 37 were not funded because of limited budgets. Funding by business line is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2. FNFP project funding by business line, 2008–2009



Program budget

In 2008–2009, the budget for the FNFP was \$5 million,¹ with the funding breakdown as shown in Table 1.

FNFP contribution funds are allocated primarily to First Nations forestry-related projects at the community and regional level. Operating funds partly support First Nations participation in project management and advocacy and education in First Nations forestry.

Table 1. FNFP budget, 2008–2009

FNFP budget	NRCan	AANDC	Total
	(\$ millions)		
Contributions	1.000	2.875	3.875
Operating expenses	0.750	0.375	1.125
Total	1.750	3.250	5.000

FNFP contribution funds are allocated to projects that support First Nations participation in forestry, predominantly at the community level. Contribution funds also support First Nations participation in regional- and national-scale projects.

Operating funds included salaries and support for First Nations participation in project management and First Nations forestry research and advocacy. This funding includes the program's comprehensive bilingual outreach and communications initiatives. The regional allocation of contribution funds is shown in Table 2.

¹In addition, the Mountain Pine Beetle Program – First Nations Element delivered in British Columbia received funding of \$2.2 million in support of projects mitigating the mountain pine beetle epidemic on First Nation reserves. In British Columbia, decisions on the allocation of these funds rest with the FNFP Management Board. Therefore, the total budget for First Nations forestry in 2008–2009 was \$7.2 million.



Table 2. Allocation of FNFP contribution funds by province and territory, 2008–2009

Province/territory*	Contributions (\$ thousands)
British Columbia	792.8
Alberta	372.2
Saskatchewan	360.5
Manitoba	275.3
Ontario	663.8
Quebec	531.9
New Brunswick	199.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	40.3
Nova Scotia	153.3
Prince Edward Island	10.3
Northwest Territories	90.8
Yukon	98.2
FNFP headquarters	286.1
Total	3,875.0

* The program does not operate in Nunavut.

Community participation

The FNFP funded 137 projects and worked with 127 First Nations communities, organizations or businesses in 2008–2009. Of these, 15 projects were for a First Nations community, tribal council, organization or business receiving FNFP support for the first time.

Table 3 tabulates the level of participation by First Nations proponents by province and territory.



Table 3. Level of participation by province and territory, 2008–2009

Province/territory	Communities, tribal councils, organizations and businesses	
	Total	New*
British Columbia	28	3
Alberta	13	1
Saskatchewan	16	0
Manitoba	18	4
Ontario	21	3
Quebec	13	0
New Brunswick	4	1
Nova Scotia	2	1
Prince Edward Island	1	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	1	0
Northwest Territories	4	0
Yukon	2	0
FNFP headquarters	4	2
Total	127	15

*New communities, tribal councils, organizations and businesses that had not received FNFP project funding until the 2008–2009 fiscal year.

Funding from First Nations and partners

FNFP contribution expenditures for projects in 2008–2009 totalled \$3.6 million. Projects receiving FNFP funding must have additional financial support from participating First Nations. Many projects also receive funding from other sources, such as the forest industry, provincial and territorial governments, and other federal agencies. The majority of FNFP funding is exceeded by cash and in-kind support from First Nation proponents and partners. In 2008–2009, the total value of projects was more than \$10.5 million. Figure 3 shows funding sources for FNFP projects.



Figure 3. Project funding by source of funds, 2008–2009

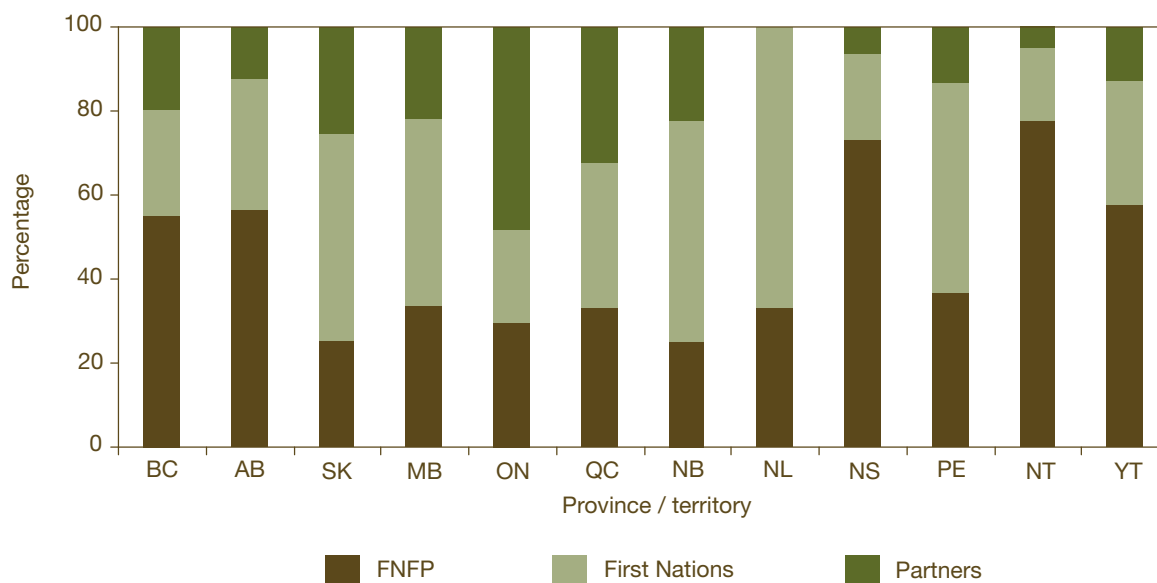
FNFP contribution funds		First Nations			Partners*			Total project value
		Cash	In-kind	Total	Cash	In-kind	Total	
All projects	\$3,580,892	\$2,449,903	\$940,661	\$3,390,564	\$2,817,093	\$778,904	\$3,595,997	\$10,567,453
Total	34%			32%			34%	

*Private sector and federal, provincial and territorial governments

The level of funding contributed to projects by First Nations and their partners varied across regions. In New Brunswick, for example, funding from project partners included \$110,000, per year, toward the regional-scale Aboriginal Skills and Employment Partnership (ASEP) Initiative, making their funding from project partners higher than for any other Atlantic province. In Ontario, First Nations and partners contributed 70 percent of total project costs. In Newfoundland and Labrador, project funding was sourced solely from the FNFP and from the First Nations themselves. Figure 4 shows the breakdown of funding sources by province and territory.



Figure 4. Project funding by source of funds, by province and territory, 2008–2009



First Nations forestry research

In 2008–2009, the FNFP continued its support of the National Aboriginal Forestry Association (NAFA) and other groups to expand research and knowledge around emerging opportunities and challenges in Aboriginal forestry. Some key activities are detailed here.

Aboriginal Policy Research Conference

The FNFP supported the annual Aboriginal Policy Research Conference in Ottawa in March 2009, which was co-chaired by AANDC, the University of Western Ontario and the National Association of Friendship Centres. The conference attracted more than 1300 researchers, students, policy-makers and Aboriginal leaders to explore research in Aboriginal policy.

NAFA hosted a workshop to explore the role of forest research in advancing the interests and aspirations of Aboriginal peoples and their communities with respect to sustainable forest management in Canada.

Opportunities in contracting and procurement

In 2008–2009, the FNFP Secretariat completed a study on government procurement opportunities in forestry. The study concluded that opportunities exist in a wide range of products and services at the provincial or federal level for the more than 1500 Aboriginal-owned forestry businesses across Canada.² The opportunities are in such areas as forest management services, conservation, silviculture and the supply of construction and wood products.

The FNFP also collaborated with NAFA in developing an online ***Canadian Aboriginal Forest Sector Directory***. The directory will connect Aboriginal forestry businesses with prospective buyers, distributors and potential partners, and will be a key reference tool for government, private sector and Aboriginal contracting organizations. The directory is on the NAFA Web site at www.nafaforestry.org.



²Aboriginal Entrepreneurs Survey, Aboriginal Business Canada, 2002.



FNFP communications and outreach

Outreach activities in 2008–2009 focused on increasing the visibility of the FNFP with federal, provincial and First Nations policy- and decision-makers and with First Nations forest practitioners and their industry project partners. The outreach included the following events and publications.

