



Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) of North America

**Engaging Indigenous Communities in the Work of the CEC:
Regular Session of the Joint Public Advisory Committee (JPAC) 07-03**

25–26 September 2007

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

Summary Record¹

The Joint Public Advisory Committee (JPAC) of the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) of North America held its third regular session on 25–26 September 2007, the purpose of which was to seek feedback from indigenous people on how to better engage their communities in the work of the CEC.

This Summary Record provides a brief overview of the main presentations and outlines any major decisions and recommendations. (See Annex A for the agenda, Annex B for the list of participants, and Annex C for copies of the panel presentations.)

Previous summary records, advice from JPAC to Council and other JPAC-related documents may be obtained from the JPAC liaison officer or through the CEC's website at <<http://www.cec.org>>.

25 SEPTEMBER 2007

**NORTH AMERICAN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, POLLUTANTS AND HEALTH:
SHARING EXPERIENCES FROM PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION TO RESOLUTION**

Welcome and Opening Remarks by Irene Henriques, JPAC Chair

The meeting opened with a prayer by Elder Carl Byrd. The JPAC Chair, Irene Henriques, described the structure and function of JPAC and then introduced Stuart Wuttke, Director of Environmental Stewardship for the Assembly of First Nations, who would be facilitating this portion of the meeting. Mr. Wuttke thanked the CEC for providing a forum for indigenous groups to come together. Sharing information and hearing from scientific experts help to identify problems, disseminate best practices, and reduce overlap in research efforts, but he cautioned the CEC to be mindful of the issues presented by the diversity of languages and cultures in the various North American indigenous communities.

Orlando Cabrera, Program Manager, CEC PRTR and Air Quality Programs

Mr. Cabrera explained that the North American Pollutant Release and Transfer Register assembles data collected independently by each nation on contaminated areas and the sources of

¹ Disclaimer: Although this summary was prepared with care, readers should be advised that while JPAC members have approved it, it has not been reviewed nor approved by the interveners and therefore may not accurately reflect their statements.

pollution. He then gave a brief history of public information on pollutant releases, which began with Bhopal tragedy in 1985, and noted that the PRTR program has evolved with time by altering the list of substances of concern. The information it provides promotes communities' right-to-know, increases their awareness of chemical hazards, and informs the decision-making process on pollution prevention and response initiatives. Recent efforts have focused on broadening its outreach to make the data more accessible to the general public. Every year, the CEC publishes the *Taking Stock* report, which provides data that has been standardized across the three countries. The year 2006 was the first in which Mexican data were included.

Patricia Hoes, Representative, CEC SMOC Working Group

Ms. Hoes began with a discussion of the chemical industry and its economic importance in all three North American countries. Chemicals improve our lives in many ways, but they also pose a serious health risk, which is why their sound management is a top priority. This is an international industry, however, so we should try to standardize management policies across countries to prevent companies from relocating to the area with the least regulation.

We need better management schemes for new chemicals, including methods of identification, assessment, management, and evaluation. We will achieve greater progress if the three countries work together to achieve their shared goals. The CEC can serve as a vehicle for this cooperation, although efforts have so far been plagued by a chronic lack of resources.

Ms. Hoes then gave an overview of the Sound Management of Chemicals (SMOC) program, founded in 1995 by the Council to address human health and environment problems posed by substances of mutual concern. A large part of the SMOC program has been the North American Regional Action Plans (NARAPs), which examine chemicals one at a time. Over the last 10 years, the CEC has made a lot of progress on chlordane, DDT, and PCBs, and current work continues on mercury, dioxins/furans, and lindane. Looking at individual substances on a case-by-case basis has proven to be very slow, however, so the CEC is working on a new approach that can evaluate entire sectors or groups of chemicals at once.

The way forward should involve further collaboration among the three nations, as well as increased engagement of stockholders and the spread of best practices. Ms. Hoes also noted that each of the three countries is also involved with other international initiatives related to the safe management of hazardous chemicals such as the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) and the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). She concluded her speech by noting that the next SMOC meeting will take place in an indigenous community in order to increase indigenous engagement in the program.

Orlando Cabrera, Program Manager, CEC PRTR and Air Quality Programs

The NARAP's main priority is the management of particularly persistent chemicals because these substances can travel great distances without losing their toxicity. The NARAPs focus on understanding their impacts, building capacity for their measurement, and reducing or eliminating their associated risks. The data are collected independently by the three nations, but a new program is working to ensure the commensurability and compatibility of information to facilitate communication among the scientific community and to provide policy makers with properly validated scientific advice. This can be difficult to do because it occasionally involves measuring chemical concentrations in a single biological species, so we must find species that

are present in contaminated areas in all three countries (examples are samples taken from tissues of certain species of fish, seagull eggs, bivalves).

Mr. Cabrera identified lindane as a chemical of particular concern in all three countries and mentioned that dietary assessment tools like Lifeline could prove incredibly useful in assessing its impacts on indigenous communities. We should also work on promoting transparency, engaging stakeholders, and emphasizing capacity building.

Question and answer period

Important concerns raised:

- The CEC should develop a program to validate Mexico's methods of monitoring chemical substances, which have improved a lot, but which nonetheless lag far behind those used in Canada and the United States. Another member of the public recommended that the CEC create a trilateral standard on chemical management for all three countries.
- Europe has a much more precautionary chemical management regime than the one in North America, so we should try to follow their example.
- Indigenous groups often face lengthy delays in the NARAP system and there is little opportunity for their voice to be heard.
- The CEC has made great strides on chemical management, but there has been lack of attention to domestic and other non-corporate sources of contamination. We should increase education for adults and children alike to increase awareness and accountability.
- Ms. Hoes mentioned that children are the most susceptible to the effects of pollution, so their exposure to environmental contaminants is of primary concern.

