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2006-2007



First Nations Forestry Program

In partnership with First Nations



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First Nations Forestry Program

Annual Report 2006–2007

A Joint Initiative Between

Natural Resources Canada
and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

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Highlights

Report highlights

2006 marked 10 years of progress for the First Nations Forestry Program (FNFP). This report highlights a decade of achievement in addition to the highlights of 2006–2007.

- In its first ten years (1996–2006), the FNFP funded more than 1900 projects in more than 460 communities across Canada. The projects supported First Nations forestry activities in forest management, silviculture, harvesting, education and training, and business development.
- Through FNFP projects and partnerships, 9500 First Nations people gained workforce experience on projects that improved their skills and capacity in sustainable forest management and their ability to participate in Canada's forest sector.
- A growing number of First Nations, including Eel Ground First Nation in New Brunswick, have achieved forest certification with the ongoing support of the FNFP.

In 2006–2007

- The FNFP funded 150 projects, engaging 143 First Nations communities, organizations and businesses. Sixteen of them received FNFP funding for the first time.
- The FNFP contributed \$3.8 million, leveraging additional cash and in-kind contributions from partners for a total project value of \$13.9 million.
- Projects were related to forest management activities (47 percent), training and skills development (30 percent), business development (21 percent) and access to forest resources (2 percent).
- The regional-scale Aboriginal Skills and Employment Partnership – New Brunswick initiative received funding for skills training that has resulted in more than 245 full-time seasonal and permanent job placements in the New Brunswick forest sector to date.
- The Whitefeather Forest Initiative was launched to assist Pikangikum First Nation in acquiring a provincial Sustainable Forest Licence. This project, which received FNFP support, will result in significant ongoing employment opportunities for several First Nations in northern Ontario.
- A new program governance structure was implemented.



Chapter 1

Ten-year overview



Forests play a central role – culturally, spiritually and economically – in the lives of most First Nations communities across Canada. This importance is growing: More forest land is coming under First Nations control and management, First Nations youth are joining the forest sector labour force, and the business sector is actively seeking First Nations co-venture partners and contractors. For many First Nations, forestry and forest-based development are key opportunities for economic self-sufficiency.

The First Nations Forestry Program (FNFP) is funded jointly by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) and Natural Resources Canada (NRCan). It is the primary federal government program uniquely dedicated to building First Nations capacity and technical skills to manage forests sustainably and to participate in and benefit from on- and off-reserve forest-based development opportunities.

FNFP business lines

The FNFP has four main business lines to assist First Nations to increase their participation in the forest sector, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. FNFP business lines



Forest management

Most First Nations are at the beginning stages of forest management capacity-building requiring support to manage and develop forest resources. The FNFP provides funding for tools to increase forest management capacity, such as forest management plans, forest inventory assessments and traditional land-use studies. It also funds on-reserve forest management initiatives, such as silviculture and stand improvement activities. Forest management activities constituted 47 percent of the approved projects for the 2006–2007 fiscal year.

Business development

Many First Nations are seeking greater participation in and benefits from the forest sector through forest-based business opportunities on- and off-reserve. The FNFP provides funding for business feasibility studies, market analyses and business planning. In 2006–2007, 21 percent of the approved projects were for business development.

Skills training

There is still a large gap between First Nations and non-Aboriginal Canadians in employment and income. Forestry and logging remain important sources of employment for First Nations, relative to the overall Canadian labour force. To enhance First Nations employment in the forest sector, many First Nations require skills training in, for example, silviculture practices, harvesting and forest inventory techniques. The FNFP helps fund these training and capacity-building activities, with 30 percent of approved projects meeting this purpose in 2006–2007.



Access to forest resources

The FNFP supports First Nations to increase their access to forest resources. It does this by providing funding for the development of Crown land tenure arrangements, background research in forest licence applications and forest tenure mapping. Activities aimed at increasing access to forest resources constituted 2 percent of the approved projects for 2006–2007.

Ten-year overview

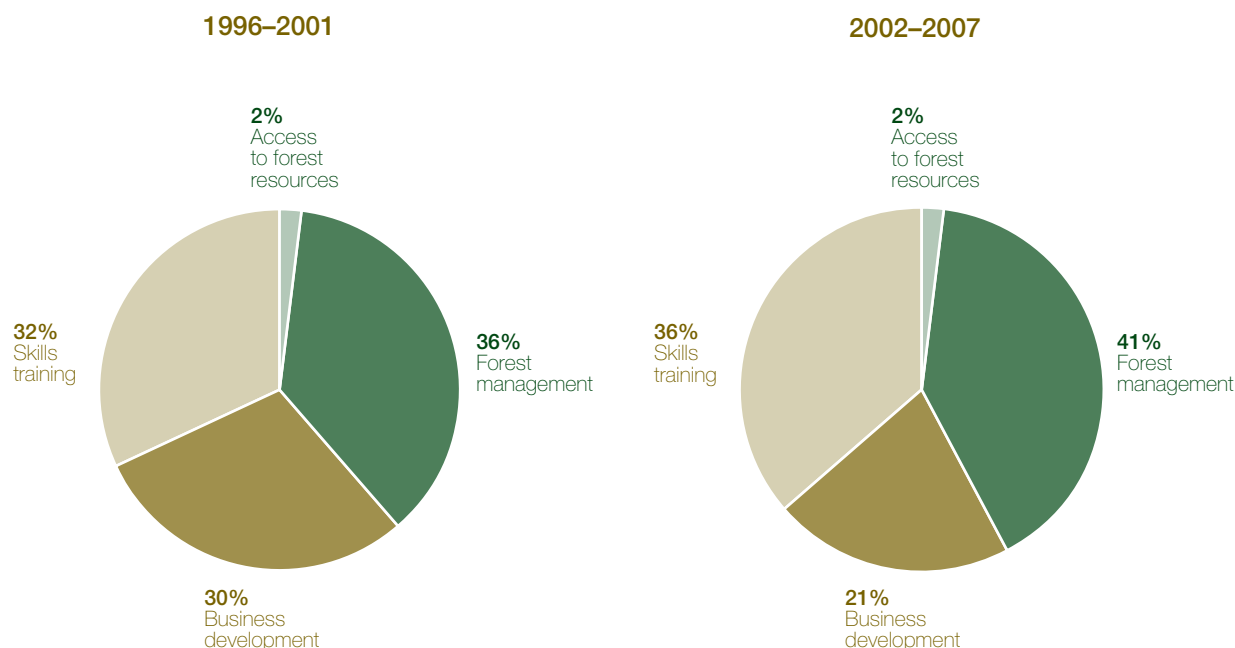
Since its inception in 1996, the FNFP has funded around 1900 projects valued at \$154 million in more than 460 communities across Canada. During this period, the FNFP has contributed \$41 million, or 27 percent, toward overall project costs. The federal government partnership with First Nations, provincial and territorial governments and the forest industry has provided opportunities for some 6000 First Nations workers, providing them with skills training, business development opportunities and access to forest resources. First Nations workers have gained project experience and improved their capacity for sustainable forest management, increasing their ability to participate in Canada's forest sector.

In the first five years of the FNFP (1996–2001), more than half of the funding (56 percent) was allocated to business development and forest management activities (see Figure 2). These activities enhance the capacity of First Nations to operate and participate in forest-based businesses and increase the number of

long-term jobs for First Nations workers. Among the projects were various capacity-building on-reserve forestry activities, such as preparing and updating forest management plans.

Today there is a clear trend in government, and to some extent the forest industry, toward assisting First Nations in acquiring and retaining economic infrastructure. Examples include Alberta's five-year, \$3.2-million First Nations Economic Partnership Initiative, which includes economic capacity building, and Northern Ontario Heritage Fund Corporation's Infrastructure and Community Development Program. As Crown land has become increasingly accessible to First Nations, funding for access to forest resources has increased dramatically in certain regions. British Columbia is a case in point. Between 2002 and 2007, 9 percent of FNFP funding to British Columbia was allocated toward access to forest resources. This includes \$75,000 to the Lower Similkameen Indian Band in 2006–2007 to establish a partnership among First Nations communities in the Lower Similkameen Valley to acquire a community forest licence.