A) Outreach – events

In 2008–2009, the FNFP participated in seven major events across Canada to showcase program projects and best practices. The events took place in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario and reached a broad spectrum of forest sector participants.

International Comprehensive Community Planning Conference

FNFP Secretariat staff attended and supported the 2nd International Comprehensive Community Planning Conference in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, in September 2008. The Atlantic Policy Congress of First Nations Chiefs Secretariat organized the international event. The theme of the conference was “Community Journeys – Pathways to Sustainable Futures” and featured seven keynote speakers from Canada, New Zealand and the United States and workshops ranging from community plan implementation to restorative justice. The conference also featured an interactive investment fair designed to facilitate partnerships among First Nations communities and private, public and civil sector groups.

Aboriginal Forestry Congress

The Atlantic Management Committee, which delivers the FNFP in the Atlantic provinces, held an Aboriginal Forestry Conference in Moncton, New Brunswick, in February 2009. First Nations communities shared many success stories as well as some valuable lessons learned. Diversification repeatedly surfaced as the key theme underpinning the future of Aboriginal forestry in the Atlantic

region. The challenges cited included multi-year government funding stability, the need to advance devolution of authority and control, respect for Aboriginal priorities, and more flexible programming approaches.

Assembly of First Nations – Inter-Nation Trade & Economic Summit

The FNFP supported the Assembly of First Nations Inter-Nation Trade & Economic Summit that took place in March 2009 in Toronto. First Nations, government and industry met to discuss economic partnership opportunities. The workshops and presentations featured such topics as economic partnerships with the federal government, sustainability and labour force development. The summit included a trade fair that brought together private and public sector investors and partners with specific communities.

Council for the Advancement of Native Development Officers annual general meeting

The FNFP participated in the 15th Council for the Advancement of Native Development Officers annual conference in October 2008 in Montréal. The 2008–2009 fiscal year marked the third consecutive year that the FNFP has provided financial support for this national conference that offers participants the opportunity to gain practical knowledge about tools and strategies for economic development.



B) Outreach – publications

FNFP success stories

The 2009 edition of the *First Nations Forestry Program Success Stories* was published, showcasing 27 recent successful capacity-building projects in Aboriginal forestry from across Canada. The publication enjoys a wide distribution and readership in Canada and abroad and is available online through the Canadian Forest Service bookstore and in paper format from the FNFP Secretariat.

FNFP newsletter

The quarterly newsletter *FNFP E-News* was distributed electronically to a broad audience and made available through the CFS Web site: cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/publications.

Journal articles

The Forestry Chronicle, a highly regarded national forestry journal, published two FNFP articles: “First Nations Forestry Program in Transition” and “Envisioning the Future of Aboriginal Forestry” (May–June 2008). Several FNFP projects were also featured in other national and regional newsletters and professional journals.

Project audits

To ensure that FNFP expenditures comply with the objectives and terms and conditions of the program annually, four project recipients are audited in accordance with an approved risk audit methodology. In 2008–2009, four projects funded from the previous fiscal year were audited by independent auditors. The projects audited were Smith’s Landing First Nation (Alberta), Aboriginal Forest Industries Council (British Columbia), In-Shuck-ch Development Corporation (British Columbia) and Champagne and Aishihik First Nations (Yukon).



The audit of these projects revealed general compliance with the terms of the contribution agreements. Some minor improvements were recommended, and actions are being taken to improve tracking and itemizing of expenses by recipients.

Regional initiatives

In the 2008–2009 fiscal year, the FNFP encouraged greater visibility of and measurable economic outcomes for project investments by increasing the number of regional initiatives. For a project to be considered regional, at least one of the following criteria must be met:

- opportunity-driven project with measurable outcomes
- participation of at least two communities
- fostering of partnerships that include government and industry
- meaningful First Nations participation

The regional-scale initiatives funded by the FNFP during the 2008–2009 fiscal year included the following:

- **New Brunswick Aboriginal Forestry Initiative.** The New Brunswick Aboriginal Forestry Initiative was a five-year partnership that ended in 2009. It was an Aboriginal forestry training and job placement initiative for First Nations and urban Aboriginal people. The diverse partnership involved the forest industry; academia and the training community;



provincial departments; First Nations governments; and Aboriginal skills development funding bodies.

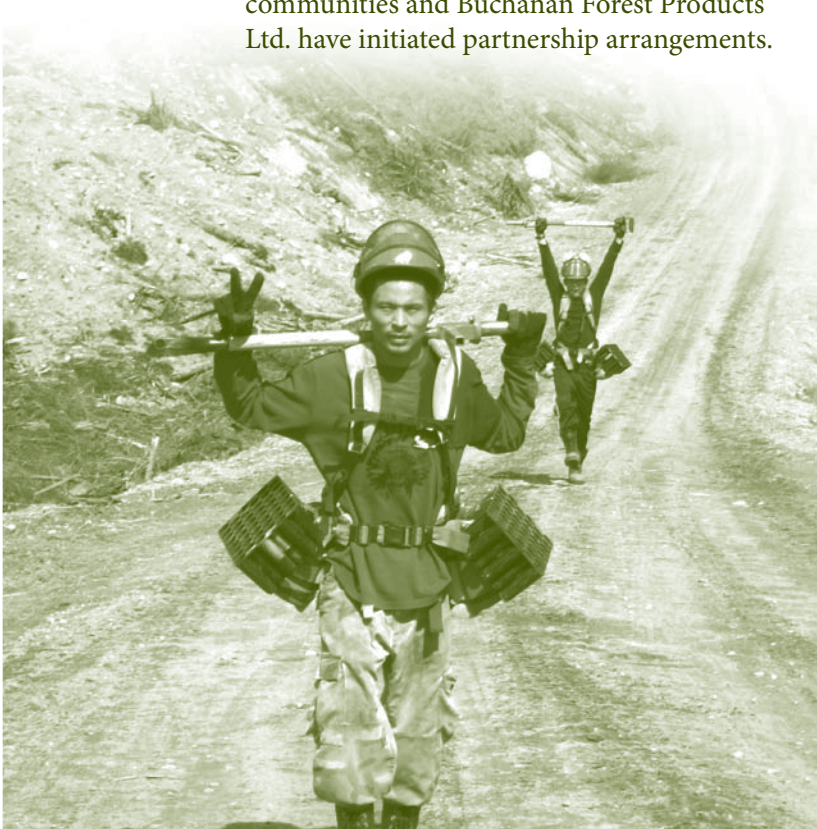
The partnership's primary objectives included building a stronger industry-Aboriginal working relationship; identifying and training 500 Aboriginal workers for forest sector employment; and achieving job placements for more than 100 Aboriginal people across New Brunswick. This initiative for skills capacity-building was linked to real, sustained employment. The FNNP contributed \$70,000 annually for four years. Between 2004 and 2008, the initiative created more than 200 new seasonal and full-time forestry jobs for Aboriginal workers and provided training for more than 500 new and existing positions.

- **Superior Chief's Biofibre Project.** The Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek (AZA) First Nation in northwestern Ontario is exploring diverse forest-based opportunities including the Superior Chief's Biofibre Project. Forestry experts anticipate the demand for forest biofibre in Ontario will increase, and interested First Nations communities and Buchanan Forest Products Ltd. have initiated partnership arrangements.

In northwestern Ontario, the conventional supply of mill residual biofibre does not meet the demand of pulp mills that are burning biofibre as a substitute for higher priced fossil fuels.

This project has allowed AZA to start strategic planning for this forest resource. The project's feasibility study revealed that the biofibre industry creates more jobs per cubic metre of biofibre than conventional sawmills or pulp and paper mills. Furthermore, analysts estimate that 60 direct jobs in biofibre processing plants create 700 indirect jobs in the region. The study also explores various end products for the biofibre. Bio-oil is a petroleum oil alternative; biocoal is a renewable coal with better emissions characteristics than fossil coal; syngas is a cleaner burning alternative to natural gas; and there is green electricity. This diverse list of biofibre opportunities can now be further explored by the First Nations of Lake Nipigon.