Mindahi Bastida, President, Mexican Council for Sustainable Development; Coordinator, Otomi Regional Council for Alto Lerma

Mr. Bastida began by stressing the importance of indigenous involvement in all the CEC's programs and pointed to the success of the Mexican government's lindane management program as an example of what can be achieved with indigenous input.

He then spoke about the Intercultural University of the State of Mexico, which promotes capacity building by providing scientific education to indigenous students in their native languages. The university emphasizes the compensatory, multicultural, and intercultural dimensions of education, helping students to see the world as being made of individuals as well as groups, all of whom exist in a spirit of equality. The division of sustainability supports projects in sustainable development, seeking community input and tailoring its solutions to each region's unique natural and cultural makeup. Indigenous communities have suffered much environmental damage, so the primary goal is to restore natural resources like soil and water that form the basis for their way of life.

He concluded his speech by pointing out a number of social issues that plague indigenous communities, most of which are the result of soil erosion. Where indigenous people can no longer work the land, for example, there is a high level of emigration among working-age males, and because the soil can no longer support the plants necessary for a traditional diet, many indigenous people turn to unhealthy, store-bought foods.

Jeannette Arriola, President of the Board, Mazahua Region

Ms. Arriola emphasized the need to reorient our entire conception of sustainability with the help of indigenous wisdom. She described how comprehensive sustainable development projects in the Mazahua region and in San Felipe del Progreso were achieved with heavy community input that helped build local solutions from the ground up. Projects ranged from the conservation of soil, water, and forests to public health initiatives aimed at improving eating habits. Successful projects should aim to promote human wellbeing, economic development, and environmental preservation by integrating indigenous communities, women, various levels of government, academia, industry, and civil society.

Rosemary Hall, Environmental scientist

Lifeline is a risk assessment tool for measuring risk and exposure to toxic chemicals, but it does not adequately accommodate the indigenous lifestyle. The Lifeline model relies on assumptions on diet, occupation, and housing patterns culled from survey data, but these data do not include all indigenous tribes and they fail to account for changing activity patterns, both across seasons and through time. The new Tribal Lifeline Project provides a more accurate assessment of indigenous exposure by incorporating information about traditional therapies, a combined diet of indigenous and commercial foods, and dietary and behavioral changes due to local seasonality. This tool will be free and available to the public.

Annie Chaisson, Representative, Lifeline Group

Software like dietary record generators and customized dietary assessments allow users to take localized dietary information and convert it into a format usable in state-of-the-art risk assessment programs. She spoke about Lifeline Customary Dietary Assessment Software, which has recently been updated to include the capacity for dietary files specific to local populations, cultural blending and mixed diets, and aspects of seasonal mobility. This tool has been used to create databases for several groups in Alaska, and the CEC plans to use them in Mexico, particularly with reference to the study and management of lindane.

Roy Kwiatkowski, Director, Environmental Research Division of the First Nations and Inuit Health Branch, Health Canada

Indigenous people want to be involved in the scientific aspects of risk management. Providing them with the expertise and resources necessary to participate in research, or even to do their own, encourages capacity building. This is the aim of initiatives like the Health Canada First Nations Environmental Contaminants Program, which provides the necessary financial backing for indigenous communities to carry out research that is relevant to their locality or way of life. Another program with similar aims sets up annual food workshops, which assemble representatives from up to 80 communities to discuss food contamination and issues of nutrition and health.

We also need to address the problem of risk transfer, the process by which the presence of toxic chemicals disrupts the traditional lifestyle, leading to behavior that is dangerous for other reasons. When fear of mercury contamination causes people to stop eating fish, for example, they may turn to nutritionally unhealthy, store-bought food, which increases rates of obesity and diabetes. Mr. Kwiatkowski's organization publishes electronic resources on subjects like risk assessment and environmental impact assessment that can help solve these and other problems. The organization also provides training courses so that individuals and companies can learn to use these tools.

Dean Jacobs, Director, Natural Heritage Center, Walpole Island First Nation

Mr. Jacobs described a number of cases where indigenous communities on Walpole Island dealt with possible sources of contamination, rallying support from other groups to petition the government for assistance or working with companies to minimize impact. He explained that indigenous voices are often ignored, which results in a distrustful attitude toward western scientific experts and government officials. Only by seeking community input can the government forge the bond of trust and support necessary for a truly collaborative solution.

In addition, traditional knowledge often provides a unique perspective on the practice of conservation. A Canadian law passed in 2002 makes it a duty for the government to consult and accommodate indigenous groups in environmental projects. So far, however, officials have only paid lip service to traditional knowledge. Some communities are building their own knowledge base because they don't trust the government to do it properly. They compile data on plant and animal species as well as on ecosystem functioning. Mr. Jacobs also discussed the environmental challenges of invasive species, human population growth, degradation of soil and water quality, loss of indigenous language and culture, and the lack of respect for indigenous rights.

Henry Lickers, Director, Environmental Division, Mohawk Council

Mr. Lickers talked about the Great Way of Peace, an approach to communication and problem-solving that is based on mutual respect and equality. For example, scientists should respect traditional knowledge because it was developed through the same process of observation and verification upheld by western science. Occasionally, governments attempt to solve problems with expensive, large-scale projects, but if they don't take the time to engage the community, their projects are often ineffective and could even make things worse.