Figure 2. Comparison of FNFP five-year funding phases by business line, 1996–2001 and 2002–2007



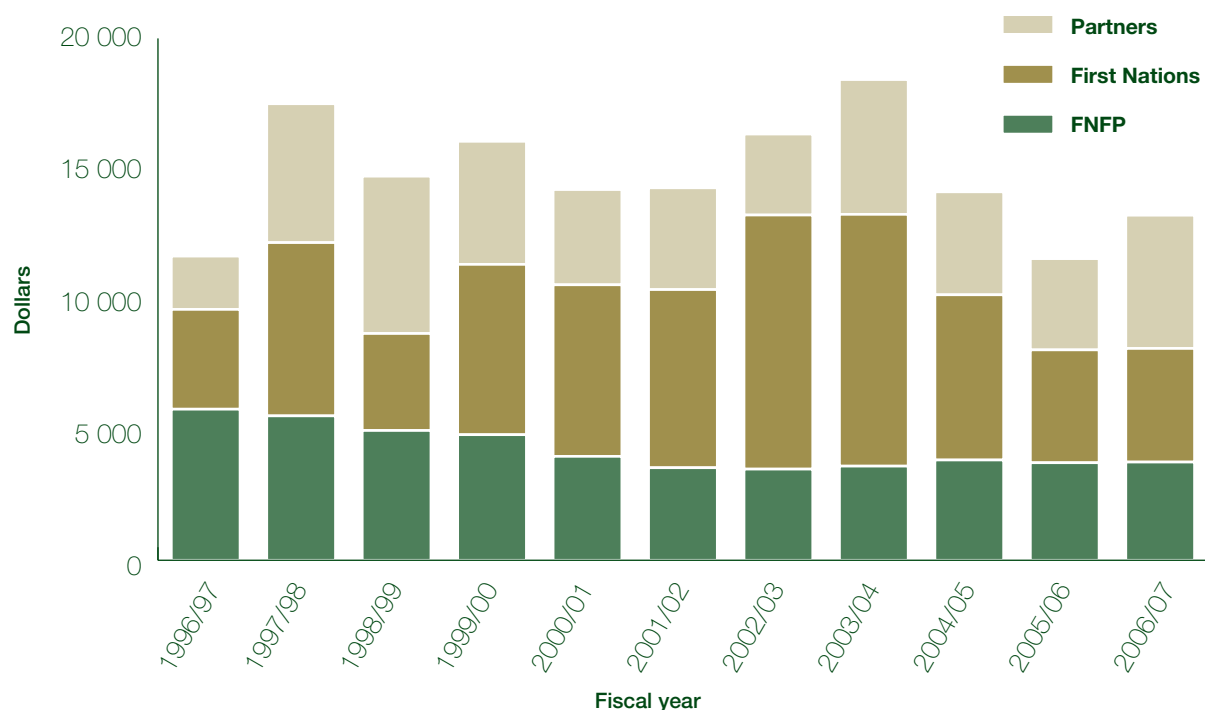
In the program's second phase (2001–2007), more emphasis was placed on sustainable forestry practices. This was accomplished through training initiatives in technical skills, firefighting and silviculture knowledge and practice, for example. These practices were also achieved through such programs as the Mountain Pine Beetle Initiative – First Nations Element. Through this \$7.5-million, five-year initiative, First Nations are making efforts to control and minimize the impact of the mountain pine beetle epidemic on reserve lands in British Columbia.

Since FNFP's inception in 1996, many First Nations have increased their participation in and benefited from forestry by acquiring skills to sustainably manage forests and launch forestry businesses. The forest industry is forming an increasing number of partnerships

and joint working arrangements with First Nations. Self-governance agreements and treaty land entitlements are increasing the First Nations land bases. As a result of this changing environment, the FNFP is exploring opportunities across Canada to put more emphasis on regional initiatives with sustainable socio-economic benefits.

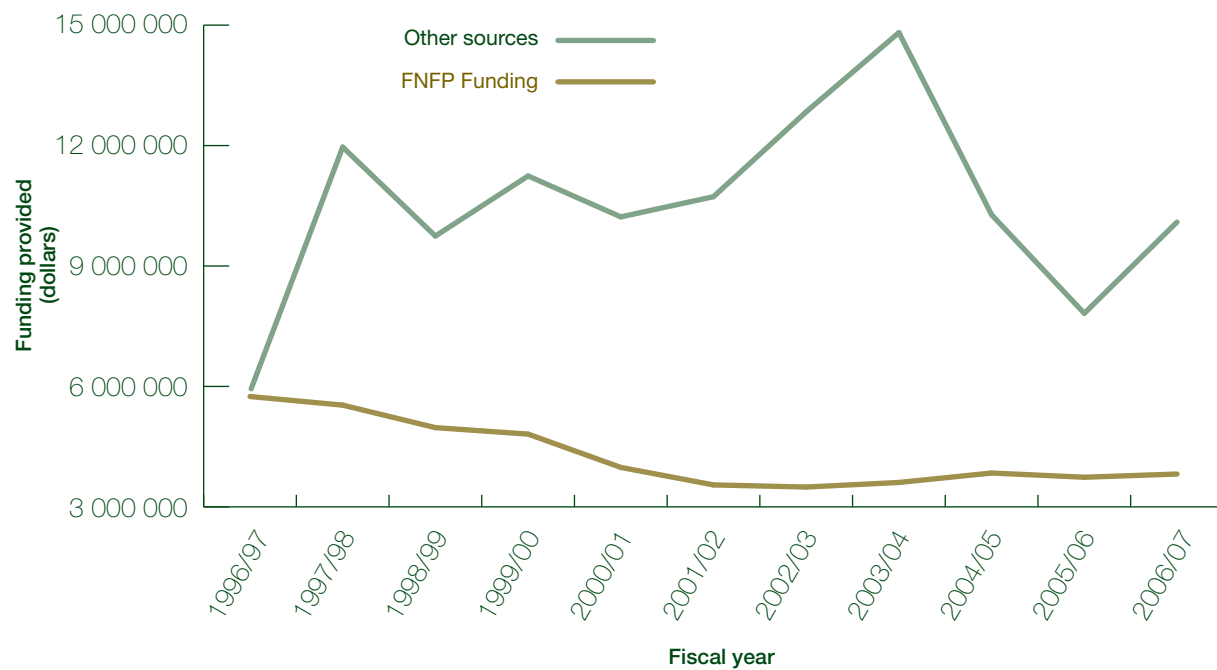
The value of FNFP projects since its inception in 1996 is \$160 million, with more than 1900 projects approved for funding. Community-level projects receiving FNFP funding must have chief and council support and funding from the community. Many projects also receive funding from other sources, such as other federal departments, provincial and territorial governments and the forest industry (see Figure 3).

Figure 3. Sources of project funding, 1996–2007



In most cases, FNFP funding is surpassed by cash and in-kind support from First Nations proponents (see Figure 4).

Figure 4. FNFP contribution versus other sources of funding, 1996–2007





Chapter 2

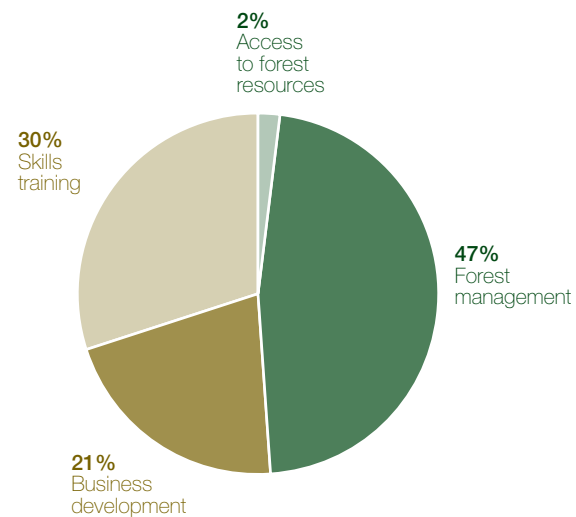
The 2006–2007 year in review



In 2006–2007, 288 submissions were made to the First Nations Forestry Program (FNFP). Of these submissions, 150 were approved for funding, an approval rate of 52 percent.