- **Council of Yukon First Nations' log home building project.** In Yukon, FNNP funding in 2008–2009 supported a training program to teach log home construction skills to First Nations people in their own communities. There is a housing shortage in Yukon First Nations communities and a shortage of skilled construction workers. The program, coordinated by the Council of Yukon First Nations, allowed 18 students from 11 communities to be certified by Yukon College in rigging and hoisting and in chainsaw operations and maintenance.
- **The Whitefeather Forest Initiative.** This is a regional-scale land-use planning initiative that includes a forestry development opportunity for Pikangikum First Nation in northwest Ontario. For the community, the initiative represents empowerment, economic development and sustainable resource stewardship in keeping with community values and aspirations. The Whitefeather Forest Planning Area is 1.3 million hectares (ha). Pikangikum First Nation will manage an integrated land-use strategy for the area and acquire a Sustainable Forest Licence from the provincial government.



The Pikangikum First Nation recognized that attaining the forest licence and its associated benefits required a long-term vision and capacity-building partnerships with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR), the Canadian Forest Service and others.

With technical support from the FNFP, Pikangikum First Nation was successful in its multi-year training proposal to the Aboriginal Skills and Employment Partnership Program (ASEP), administered by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada. The \$5.5-million training project began in June 2008, with 50 trainees participating in a General Equivalency Degree (GED) program. In July 2008, an additional 50 trainees participated in a pre-GED program and heavy equipment training. The FNFP is playing a key role through ongoing technical support to Pikangikum First Nation in the implementation of the training as well as in the development of training policies and procedures.

Mountain Pine Beetle Program – First Nations element

The First Nations element of NRCan's Mountain Pine Beetle Program (MPBP) provides technical and financial assistance to First Nations in early mountain pine beetle (MPB) control, post-beetle management and forest fuel management including hazard tree removal. The main objectives the MPBP for the 2008–2009 fiscal year were to focus on forest fuel management and hazard tree removal to assist First Nations in the beetle zone reduce the wildland fire threat and safety risk.

Guidelines for forest fuel management were developed, based on the *FireSmart Manual*, to help communities determine the eligible activities, treatments and associated standards. In the 2008–2009 fiscal year, the MPBP First Nations element provided \$4.4 million to fund 75 projects involving 68 First Nations. The projects focused on MPB control treatments (MPB management strategies,

ground surveys, treatment prescriptions, fall and burn) and MPB site rehabilitation activities and treatments (site preparation, seedling acquisition, planting, etc.). Sixty-seven of the 75 projects involved forest fuel management activities to mitigate risks from wildfires and protect community core areas. During the year, forest fuel-management activities involved identifying treatments areas; thinning; pruning; fuel reduction and removal; planting; and the creation of fire and fuel breaks.

Looking ahead

In its 2008 budget speech, the Government of Canada announced its commitment to develop and implement a new federal framework for Aboriginal economic development. The Government also made the commitment to work with Aboriginal people and other potential partners in the development of this new framework:

“The Government will develop a framework that will be partnership-based and opportunity-driven and that will ensure that federal investments help Aboriginal Canadians benefit from viable economic opportunities.”

One of the main objectives of the framework is to increase the participation of Aboriginal communities in resource-based economic opportunities. In the next 10 years, forestry-based opportunities will remain a key source of wealth and well-being for many First Nations communities, precipitated by a growing First Nations' land base, proximity to major regional-scale opportunities, and a youthful First Nations labour force. Federal investments in capacity-building will be key to optimizing this opportunity. In response to the new framework, the FNFP in the 2009–2010 fiscal year will be placing increasing emphasis on projects that are regional in scale, have sustainable results and outcomes, and involve expanded funding partnerships with Aboriginal institutions, other federal departments, industry, and provincial departments and agencies.



Chapter 2

First Nations Forestry Program success stories



Illustrating success . . .

A sampling of 2008–2009 FNFP projects

Ongoing School to Work program helps a Saskatchewan community thrive

For more than a decade, the Meadow Lake Tribal Council (MLTC) School to Work program has provided forestry training and employment for dozens of Saskatchewan First Nations youth. Each year, up to 15 high school students spend six weeks on a summer work placement, learning valuable lessons about the forestry industry. The participants come from each of MLTC's nine First Nations.



"The purpose is to expose them to the different types of forestry careers," says Gordon Iron, Director of Economic Development for MLTC. "We want them to have a better understanding of what the industry entails."

The community has good reason for wanting to prepare its youth for careers in forestry. MLTC is the sole owner of NorSask Forest Products Inc., the largest First Nations forest products company in Canada. By running the School to Work program, MLTC is enabling local youth to find short-term and long-term employment and is also ensuring that the NorSask sawmill will continue to acquire skilled, qualified workers.

As Gordon explains, the School to Work program was developed in partnership with Mistik Management, a local woodlands company. But because of the economic downturn in forestry, it has expanded to include a wider range of industry partners. The program has also received support from Canadian Forest Service (CFS) and Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC). But it is the FNFP that Gordon feels particularly indebted to. "FNFP has been involved pretty much from the beginning," he says. "They've been really supportive over the years."

One of the key factors in the program's success has been a concerted effort to recruit the right participants. Selecting them requires more than just finding a mix of 15 male and female high school students. As Gordon sees it, MLTC is responsible for ensuring that all participants understand the significance of the opportunity being offered to them and that they show up ready to work hard.

"You have to spend time on recruitment because at the end of the day you're trying to get [the participants] interested in a career," says Gordon. "We've had to remove students because they weren't following instruction. We're teaching them how to work, teaching them employment skills . . . that they'll carry over if they get full-time work."

MLTC's recruitment efforts have definitely been paying off. Because of the council's high standards, the School to Work program has continued to be an integral part of the community, generating a solid workforce and contributing to the success of the NorSask sawmill.



"If the [School to Work] program wasn't in place, there would be 15 students a year who aren't getting that exposure [to forestry careers]," says Gordon. "We're getting them good exposure. We're helping them expand their horizons."

Simulator highlights career opportunities in forestry under Aboriginal stewardship

The Whitefeather Forest looms large in the Canadian landscape. Not only does it cover 1.3 million ha in northwestern Ontario, but it also may help to transform the forestry industry in this country. The Pikangikum First Nation has acquired the commercial rights to manage this huge forest in its traditional territory and is now preparing to replace the farming culture, which dominates the rest of the forestry industry, with forest stewardship, which reflects traditional Aboriginal knowledge and practices.

"Non-Aboriginals talk about plantations and seed orchards, cut blocks and disk trenching (plowing the ground). They believe these practices maximize sustainable yields," explains Andrew Chapeskie, Senior Technical Advisor to the Whitefeather Forest Management Corporation. "The Elders argue that plantation forests are not healthy. The trees are crooked, have too much taper and too many limbs. The forests are susceptible to wind blows, and the timber has poor fibre quality and too many knots."

Scientists and governments agree. Ontario has approved Whitefeather's forest management plan, which incorporates cut-to-length harvesting and controlled burning (a practice that was previously banned). Unlike clear cutting, cut-to-length harvesting targets only mature trees and removes only the portion of the trunk that can be used. Treetops and limbs are left on site as fuel for controlled burns that help to restore dense growth.

Trained cut-to-length harvesters will be in demand when commercial harvesting in the forest begins, and Pikangikum is working with Confederation College in Thunder Bay, Ontario, to

meet the demand. In 2008–2009, with financial support from the Natural Resources Canada's Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS), Pikangikum hosted a career fair featuring a computer simulator that gave attendees the chance to operate a mechanical harvester in a virtual forest.

The simulator resembles a gaming console or a flight simulator: the forest work site appears onscreen, and the user controls the harvester and performs basic tasks in the virtual environment. The levers and controls are identical to those found on a real mechanical harvester and have the same touch and sensitivity.

"This is the kind of harvester that the Elders would like to see in the forest. It has a low impact and is sensitive to forest conditions," says Brian Kurikka, Manager of the Natural Resources Centre at Confederation College. Brian brought the college's simulator to the career fair and was gratified by the excitement it generated. Men and women of all ages slid into the driver's seat and got a feel for what it would be like to operate a harvester.

The simulator may be fun, but it is not really a game – Confederation College uses it to pre-train aspiring operators. It is ideal for teaching students harvesting techniques and felling patterns and how to operate the harvester's controls without looking at them, before they get on the machines. It is also a hit at career fairs. "The simulator attracted a lot of young people who were interested in becoming operators and mechanics," Brian says. "As a result, we expect 16 to 18 people to enrol in our first-year forestry program starting in May 2011."





