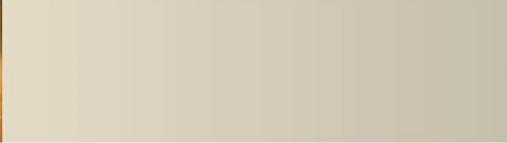




IDDPNQL
INSTITUT DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE DES
PREMIÈRES NATIONS DU QUÉBEC ET DU LABRADOR



WORKSHOP ON THE PARTICIPATION OF FIRST NATIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PAN-CANADIAN FRAMEWORK ON CLEAN GROWTH AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Minutes of the workshop on September 21, 2016



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INTRODUCTION

The First Nations of Quebec and Labrador Sustainable Development Institute (FNQLSDI), in collaboration with Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), organized a workshop on the participation of the First Nations of Quebec in the fight against climate change. The objective of the workshop was to foster First Nations participation in the development of the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change to ensure that the framework is well adapted to their realities.

On September 21, 2016 in Montreal, the workshop welcomed more than 30 participants including chiefs, councillors, band council employees and members of community-based organizations. The list of participants is presented in appendix 1. During the workshop, participants were given the opportunity to comment on the measures that should be implemented in order to:

- Adapt to the impacts of climate change and support affected Aboriginal communities;
- Stimulate the economy and create jobs while reducing greenhouse gas emissions;
- Promote innovation and new technologies as part of the emission reduction measures;
- Consider the priorities of the Aboriginal communities in Quebec in relation to the investments that should be made in the areas of green infrastructures as well as in the development of renewable energies and clean technologies.

It is important to note here that the workshop did not constitute a consultation and that the opinions presented below are the sole responsibility of the workshop's participants. The issues, considerations and recommendations in this document are subject to reservations regarding the rights and interests of First Nations and therefore cannot be detrimental to any of their positions, claims, actions or negotiations.

COURSE OF THE WORKSHOP

The workshop consisted of a series of presentations, summarized below, followed by round table discussions with First Nations experts. The topics discussed during the round tables were related to First Nations experiences, their work already accomplished and their ideas on what Canada should do to ensure sustainable growth and address climate change. The agenda of the workshop is detailed in appendix 2. All three presentations are available on the FNQLSDI's website under the "Events" tab.

PRESENTATION BY MARIE-CHRISTINE TREMBLAY (ECCC)

The first presentation focused on Canada's approach to climate change, particularly the Pan-Canadian Framework. She provided a context for the workshop by presenting it as a way to open dialogue between First Nations and the department. Ms. Tremblay emphasized several aspects of the Framework, including the importance of First Nations participation as highlighted in the first paragraph of the Vancouver Declaration on Clean Growth and Climate Change, as well as the importance of considering traditional knowledge in the current reflection. She emphasized the participation of Aboriginal representatives at COP 21 in Paris and the fact that they had been invited to join the Canadian delegation for COP 22 in Marrakech. Finally, she insisted on the fact that First Nations are full partners and that respect for rights, including rights under the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, is a basic principle of the discussion in process.

The participants made many observations and suggested possible solutions in relation to the presentation. The table below presents the key elements of the discussion.

ISSUE	OBSERVATION OR SUGGESTION
FUNDING PROGRAMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Funding periods that are too short, need for funding for long-term projects or activities- Lack of consultation with First Nations in the development of programs for First Nations- Funding limited to adaptation to climate change and a lack of financial support for actions focused on mitigation- Lack of coordination to finance actions between ministries (ECCC and INAC)
LAND CONSERVATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Need to recognize the actions of First Nations in the area of land conservation (forest carbon sequestration)
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Integrate organizations focused on civil society, seniors and women into the climate-based reflection- Seek information from the communities and consider their knowledge (not only as part of consultation processes)- Need for more public participation activities targeting the regional or local levels (avoid passing only through the national level)
CLIMATE GOVERNANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Complexity of the federal governance in terms of climate change (e.g.: ECCC versus INAC), which makes First Nations participation more complex

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The First Nations' holistic approach to the land goes beyond the boundaries of the Pan-Canadian Framework and the national/provincial issues
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PRESENTATION BY JOSÉE MICHAUD (MDDELCC)

The presentation focused on the approach and actions of the province of Quebec relating to climate change, as outlined in the 2013-2020 adaptation strategy and action plan. The main elements of Quebec’s approach are focused on the reduction of greenhouse gases at the source, inter alia through the carbon market, financing for industry and companies, the electrification of transport and a concentration of actions in urban areas.

