

First Nations Forests and Ecosystem Services

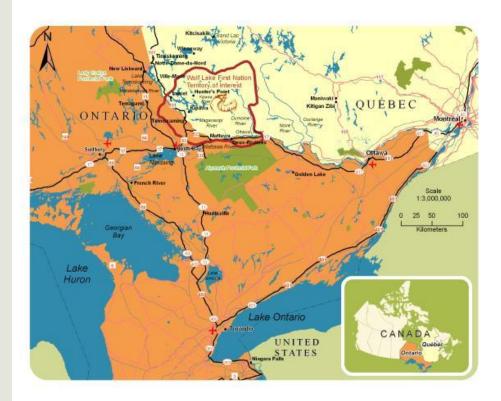
Chief Harry St Denis NAFA Meeting March 08 2018 Ottawa Ontario

Wolf Lake Overview

Our approach to forest conservation and ecosystem services through home grown cultural and political actions.

Where possible drawing on a supportive policy and legislative environment or not.

Actions to improve local forest ecosystems and community well being. Reconciliation must address relations with forests waterways and wildlife.



Remembering and Practicing the Knowledge of the Ancestors



Reconciliation

Integrating Indigenous Eco-system Knowledge into Science Based Forest Management Platforms for Community and Eco-system Benefits Exercising Traditional Customary Law and Duty of Care

Ecosystem Services Development

- For several years, WLFN has prioritized long-term strategies to restore ecosystem health and economic alternatives to intensive resource extraction industries with the potential to:
- Restore levels of ecosystem functioning and biodiversity of the territory to promote species and traditional knowledge resilience in changing conditions;
- Provide alternative employment and training opportunities to the growing Algonquin youth population that may not complete highschool; and
- Expand environmental stewardship opportunities that reflect and strengthen Algonquin cultural values, with climate change mitigation benefits and possible economic opportunities

Reconciling they Broke Connection





Traditional Ecological Knowledge

Algonquins had a network of relationships with land, water, plants, and animals, expressed through culture and integrated into customary laws.

Building Partnerships

WLFN is actively building partnerships and relationships with like minded communities and institutions to advance our traditional knowledge and rekindle our management role on the territory.





Forestry Industry Planning



- In 2004, in an effort to improve the sustainable use and bio-diversity of its remaining forest and watershed resources WLFN began implementation of forest conservation based resource plans.
- The plans were initially designed to assist the community harmonization against the large-scale timber interests on the territory and promote conservation of key watersheds that supported members traditional use as well as WLFN tourism development efforts. This has since expanded to protecting species at risk.



The Maganasibi

WLFN bad successfully prevented the core area of the watershed from being logged in 2007

Matching Research Objectives

- Working with University of Toronto in the protected area on how to express traditional Algonquin knowledge and eco-system values into modern day forest harmonization policy platforms.
- Reconnect Anishnabe youth to their traditional knowledge and science based forest ecology study methods.

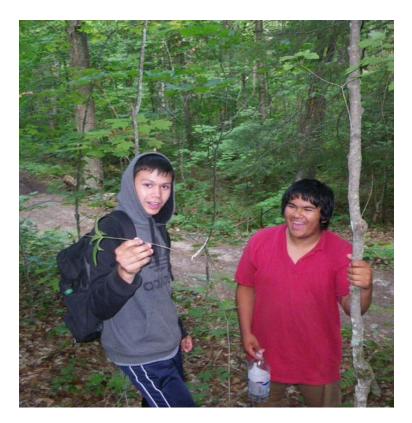


Youth/elder knowledge transfer





Youth employment and mentorship





Significance of the research:

- Rise of modern forestry predicted on making FN populations less relevant than central authorities
- Reduced the culture and identity of the people, dismantled our management systems
- FN forest lands and resources have been limited to economic forestry attributes measured from a far in central system models
- Now we can quantify TEVs and move them up into the modelling system. Modelling for other constants other than forest age, species and distance from mill. Legally we can create withdrawls that can aggregate as conservation forest offset projects.



Setting Long Term Priorities

Prioritizing home grown solutions in terms of both climate change and maintaining global biodiversity targets over resource-extractive economics associated with "growth".