Youth learn forestry skills in popular summer programs tailored to local needs

Junior Forest Ranger programs are springing up in First Nations communities across Canada. They are particularly popular in Saskatchewan, and several programs have recently been launched in the Atlantic region. The program gives youth the opportunity to gain new life skills and explore career opportunities in the natural resources field.

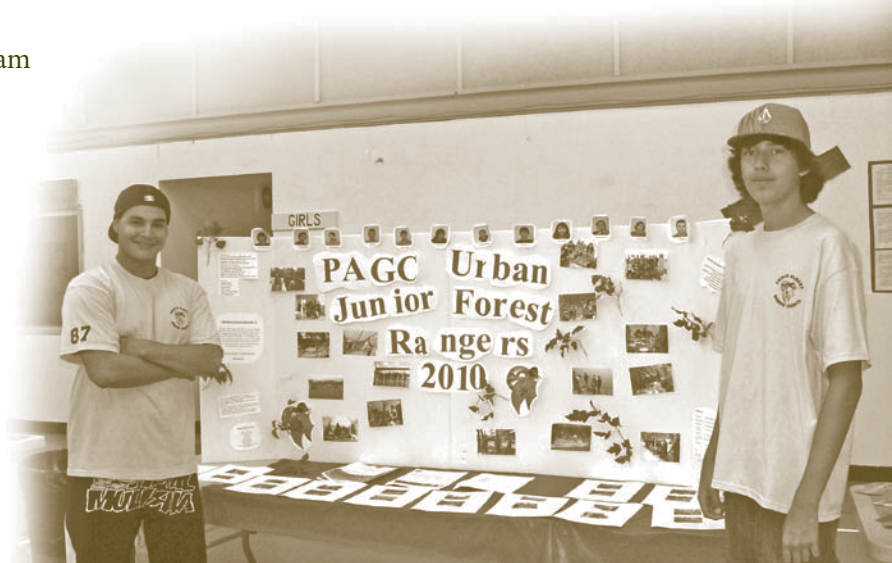
In Saskatchewan, the program started with a pilot project at the Sturgeon Lake First Nation in 2006. Since then it has been hosted by the Hatchet Lake Denesuline, Beardy's and Okemasis and Yellow Quill First Nations, and by communities in Stanley Mission, Pelican Narrows, LaRonge and Prince Albert. The Eastern Sector, a group of communities including Cumberland House, Red Earth and Shoal Lake First Nations, has also hosted the program.

The Saskatchewan Junior Forest Ranger program helps young people develop career skills in forestry, fire management, health and safety, and natural resource management. Participants learn leadership skills and gain respect for natural resources by doing useful conservation work.

The program is open to high school students in grades 10 through 12, generally youth between 16 and 18 years old. The Junior Rangers spend six weeks in their home communities or at training camps during the summer months. They have the opportunity to earn certificates in a range of skills including First Aid/CPR, Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System, Transportation of Dangerous Goods, Level 1 wild land fire fighting training, all-terrain vehicle safety, compass and global positioning system use, map reading, plant and wildlife identification, outdoor survival, firearm safety and public speaking.

"Communities tailor the program to their own needs, picking the certificates they want their students to gain," explains Mika Carriere, Projects Officer at the Prince Albert Model Forest and Provincial Coordinator of the Saskatchewan Junior Forest Ranger program. "The content started off mainly as skills development training, but it evolves from year to year. Today, most communities give more attention to cultural awareness and Traditional Ecological Knowledge."

The Rangers earn certificates throughout the six-week program. Every two weeks they are presented with challenges. "These may involve visiting Elders and collecting stories about traditional knowledge or history, collecting non-timber forest products such as mushrooms and berries, or some other project that makes them think about the economic value of the forest," says Mika. "The Rangers present the results of the challenges at graduation."



Graduation is a grand affair. The Prince Albert Grand Council hosts the event for Rangers from across the province. Family members, friends and leaders from the communities attend the ceremony and view the activities. “Tons of family members come out,” Mika says. “We’ve had times when our gym was just packed. Family support at the graduation strengthens the program and shows that it’s important to carry it on into the future.”

“The communities strongly support the program,” Mika says. “Chiefs and councils promote it and work toward securing funding for it. They’re also great at getting local people involved. They may find a local health clinic that can teach First Aid, for example, or a local teacher who can teach firearms safety. When you have project leaders like that, who can create community connections and use local resources to train the next generation of natural resource professionals, it really strengthens the program and helps the community build a better future.”



Cultural and environmental component enriches the Youth Work Experience program for Blood Tribe youth

The Blood Tribe’s lands in south-central Alberta are geographically diverse, extending from Rocky Mountain forests through rolling grasslands to flat prairie. Understandably, the tribe’s traditional knowledge includes a wealth of information about a wide range of ecological zones and cultural traditions, and Elders are eager to pass that knowledge on to the younger generations.

About six years ago, the Elders were asked by Red Crow Community College and Blood Tribe Employment and Skills Training, which serves the Kainai First Nation/Blood Tribe community, to incorporate a cultural component into its environmental course. The Elders jumped at the chance and in 2007, with financial assistance from NRCan-CFS, created a Traditional Environment and Cultural Component for its Youth Work Experience program.

Students in the non-credit course spend 40 hours visiting sites throughout the Blackfoot traditional territory. They are accompanied by Elders, who share their traditional knowledge, and by off-reserve resource people including scientists and academics.

“The students learn how the land provided our people with food, shelter, fuel and medicine. They learn the Blackfoot names for plants, animals and places, and they learn how to build a temporary shelter and start a fire,” says Francis First Charger, who is in charge of developing the program. He is also presently the CEO of the Mikai’sto Foundation, which raises funds for the college.

“Students in the program learn that the Elders have valuable traditional knowledge about the vast Blackfoot territory, and that the Blackfoot knowledge is different from other tribes,” Francis says. “The students have a chance to spend time with the Elders, to gain respect and to learn about the Blackfoot cultural, traditional, spiritual, and the environmental knowledge. The course really boosts their self-esteem: they come out with a different attitude about life and the surroundings.”



The college issues a certificate to those who complete the course and encourages students to include the experience in their resumes. Francis believes it helps students get into other courses and to find employment. “A number of students have told me that employers view their cultural knowledge as an asset and that the certificate was useful when they were job hunting,” he says.