Figure 5 shows the expenditure of FNFP funds by business line for the year in review. FNFP funding focused primarily on forest management activities (47 percent) and training and capacity building (30 percent). Forest-based business development activities also formed a key activity (21 percent). The portion of funding to enhance First Nations access to forest resources (currently 2 percent) is expected to increase as First Nations acquire management responsibilities for commercial forest lands.

Figure 5. FNFP funding by business line, 2006–2007



Program budget for the year in review

In 2006–2007, the FNFP budget was \$4.9 million,¹ with the funding breakdown shown in Table 1.

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

Table 1. FNFP budget, 2006–2007

	NRCan	INAC*	Total
	(millions of dollars)		
Contributions	1.000	2.875	3.875
Operating expenses	0.650	0.375	1.025
Total FNFP	1.650	3.250	4.900

*INAC = Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

The FNFP contributions budget was allocated by province and territory, as outlined in Table 2.

Table 2. Allocation of FNFP contribution funds by province and territory, 2006–2007*

Province/Territory	Contributions (thousands of dollars)
BC	792.8
AB	372.2
SK	360.5
MB	275.3
ON	663.8
QC	581.9
NB	269.5
NS	153.3
PE	10.3
NL	40.3
NT	90.8
YT	107.2
FNFP headquarters	157.1
Total	3 875.0

*The program does not operate in Nunavut.

Community participation

The FNFP funded 150 projects and worked with 143 First Nations communities, organizations or businesses in 2006–2007. Of these, 16 were projects for a First Nations community, 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 community participation by province and territory, 2006–2007

	Total number of communities, organizations and businesses	Number of new communities, organizations and businesses
BC	29	3
AB	16	1
SK	18	5
MB	12	1
ON	28	3
QC	21	1
NB	8 ^a	0
NS	1 ^b	0
PE	1	0
NL	1	0
NT	5	1
YT	1 ^c	0
FNFP headquarters	2	1
Total	143	16

^aIncludes the Aboriginal Skills and Employment Partnership program, involving all 15 New Brunswick First Nations.

^bOne contribution agreement with the Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq for FNFP projects implemented in each of the 13 First Nations communities in Nova Scotia, plus one additional project in the province.

^cOne contribution agreement with the Council of Yukon First Nations. All 14 Yukon First Nations participated in the FNFP.

¹In addition, the Mountain Pine Beetle Initiative – First Nations Element delivered in British Columbia receives \$1.5 million to support projects mitigating the mountain pine beetle epidemic on reserve forest lands. Decisions on allocating these funds rest with the British Columbia FNFP Management Board. Therefore, the total budget for First Nations forestry in 2006–2007 was \$6.4 million.

Funding from First Nations and partners

Community projects receiving FNFP funding must have band support and funding from the First Nations involved. In many cases, First Nations project proponents team up with partners to ensure projects have enough funding to succeed. FNFP funding leverages significant cash and in-kind support (e.g. use of facilities, borrowed equipment, employee time) from First Nations and their partners. In 2006–2007, the FNFP contributed 27 percent of the total value of project expenditures, while First Nations contributed 38 percent and their partners contributed 35 percent. Table 4 shows sources of funding for FNFP projects.

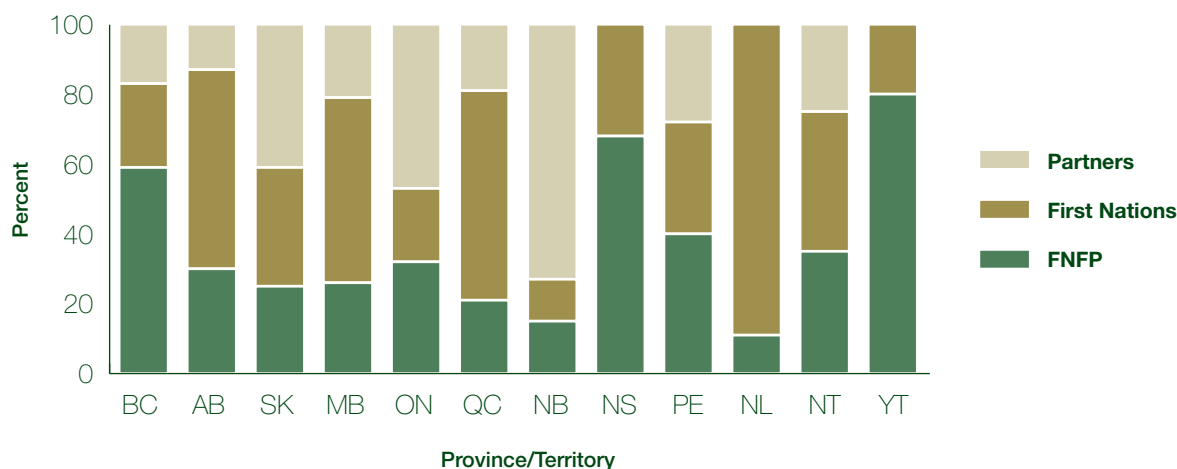
The level of funding contributed to projects by First Nations and their partners varied across regions. In New Brunswick, for example, funding from project partners included the \$1-million per year regional scale Aboriginal Skills and Employment Partnership (ASEP) program, making First Nations funding from project partners higher than any other province at 68 percent. In Ontario, First Nations and partners contributed 71 percent of total project costs. In Yukon Territory, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador, proponents have yet to develop funding partnerships. Figure 6 shows the breakdown of funding sources by province and territory.

Table 4. Project funding by source of funds, 2006–2007

	FNFP contribution funds	First Nations			Partners ¹			Total
		Cash	In-kind	Total	Cash	In-kind	Total	
All projects	\$3,817,975	\$3,943,328	\$1,342,010	\$5,285,337	\$3,919,897	\$889,386	\$4,809,283	\$13,912,596
Total	27%			38%			35%	100%

¹Private sector and federal and provincial/territorial governments.

Figure 6. Project funding by source of funds by province and territory, 2006–2007



FNFP communications and outreach

In addition to funding projects in the four business lines, the FNFP also supports communications and outreach on First Nations forestry. Such activities are an important part of the regional and national implementation of the FNFP. They help raise awareness about FNFP-supported projects and assist First Nations and their partners in sharing knowledge and experience in First Nations forestry. Various communications and outreach activities were undertaken in 2006–2007 not only to meet the program's objectives but also to expand the target audiences, communicate and highlight FNFP successes, and improve information and outreach services for First Nations forest managers.

Communications

The key focus of communications and outreach activities in 2006–2007 was on increasing the FNFP's visibility with government and First Nations policy and decision-makers, as well as with existing and potential stakeholders.

Several national and regional reports and publications were produced in 2006–2007, including the *Report to the National Council*, FNFP e-newsletters and inclusion in NRCan's annual *Departmental Performance Report*, which is tabled in Parliament. FNFP projects were also featured in local and national newsletters, such as *The Forestry Chronicle*, a major national forest sector magazine. Six FNFP stories were featured in the magazine over the fiscal year. The FNFP was also highlighted in the issue of *Aboriginal Times* that featured the boreal forest regions.

In 2006–2007, the FNFP commissioned a survey by an Aboriginal consulting firm to assess the progress of Aboriginal involvement in the Canadian



forest industry from 1996 to 2006. Interviews were completed with 14 major forest companies across Canada that had engaged in business or employment initiatives with Aboriginal groups. The report, entitled *A Quantitative Assessment of Aboriginal Involvement in the Canadian Forest Industry*, found that over the 10 years, almost all companies (93 percent) reported growth in their Aboriginal initiatives, and 57 percent saw expanded employment initiatives. There was a clear increase in the number of all types of Aboriginal development initiatives, including a 100 percent increase in co-management arrangements and a 133 percent increase in youth-training activities.

The most common arrangements were annual or seasonal contracts, primarily in logging, hauling and silviculture.