The participants made several observations and suggested possible solutions in relation to the presentation. The table below presents the key elements of the discussion.

ISSUE	OBSERVATION OR SUGGESTION
LAND CONSERVATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop programs to provide offset credits to First Nations that protect the forests on their territory
FUNDING PROGRAMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First Nations funding only related to adaptation planning and disaster prevention, while there is nothing for mitigation actions or for the implementation of adaptation actions - Need to provide financial support for communities that are not connected to Hydro-Quebec's network (e.g.: Kitcisakik, Opitciwan, etc.)
CLIMATE GOVERNANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First Nations were not consulted during the development of the provincial approach

PRESENTATION BY CATHERINE BÉLAND (FNQLSDI)

The presentation focused on the impacts of climate change on First Nations, as well as on their leadership relating to climate change adaptation and response. The presentation included numerous examples to facilitate the transfer of knowledge between communities and lay the groundwork for the afternoon discussions.

DISCUSSION WORKSHOPS

In the afternoon, the participants were invited to form four focus groups in order to address the following themes:

- Adaptation and resilience to climate change;
- The reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions;
- Green technologies and innovation;
- Green infrastructures.

Each group had 15 to 20 minutes to discuss each of the themes and actions that they would like to see implemented. To help the groups in their discussions, the themes were defined beforehand and questions to facilitate the discussion had been prepared (appendix 3). The groups took turns discussing each of the themes, which made it possible to expand the reflections and ensure that all the groups could benefit from the ideas raised by the other participants. These discussion relays took place in succession to ensure that all groups could cover all four themes.

Finally, the participants took part in a collective prioritization exercise in the form of a "Dotmocracy" activity. Each participant received a dozen stickers that they could stick to the actions of their choice among all the themes combined. A participant could choose multiple actions and place the desired number of stickers on them, or place all their stickers on a single action. This activity made it possible to identify the actions to be prioritized for each of the four themes addressed during the discussion. The results are presented in the next section.

IDENTIFIED ELEMENTS AND PRIORITY ACTIONS

This section presents all the actions identified by the participants during the workshop. They are grouped according to the four main themes and are ranked in descending order of priority according to the number of votes received during the prioritization activity. Some key elements and actions identified as priorities by the participants are also detailed.

THEME 1: ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE

The theme of adaptation and resilience to climate change includes the action that received the highest overall number of votes. This action consists of providing long-term financial support to ensure the participation of First Nations in the development and implementation of climate change adaptation programs. The First Nations are already noticing the effects of climate change on their territories and recognize that these impacts could aggravate the impacts that are already being experienced through human activity (cumulative effects). Adaptation to these changes is a long-term process and the participants want to see longer-term funding programs.

A recurring point in the workshop was the desire of First Nations to be involved in the development of the programs that are intended for them. This would allow for the development of programs that are consistent with the current needs and challenges of the communities. Generally-speaking, the First Nations are consulted for the implementation of programs and are provided with short deadlines to

express their opinions in writing. They therefore want to see a consultation process that is more dialogue-oriented while seeking input from First Nations upstream of implementation.

Another key action on this theme is the integration of traditional knowledge into decision-making. First Nations have intimate knowledge of the ecosystems, how they function and their characteristic ecological interactions. Contrarily to scientific knowledge, traditional knowledge is based on a holistic view of man and his environment, and builds on the experiences and observations of previous generations. The integration of this knowledge takes place through the participation of the holders of the traditional knowledge, while respecting the customs associated with its transmission.

However, it was pointed out that the holistic approach of First Nations often goes beyond the limits imposed by the division of powers in Canada. For example, the forestry sector is not considered within the Pan-Canadian Framework on Climate Change, as this is a provincial jurisdiction. Participants wanted to see better cooperation between governments and ministries to create complementary and holistic programs.

The protection of the land and the paradigm shift in the use of resources are two other key elements that were raised during the discussions on adaptation and resilience. For First Nations, the land is life and First Nations belong to it. They do not see it as an asset to be used to maximize profits, but rather as a place to live. In this sense, they have the responsibility to act as guardians of the land. They therefore wish to be regarded as the first order of government with regard to its management.