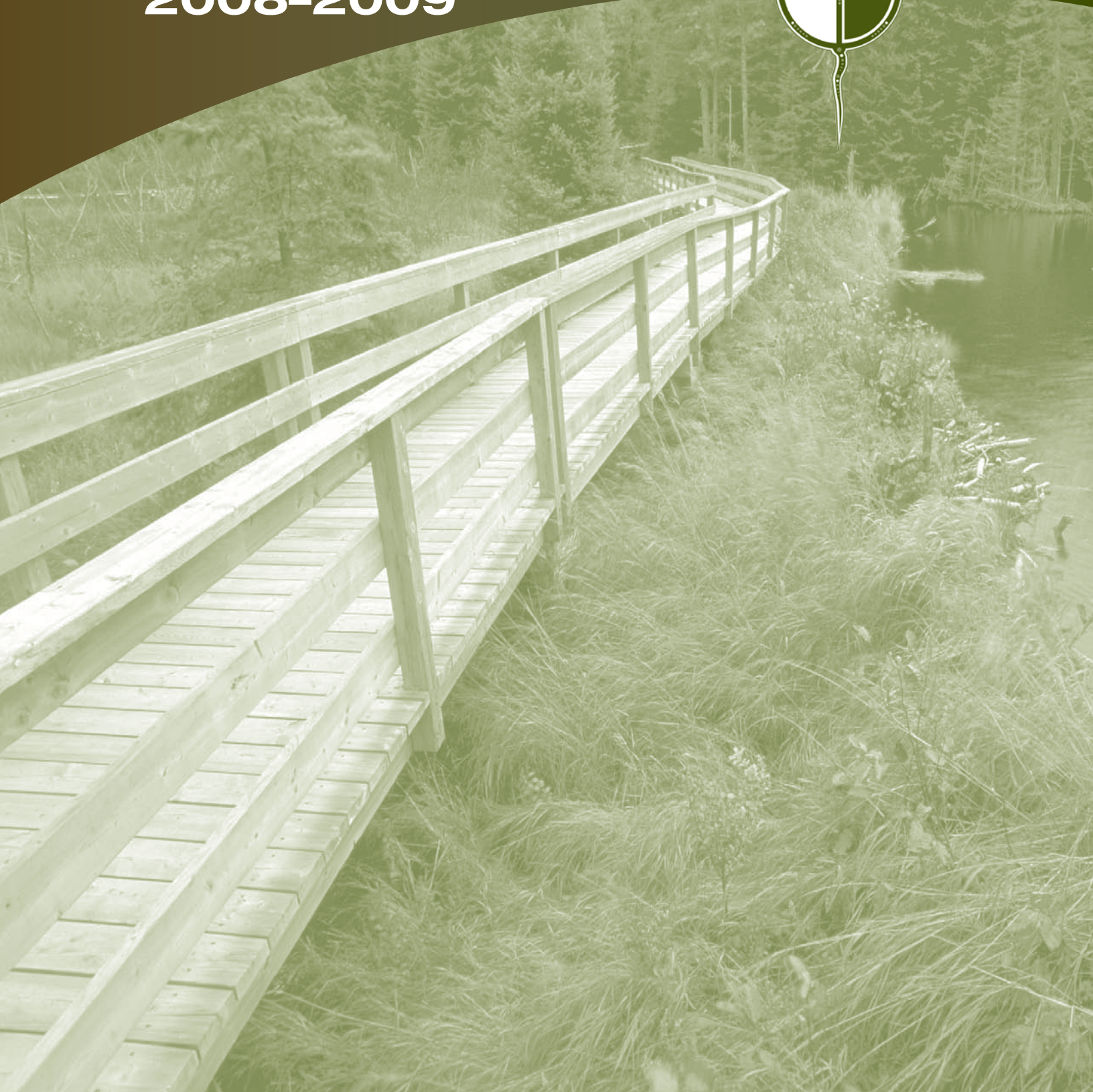
“One of the best things about the program is that so many people from the community are involved,” Francis continues. “Even the Elders are lining up now and saying, ‘Here’s what I have to share with the students.’ The program has given them a chance to build up a trusting relationship with the students and with the school.”

“It has also helped raise the profile of the school. We are now seen as a valuable resource: other colleges ask us to make presentations, and we’re working with Athabasca University to develop a degree program that incorporates ideas that came out of the traditional land use course we did.”



First Nations Forestry Program publications and Outreach

2008–2009



Reports

First Nations Forestry Program. *First Nations Forestry Program Success Stories*. 2009. Natural Resources Canada, Canadian Forest Service, Headquarters, Science and Programs Branch, Ottawa, and Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 76 p.

First Nations Forestry Program. *First Nations Forestry Program Annual Report to the National Council 2007–2008*. 2009. Natural Resources Canada, Canadian Forest Service, Headquarters, Science and Programs Branch, Ottawa, and Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 30 p.

External directory funded by the FNFP

National Aboriginal Forestry Association. National Directory of Aboriginal Businesses in the Forest Sector. Ottawa: 2009. www.nafaforestry.org/directory.html.

FNFP participation at conferences, workshops and events

The 2nd International Comprehensive Community Planning Conference, Atlantic Policy Congress of First Nations Chiefs, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, September 15–17, 2008.

15th Annual National Conference and AGM, Council for Advancement of Native Development Officers (CANDO), Montréal, Quebec, October 5–6, 2008

Aboriginal Forestry Congress, First Nations Forestry Program's Atlantic Management Committee, Moncton, New Brunswick, February 11–12, 2009.

Inter-Nation Trade & Economic Summit, Assembly of First Nations, Toronto, Ontario, March 9–11, 2009.

Aboriginal Policy Research Congress, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada / University of Western Ontario / National Association of Friendship Centres, Ottawa, Ontario, March 9–12, 2009.

Newsletters

FNFP e-news (formerly *FNFP e-Bulletin*).

Note: You may view the e-news by visiting the CFS Publication Web site at: cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/publications.

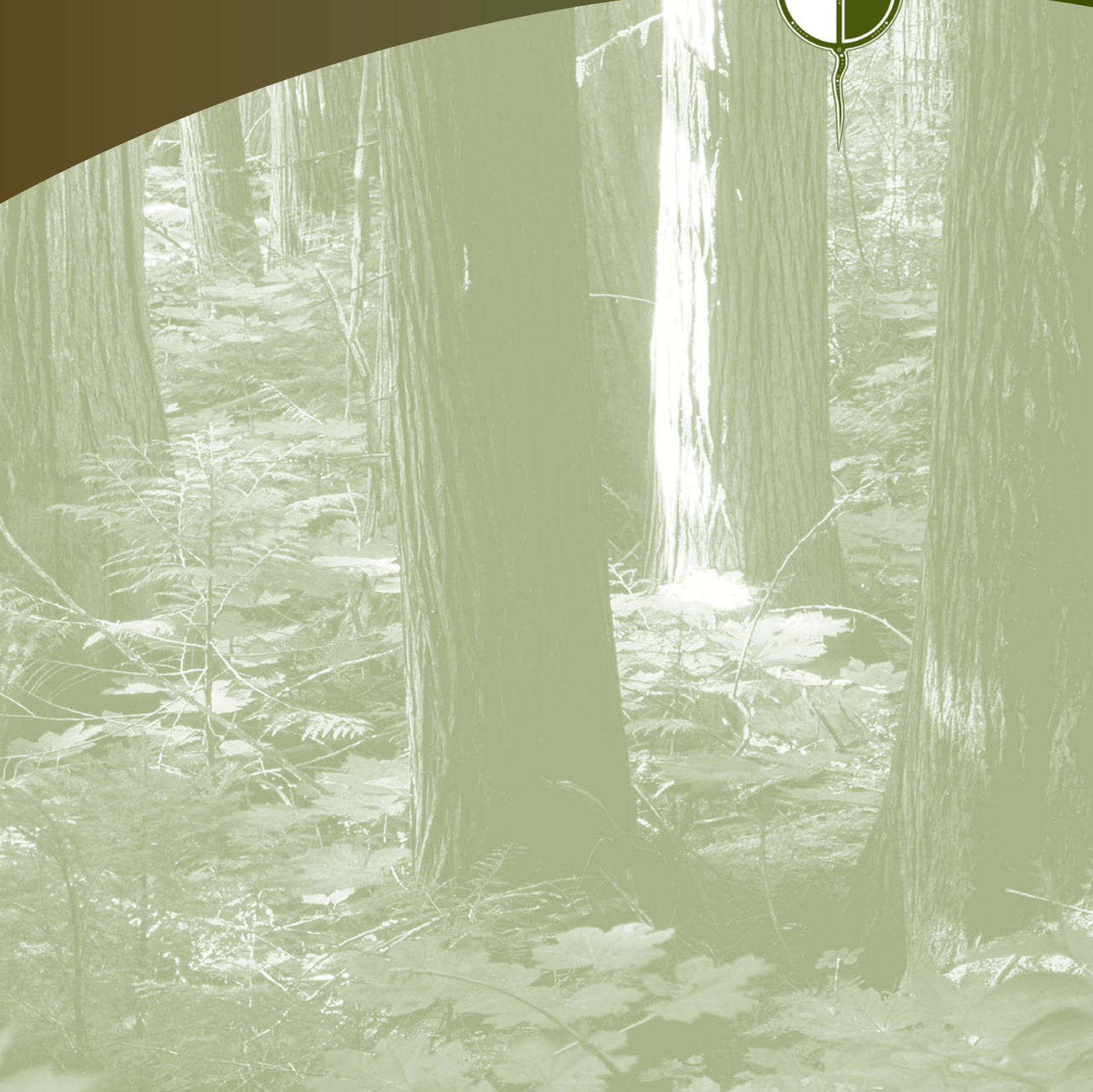
External publications

"First Nations Forestry Program in Transition." *The Forestry Chronicle*. Volume 84, Number 3, May/June 2008, page 289.

"Envisioning the Future of Aboriginal Forestry." *The Forestry Chronicle*. Volume 83, Number 3, May/June 2008, page 290.