Research studies were also completed in 2006–2007 to assess emerging forest sector opportunities for Aboriginal communities in Yukon Territory and Nova Scotia. *Opportunities for Aboriginal Forestry in the Yukon* identified five areas of potential forest-based opportunities for First Nations communities: log and lumber production for local markets, bio-energy, ecotourism, in-situ biodiversity value and carbon emissions offset credits. The study also revealed that while local opportunities existed, there is limited opportunity for industrial-scale forestry in the Yukon.

The study *Overview of the Forest Sector, Opportunities and Aboriginal Forestry in Nova Scotia* revealed that severe labour-force challenges within the province's forest sector may provide an opportunity for the youthful First Nations labour force. As the retirement rate increases in all segments of the sector, there will be a corresponding rise in employment opportunities in the private and public sectors. These opportunities vary by region and subsector.

Outreach

The FNFP participated in 11 events that showcased best practices and the program's accomplishments. The events took place across Canada, reaching a broad audience with diverse interests in the FNFP. These events included the National Forest Congress held in September 2006 in Gatineau, Quebec, and the Canadian Aboriginal Minerals Association Conference held in November 2006 in Ottawa. The FNFP also contributed to and participated in the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations' symposium entitled "Excellence in Action: Best Practices in First Nations, Métis and Inuit Economic Development," held in January 2007 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

The FNFP participated in conferences and workshops related to conservancy and sustainability, such as the following:

- "Valuing Nature: Stewardship and Conservation in Canada 2006," a conference held in July 2006 in Corner Brook, Newfoundland and Labrador



- “Species at Risk – Our Heritage, Our Responsibility,” a National Aboriginal Council on Species at Risk workshop held in November 2006 in Winnipeg

The FNFP also participated in boreal-related conferences in 2006, such as the Canadian Institute of Forestry’s Boreal Conference in October. The FNFP participated in and supported key national conferences with speakers touching on the economic development and sustainability of First Nations forest communities. One example is the Council for the Advancement of Native Development Officers’ economic development conference, which was held in October 2006 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Project audits

To ensure that FNFP expenditures comply with the FNFP’s terms and conditions and meet its objectives, four project recipients are audited annually. In 2006–2007, independent auditors examined these projects from the previous fiscal year: Ahtahkakoop Cree Nation, Saskatchewan; N’Quatqua Logging Co. Ltd., British Columbia; Nibinamik First Nation, Ontario; and the Miawpukek First Nation, Newfoundland and Labrador.

The audits revealed overall compliance with the terms of the contribution agreements. Nevertheless, improvements are being instituted to ensure that recipients meet all reporting requirements.

Regional initiatives

The FNFP provided funding and technical assistance to First Nations to develop regional initiatives:

- In 2006–2007, the FNFP provided \$70,000 for the Aboriginal Skills and Employment Partnership – New Brunswick initiative, funded in partnership with Human Resources and



Skills Development Canada, the Province, the province’s forest industry and First Nations. The initiative is valued at \$4 million over five years, including an FNFP funding commitment of \$270,000. To date, 445 workers have been trained, resulting in 245 full-time seasonal and permanent job placements in the New Brunswick forest sector.

- The FNFP supported Pikangikum First Nation in its efforts to acquire a Sustainable Forest Licence from the Province of Ontario. This project, known as the Whitefeather Forest Initiative, is expected to create an estimated 300 jobs in northwestern Ontario.

Mountain Pine Beetle Initiative – First Nations Element

British Columbia is experiencing a devastating mountain pine beetle (MPB) outbreak. The epidemic is causing widespread mortality of the lodgepole pine, the province's most abundant commercial tree species. This loss puts the forest industry at risk and threatens the stability and long-term economic well-being of 97 First Nations and more than 30 other communities. At the current rate of spread, the mortality rate for mature pine is expected to reach 80 percent by 2013.

In 2006–2007, NRCan's Mountain Pine Beetle Initiative (MPBI) took measures to mitigate the impact of the beetle in British Columbia for First Nations communities. These measures focused on forest rehabilitation on reserve lands in the infected zone. Eligible recipients are First Nations bands and tribal councils with forest lands impacted by the infestation.

In 2006–2007, the MPBI – First Nations Element provided \$728,500 for 30 projects involving 21 First Nations. The projects focused on MPB control treatments (i.e. MPB management strategies, ground surveys, treatment prescriptions, fall and burn, sanitation harvesting, salvage harvesting and baiting) and MPB site-rehabilitation activities and treatments (e.g. site preparation, seedling acquisition and planting). Of the 30 funded projects, 21 also included completion of forest fuel-management activities to mitigate risks from wildfires and protect community core areas. During the fiscal year, forest fuel-management activities involved the identification of treatment areas, thinning, pruning, fuel reduction and removal, planting, and the creation of fire and fuel breaks.

Looking ahead

Since its inception in 1996, the FNFP has been a valued partnership tool, advancing First Nations capacity in forest management and participating in forest-based economic opportunities on and off reserve. The resulting increase in capacity is evidenced by the following:

- First Nations receiving sustainable forest management certification for forest lands under their management
- First Nations assuming provincial forest management licences for large provincial forest tenures
- First Nations businesses and workers contributing productively to Canada's forest sector

In the next decade, forestry-based opportunities will remain a key source of wealth and well-being for many First Nations communities, precipitated by First Nations control of more land, proximity to regional-scale opportunities, and a willing and able youthful Aboriginal labour force. Investments in capacity building will be the key to maximizing these opportunities for First Nations.

Over the next year, the FNFP's National Council and its Provincial/Territorial Management Committees will be developing and sharing their vision for Aboriginal forestry. The FNFP looks forward to discussing with government and industry how to work together to bring their vision for Aboriginal forestry to fruition.



Chapter 3

First Nations Forestry Program
success stories



Pine beetle survey helps First Nation prepare for impact of infestation

Alberta's Alexis Nakota Sioux Nation is preparing to meet the ecological and economic challenges presented by an infestation of mountain pine beetles that is decimating forests in British Columbia.

Pine beetles live under the bark of trees and normally kill mature and over-mature trees. Due to recent hot summers and mild winters, however, beetle populations have exploded, and the insects are attacking healthy trees. They have destroyed thousands of hectares of valuable pine in British Columbia, and the infestation has moved eastward into Alberta. Pine trees killed by beetles have commercial value – the lumber is still sound – but they must be harvested within two to five years. Dead trees left standing in the forests represent not only an economic loss but also a fire hazard.

The Alexis Nakota Sioux Nation owns a logging company and has three reserves of forest land in areas potentially affected by the pine beetle. “We needed to know whether our lands were infested,” says Chief Cameron Alexis.

Alexis Nakota Sioux Nation secured funds from the First Nations Forestry Program (FNFP) in 2006–2007, which enabled the community to survey two of its forested reserves. The survey helped the First Nation identify susceptible pine stands and use the information to make decisions.

“The community needed to decide whether to harvest the trees killed by the beetles,” Alexis explains. “The Elders wanted to keep the forest as natural as possible. But if the beetles attack our forests and we don’t harvest the trees, in three to five years there will be a problem with fires.

“The survey helped us determine what areas are at risk and how many logs we may be able to harvest. This is important because we needed to apply for additional

harvesting permits and find buyers for the wood. Because of the infestation, there's a surplus right now and prices have fallen, but we don't have any choice – in a few years, the trees won't be usable.”

Despite the depressed prices, additional logging in anticipation of beetle infestation on reserve forests is fostering economic activity in the community. The Alexis Nakota Sioux Nation engaged contractors to harvest the beetle-threatened wood and to train workers hired from the community. Alexis believes that the training will improve their career opportunities. People with these forestry skills can move into related areas, such as forest fire management. The survey itself employed about 20 members of the community, allowing them to acquire valuable new skills.

Alexis hopes to see those skills put to work in an expanded survey program over the coming years. The Alexis Nakota Sioux forest that was surveyed in 2006–2007 is adjacent to Jasper National Park and West Fraser Mills Timber Co. Ltd. limits, which also face the beetle crisis. “Our lands are just across the continental divide, so we need to work together. We're meeting as partners – the Park may hire our people to survey and work on the pine beetle situation,” Alexis explains.