All other actions identified in this theme are presented in the following table.

VOTES	ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN
17	Provide long-term financial support to ensure First Nations participation in the development and implementation of climate change adaptation programs.
8	Integrate traditional knowledge and observations of First Nations into government decision-making.
7	Protect the land. Paradigm change: the land is not a good. If First Nations lose their land, they lose everything.
7	Change the paradigms on resource and land use. It would be important to recognize First Nations as the first order of government.
6	Develop land use and management plans as well as land use agreements.
5	Provide support from both levels of government for funding, training and technical support.
2	Set up infrastructures that are adapted to the needs of species on the land to facilitate their adaptation and prepare them to withstand the effects of climate change (e.g. erosion, relocation, etc.).
2	Adapt traditional knowledge and Aboriginal culture, particularly due to the displacement of species and the inability to maintain the practice of traditional activities because of the effects of climate change.

1	Reclaim culture due to the impacts of climate change and modernization (technologies, lifestyle, etc.) on knowledge, culture and traditional activities.
0	Improve knowledge regarding the impacts of climate change on land use and access and on the movements of species (e.g. baseline studies on the impacts of climate change on communities and their environment (wildlife, climate, flora, etc.)).
0	Build homes that can withstand the impacts of climate change while being more efficient in terms of energy use.
0	Make decisions based on the actual needs of First Nations.
0	Develop emergency preparedness plans.
0	Find solutions to combat invasive species and emerging diseases and foster improved sharing of information between the authorities in charge (i.e. invasive species know no borders).
0	Recognize the accelerated impacts of climate change and cumulative effects.
0	Seek balance between the needs of governments to have access to scientific data and traditional knowledge (oral tradition). Ensure better sharing of existing information.
0	Encourage collaboration between traditional ecological knowledge and science rather than confrontation. Consider traditional ecological knowledge as a basis for conservation and the fight against climate change.
0	Take advantage of the "network of observers" composed of the members of the communities that constantly occupy the land to learn about the observed effects of climate change.
0	Recognize that members of the Aboriginal communities, through their use of the land, protect certain habitats.
0	Take advantage of changes in some traditional activities due to climate change (e.g. variety of species hunted).

THEME 2: REDUCTION OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

The theme of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions underscored the importance of protecting forests in the fight against climate change. Participants raised the fact that 20% of greenhouse gas emissions are the result of deforestation and that protecting forests is an integral part of global solutions to fight climate change. However, this solution was not included in the programs presented by the ECCC and the MDDELCC. That is why it was identified as a priority action by the participants, receiving the second highest number of votes.

In addition, this action is in line with the values of the First Nations and their role as guardians of the land. It provides an opportunity to recognize the conservation actions of First Nations and develop mitigation programs in which they can participate. For example, it would be possible to integrate forest protection into the carbon market and provide offset credits to the First Nations that protect them.

In addition to protecting forests, several other actions were identified in this area and are listed in the table below.

VOTES	ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN
13	Protect the forests to offset GHG emissions and avoid deforestation.
4	Raise awareness and educate the public about recycling, garbage and GHG emissions from vehicles. This requires human resources.
4	Conduct energy diagnostics of buildings to assess the funding needed to improve them.
3	Reduce traffic through public transit, carpooling and active transportation (e.g. train, bicycle, etc.).
3	Develop programs and funding to support the mobilization of women on climate change issues (e.g. developing greenhouses and community garden projects).
3	Finance technologies that emit less GHG emissions (e.g. solar panels, hybrid or electric vehicles, electric snowmobiles, etc.).
2	Request a meaningful implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) to facilitate forest protection and the fight against climate change.
2	Develop funding programs to help communities grow food locally and promote food security.
2	Adapt the GHG reduction strategies to northern environments (e.g. low-temperature consumption reduction systems, electric snowmobiles, etc.).
1	Organize events that are greener and eco-friendlier.
1	Encourage active transportation (e.g. walking, cycling, etc.).
1	Effectively manage toxic and technological wastes (e.g. deposit sites, community management, awareness, education, etc.).
0	Reduce air pollution from road traffic as well as noise pollution through new roads,

	bypasses or reserved lanes.
0	Request regulatory amendments including the Sustainable Forest Development Act (particularly to reduce logging).
0	Recover and restore access to waterways for traditional uses.
0	Anticipate resources and contingency plans for the management of northern forest fires, as these fires emit enormous quantities of GHGs and have major impacts on First Nations communities.
0	Ensure that heating systems are up to standard (e.g. wood stoves).
0	Increase requirements for site rehabilitation (cumulative effects).
0	Promote carbon sequestration by industry.
0	Decrease heavy vehicle emissions (e.g. by using natural gas).
0	Ensure that trips are made as efficiently as possible.
0	Adopt local supply policies.
0	Deploy measures to reduce energy consumption (e.g. existing program at Hydro-Quebec, etc.).