First Nations Forestry Program contacts



National

Natural Resources Canada

Canadian Forest Service
580 Booth Street, 8th Floor
Ottawa ON K1A 0E4
Tel.: 613-947-7377
Fax: 613-992-5390

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada

10 Wellington Street, 17th Floor
Gatineau QC K1A 0H4
Tel.: 819-997-8746
Fax: 819-956-9837

Natural Resources Canada regional offices

British Columbia and Yukon

Pacific Forestry Centre
506 West Burnside Road
Victoria BC V8Z 1M5
Tel.: 250-298-2340
E-mail: Nello.Cataldo@NRCan-RNCan.gc.ca

Alberta and Northwest Territories

Northern Forestry Centre
5320 122nd Street
Edmonton AB T6H 3S5
Tel.: 780-435-7279
Fax: 780-435-7356
E-mail: Lorne.West@NRCan-RNCan.gc.ca

Saskatchewan and Manitoba

Northern Forestry Centre
5320 122nd Street
Edmonton AB T6H 3S5
Tel.: 780-435-7259
Fax: 780-435-7356
E-mail: Michael.Newman@NRCan-RNCan.gc.ca

Ontario

Great Lakes Forestry Centre
1219 Queen Street East, 2nd Floor
Sault Ste. Marie ON P6A 2E5
Tel.: 705-541-5592
Fax: 705-541-5701
E-mail: Rick.Greet@NRCan-RNCan.gc.ca

Quebec

Laurentian Forestry Centre
1055 du P.E.P.S.
PO Box 10380, STN Sainte-Foy
Québec, QC G1V 4C7
Tel.: 418-648-7134
Fax: 418-648-2529
E-mail: Alain.Dubois@NRCan-RNCan.gc.ca

Atlantic Canada

Atlantic Forestry Centre
PO Box 4000
Fredericton NB E3B 5P7
Tel.: 506-452-3006
Fax: 506-452-3525
E-mail: John.Henderson@NRCan-RNCan.gc.ca

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada regional offices

British Columbia

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
Lands and Economic Development
600-1138 Melville Street
Vancouver BC V6E 4S3
Tel.: 604-666-5123
Fax: 604-666-2670

Alberta

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
630 Canada Place
9700 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton AB T5J 4G2
Tel.: 780-495-2873
Fax: 780-495-2201



Northwest Territories

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern
Development Canada
Precambrian Building
4920 50th Street
PO Box 1500
Yellowknife NT X1A 2R1
Tel.: 867-669-2611
Fax: 867-669-2711

Saskatchewan

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern
Development Canada
1 First Nations Way, Room 200
Regina SK S4S 7K5
Tel.: 306-780-6003
Fax: 306-780-6128

Manitoba

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern
Development Canada
365 Hargrave Street, Room 200
Winnipeg MB R3B 3A3
Tel.: 204-983-1221
Fax: 204-983-4107

Ontario

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern
Development Canada
25 St-Clair Ave E, 8th Floor
Toronto ON M4T 1M2
Tel.: 416-973-6214
Fax: 416-954-4328

Quebec

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern
Development Canada
Jacques-Cartier Complex
320 St-Joseph Street East, Suite 400
Québec QC G1K 9J2
Tel.: 418-640-2821
Fax: 418-648-3930

Atlantic Canada

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern
Development Canada
40 Havelock Street
P.O. Box 160
Amherst NS B4H 3Z3
Tel.: 902-661-6325
Fax: 902-661-6237

Yukon

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern
Development Canada
300 Main Street, Room 415C
Whitehorse YT Y1A 2B5
Tel.: 867-667-3253
Fax: 867-667-3801



Appendix



Annex 1 – First Nations Forestry Program projects data, 2008–2009

Number and value of projects

In 2008–2009, 201 submissions were received by the First Nations Forestry Program (FNFP), of which 137 were approved for funding resulting in an approval rate of 74 percent. The total value of the projects was over \$10.5 million.

Table A-1. Expenditures by partners, by province and territory, 2008–2009*

Province/ territory	FNFP (\$)	First Nations (\$)			Partners (\$)			Total (\$)
	Cash	Cash	In-kind	Total	Cash	In-kind	Total	
B.C.	727,140	235,071	100,139	335,210	137,842	121,534	259,376	1,321,726
Alta.	367,046	61,562	141,188	202,750	9,650	69,387	79,037	648,833
Sask.	383,747	628,932	123,022	751,953	283,416	101,173	384,589	1,520,290
Man.	300,300	332,003	63,158	395,161	100,367	96,250	196,617	892,079
Ont.	580,317	270,870	166,848	437,718	679,288	264,420	943,708	1,961,743
Que.	502,780	440,325	74,343	514,668	487,857	0	487,857	1,505,305
N.B.	129,621	254,105	17,550	271,655	30,660	84,700	115,360	516,636
N.L.	52,372	104,500	0	104,500	0	0	0	156,872
N.S.	204,861	0	57,823	57,823	12,320	5,000	17,320	280,004
P.E.I.	8,500	600	10,900	11,500	0	3,000	3,000	23,000
N.W.T.	63,328	7,338	6,640	13,978	2,593	1,540	4,133	81,438
Y.T.	201,040	31,848	69,550	101,398	40,000	4,900	44,900	347,338
National	59,840	82,750	109,500	192,250	1,033,100	27,000	1,060,100	1,312,190
Total	3,580,892	2,449,903	940,661	3,390,564	2,817,093	778,904	3,595,997	10,567,453
Percentage	34%	23%	9%	32%	27%	7%	34%	100%

*Subject to audit.



Annex 2 – First Nations Forestry Program projects by province and territory, 2008–2009

Table A-2. FNFP regional-scale project listing and funding by province and territory, 2008–2009

Proponent	Title	FNFP (\$)	First Nations (\$)	Partners (\$)	Total project value (cash and in-kind)
Alberta					
Smith's Landing First Nation	Fire Abatement and Fire Fighting Training	38,883	9,557	25,000	73,440
Lesser Slave Lake Indian Regional Council	TEK to Inform Decisions to Achieve Sustainable Boreal Forests	25,000	25,537	7,000	57,537
Lubicon Lake	Forestry Management Opportunities Program	17,162	850	4,150	22,162
Red Crow Community College	Kainai Traditional Fire Management Curriculum Project	30,000	36,445	0	66,445
British Columbia					
Aboriginal Forest Industries Council	Aboriginal Forestry Management Institute	91,000	4,261	18,750	114,011
In-SHUCK-ch Development Corporation	In-SHUCK-ch Resources Capacity Project	75,000	16,686	10,615	102,301
Manitoba					
Southern Chiefs Organization Inc.	Pilot Project for Log Construction of Community Buildings	20,000	4,000	0	24,000
Island Lake Tribal Council	Regional Sawmill Business Plan	18,000	10,340	0	28,340
Brokenhead Ojibway Nation	Junior Forest Ranger Program	20,000	2,900	137,600	160,500
First Nation Forestry Limited Partnership	Community Elder Consultations on Land Use	25,000	6,520	2,700	34,220
West Region Tribal Council	Sustainable Forest Management & Cultural Sustainability	10,000	10,897	20,367	41,265
National initiatives					
Council for the Advancement of Native Development Officers	CANDO 15th National Conference & AGM	10,000	112,750	230,000	352,750