Ancient discovery provides opportunity to preserve and explore land

Located about 400 kilometres northwest of Winnipeg between Duck Mountain Provincial Park and Riding Mountain National Park, the Tootinaowaziibeeng Treaty Reserve (TTR) has harvested lumber since the mid-1990s. But in 2002, a discovery changed the way the community saw its landscape: A local contractor unearthed human remains from approximately 1200 years ago.



The timing was fortunate. According to Boyd Mancheese, a researcher at TTR, the community was already conducting a traditional land study. It was looking into whether any parts of the reserve could be declared heritage sites.

A few years later, Linda Larcombe, an archaeologist at the University of Manitoba, contacted Mancheese. She offered to conduct an archaeological survey of the site through her company, White Spruce Archaeology.

With Mancheese's assistance and with funding from the Manitoba Heritage Grants Program, Larcombe led

a small archaeological survey during the summer of 2005. She and several TTR students from Grandview K-12 School tested in areas that had been designated as harvesting cut sites.

The community responded positively to the initiative, says Mancheese, especially because First Nations youth had found summer employment through the project. However, there had only been enough funding to send two students at a time.

In the winter of 2006, TTR applied to the FNFP to secure funding that would allow it to expand the project. Thanks to assistance from the FNFP, the Manitoba Heritage Grants Program and wood products manufacturer Louisiana-Pacific Canada Ltd., White Spruce Archaeology and TTR were able to conduct surveys on Duck Mountain for the past two summers.

“The FNFP’s contribution really helped,” says Mancheese. “It allowed us to increase the number of students hired for the project.” In 2006 and 2007, an average of 10 TTR students at a time was paid to take part in the surveying. Not only did the project provide the youth with income, it also offered them the opportunity to learn about their heritage while working with the forestry industry to manage cultural and heritage resources.

Larcombe says, “We basically modelled a way that archaeology and heritage can work with forestry for the preservation and the conservation of heritage.” Under her guidance, the TTR students unearthed arrowheads and stone tools that enabled the group to confirm the age of the site.

Mancheese hopes to continue the project’s success with more surveys and other initiatives. One activity he would like to pursue is an online museum to showcase the artefacts that the students discovered over the past three years.

“The potential is there for more work to be done in the area,” he says. “I hope we can do it more often, have it become an annual project as long as we have enough funding. The interest is there from the community and the students.”

Land management a shining example for partnerships between First Nations and other communities

British Columbia’s Similkameen valley, like the neighbouring Okanagan, is brimming with farms and ranches, orchards, wineries, parks and commercial forests. Across the province, major corporations have long held most of the forestry licences. For years, the participation of local First Nations communities was fairly limited, with few lasting benefits.

Communities in the area lobbied for the better part of a decade to have at least some of the forests licensed to local authorities. When the provincial government reformed its forest tenure system in 2003, it made room for the expansion of First Nations and community-based licences.

Communities in the Lower Similkameen Valley – including the village of Keremeos, the Upper Similkameen Indian Band, the Lower Similkameen Indian Band and the Regional District Okanagan-Similkameen – responded to the opportunity by forming a partnership to apply for a local forestry licence.

“We applied to the First Nations Forestry Program (FNFP) for funds to help set up the partnership and put together the licence application,” says project manager Steve Borcsok.

Throughout the 2006–2007 fiscal year, the partnership and licensing application came together. “We had numerous meetings with the communities and other stakeholders, and we hired lawyers and accountants to work out the legal and financial aspects of the agreement,” Borcsok explains.

“Once the FNFP provided funding, I was able to get commitments from industry partners. Everyone

was very helpful. Companies provided Geographic Information System analyses and information about the resources in the forest, and the communities provided space for meetings and made a variety of in-kind contributions. Everyone made real, measurable contributions. It's really a showcase for how partnerships between First Nations and non-First Nations can operate."

The newly registered Similkameen Valley Planning Society submitted its licence application to the Government of British Columbia at the end of the 2006–2007 fiscal year.

The land the Society applied to manage extends from Keremeos in the north to the United States border in the south. It is bordered by Cathedral Provincial Park on the east and by another expanse of Crown forest on the west.

The tract of 54 217 hectares includes almost 40 000 hectares of forest, about 20 000 of which are open to harvesting. As a licence holder, the Society will also manage the 34 000 hectares that are non-forested. This land is home to wildlife, such as mountain goats and sheep, and is a significant source of traditional First Nations foodstuffs. It could provide small business opportunities in eco-tourism, medicinal plants and traditional foods.

To apply for a forestry licence, the Similkameen Valley Planning Society had to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the timber supply and address conservation issues. It also had to consult with First Nations and other communities and with such stakeholders as major forest licensees, rangers, trappers and hunting and recreation organizations. "We had to show community awareness and support for the application," Borcsok says.

"The initial tenure will cover five years," he explains. "During those years, we will have to show that we have public involvement and can provide prudent and diligent stewardship of the land. If we do, the Province will extend the agreement for 25 years, and review and renew it every 25 years after that."





First Nations Forestry Program
publications, 2006–2007

General documents

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AGFOR Inc. *Overview of the Forest Sector, Opportunities and Aboriginal Forestry in Nova Scotia.* Fredericton: 2007. 94 p.

ArborVitae Environmental Services Ltd. and Gary Bull, University of British Columbia. *Overview of the Forest Sector, Opportunities, and Aboriginal Forestry in the Yukon Territory.* Vancouver: 2006. 83 p.

National Aboriginal Forestry Association. *Major Forest Sector Issues and Initiatives and their Impact on Aboriginal Communities.* Ottawa: 2006. 26 p.

FNFP participation at conferences, workshops and events

“10th National Forest Congress.” Canadian Forestry Association, Gatineau, Quebec, September 25–27, 2006.

“Boreal Conference.” Canadian Institute of Forestry and the Lake Abitibi Model Forest, Cochrane, Ontario, October 1–4, 2006.

“CANDO’s 13th Annual National Conference & AGM.” Council for the Advancement of Native Development Officers, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, October 2–5, 2006.

“Excellence in Action: Best Practices in First Nations, Métis and Inuit Economic Development.” Sponsored by the Government of Saskatchewan, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations and the Clarence Campeau Development Fund, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, January 23–25, 2007.

“First Nations Boreal Forest Issues Workshop” and Annual General Meeting. National Aboriginal Forestry Association, Ottawa, February 24, 2006.

“NAFA National Forestry Conference: Looking Back, Looking Forward: RCAP in Review.” National Aboriginal Forestry Association (NAFA), Ottawa, February 27–March 1, 2007.

National Forest Week. Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, September 24–30, 2006.

“Species at Risk – Our Heritage, Our Responsibility.” Assembly of First Nations, National Aboriginal Council on Species at Risk, Winnipeg, November 7–9, 2006.

“Two Realities, One Community – Aboriginal Community Development with the Resource Sector.” Canadian Aboriginal Minerals Association, 14th annual conference, Ottawa, November 5–7, 2006.

“Valuing Nature: Stewardship and Conservation in Canada.” Co-hosted by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador and the Newfoundland and Labrador Legacy Nature Trust, Corner Brook, Newfoundland, July 5–8, 2006.

Newsletters

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

Note: You may subscribe to e-news by sending an e-mail to FNFPbulletin@nrcan.gc.ca. Indicate “subscribe” in the subject field.

External publications

“Celebrating a career built on commitment and partnerships.” *The Forestry Chronicle*. Vol. 83, No. 1 (January/February 2007), pp. 26–27.

‘Congratulations to the Natuaqanek First Nation!’ in “Aboriginal Forestry News.” *The Forestry Chronicle*. Vol. 82, No. 2 (March/April 2006), p. 153.

‘Cutting edge Web site is now live’ in “Aboriginal Forestry News.” *The Forestry Chronicle*. Vol. 83, No. 1 (January/February 2007), p. 26.

“Living the Boreal Forest.” *Aboriginal Times*, August 2006.

‘Pikangikum Land Use Plan Under Review’ in “Aboriginal Forestry News.” *The Forestry Chronicle*. Vol. 82, No. 2 (March/April 2006), p. 154.