He also spoke of the insidious effects of contaminants beyond their danger for individual people; by forcing changes in diet and behavior, they undermine the traditional way of life for entire communities, forcing people to give up many important activities and contributing to the dissolution of the indigenous culture. For example, many fisherman gave up fishing because they wanted to avoid feeding contaminated fish to their families; not only did this put an end to a traditional activity, but it cost the families their major source of protein, which could leave them with an incomplete diet or cause them to turn to less nutritious, store-bought foods.

Ronald Plain, Founder, Aamjiwnaang Environment Committee

By alluding to case studies at Aamjiwnaang and Ketegaunseebee, two of the most polluted sites in the Canada-US border region, Mr. Plain illustrated that programs like PRTR are can be very valuable, but that many indigenous communities concerned about chemical contamination either don't know about them or don't have the scientific expertise to use or understand them.

They live in fear of invisible toxics and many traditional activities are disrupted as a result. We need to make these data more widely available and accessible so that all communities can identify problems afflicting them and learn how to address them effectively. Indigenous leaders often distrust the government so we must seek their input on solutions and work with them to demonstrate our commitment to improving their situation. We should also provide training to health officials so that they might become acquainted with PRTR data and learn how to use them effectively.

Paula Stigler, Former air quality specialist, Pala Band
Hiram Sarabia, Environmental scientist, Superfund Basic Research Program, University of California at San Diego

Information about toxic releases empowers indigenous communities to identify sources of contamination and take action against them. The speakers enumerated a number of available resources and explained how to go about collecting the necessary data, but cautioned that we need to make sure the information is accessible to groups without scientific expertise or who lack internet access, which is particularly a problem in Mexico. There are some organizations working on this problem already, including clinics, health agencies, NGOs, and universities, but their efforts tend to be targeted at specific local groups, so we need a broader educational outreach. They also emphasized the importance of establishing trust and incorporating community input.

Another issue many indigenous communities face is confusion over jurisdiction. Companies operating on or near indigenous land often overstep their legal boundaries, but the communities may not know their own rights or lack the ability to see them enforced. Again, the speakers emphasized the need to show them the available resources for education and enforcement.

Question and answer period

Important concerns raised:

- There is no need to continue to develop monitoring programs. We have already identified many contaminated sites, so our efforts should now focus on effective ways to clean polluted areas.
- Mexican indigenous groups are fundamentally different from Canadian and American ones. In many cases, they are not the victims of outside contamination, but are causing environmental degradation on their own. They simply need help with soil and water conservation.
- Canada, Mexico, and the United States are all very different, as are their respective indigenous groups, but the world is becoming increasingly interconnected. The only real way to achieve sustainability is through the integration of academics, businesses, governments, and indigenous groups from all three nations. We need to provide ecological training and increase social responsibility.

Rob Rosenfeld, Director, Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council
Jon Waterhouse, S'Klallam Tribe, Alaska

The speakers described the Yukon River success story. The biggest indigenous treaty in history, it culminated in a 1997 agreement by 66 indigenous governments to keep the watershed clean. More governments are considering signing on, and several non-indigenous organizations have signed a side treaty. The project represents the collaboration of a wide array of groups, demonstrating the power of a collective unified voice.

There are a number of individual programs associated with the watershed, including water quality science research, contaminant mapping, youth education, solid waste reduction and renewal, contaminant removal, brownfield public records, financial management training, renewable energy, and youth internship and job training.

Wrap-up by Merrell-Ann Phare, JPAC member, and Irene Henriques, JPAC Chair

All the projects discussed at the meeting were conceived and implemented without the help of the CEC, but the CEC would like to become much more involved in indigenous environmental issues, now and in the future. The new relationship should be permanent, active, and pervasive, reflecting a spirit of collaboration and partnership.

The CEC isn't just about writing reports; fundamentally, it is about making a difference in people's lives, as with initiatives related to environmental health in indigenous communities. The conference has clearly shown that including the indigenous perspective or even allowing indigenous leaders to drive the decision-making process tends to create a more cooperative, inclusive, and effective solution. Not only does this result in more informed decisions but also the final outcome more closely reflects the affected community's values.

Ms. Phare also stressed again the link between environmental contaminants and children's health, a connection that was particularly pronounced in indigenous communities. We should also not be afraid to challenge the premise that dangerous chemicals will continue to play a necessary role in our lives. Ms. Henriques described the conference as a forum for people to come together and share a common vision. She recognized that some people had articulated a distrust of the government and suggested that perhaps the CEC could serve as a mediator for communication and cooperation.

26 SEPTEMBER 2007

Welcome and Opening Remarks by Irene Henriques, JPAC Chair

Ms. Henriques explained that today's meeting would be an opportunity to share success stories and witness an open-agenda, round-table discussion. She added that Daniel Christmas, Senior Advisor of the Membertou Band Council had graciously accepted to be the facilitator for this event and then invited Elder Carl Byrd to say the opening prayer.

Amy Nahwegabow, Research and Policy Analyst, Assembly of First Nations

Ms. Nahwegabow gave a speech on networking. She defined it as the process of building linkages and partnerships for the purpose of sharing information, generating ideas, and creating opportunities. She identified useful tools like networking websites, as well as barriers to communication like geographical distance, language difficulties, or lack of Internet access.

Laurie Chan, BC Leadership Chair in Aboriginal Environmental Health

Networking is essential in the scientific community because it allows specialized scientists to share information. The health and environmental issues related to contamination are so diverse that a single expert could never answer all questions related to them, so we need to create a collective pool of knowledge that can effectively address these interdisciplinary problems.