THEME 3: GREEN TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATION

Regarding the green technologies and innovation theme, participants felt it was important to make expertise available on energy efficiency (e.g. LEED, thermal detection, etc.). This action ranks third in terms of the total number of votes.

Another action, identified by the First Nations, is to provide long-term funding for the implementation of projects. Too often, funding is available to make plans and develop projects, but nothing is available for implementation and even less for innovation-related measures.

In addition to these two actions, several other actions were identified in this theme and are listed in the table below.

VOTES	ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN
11	Make expertise available on energy efficiency (e.g. LEED, thermal detection, etc.).
6	Provide long-term funding for the implementation of projects and initiatives related to innovation by First Nations.
5	Promote partnerships with research centres (pilot projects).
4	Integrate site inspections, urban development and environmental compliance with the Construction Code to ensure that homes are adapted to their environment and climate.
4	Encourage greater diversity in the design of houses and the use of common sense!
3	Adapt the practices and investments of Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC),

	including the adaptation of housing and urban planning standards.
2	Upgrade the infrastructures (Éconologis, Rénoclimat, etc.).
2	Provide targeted education opportunities as well as opportunities for politicians.
2	Establish a specific environmental framework for First Nations to ensure that project analysis is in line with their needs and values.
2	Adapt insurance policies to allow members to have wood burning stoves and fireplaces in their homes in order to keep the traditional element (fire) in the heart of their homes.
2	Develop ecological dwellings that can adapt to the environment and climate in order to improve quality of life.
1	Combine different sources of energy.
1	Innovate in terms of governance so that First Nations can genuinely participate in climate change and land management decision-making.
1	Develop the geothermal sector.
1	Reuse heat from infrastructures.
0	Conduct comparative studies on new sources of energy.
0	Adapt and improve housing rules and policies by communities.
0	Centralize initiatives on energy sources and climate change to facilitate access to financial and technical knowledge.

THEME 4: GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

This last theme includes the fourth priority action: devoting human and financial resources to ensure the continuity of long-term green infrastructure programs. Projects that promote air and water quality and GHG reduction must be financially supported by governments. These projects contribute to improving the quality of the environment and, on a long-term basis, will lead to a more sustainable economy. A recurring point of the workshop was that First Nations need funding for projects and their implementation.

Another key action in this theme is to provide opportunities for education, awareness and information transmission to community members. There is a lot of information, both scientific and traditional, but not a lot of it is shared. This implementation of acquired knowledge cannot however be accomplished without the necessary resources.

In addition to these two actions, several other actions were identified in this theme and are listed in the table below.

VOTES	ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN
11	Devote human and financial resources to ensure the continuity of programs on a long-term basis.
9	Offer opportunities for education, awareness and information transmission to community

	members. Provide the resources needed to apply the knowledge gained (e.g. provide compost bins to families).
5	Provide funding and information for infrastructure on the land.
4	Adapt environmental themes to culture (gathering events to disseminate information such as a sustainable development fair).
4	Develop long-term recycling and garbage dump projects.
4	Recognize the lack of pioneers and good examples.
3	Promote access to programs for the use of biomass.
3	Promote women's involvement in community-based education, awareness and conservation projects.
3	Restore and recover access to aquatic and terrestrial spaces for community and environmental uses.
2	Devote human resources for the management and promotion of projects and community support for projects.
2	Develop retention basins.
1	Extend Écocentre business hours (i.e. 7 days per week) and eliminate clandestine garbage dumps.
1	Review the development of streets and urban sprawl.
1	Reduce waste generation at the source (e.g. avoid purchases of single-use products, promote the purchase of products and foods with little packaging, etc.).
1	Develop a workshop on the restoration of furniture.
1	Distribute and install rainwater harvesters and compost bins.
1	Value people and their actions.
1	Set up community gardens.
0	Improve urban transportation.
0	Recover or restore access to waterways for traditional uses.
0	Provide support to ensure the decontamination of contaminated sites on or near communities.
0	Consider the different levels of territorial responsibility and management.
0	Reconsider the land.