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Appendix

First Nations Forestry Program data, 2006–2007

Table A-1. Number and dollar value of proposals submitted and approved, 2006–2007

Eligible projects submitted			Projects approved for funding		
Province/Territory*	No. of projects	Total value ¹	No. of projects approved	Approval rate (percent)	Total value of approved projects ²
BC	56	\$ 1,293,562	29	52	\$ 1,293,562
AB	19	1,378,226	18	95	1,378,226
SK	20	1,440,829	20	100	1,440,829
MB	13	1,175,571	13	100	1,175,571
ON	59	2,342,416	28	47	2,342,416
QC	21	2,801,403	21	100	2,801,403
NB	8	1,706,458	8	100	1,706,458
NS	2	273,150	2	100	273,150
PE	1	25,882	1	100	25,882
NL	1	131,590	1	100	131,590
NT	5	225,890	5	100	225,890
YT	1	134,800	1	100	134,800
National	3	959,725	3	100	982,819
Total	209	\$13,889,502	150	72%	\$13,912,596

*The program does not operate in Nunavut.

^{1,2}Equals FNFP funds requested plus contributions to projects by First Nations and partners.

Table A-2. Expenditures by partners by province and territory,¹ 2006–2007

	FNFP		First Nations		Partners			Total
	Cash		Cash	In-kind	Total	Cash	In-kind	Total
BC	\$ 757,783	\$ 176,669	\$ 133,860	\$ 310,529	\$ 150,250	\$ 75,000	\$ 225,250	\$ 1,293,562
AB	417,200	638,535	150,575	789,109	170,917	1,000	171,917	1,378,226
SK	360,500	314,827	171,266	486,093	465,586	128,650	594,236	1,440,829
MB	301,849	529,942	98,400	628,342	206,080	39,300	245,380	1,175,571
ON	675,092	367,896	321,736	689,632	717,278	260,414	977,692	2,342,417
QC	581,906	1,510,345	170,850	1,681,195	538,302	0	538,302	2,801,403
NB	248,101	111,440	100,223	211,663	861,672	385,022	1,246,694	1,706,458
NS	185,650	0	87,500	87,500	0	0	0	273,150
PE	10,300	8,269	0	8,269	7,313	0	7,313	25,882
NL	15,000	109,310	7,280	116,590	0	0	0	131,590
NT	83,800	58,695	30,395	89,090	53,000	0	53,000	225,890
YT	107,200	0	27,600	27,600	0	0	0	134,800
National	73,594	117,400	42,325	159,725	749,500	0	749,500	982,819
Total	\$3,817,975	\$3,943,328	\$1,342,010	\$8,756,764	\$3,919,897	\$889,386	\$4,809,283	\$13,912,596
	27%	28%	10%	65%	28%	6%	35%	100%

¹Subject to audit.

First Nations Forestry Program projects by province and territory, 2006–2007

Table A-3. Project listing and funding by province and territory, 2006–2007

Title	Proponent	FNFP	First Nation	Partners	Total Value
Alberta					
Sunchild junior forest ranger program	Sunchild First Nation	\$17,165	\$11,450	\$28,615	\$57,230
First Nation communities forest education and information initiative	Little Red River Forestry Ltd. Woodlands Division	\$20,000	\$29,000	\$3,000	\$52,000
FireSmart plan implementation	Sucker Creek First Nation	\$20,000	\$7,378	\$0	\$27,378
Forest fire hazard reduction at Woodland Cree First Nation: training, FireSmart planning and implementation of a community protection plan	Woodland Cree First Nation	\$35,000	\$51,700	\$0	\$86,700
Blood Tribe aboriginal junior forest ranger program	Blood Tribe	\$22,385	\$15,255	\$35,637	\$73,276
Beaver First Nation traditional land use and occupancy study (year 3)	Beaver First Nation	\$20,000	\$21,500	\$60,000	\$101,500
Consolidation and expansion of Alexander sustainable forest operations	Alexander First Nation	\$17,000	\$116,000	\$0	\$133,000
FireSmart community protection plan development	Heart Lake First Nation	\$20,000	\$11,500	\$0	\$31,500
FireSmart plan implementation	Paul Band	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$20,000
Saddle Lake First Nation log-building, training and employment project	Saddle Lake First Nation	\$30,000	\$408,440	\$0	\$438,440
Wildland firefighter training program – Type I	Whitefish Lake Band Administration #128	\$25,000	\$25,600	\$44,665	\$95,265
Forestry training and forest management strategy update	Blood Tribe	\$12,050	\$9,630	\$0	\$21,680
Log-building training	Bigstone Cree Nation	\$30,000	\$40,910	\$0	\$70,910
Conference and meeting attendance administration and promotion – Alberta First Nations representatives	Treaty 8 First Nations of Alberta	\$16,600	\$4,150	\$0	\$20,750
Growth and yield development and timber supply analysis	Piikani Nation	\$36,150	\$15,000	\$0	\$51,150
Mountain pine beetle surveying	Sturgeon Lake Resources Ltd.	\$11,750	\$2,930	\$0	\$14,680
On-reserve mountain pine beetle (MPB) Surveys	Alexis Nakota Sioux Nation	\$54,650	\$13,666	\$0	\$68,316
Mountain pine beetle field survey	Alexander First Nation	\$9,450	\$5,000	\$0	\$14,450

Title	Proponent	FNFP	First Nation	Partners	Total Value
British Columbia					
Forestry Project	Malahat First Nation	\$23,160	\$5,790	\$0	\$28,950
Development of a woodlot licence plan	T'Sou-ke First Nation	\$24,000	\$6,450	\$0	\$30,450
Ch-ihl-kway-uhk Tribe – Forestry capacity building strategy	Ch-ihl-kway-uhk Forestry Limited	\$24,345	\$6,845	\$2,500	\$33,690
Spallumcheen Band forest management plan	Spallumcheen Band	\$25,000	\$18,415	\$0	\$43,415
Forest stewardship plan	Chehalis Indian Band	\$25,000	\$15,000	\$0	\$40,000
Forest stewardship plan	Sliammon	\$24,000	\$6,000	\$0	\$30,000
Timber processing opportunities	Tsilhqot'in National Government	\$24,400	\$15,900	\$0	\$40,300
Skeetchestn Indian Band innovative post & beam construction product development and feasibility study	Skeetchestn Indian Band	\$24,000	\$14,500	\$10,000	\$48,500
First Nations forest botanic garden at Whistler	Squamish Nation	\$25,000	\$4,000	\$7,000	\$36,000
Integrated Web-based platform for mountain pine beetle forest management	Nicola Tribal Association	\$25,000	\$3,000	\$75,000	\$103,000
Sechelt Indian Band logging & forest development plan	Sechelt Indian Band	\$15,000	\$3,100	\$3,000	\$21,100
Forest management plan & business development project phase 3	Skawahlook First Nation	\$25,000	\$65,250	\$24,250	\$114,500
Operational planning & management activities for relocation of forest licence logging	An Dsap Wilp Society	\$25,000	\$15,000	\$10,000	\$50,000
Nazko on-reserve forest management plan	Nazko Indian Band	\$19,822	\$4,956	\$0	\$24,778
Woodlot development planning and business development	Campbell River Indian Band	\$24,000	\$11,695	\$0	\$35,695
Strengthening sustainable forest management through capacity building & certification	Adams Lake, Kamloops, Neskonalith and Simpcw First Nations	\$75,000	\$18,750	\$20,500	\$114,250
Sustainable area-based resource management plan	Neskonlith Band	\$24,500	\$6,500	\$2,500	\$33,500
Lower Nicola Indian Band – Sustainable forest management strategy	Lower Nicola	\$25,000	\$11,000	\$35,000	\$71,000
Douglas Nation Woodlot	Douglas First Nation	\$24,360	\$6,188	\$0	\$30,548
Community forest partnership agreement tenure acquisition & management plan	Lower Similkameen Indian Band	\$75,000	\$3,000	\$28,500	\$106,500
Forest resource inventory of Indian Reserve 168A & Summit Lake	West Moberly First Nations	\$24,000	\$6,000	\$0	\$30,000
Forest management plan and woodlot licence plan	N'Quatqua Logging Co. Ltd.	\$21,750	\$5,950	\$0	\$27,700
Inlailawatash forest products business development	Tsleil-Waututh First Nation	\$25,000	\$6,500	\$0	\$31,500
Incorporation of the working forest into the existing wildfire hazard assessment	Alkali Resource Management Ltd.	\$25,000	\$6,800	\$0	\$31,800
Beaver Cove Mill feasibility study	Namgis First Nation	\$25,000	\$18,000	\$0	\$43,000
Upper Nicola Band value-added milling feasibility planning	Upper Nicola Band	\$16,000	\$4,080	\$0	\$20,080
Workshop building diversified forest economics for First Nations	Aboriginal Forest Industries Council	\$28,000	\$5,000	\$3,000	\$36,000
Archeological impact assessment of tenure lands	Gitxaala Forest Products Ltd.	\$15,000	\$8,000	\$4,000	\$27,000
Community forest application	Canoe Creek Indian Band	\$1,446	\$8,860	\$0	\$10,306