Mr. Chan explained that the academic community's focus on short-term research projects with immediate results hampers experts' ability to do localized research and build relationships with communities. These relationships are mutually beneficial because the academics can improve their research by incorporating traditional knowledge, and they can then use their results to benefit the community. Therefore, we need to restructure the academic timeframe to allow these partnerships to develop.

Contamination makes individual people sick, but it also hurts communities in other ways. Indigenous groups are trying to bring back their traditional lifestyle and reconnect with the land, but that is difficult to do when the land and water and creatures living there have become toxic. Networking is important because indigenous populations can learn from each other and share information with the scientific community.

National and international networks are very valuable, but we must cope with the issues of language. Many groups use different languages or even just different terms to describe the same thing, so we must find a common language. This can only be achieved by bringing the diverse groups together. Mr. Chan advocates centralization for the arena of indigenous environmental health.

His plan for the future is to set up a permanent steering committee with a website and a phone number so that people can get important information in an easily accessible format. He is also helping to coordinate a forum for researchers in relevant fields to discuss the future of environmental contamination. In preparation for this forum, five “state of knowledge” documents are being prepared on the topics of food safety, safe drinking water, indoor air quality, housing issues, and methods of knowledge exchange.

Merrell-Ann Phare, Executive Director, Center for Indigenous Environmental Research; JPAC member

Technological advancements have made networking much easier, but technology has become a major barrier to communication for those who lack equipment like computers with Internet access. There are many different kinds of networks, however, so there are ways to work around the technology deficit. Any network should have established expectations in terms of the frequency, character, and method of communication, but the exact infrastructure will vary depending on the number of people involved.

Networking is a means to an end, so it is important to keep the ultimate goal in mind. Ms. Phare stressed the importance of translation tools to facilitate communication between different groups, both online and in person, and then discussed four major types of networking technology: web forums, webcast, listserv, and radio. For groups with limited technology, simple methods like letters and radio broadcasts can be very effective.

Shaunna Morgan, Former Pathfinder, Aboriginal and Northern Community Action Program

Ms. Morgan discussed a joint program between Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Natural Resources Canada that created a network among eleven national and regional indigenous organizations in Canada. It required a lot of capacity building and a large financial investment, but improving technology will reduce the need for expensive transportation in future endeavors.

Rosa María Armendariz, President, Confederación Nacional Campesina de Indígenas y Productores Rurales

Ms. Armendariz talked about the long-standing ejido system in Mexico. These organizations used to suffer from a lack of information, and even now that relevant data are readily available, they are having trouble accessing them because of technological barriers. Acquiring a computer would not be too difficult, but many rural people don't have the requisite skills to find or understand the relevant information on environmental sustainability and public health.

Furthermore, companies or governments often encroach on indigenous jurisdictions because the indigenous communities aren't aware of their own rights or are unable to enforce them, so many groups require assistance in this regard as well. Meetings and conferences are an effective way to reach these people, but language difficulties and the cost of transportation can still provide barriers. The CEC should continue working on this problem, finding ways to bring indigenous groups together.

Question and answer period

Important concerns raised:

- The government tries to protect natural areas and the indigenous communities that live there, but they never consult the people themselves, so their policies are often misguided.
- One participant suggested the creation of a trilateral indigenous council that could provide the CEC with advice on the indigenous perspective.
- Governments often prevent indigenous communities from starting their own commercial enterprises, which prevents them from achieving any measure of financial independence.
- Part of the problem is that indigenous people lack a strong sense of identity, which prevents them from taking strong action against companies or governments. Perhaps the CEC could help sponsor a promotional campaign to create a sense of unity and solidarity in the indigenous community.
- Traditional knowledge has existed in indigenous communities for thousands of years. Sharing it can help research efforts that will eventually benefit the community, but there is the fear that it could be co-opted by western scientists and businessmen, who would use ancient indigenous practices to make money rather than to benefit the community. To prevent this, networks should have a policing system that builds trust and prevents outsiders from stealing information from indigenous communities.
- Funding is a perennial issue, particularly in terms of government sources. Networking can allow communities to discover nongovernmental sources of funding, including devoted individuals or organizations who are willing to donate time and money.
- Mexico lags far behind the United States and Canada in terms of access to technology, so any trilateral efforts will have to address this disparity.

The JPAC Chair thanked the public, the keynote speakers, the CEC staff, and the interpreters, and adjourned the session.

Engaging Indigenous Communities in the Work of the CEC:
Regular Session of the Joint Public Advisory Committee 07-03



Tuesday, 25 September 2007

NORTH AMERICAN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, POLLUTANTS AND HEALTH: SHARING EXPERIENCES, FROM PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION TO RESOLUTION

Facilitator: Stuart Wuttke
Director, Environmental Stewardship
Assembly of First Nations

8:00–8:45 **REGISTRATION OF PARTICIPANTS** (*Breakfast provided*)

Crystal ballroom

8:45–8:50 **OPENING PRAYER**
Carl Bird, Elder, Peguis First Nation, Manitoba

8:50–9:10 **OPENING REMARKS**
Irene Henriques – JPAC Chair

9:10–10:00 **THE CEC'S POLLUTANT RELEASE AND TRANSFER REGISTER (PRTR) PROJECT**
Orlando Cabrera
Program Manager, PRTR Project/Air Quality Program, CEC

SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS (SMOC) PROGRAM
Orlando Cabrera and Patricia Hoes, Representative of the SMOC Working Group, CEC

