



Outline

- 1) Context
- 2) Theoretical framework
- 3) Research questions and objectives
- 4) Methodology
- 5) Discussion topics

Colonial legacies and persistent inequalities

Reconciliation

- Advancing Indigenous self-government
 - Guaranteed in section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*
 - Through negotiated self-government agreements
 - Modern treaty making and implementation
 - 22 self-government agreements across Canada involving 43 Indigenous communities.
 - 2 education agreements involving 35 Indigenous communities
 - 50 self-government negotiation tables



Modern Treaties

- Modern treaties:
 - Indigenous ownership of over 600,000 km² of land
 - certainty with respect to land rights in roughly 40% of Canada's land mass
 - capital transfers of over \$3.2 billion
- Objectives:
 - Clarify legal uncertainties on the ownership of Crown lands
 - Direct capital transfers to beneficiary organizations
 - Foster economic development by securing public and private investments
- Debates:
 - Focused on the resolution of land tenure issues
 - Implementation is challenging
- No measures and indicators for assessing the impact of Modern Treaties
 - Registered Indian Human Development Index (Registered Indian HDI)
 - Community Well-Being index (CWBI)



Extractive mineral development

Recognition and autonomy from the state

- Contractual agreements between indigenous communities and mining companies (IBAs)

Source of economic activity and opportunity

- Royalties from mining activities on indigenous lands
- Employment, training and business-development,

Issues

- May contradict democratic indigenous government
- May prevent strategic coalitions and weaken negotiations with state and non-state actors
- May generate negative health impacts

Theoretical framework

- Indigenous well-being
 - Holistic, diverse, complex and culturally constructed
 - Attaining and maintaining a balance
 - Impacts of colonial legacies
- Focus
 - Self-governance
 - Social cohesion and connectedness



Questions

How do regulatory frameworks mitigate or compensate for the negative impacts of extractive mineral development on the well-being of indigenous communities in Canada?

How do Comprehensive land claims agreements impact indigenous self-governance; the ability of indigenous persons and communities to control their individual and collective lives and destinies; the social cohesion of indigenous communities; throughout mining development process?

Objectives

- Meaningful and useful to indigenous partners
- Qualify and quantify the impacts of mining projects on the well-being of indigenous communities in relation to
 - indigenous self-governance;
 - the ability of indigenous persons and communities to control their individual and collective lives and destinies;
 - the social cohesion of indigenous communities;
- Determine the Impacts of Modern treaty on indigenous self-determination and social cohesion in contexts of extractive mineral development in Canada

Methodology

- Literature review
- Qualitative and quantitative Indicators
 - Control and self-governance
 - Social cohesion



Discussion

- Conceptual framework
- Comparative approach: number of cases, and selection process and criteria
- Limited time and resource to conduct qualitative research;
- Quantitative data: scarce and unreliable for longitudinal analysis (limited data sources; data gaps - historically small community numbers; global and partial non-response rates)
- Relationships to land and nature ?