Title	Proponent	FNFP	First Nation	Partners	Total Value
Manitoba					
Peguis forest harvesting training program	Peguis Development Corporation	\$45,000	\$47,724	\$0	\$92,724
Training harvest and forest practices	Berens River First Nation	\$20,000	\$78,680	\$30,000	\$128,680
Opaskwayak Cree Nation forestry management	Opaskwayak Cree Nation	\$10,000	\$7,200	\$0	\$17,200
Non-timber forest products: opportunities in the northern forest	Mosakahiken Cree Nation	\$10,000	\$600	\$2,580	\$13,180
Sawmill / log home industry project	St. Theresa Point First Nation	\$25,000	\$147,472	\$0	\$172,472
Dakota Tipi reforestation project	Dakota Tipi	\$10,000	\$26,680	\$12,000	\$48,680
Forest management skill development & Geographic Information System training program	Brokenhead Ojibway Nation	\$24,000	\$35,396	\$53,000	\$112,396
Rolling River sawmill training program, 2006	Rolling River First Nation	\$22,700	\$38,830	\$0	\$61,530
Community joint planning and community awareness through a traditional area advisory committee	Hollow Water First Nation	\$10,000	\$28,500	\$29,000	\$67,500
Archaeological survey in the Tootinaowaziibeeng Treaty Reserve	Tootinaowaziibeeng Treaty Reserve	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$36,300	\$76,300
First Nation Forestry Limited Partnership Forest Management Company Inc.	First Nation Forestry Limited Partnership	\$69,149	\$185,760	\$32,500	\$287,409
Forestry technician proposal	Swampy Cree Tribal Council	\$30,000	\$10,000	\$50,000	\$90,000
Conference and meeting attendance	Swampy Cree Tribal Council	\$6,000	\$1,500	\$0	\$7,500
Atlantic region					
New Brunswick Aboriginal Forestry Initiative	ASEP-NB Inc.	\$85,696	\$0	\$1,117,444	\$1,203,140
Maliseet historical portage	Woodstock First Nation	\$20,194	\$7,425	\$4,700	\$32,319
Sustainable development from non-timber forest products	Madawaska Maliseet First Nation	\$20,575	\$15,000	\$7,500	\$43,075
Natuaqanek (Eel Ground) Forestry	Eel Ground (Natuaganek) First Nation	\$40,000	\$126,440	\$82,050	\$248,490
Pabineau First Nation Silviculture program 2006	Pabineau First Nation	\$25,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$35,000
Moose Meadows Silviculture	Eel River Bar First Nation	\$25,000	\$36,186	\$35,000	\$96,186
Silviculture St. Mary's	St. Mary's First Nation	\$26,636	\$13,270	\$0	\$39,906
Fort Folly Forestry	Fort Folly First Nation	\$5,000	\$3,342	\$0	\$8,342
Miawpukek First Nation forest management	Miawpukek First Nation	\$15,000	\$116,590	\$0	\$131,590
First Nations Forestry – Nova Scotia	Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq	\$160,050	\$81,100	\$0	\$241,150
Survive and stay alive – The ultimate forest experience	Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq	\$25,600	\$6,400	\$0	\$32,000
Interactive Geocaching	Lennox Island	\$10,300	\$8,269	\$7,313	\$25,882

Title	Proponent	FNFP	First Nation	Partners	Total Value
Northwest Territories					
Xah Ndah resources – youth training	Xah Ndah Resources Ltd.	\$18,800	\$4,745	\$0	\$23,545
Dehcho handcrafted log-building training initiative	Jean Marie River First Nation	\$21,000	\$45,095	\$33,000	\$99,095
Conference and meeting support	Akaiicho Territory Government	\$19,000	\$3,750	\$0	\$22,750
Traditional knowledge conference	Hay River Dene Reserve (Dene Cultural Institute)	\$15,000	\$33,000	\$20,000	\$68,000
Preparation of a forestry business plan for Deh Gah Got'ie Dene Council	Deh Gah Got'ie Dene Council	\$10,000	\$2,500	\$0	\$12,500
Ontario					
Capacity building/training project	Marsden Wood Products	\$22,200	\$13,905	\$0	\$36,105
First Nation liaison worker	Batchewana First Nation	\$25,500	\$1,000	\$8,700	\$35,200
Partnership Agreement – Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation/outland reforestation/ Buchanan Forest Products	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	\$21,500	\$2,654	\$13,770	\$37,925
Big Grassy First Nation visioning and land use plan	Big Grassy First Nation	\$22,500	\$10,000	\$18,750	\$51,250
Namaygoosisagagun forestry capacity building	Namaygoosisagagun Ojibways Development Corporation	\$14,137	\$4,844	\$1,500	\$20,481
Forest inventory capacity building for the integrated resource management initiative	Six Nations of the Grand River	\$25,000	\$43,162	\$36,500	\$104,662
Aboriginal expectations of sustainable forest management and the perceived effectiveness of Ontario forest practices and forest certification – Phase 2	National Aboriginal Forestry Association	\$24,650	\$18,805	\$84,000	\$127,455
SP-100 firefighting training	Aatawehike Fire Services Limited Partnership	\$25,500	\$5,400	\$20,335	\$51,235
Land use inventory	Rainy River First Nation	\$25,500	\$9,000	\$5,000	\$39,500
Cedar resource use, implementation and development of best practices	Sand Point First Nation	\$24,500	\$1,250	\$6,850	\$32,600
Capacity building to develop a community forest management strategy	Serpent River First Nation	\$19,800	\$23,633	\$27,900	\$71,333
First Nations Natural Resources Youth Employment Program	Fort William First Nation	\$55,250	\$5,000	\$566,750	\$627,000
Lands and Resources Secretariat – Capacity Maintenance	Nishnawbe Aski Nation	\$25,500	\$11,500	\$20,000	\$57,000
Cooperative approaches toward First Nation capacity development in the forest industry	North Shore Tribal Council	\$22,625	\$6,007	\$35,500	\$64,132
Ontario land use planning & the collection of aboriginal values and background information: a guidebook for Aboriginal Communities	Aboriginal Strategy Group	\$28,400	\$4,400	\$6,450	\$39,250
Enhancing Capacity of Moose Cree forestry crew through implementation of permanent sample plot field program on partial harvest and natural forest stands	Moose Band Development Corporation	\$12,750	\$2,000	\$32,500	\$47,250