- The CEC's North American activities relating to pollutants and health: a step toward addressing concerns about the potential impacts of pollutants in indigenous communities

10:00–10:30 **MEXICO PRESENTATION:** Experience in the comprehensive program of a microbasin. Case study: The swamp, San Felipe del Progreso, state of Mexico

Mindahi Bastida
President, Mexican Council for Sustainable Development, and
Coordinator, Otomi Regional Council for Alto Lerma

10:30–10:45 ***Break***

10:45–11:15 TRIBAL LIFELINE PROJECT (ALASKA EFFORTS AND UPDATE ON CANADA, MEXICO PROJECTS)

Rosemary Hall
Environmental Scientist
US EPA, Office of Prevention, Pesticides, Toxic Substances (OPPTS)

Annie Chaisson
The Lifeline Group

Roy Kwiatkowski
Director, Environmental Research Division, First Nations and Inuit Health, Health Canada

11:15–11:45 WALPOLE ISLAND FIRST NATION (ONTARIO) –POLLUTANTS MANAGEMENT

Dean Jacobs
Director, Natural Heritage Center,
Walpole Island First Nation

11:45–12:15 US EXPERIENCE

US indigenous speaker TBC

12:15–13:30 Lunch [provided] –Room TBC

Address by Keynote Speaker (Naturalized Knowledge Systems):

Henry Lickers
Director, Environmental Division
Mohawk Council

13:30–14:10 PRESENTATION OF TWO CEC CASE STUDIES: USE AND AWARENESS OF PRTRs IN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN NORTH AMERICAN BORDER REGIONS

- CANADA-US BORDER REGION STUDY
Ronald Plain
Founder, Aamjiwnaang Environment Committee
- US-MEXICO BORDER REGION STUDY
Paula Stigler
Formerly Air Quality Specialist, Pala Band
Hiram Sarabia
Environmental Scientist, University of California at San Diego,
Superfund Basic Research Program

14:10–14:30 DEMO OF *TAKING STOCK ONLINE* AND NATIONAL PRTR DATABASES (Q & A SESSION)

CEC PRTR Project Unit

14:30–15:30 OPEN DISCUSSION ON POLLUTANTS AND HEALTH

Facilitator:

Henry Lickers
Director, Environmental Division
Mohawk Council

15:30–15:45 Break

15:45–16:45 YUKON RIVER SUCCESS STORY (UNITED STATES)

Jon Waterhouse, S'Klallam Tribe, Alaska

Rob Rosenfeld
Director, Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council

16:45–17:00 WRAP-UP

Merrell-Ann Phare
Executive Director for the Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources
JPAC member for Canada

CLOSING PRAYER

Carl Bird, Elder, Peguis First Nation, Manitoba

Concert Hall room

18:00 NETWORKING EVENT [dinner provided]

Informal evening to facilitate mingling and exchange of views

Presentation about the Canadian Aboriginal Health Network:

Laurie Chan
University of Northern British Columbia,
BC Leadership Chair in Aboriginal Environmental Health, and
founding member, Centre for Indigenous Peoples' Nutrition and Environment

Wednesday, 26 September 2007

SUCCESS STORIES, NETWORKING “HOW-TO,” AND OPEN AGENDA DISCUSSION

Crystal ballroom

8:45–9:00 OPENING PRAYER

Carl Bird, Elder, Peguis First Nation, Manitoba

9:00–10:30 NETWORKING PANEL (A NETWORKING “HOW-TO”)

Facilitator:

Amy Nahwegabow
Research and Policy Analyst
Assembly of First Nations

Panelists:

Laurie Chan (Canada)
Merrell-Ann Phare (Canada)
US indigenous network representative (TBC)
Shaunna Morgan, (Canada)
Mexican indigenous network representative (TBC)

10:30 –10:45 Break

10:45–12:45 SUCCESS STORIES FROM NORTH AMERICAN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

- RENEWABLE ENERGY SUCCESS STORY (CANADA)
Trevor Jones
Hupacasath First Nation (BC)
- SUCCESS STORY (MEXICO)
TBC

12:45–14:00 Lunch [provided]

14:00–16:45 OPEN AGENDA ROUND TABLE (any environmental issue of concern to indigenous communities)

Facilitator:

Dan Christmas, Senior Advisor
Membertou Band Council

14:00–15:30 Floor open for indigenous participants to speak

15:45–16:45 Floor open to all participants

16:45–17:00 JPAC WRAP-UP

Irene Henriques, JPAC Chair

CLOSING PRAYER

Carl Bird, Elder, Peguis First Nation, Manitoba



Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) of North America

North American Indigenous Communities Renewable Energy Forum

Engaging Indigenous Communities in the Work of the CEC:
Regular Session of the Joint Public Advisory Committee 07-03

Winnipeg, Manitoba

23-26 September 2007

Participants list

Abram, Joel

Councilor
Oneida Nation of the Thames
Canada
joel.abram@oneida.on.ca

Alexis, Rosaleen June

Special Projects Manager
Alexis Nakota Sioux Nation
Canada
sweeda@telus.net

Alvarez Castillo, Alberto

Profesor - Investigador
Instituto Tecnológico de
Zacatepec
México
nuabli@hotmail.com

Angulo Corral, César

Editor
Revista Teorema Ambiental
México
ambiental@3wmexico.com

Armendariz Muñoz, Rosa Maria

Secretaria General
Confederación Nacional
Campesina de Indigenas y
Productores Rurales A.C.
México
cncinpro_ac@yahoo.com.mx