Proponent	Title	FNFP (\$)	First Nations (\$)	Partners (\$)	Total project value (cash and in-kind)
National initiatives (cont.)					
Atlantic Policy Congress of First Nations Chiefs	The 2nd International Comprehensive Community Planning Conference	5,100	70,000	177,100	252,200
National Aboriginal Forestry Association	Canadian Aboriginal Forestry Business Directory - Phase 1	25,000	6,500	0	31,500
Assembly of First Nations	Inter-Nation Trade & Economic Summit Conference Support	10,000	0	653,000	663,000
National Aboriginal Forestry Association	Aboriginal Forest Researchers' Workshop	9,740	3,000	0	12,740
New Brunswick					
ASEP NB Inc.	First Peoples Forestry Network	10,000	10,000	0	20,000
ASEP NB Inc.	People, Land and Opportunities	71,725	245,329	105,620	422,674
Maliseet Nation Conservation Council	MNCC Conference on NTFP	12,246	3,250	4,500	19,996
Nova Scotia					
Unama'ki Institute of Natural Resources	Hardwood Management Conference	9,321	8,863	12,320	30,504
Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq	Atlantic Forestry Conference	62,900	15,800	5,000	83,700
Northwest Territories					
Gwich'in Tribal Council	Consultation for the Gwich'in Forest Management Plan - a collaborative initiative.	11,627	2,140	4,132	17,899
Ontario					
Animiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek	Superior Chief's Biofibre Project	47,577	36,473	24,575	108,625
Ominik Forestry Limited	North Shore First Nation's Biomass Production and Marketing	25,750	31,800	19,501	77,051
Nishnawbe Aski Nation	Working Towards Forest Tenure Reform- Northern Ontario Forest Communities Partnership	53,088	18,101.60	61,247	132,436
Fort William First Nation	First Nations Natural Resources Youth Employment Program	50,000	5,000	565,751	620,751
Northeast Superior Regional Chiefs Forum	Northeast Superior Regional Chiefs First Nations Forestry Initiative.	50,000	21,000	26,790	97,790
Quebec					
Commission de développement économique des Premières nations du Québec et du Labrador	Soutien au Comité forestier provincial des Premières nations, réalisation d'un atelier provincial sur le nouveau régime forestier et participation élargie à la conférence annuelle de l'AGAA	30,631	7,658	0	38,289
Commission de développement économique des Premières nations du Québec et du Labrador	Formation de travailleurs forestiers au Québec par l'entremise de la coopérative de solidarité forestière	49,470	4,920	79,343	133,733



Proponent	Title	FNFP (\$)	First Nations (\$)	Partners (\$)	Total project value (cash and in-kind)
Saskatchewan					
Meadow Lake Tribal Council	MLTC School to Work	20,000	31,799	0	51,799
First Nation Island Forest Management Inc.	Junior Forest Ranger Program	20,000	53,711	10,402	84,114
Meadow Lake Tribal Council	MLTC Lands and Resource Department	25,000	6,208	0	31,208
Prince Albert Grand Council	PAGC Sustainable Development Project	33,247	229,140	182,344	444,731
Prince Albert Grand Council	GIS and Environmental Resource Project	25,000	18,341	7,500	50,841
Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations	Resource Management Personnel Program	23,000	9,182	6,250	38,432
Meadow Lake Tribal Council	Duty to Consult and Traditional Land Use Workshop	20,000	43,990.70	74,050	138,040
Yukon					
Council of Yukon First Nations	Council of Yukon First Nations Log Home Project 2008/09	19,600	44,900	44,900	109,400
Total		1,100,069	1,167,853	2,520,509	4,788,431

Table A-3. FNFP community-scale project listing and funding by province and territory, 2008–2009

Proponent	Title	FNFP (\$)	First Nations (\$)	Partners (\$)	Total project value (cash and in-kind)
Alberta					
Whitefish Lake Band Administration #128	Aboriginal Junior Forest Ranger Program	30,000	46,217	0	76,217
Sucker Creek First Nation	Fire Smart III	40,000	11,688	0	51,688
Alexander Forest Services	Fire Smart Wise Communities Aboriginal Trainee Project 2008	7,449.67	4,677	8,050	20,176
Treaty 8 First Nations of Alberta	Conference and Meeting Attendance and Administration	25,000	4,826	0	29,826
Red Crow Community College	Blackfoot Cultural on the Environments	15,535	11,000	24,007	50,542
Blood Tribe	Development of Forest Health Monitoring Program	15,500	5,740	0	21,240
Alexander Forest Services	Mountain Pine Beetle Project	20,806	7,694	3,600	32,100
Dechen Corporation	Selective Logging Program for On-Reserve Log Home Building	23,619.33	7,736	0	31,356
Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation	Control the spread of MPB on SLCN Reserve	25,000	10,212	3,000	38,212
Pliikani Nation	2008-09 Resource Surveys and Status Report	23,800	10,617	4,230	38,647



Proponent	Title	FNFP (\$)	First Nations (\$)	Partners (\$)	Total project value (cash and in-kind)
Alberta (cont.)					
Tsuu T'ina First Nation	Tsuu T'ina Nations Forest Inventory Report and Mountain Pine Beetle Report and Updates	29,290	9,950	0	39,240
British Columbia					
Canim Lake Band	Canim Lake Woodlot 1578	7,181	1,861	0	9,042
Cheam Indian Band	Sales and Marketing Plan for Cheam Forest Products	25,000	3,400	2,880	31,280
Chehalis Indian Band	Woodlot Licence Plan and Cut Permit Application	21,707	7,950	0	29,657
Namgis First Nation	Namgis Sustainable Forest Guidelines	25,000	30,850	90,559	146,409
Upper Nicola Band	Woodlot #1637 Expansion and Development	25,000	8,551	0	33,551
Beecher Bay First Nation	On-Reserve Spacing and Silviculture Work	14,000	9,819	1,200	25,019
Malahat First Nation	Forest Stewardship Plan Development	17,400	3,550	1,200	22,150
Snaw-Naw-AS First Nation	Forest Stewardship Plan Development	20,000	4,000	1,200	25,200
Shackan Indian Band	WL 1636 Inventory and Woodlot Licence Plan	25,000	2,443	7,403	34,846
Haida Tribal Society	Haida Gwaii Ecosystem Based Management Monitoring Project	25,000	9,356	57,523	91,879
Tsawataineuk Band Council	Tsawataineuk Forest Development Management Project	518	11,000	0	11,518
Tsleil-Waututh First Nation	Tsleil-Waututh Community Forest Application	25,000	6,783	15,239	47,022
Halalt First Nation	Block Layout and Timber Cruising	24,968	8,994	0	33,962
Yekooche First Nation	Yekooche First Nation Forest and Range Opportunity - Probationary Community Forest Agreement Tenure Application	25,000	5,000	20,000	50,000
Stellat'en First Nation	Woodlot Licence Plan Update and Forest Stewardship Plan Development	25,000	52,259	0	77,259
TK'emlupsemc Forestry Corporation	Strengthening Sustainable Forest Management through Planning, Capacity Building and Certification	25,000	41,165	6,782	72,947
Skeetchestn Indian Band	Feasibility and Practical Application of Structurally Insulated Panels in Skeetchestn's Post and Beam Roundhouse Building Kits	25,000	50,538	5,000	80,538
Takla Lake First Nation	Takla Lake First Nation Community Participation for Gaining a Long Term Tenure	24,210	6,530	0	30,740



Proponent	Title	FNFP (\$)	First Nations (\$)	Partners (\$)	Total project value (cash and in-kind)
British Columbia (cont.)					
Neskonlith Band	Land Use Plan for Forestry and Our Future	24,000	8,039	0	32,039
Williams Lake Indian Band	Tenure Feasibility Study for a Community Forest Licence	22,079	0	12,925	35,004
Spallumcheen Band	Splatsin Forest Licence Application Development Project	25,000	6,563	0	31,563
Simpco First Nation	Woodlot #0380 Expansion and Management Plan	24,830	18,259	1,500	44,589
Whispering Pines/Clinton Indian Band	Whispering Pines/Clinton Indian Band - Wildland Protection Services; Forestry Business Plan, Marketing Strategy and Company Organizational Structure	25,000	8,995	0	33,995
Sechelt Indian Band	Shishalh Nation Timber Supply Strategy	25,000	3,000	6,000	34,000
T'Sou-ke First Nation	Five Year Operational Plan, Business Plan and NTFP Assessment for Woodlot #1526	17,250	5,358	600	23,208
Little Shuswap Lake	FNFP National PTMC Meeting	17,997	0	0	17,997
Manitoba					
Minnissing Anishinabeh Ahyaahwin Ltd.	Square Timber Building Business Plan	9,600	8,700	0	18,300
Black River First Nation	BRFN Log Cabin Training (Phase 2)	18,300	3,881	0	22,181
Cross Lake Band of Indians	Log Building Project	20,000	52,945	0	72,945
Waasagamach First Nation	Training in Sawmilling and Timber Frame Construction	20,000	5,959	0	25,959
Berens River First Nation	Sawmill and Square Timber House	32,900	37,569	0	70,469
Swan Lake	Inventory Project	18,500	98,610	0	117,111
Peguis Development Corporation	Peguis First Nation Log Building Training	20,000	73,928	0	93,928
Sapotaweyak Cree Nation	Log House Cultural Centre	10,000	3,90	0	13,906
O-Pipon-Na-Piwin Cree Nation	Community Capacity Building	20,000	42,079	0	62,079
Hollow Water First Nation	Traditional Area Advisory Committee	10,000	15,597	35,950	61,547
Opaskwayak Cree Nation	Opaskwayak Cree Nation Forestry Management	10,000	5,678	0	15,678
Chemawawin Cree Nation	Regeneration Survey Training	8,000	1,648	0	9,648
Kirk Guimond Logging	Mechanical Harvester Operator Training Program	10,000	10,000	0	20,000
New Brunswick					
St. Mary's First Nation	Envirothon Involvement Initiative	650	300	200	1,150
Fort Folly First Nation	Mi'kmaq Medicine Trail Development and Acadian Forest Ecosystem Enhancement	35,000	12,776	5,040	52,816