Title	Proponent	FNFP	First Nation	Partners	Total Value
Ontario (Cont.)					
Whitefish Lake First Nation forest management plan	Whitefish Lake	\$25,500	\$81,000	\$7,000	\$113,500
Forestry operations training and development	N'Swakamok Forestry Corporation	\$25,500	\$40,000	\$5,600	\$71,100
Strategic and operational planning for First Nations forestry department	Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek	\$22,780	\$32,089	\$3,500	\$58,369
Review and update of the by-law & policies	Garden River First Nation	\$25,500	\$10,300	\$0	\$35,800
Black Ash silvicultural project	Mohawks of Akwesasne	\$25,500	\$11,213	\$13,637	\$50,350
Co-Management of Wabaseemoong's traditional land use area	Wabaseemoong Independent Nations	\$25,500	\$20,000	\$0	\$45,500
Tree seedling operations training	Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	\$12,750	\$0	\$10,000	\$22,750
Sustainable forests project	Wahta Mohawk	\$25,500	\$16,000	\$0	\$41,500
Nibinamik forest harvest planning and essential oil production project	Nibinamik First Nation	\$25,500	\$7,000	\$0	\$32,500
Forest management planning and review and harvesting protocol	Mississauga First Nation	\$19,500	\$44,765	\$3,450	\$67,715
Beausoleil First Nation operational development project	Beausoleil First Nation	\$25,000	\$164,955	\$50,000	\$239,955
Thessalon First Nation enhanced seedling and pharmaceutical plantation project	Thessalon First Nation Development Corporation	\$21,250	\$99,750	\$0	\$121,000
Quebec					
On-reserve forest management	Waswanipi Mishtuk Corporation	\$53,000	\$584,505	\$30,000	\$667,505
Planification de la stratégie d'aménagement forestier sur le territoire de l'aire d'aménagement et de développement innue d'Essipit	Conseil de la Première nation des Innus d'Essipit	\$25,122	\$22,221	\$0	\$47,343
Updating of the Integrated forest resources management plan – Training a forestry foreman	Eenatuk Forestry Corporation	\$53,000	\$111,110	\$101,020	\$265,130
Creation of forest habitat posters, feasibility study, training and forest management activities on-reserve	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg	\$53,000	\$188,683	\$29,585	\$271,268
Établissement d'un cadre de référence écologique. Participation à des événements forestiers	Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinini	\$12,308	\$8,805	\$0	\$21,113
Travaux d'aménagement forestier sur réserve et Essai d'un modèle de gestion du territoire	Conseil des Atikamekws de Wemotaci	\$11,085	\$23,636	\$41,500	\$76,221
Harmonization measures on prime wildlife habitat and forest permaculture development opportunities	Eagle Village First Nation – Kipawa	\$23,691	\$14,527	\$576	\$38,794
Développement d'une approche stratégique au plan de développement forestier et réalisation d'une étude du potentiel marchand du frêne noir	Conseil de la Nation Micmac de Gespeg	\$22,727	\$13,790	\$0	\$36,517
Réalisation d'un Colloque provincial sur la formation des jeunes autochtones sur les ressources naturelles, soutien au Comité forestier provincial des Premières Nations et participation à deux colloques	Commission de développement économique des Premières Nations du Québec et du Labrador	\$69,512	\$23,165	\$0	\$92,677

Title	Proponent	FNFP	First Nation	Partners	Total Value
Quebec (Cont.)					
Formation de travailleurs forestiers, réalisation d'une étude cartographique des campements traditionnels et participation à deux colloques provinciaux du PFPN	Conseil de la Nation Huronne-Wendat	\$20,117	\$51,541	\$110,000	\$181,658
Feasibility study on nontimber forest products, information session on forest matter and potential study on partnership in cedar sawmill	Timiskaming First Nation	\$18,415	\$47,925	\$0	\$66,340
Uniformisation du système d'information géographique	Conseil de la nation Atikamekw	\$19,204	\$16,748	\$0	\$35,952
Travaux d'aménagement forestier sur réserve et services techniques	Conseil des Abénakis d'Odanak	\$10,126	\$3,987	\$0	\$14,113
Updating Baldwin territory harmonization measures	Micmacs of Gesgapegiag	\$28,175	\$41,011	\$0	\$69,186
Formation de travailleurs sylvicoles et réalisation de travaux sylvicoles sur réserve	Services forestiers et territoriaux de Manawan	\$41,318	\$342,408	\$0	\$383,726
Formation de travailleurs forestiers. Réalisation d'inventaires forestiers et fauniques. Participation à deux conférences provinciales	Conseil des Anicinapeks de Kitchisakik	\$30,314	\$127,680	\$166,773	\$324,767
Training forest workers and participation at two provincial conferences	Mohawks Council of Kanesatake	\$16,834	\$25,472	\$28,848	\$71,154
Travaux d'aménagement forestier sur réserve et services techniques connexes. Participation à deux conférences provinciales	Société d'aménagement et de développement (SADE) de Betsiamites	\$23,580	\$8,848	\$0	\$32,428
Caractérisation du potentiel de la bétulaie blanche. Élaboration de plans d'aménagement forêt-faune. Participation à deux conférences provinciales	Conseil des Montagnais du lac Saint-Jean	\$29,226	\$12,831	\$30,000	\$72,057
Development of a forestry policy for reserve woodlands. Participation at two provincial conferences	Listuguj Mi'gmaq Government	\$15,216	\$6,291	\$0	\$21,507
Mise à jour des systèmes de gestion, formation en géomatique et participation à deux conférences provinciales	Conseil des Innus d'Ekuanitshit	\$5,936	\$6,011	\$0	\$11,947
Saskatchewan					
Stanley Mission fire hazard reduction	Stanley Mission Indian Reserve	\$15,000	\$31,000	\$34,000	\$80,000
Day Star forestry protection project	Day Star First Nation	\$10,000	\$16,050	\$24,730	\$50,780
Lands and resource management support	Meadow Lake Tribal Council	\$21,000	\$6,020	\$0	\$27,020
Primrose Air Weapons Range access memorandum of understanding	Canoe Lake Cree Nation, Waterhen Lake Cree Nation, Buffalo River Dene Nation	\$27,000	\$35,000	\$0	\$62,000
Junior forest ranger program	Sturgeon Lake First Nation	\$24,000	\$11,000	\$49,800	\$84,800
Capacity Building	First Nation Island Forest Management Inc.	\$12,000	\$20,000	\$90,000	\$122,000

Title	Proponent	FNFP	First Nation	Partners	Total Value
Saskatchewan (Cont.)					
Plantation maintenance and release	Mistawasis First Nation	\$8,000	\$17,000	\$0	\$25,000
Inventory of Chaga Fungi in Northern Saskatchewan	Kitsaki Management Limited Partnership	\$7,000	\$2,000	\$23,000	\$32,000
Vegetation Management	First Nation Island Forest Management Inc.	\$40,000	\$19,410	\$0	\$59,410
Waskiganihk Enterprises Limited industrial training	Waskiganihk Enterprises Ltd.	\$8,000	\$37,500	\$150,800	\$196,300
Dillon mapping project	Buffalo River Dene Nation	\$9,000	\$0	\$10,000	\$19,000
Shoal Lake reforestation project	Shoal Lake Cree Nation	\$13,000	\$74,155	\$28,500	\$115,655
Amisk-Atik forestry field services 2006	Amisk-Atik Forest Management Inc.	\$29,000	\$0	\$72,756	\$101,756
FireSmart – Fuel hazard reduction program	Waterhen Lake First Nation	\$15,000	\$5,842	\$0	\$20,842
Kimosom Pwatinahk Reserve FireSmart Project	Kimosom Pwatinahk Forest Resources	\$8,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$18,000
Forest Inventory geographic information services Project	Prince Albert Grand Council	\$29,000	\$45,500	\$19,000	\$93,500
Forestry program manager	Prince Albert Grand Council	\$40,500	\$89,400	\$81,300	\$211,200
Forestry Training	Ahtahkakoop Cree Nation	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$20,000
Flying Dust 105B land use plan	Flying Dust First Nation	\$20,000	\$34,230	\$5,350	\$59,580
FireSmart Project	Island Lake First Nation	\$15,000	\$21,986	\$5,000	\$41,986
Yukon Territory					
Council of Yukon First Nations 2006/07	Council of Yukon First Nations	\$107,200	\$27,600	\$0	\$134,800
National initiatives					
Project in Support of the National Forest Strategy	National Aboriginal Forestry Association	\$58,094	\$16,975	\$0	\$75,069
Sponsorship of and Participation in the Council for the Advancement of Native Development Officers' 13th national conference and annual general meeting	Council for the Advancement of Native Development Officers	\$10,000	\$112,750	\$230,000	\$352,750
Excellence in Action, 2007	Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations	\$5,500	\$30,000	\$519,500	\$555,000