Arriola Sánchez, Jeannette

Maytee
Presidenta Fundadora Honoraria
Patronato Pro Zona Mazahua A.C.
México
jeannettearriola@yahoo.com.mx

Badcock, Dan

Development Associate Canada
Sky Power Corp.
Canada
dan.badcock@skypower.com

Bastida Muñoz, Mindahi

Crescencio
Presidente
Consejo Mexicano para el
Desarrollo Sustentable
México
mindahib@yahoo.com.mx

Bird, Carl

Traditional Healing Coordinator
Peguis Health Services
Canada
mbird@mts.net aniiganii@cier.ca

Brevé, Daniel

Assistant Coordinator
Commission for Environmental
Cooperation
Canada
dbreve@cec.org

Cabrera, Orlando

Program Manager, Air Quality and
PRTR
Commission for Environmental
Cooperation
Canada
ocabrera@cec.org

Carpentier, Chantal Line

Senior Program Manager,
Environment, Economy and Trade
Program
Commission for Environmental
Cooperation
Canada
clcarpentier@cec.org

Carrillo, Esther María

Assistant to the Environment,
Economy and Trade Program
Commission for Environmental
Cooperation
Canada
emcarrillo@cec.org

Ceseña, Javier

Presidente
Instituto de Culturas Nativas de
Baja California A.C.
México
comunidades@adesu.org

Chaisson, Anne Marie

MPH, RD
The Life Line Group
United States
amchaisson@thelifelinegroup.org

Chan, Laurie

Professor
University of Northern British
Columbia
Canada
lchan@unbc.ca

Cherewyk, Katharine
Research Associate
Centre for Indigenous
Environmental Resources
Canada
kcherewyk@cier.ca

Chiblow, Susan
Environment Coordinator
Chiefs of Ontario
Canada
sue@coo.org

Christmas, Daniel
Senior Advisor
Membertou Band Council
Canada
danchristmas@membertou.ca

Clarey, Patricia
JPAC Member
Health Net of California
United States
patricia.t.clarey@healthnet.com

Cornelius, Lois
Oneida Nation of the Thames
Canada
lois.cornelius@oneida.on.ca

Correa, Sylvia
CEC Team Leader
U.S. EPA
United States
correa.sylvia@epa.gov

Correa Sandoval, Adriana Nelly
JPAC Member
Centro de Calidad Ambiental -
ITESM Campus Monterrey
México
ancs@itesm.mx

Courtney, David
Senior Manager Project
Development
Eolectric
Canada
david.courtney@eolectric.com

Craig, Yancy
Policy Analyst
Environment Canada
Canada
yancy.craig@ec.gc.ca

Cuero, Tim
Commissioner
Campo EPA Board of
Commissioners
United States
lgover@campo-nsn.gov

Cullen, Bruce
Small Energy Group
Canada
bruce@smallenergygroup.com

De la Cruz Romero, Isidro
Comisariado de Bienes Comunales
Comunidad Indígena Potrero de la
Palmita
México
ruthpinedo7@hotmail.com

Desai, Dinkerrai
JPAC Member
U. S. Army Material Command
United States
dinkerrai.desai@mail1.monmouth.army
.mil

Dickey, Daniel
Chargé de projets - Energie et
changements climatiques
Institut de développement durable des
Premières Nations du Québec et du
Labrador
Canada
ddickey@iddpnql.ca

Doxtator, Carl
Councilor
Oneida Nation of the Thames
Canada
carl.doxtater@oneida.on.ca

Dépôt, Jean Guy
JPAC Member
l'Association des propriétaires
riverains du Lac Bowker
Canada
lacbowker@cooptel.qc.ca

Díaz Barriga, Fernando
Jefe del Departamento de
Toxicología Ambiental
Facultad de Medicina -
Universidad Autónoma de San
Luis Potosí
México
fdia@uaslp.mx

Etcheverry, José
Research and Policy Analyst
Canadian Renewable Energy
Alliance
Canada
jose@davidsuzuki.org

Fernández, José Carlos
Program Manager, Environment,
Economy and Trade Program
Commission for Environmental
Cooperation
Canada
jcfernandez@cec.org

Fox, Michael
Resource Sectoral Specialist
Nishnawbe Aski Development
Fund
Canada
mfox@nadf.org

Gardner, Jane
JPAC Member
Remediation Programs -
Corporate Environmental
Programs - General Electric
Company
United States
Jane.gardner@corporate.ge.com

Getty, Norville
Policy Advisor
Union of New Brunswick
Indians
Canada
norville@unbi.org

Glena, Michelle
Environment and Natural
Resources Technologist
Ontario First Nations Technical
Services Corporation
Canada
mglena@tbay-ofntsc.org

González Moncada, Horacio
Director de Proyecto
Terra Peninsular
México
director@adesu.org

González Aguilar, Victor
Consejal
Ayuntamiento de Huajicori
México
ruthpinedo7@hotmail.com

González Mendoza, Felisa
Representante
Comisión Nacional para el
desarrollo de los Pueblos
Indígenas
México
monica.martinez@cdi.gob.mx

**González Viadas, Jorge
Eduardo**
Director
Planeta Azul
México
eduardoviadas@yahoo.com.mx

Goodwill, Ken
Elder
Canada
k.goodwill@sasktel.net

Gover, Lisa
Government Advisory Committee
U.S. EPA
United States
lgover@campo-nsn.gov

Guay, Stephane
Responsable du développement
Hydro Innu Inc.
Canada
hydro.innu@cgocable.ca

Hall, Rosemary
Environmental Scientist
U. S. EPA
United States
hall.rosemary@epa.gov