Proponent	Title	FNFP (\$)	First Nations (\$)	Partners (\$)	Total project value (cash and in-kind)
Newfoundland and Labrador					
Miawpukek First Nation	Miawpukek First Nation 2008	52,372	104,500	0	156,872
Nova Scotia					
Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq	Communities of the Union of Nova Scotia Indians	71,600	17,900	0	89,500
Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq	Communities of the Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq	61,040	15,260	0	76,300
Northwest Territories					
Deh Gah Gotie Dene Council	Sawmilling Training and Forest Product Workshop	24,020	2,000	0	26,020
Jean Marie River First Nation	Sawmill Improvement - Technical Assistance and Training	10,384	6,367	0	16,751
Akaiicho Territory Government	Best Practices Guide to Log Home Construction and Conference and Meeting Support	17,297	3,469	0	20,766
Ontario					
Thessalon First Nation Development Corporation	Value Added Product Diversification and Capacity Building	25,000	44,000	44,000	113,000
Matachewan First Nation	Matachewan First Nation, Partners in Forestry	22,207	37,037	30,000	89,244
Namaygoosisagagun Ojibways Development Corporation	Traditional Land Use Values update and compilation	25,000	24,865	5,000	54,865
Shawanaga First Nation	Forest Management Planning	20,000	6,000	0	26,000
Wahgoshig First Nation	General compilation of the Traditional Territory	25,000	18,825	0	43,825
Ochiichagwe'Babigo'Ining Ojibway Nation	Forest Participation in the Kenora and Whiskey Jack Forests	13,732	22,478	0	36,210
Naotkamewanning No.32 First Nation	Forestry Development	22,307	11,044	0	33,351
Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Forest Stewardship Council Mandated Negotiations with Industry	25,000	16,750	6,000	47,750
Dokis First Nation	Development of the Economic Opportunities for the Utilization of Non-Timber Forest Products (Phase 2)	22,568	24,917	30,000	77,485
Sheshegwaning First Nation	Woodlot Inventory and Strategic Woodlot Plan	22,500	9,480	17,069	49,049
Chapleau Cree First Nation	Chapleau Cree First Nation Square Timber Milling Project	25,000	49,314	52,243	126,557
Seventh Generation Resource Management Inc.	SGRM Inc. Sunken Log Retrieval Development Planning	22,180	14,965	0	37,145
Wikwemikong Unceded Indian Reserve	Desired Forest Landuse Management Planning	19,850	25,983	43,832	89,665
Whitefeather Forest Management Corporation	Training in Woodlands Harvesting - Stage 1	20,411	5,364	700	26,475
Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	A Community Knowledge and Information Partnership	18,146	4,321	2,000	24,467



Proponent	Title	FNFP (\$)	First Nations (\$)	Partners (\$)	Total project value (cash and in-kind)
Prince Edward Island					
Mi'kmaq Confederacy of Prince Edward Island	Black Ash Seed Production Area Project Phase II	8,500	11,500	3,000	23,000
Quebec					
Conseil des Montagnais du Lac St-Jean	Validation du potentiel de peuplements forestiers pour la récolte de champignons; Participation à deux conférences provinciales.	19,980	8,022	0	28,002
Conseil des Atikamekw de Wemotaci	Réalisation d'un inventaire agro-forestier sur la réserve de Wemotaci et Participation à deux conférences provinciales	38,442	13,785	18,624	70,851
Conseil de la Première nation des Innus Essipit	Mise en œuvre d'un partenariat territorial. Participation à trois conférences provinciales.	22,760	14,311	0	37,071
Conseil des Innus de Ekuanitshit	Étude d'opportunité pour la relance d'une usine de sciage. Participation à deux conférences provinciales.	47,224	66,434	0	113,658
Conseil des Anicinapek de Kitcisakik	Formation d'ouvriers sylvicoles en abattage manuel et en reboisement. Participation à deux conférences provinciales.	30,722	11,409	72,577	114,708
Waswanipi Mishtuk Corporation	On-reserve forest management. Development of harmonization measures. Participation at two provincial conferences.	52,518	216,345	30,000	298,863
Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg	Updating Kitigan Zibi Integrated Resources Management Plan. Participation at two provincial conferences.	43,712	43,940	0	87,652
Timiskaming First Nation	Harmonization of forestry activities. Information session for members of the community. Participation at two provincial conferences.	25,216	21,409	25,000	71,625
Eagle Village First Nation - Kipawa	Studies related with the implementation of a sugar maple production unit. Participation at two provincial conferences.	34,675	28,003	0	62,678
Micmacs of Gesgapegiag	Training forest workers. Prepare a general development plan for an off-reserve territory. On-reserve forest management. Participation at two provincial conferences.	46,766	39,928	175,061	261,755
Listuguj Mi'gmaq Government	Evaluation of the potential for a non-timber forest product. Training the technical staff on GIS. Participation at two provincial conferences.	15,936	7,116	13,008	36,060



Proponent	Title	FNFP (\$)	First Nations (\$)	Partners (\$)	Total project value (cash and in-kind)
Quebec (cont.)					
Conseil de la Nation Micmac de Gespeg	Formation de travailleurs forestiers en abattage manuel et d'un opérateur de machinerie forestière. Participation à deux conférences provinciales.	44,728	31,388	74,244	150,360
Saskatchewan					
Beardy's and Okemasis First Nation	Junior Forest Ranger Program	12,500	3,949	0	16,449
Lac La Ronge Indian Band, Stanley Mission Band Office	Junior Forest Ranger program	20,000	17,360	9,000	46,360
Hatchet Lake	Junior Forest Ranger Program	20,000	19,306	24,155	63,462
Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation - Pelican Narrows	Junior Forest Ranger Program	35,000	26,628	0	61,628
Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation	Junior Forest Ranger Program	20,000	87,154	34,450	141,604
Buffalo River Dene Nation	Buffalo River Tree Planting	22,500	12,749	0	35,249
Kimosom Pwatinahk Forest Resources	Deschambault Lake Mechanical Site Preparation/Treeplanting Project	18,000	10,711	0	28,711
Mee-Toos Forest Products Ltd.	Mee-Toos Treeplant 2008	32,500	166,861	6,423	205,784
Ahtahkakoop Cree Nation	First Nation Fire Suppression Crew Project	15,000	3,251	30,014	48,265
Day Star First Nation	Day Star Forestry Project Phase 4	10,000	6,482	0	16,482
Mistawasis First Nation	2008 Forest Inventory	12,000	5,127	0	17,127
Yukon					
Champagne and Aishihik First Nation	South west (SW) Yukon Bark Beetle Management Pilot Project: A Case Study to Test the National Forest Pest Strategy Risk Assessment Framework	96,240	34,498	0	130,738
Council of Yukon First Nations	Council of Yukon First Nations 2008/09	85,200	22,000	0	107,200
Total		2,480,823	2,222,710	1,075,489	5,779,022



Table A-4. FNFP regional-scale versus community-scale project summary, 2008–2009

Project scale	Projects	First Nations (\$)	FNFP (\$)	Other partners (\$)	Total (\$)
Regional	38	1,167,853	1,100,068	2,520,509	4,788,430
Community	99	2,222,710	2,480,823	1,075,489	5,779,022
Total	137	3,390,563	3,580,891	3,595,998	10,567,452