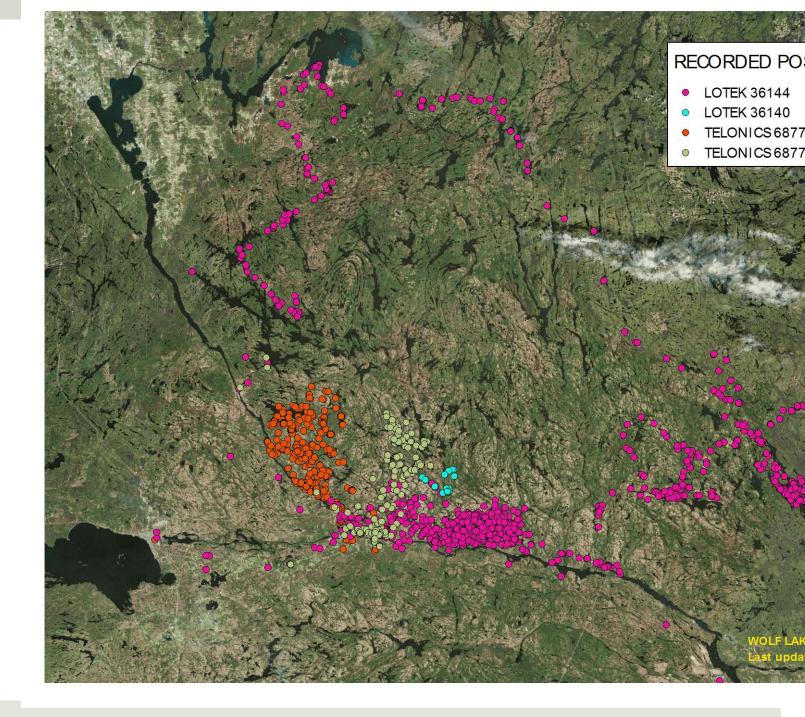
Flagship Project

Managing Species at Risk www.algonquineasternwolf.com



Trapping, Collaring and DNA Profiling in Maganasibi Watershed

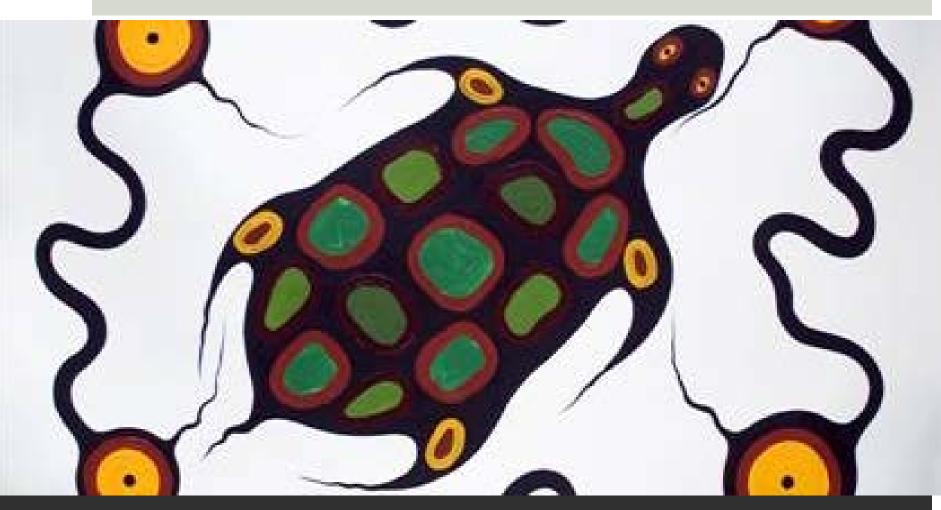




Corridors and Protection

- Creating wolf conservation boundaries that reflect ecosystem and population processes and patterns, providing sufficient area, habitat diversity, and complexity for continued self-organization and selfmaintenance.
- Advocating for protection of the species and a Quebec Management Plan
- Payments for eco-system services





Algonquin Ecosystem services

Restoring nature and traditional knowledge based solutions. Working on the ground redeveloping communities through cultural reclamation protecting forests and ongoing relationships with the forest waterways and animals.

Launching Indigenous Platform for Public Support and Education

churchillnorthernstudiescentre

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Churchill Northern Studies Centre

Subarctic research and education since 1976

The Churchill Northern Studies Centre provides year-round support to scientists involved in research in the Western Hudson Bay region.

BIODIVERSITY

The Centre is ideally situated along the Hudson Bay seacoast at the meeting of three major biomes: marine, northern boreal forest, and tundra. To the east lies Wapusk National Park which protects the inland denning area of the polar bear.

Read more about the Churchill area

Course Brochure Download

Need to find something?

- O Volunteer Link
- Employment Opportunities
- O Researcher Guidelines

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