Henderson, Christopher
President
Lumor Energy
Canada
chenderson@delphi.ca

Henkel Reyes, Ricardo
Presidente
Comisión de Desarrollo
Tecnológico y Sustentable - Consejo
Coordinador Empresarial
Mexiquense, A.C.
México
ricardohenkel@gmail.com

Henriques, Irene
JPAC Chair for 2007
York University
Canada
ihenriqu@schulich.yorku.ca

Hnatiuk, Stan
Manager
Health Canada - Safe Environment
Canada
stan_hnatiuk@hc-sc.gc.ca

Hotain, Melissa
Environment Policy Analyst
Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs
México
mhotain@manitoba.chiefs.com

Jacobs, Lynn
Environmental Advisor
Kahnawake Environment Protection
Office
Canada
lynn.jacobs@mck.ca

Jacobs, Dean
Director
Walpole Island First Nation
Heritage Centre
Canada
dean.jacobs@wifn.org

Jones, Trevor
CEO
Tiickin Power Corporation / Upnit
Power Corporation
Canada
trevor@hupacasath.ca

Jorgensen, Carol
Director
U.S. EPA - AIEO
United States
jorgenses.carol@epa.gov

Kuklinski, Teresa
Environment Scientist
U.S. EPA
United States
kuklinski.teresa@epa.gov

Kwiatkowski, Roy
Director
Health Canada
Canada
roy_kwiatkowski@hc-sc.gc.ca

Lee, Damien
Executive Director
Anishinabek of the Gitchi Gami
Canada
ecostewards.fwfn@gmail.com

Legault Rankin, Sylvain
Directeur général
Istitut de développement durable
des Premières Nations du Québec
et du Labrador
Canada
slegaultrankin@iddpnql.ca

Lester, David
Executive Director
Council of Energy Resource
Tribes
United States
adlester@certreearth.com

Lickers, Henry
Director Dept of the Environment
Mohawk Council of Akwesasne
Canada
hlickers@akwesasne.ca

Lloyd, Evan
Director of Programs
Commission for Environmental
Cooperation
Canada
elloyd@cec.org

**Marceleño Flores, Susana
Maria Lorena**
Presidente
Consejo Consultivo Para el
Desarrollo Sustentable - Región
Centro Occidente
México
smarcel@nayar.uan.mx

Marquez, Rafael
JPAC Member
Texas Commission on
Environmental Quality
United States
rmarquezap@aol.com

Martínez, Monica
Comisión Nacional para el
desarrollo de los Pueblos
Indígenas
México
monica.martinez@cdi.gob.mx

McDonald, Patricia
JPAC Member
United States
pattyamcdonald@earthlink.net

**Mendoza González, Angel
Margarito**
Coordinador General
Asociación Nacional de
Productores Organicos y de
Apoyo A.C.
México
nicanmx@yahoo.com

Merasty, Robert
Aboriginal Business Coordinator
Saskatchewan Research Council
Canada
merasty@src.sk.ca

Metallic, Victoria
Environmental Technologist
Gaspé Gewaq Migmaq Resource
Council
Canada
vmetallic@migmaq.resource.org

Montero Fuentes, Porfirio
Presidente
Federación Estatal de Proprietarios
Rurales de Oaxaca A.C.
México
feproax@hotmail.com

Moorhouse, Yvonne
Inuit Circumpolar Council - Canada
Canada
ymoorhouse@inuitcircumpolar.com

Morgan, Shaunna
Senior Manager
Centre for Indigenous
Environmental Resources
Canada
smorgan@cier.ca

Morin, Jocelyne
JPAC Assistant
Commission for Environmental
Cooperation
Canada
jmorin@cec.org

Moss-Davies, Pitseolalaq
Research Coordinator
Inuit Circumpolar Council - Canada
Canada
pmoss-
davies@inuitcircumpolar.com

Mustus, Howard
Consultation Liaison
Alexis Isgate Makoce Assoc.
Canada
howardmustusjr@hotmail.com

Muñoz Sevilla, Norma Patricia
Investigador
Instituto Politécnico Nacional
México
nmunozs@ipn.mx

Nahwegahbow, Amy
Policy Analyst / Researcher
Assembly of First Nations
Canada
anahwegahbow@afn.ca

Niedda, Teresa
Director
Famworker Health and Safety
Institute
United States
fhsinj@aol.com

Noriega de Rivadeneyra, Pilar
Profesora de Cátedra
ITESM
México
noriega@itesm.mx

Ooi, Maria
Health Canada Liaison
Health Canada
United States
jperrault@starpower.net

Orozco, Marcela
JPAC Liaison Officer
Commission for Environmental
Cooperation
Canada
moroazco@cec.org

Ouellette, Gene
Business Development
Coordinator
Stantec
Canada
gene.ouellette@stantec.com

Pakulak, Ed
Development Associate for
Western Canada
Sky Power Corp.
Canada
ed.pakilak@skypower.com

Phare, Merrell-Ann
JPAC Member
Centre for Indigenous
Environmental Ressources
Canada
maphare@cier.ca

Picard, Raphael
Chef
Conseil des Innus Pessamit
Canada
bureauapolitique@pessamit.ca

Pinedo de Anda, Ruth
Socio Fundador
Kinto Sol A.C.
México
ruthpinedo7@hotmail.com

Plain, Ronald
Environmental Defence
Canada
rplain@environmentaldefence.ca

Porter, Walter
Mythologist
Tlinkimo
United States
wmporster@otz.net

Reid, Paula
Environmental Analyst
Innu Nation
Canada
preid@innu.ca

Rivas Vega, José Angel
Enlace con Grupos Etnicos
Grupo de Trabajo de Energía
Renovable
México
changel_16@hotmail.com

Rivera Sánchez, Rosalio
Comunero
Comunidad Indígena de San
Andres Cohamiata
México
ruthpinedo7@hotmail.com

Robson, Marla Jean
Research Associate
Centre for Indigenous
Environmental Ressources
Canada
mrobson@cier.ca

Rocha Herrera, Oralia Sylvia
Presidenta y Fundadora
Mundial Ambientalista Educativa
A.C.
México
omaeac@yahoo.com.mx

Rocke, Catherine
Program Director
Aboriginal Focus Programs
Canada
crocke@cc.umanitoba.ca

Rosenfeld, Robert
Director
Yukon River Inter-Tribal
Watershed Council
United States
robrosej@xyz.net

Ross, A. Jeff
Director of Operations
Oneida Nation of the Thames
Canada
lois.cornelius@oneida.on.ca

Rust, Christa
Project Officer
International Institute for
Sustainable Development
Canada
crust@iisd.ca

Sandoval, Carlos
JPAC Member
Consejo Nacional de Industriales
Ecologistas
México
ecologia@conieco.com.mx

Sarabia, Hiram
Environmental Scientist
University of California, San Diego
United States
hsarabia@ucsd.edu

Schroth, Eveline
Health Canada
Canada
eveline_schroth@hc-sc.gc.ca

Sepúlveda Valle, Héctor Javier
JPAC Member
Fábrica de Jabón "La Corona"
México
hsepulveda@fjcorona.com.mx

Spears, Patrick Neil
President
Intertribal Council on Utility Policy
United States
patspears25@gmail.com

Stigler, Paula
Tribal Liaison and Environment
Program Manager
The San Diego Foundation
United States
paula.stigler@gmail.com

Sumida, Steven
Deputy Director
Alaska-Tribal Council
United States
aitc@aitc.org deputy@aitc.org

Sunday, Vaughn
Director, Dept. of Economic
Development
Mohawk Council of Akwesasne
Canada
vsunday@akwesasne.ca

Sánchez Jiménez, Juan
Presidente
Consejo Consultivo de la
Comisión Nacional para el
Desarrollo de los Pueblos
Indígenas
México
lumalmaya@hotmail.com

Tafoya Guerrero, Consuelo
Directora General
Patronato Pro Zona Mazahua A.C.
México
consuelotafoya@yahoo.com.mx

Tenning, Bernadette
Fish Biologist
Federation of Saskatchewan
Indian Nations
Canada
tenning@sasktel.net

Troche, Luis
U.S. GSC Team
U.S. EPA - Office of International
Affairs
United States
troche.luis@epa.gov

Van Vliet, Daniel
Manager, Energy Projects and
Off-Ground Communities
Initiative
Indian and Northern Affairs
Canada
Canada
vanlietd@inac.gc.ca

Veilleux, Larry E.
Corporate Services
Golden Associates Ltd.
Canada
lveilleux@golden.com

Waterhouse, Jon
Assistant Director
Yukon River Inter-Tribal
Watershede Council
United States
jwaterhouse@ytitwc.com

Wong, Kimlee
Project Coordinator
The Social Planning Council of
Winnipeg - The Children's
Environmental Health Project
Canada
kimleew@shaw.ca

Wuttke, Stuart
Acting Director, Env.
Stewardship Unit
Assembly of First Nations
Canada
stuartw@afn.ca

Xuereb, Steven
Project Developer
Airtricity Canada Ltd.
Canada
steven.xuereb@airtricity.com

**Regular Session of the Joint Public Advisory Committee 07-03
Engaging Indigenous Communities in the Work of the CEC
25–26 September 2007**

Links to access the panel presentations

“*Sound Management of Chemicals (SMOC) Program*” by Orlando Cabrera and Patricia Hoes, Representative of the SMOC Working Group, CEC

<http://www.cec.org/files/pdf/ABOUTUS/PatriciaHoes-SMOC-JPACSept25-07.pdf>

“*Tribal Lifeline Project (Alaska efforts and Update on Canada, Mexico Projects)*” by Rosemary Hall, Environmental Scientist, USEPA, Office of Prevention, Pesticides, Toxic Substances (OPPTS) and Annie Chaisson, The Lifeline Group

http://www.cec.org/files/pdf/ABOUTUS/RHall_JPACpresentation_Sept07.pdf

http://www.cec.org/files/pdf/ABOUTUS/JPACSept24AChaisson_en.pdf

“*US-Mexico Border Region Study*” by Paula Stigler, formerly Air Quality Specialist, Pala Band and Hiram Sarabia, Environmental Scientist, University of California at San Diego, Superfund Basic Research Program

http://www.cec.org/files/pdf/ABOUTUS/PRTR_Winnipeg.pdf

“*Yukon River Success Story (United States)*” by Rob Rosenfeld, Director, Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council

<http://www.cec.org/files/pdf/ABOUTUS/YRITWC-Winnipeg.pdf>

“*Renewable Energy Success Story (Canada)*” by Trevor Jones, Hupacasath First Nation (BC)

<http://www.cec.org/files/pdf/ABOUTUS/nrg%20conference.pdf>

“*Lumal Maya*” Success Story (Mexico)- Red de Conservación, Desarrollo y autonomía de los Pueblos Indígenas

<http://www.cec.org/files/pdf/ABOUTUS/presenta-lumal-canada.pdf>