CONCLUSION

The overall workshop sought to open dialogue between First Nations and the federal government. The discussions identified actions to combat climate change that are consistent with the needs, challenges and opportunities of First Nations. These actions are intended to promote the participation of the First Nations of Quebec in the development of the pan-Canadian framework on climate change to ensure that the framework is well adapted to their realities. The following are the six actions that were identified as priorities among many:

- Provide long-term financial support to ensure First Nations participation in the development and implementation of climate change adaptation programs (17 votes - adaptation and resilience);
- Protect forests to offset GHG emissions and avoid deforestation (13 votes - reducing GHG emissions);
- Make expertise available on energy efficiency (e.g. LEED, thermal detection, etc.) (11 votes - green technologies and innovation);
- Devote human and financial resources to ensure the continuity of long-term green infrastructure programs (11 votes - green infrastructure);
- Offer education, awareness and information transmission opportunities to community members and provide the resources needed to apply the knowledge gained (9 votes - green infrastructure theme);
- Integrate traditional knowledge and First Nations observations into government decision-making (8 votes - adaptation and resilience).

The First Nations in Quebec want all the actions presented in this report to be considered as part of the pan-Canadian framework on climate change. First Nations want to be involved in the implementation of these actions as well as the Pan-Canadian Framework.

APPENDIX 1 – LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

APPENDIX 2 – WORKSHOP AGENDA

THE PARTICIPATION OF FIRST NATIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PAN-CANADIAN FRAMEWORK ON CLEAN GROWTH AND CLIMATE CHANGE

WORKSHOP ON SEPTEMBER 21, 2016

- 8:30 am** Welcoming remarks
- FNQLSDI – Michael Ross, Director
 - ECCC – Marie-Christine Tremblay, Deputy Director General – Atlantic and Quebec
 - Round table – general introductions
 - Introduction – Course of the day
- 9:00 am** Canada’s approach to addressing climate change
(ECCC, Marie-Christine Tremblay)
- Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change
 - 21st Conference of the Parties (COP-21), Paris Agreement, COP-22;
 - Situation overview, involvement of First Nations, etc.
- 10:15 am** Break
- 10:30 am** Quebec’s actions on climate change (MDDELCC, Josée Michaud)
- 11:00 am** Presentation of the findings among First Nations (FNQLSDI, Catherine Béland)
- Impacts of climate change on First Nations and their culture and land
 - Perspectives and experiences of First Nations on the issues of climate change (overview of the community projects)
- 12:00 pm** Lunch
- 1:15 pm** Discussion on the measures the federal government should take to:
- Adapt to the impacts of climate change and support the affected Aboriginal communities;
 - Stimulate the economy and job creation while reducing greenhouse gas emissions;
 - Help the public sector, businesses and communities reduce their emissions;
 - Promote innovation and new technologies in terms of emission reduction measures;
 - Properly consider the priorities of the Aboriginal communities in Quebec in relation to the investments that should be made in the fields of green infrastructures as well as in the development of renewable energies and clean technologies;
 - Ensure that traditional First Nations ecological knowledge is considered in developing measures to monitor or mitigate climate change impacts in their communities and on their territories.
- 3:00 pm** Break
- 3:15 pm** Continuation of the discussions
- 4:00 pm** First Nations strategy and action plan
- 4:30 pm** Meeting adjourned

APPENDIX 3 – DEFINITION OF THE THEMES AND DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

THEME 1: ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE

Definition: adaptation

Adaptation to climate change is a process by which communities and ecosystems adjust to the changes and associated effects to limit negative impacts and take advantage of potential benefits. For human environments, adaptation allows for getting prepared for new climatic conditions. In natural environments, plant and animal populations also adapt, but in a reactive way, and therefore suffer more negative impacts in the short-term from climate change.

Definition: resilience

Ability of a person, community, or system to absorb a disturbance, reorganize and continue to function in the same manner as before.

Discussion questions:

1. How could we increase the resilience of your communities to the effects of climate change? What are the most significant needs (e.g. funding, training, new data, land management, etc.)?
2. In which sectors are adaptation needs the most significant (e.g. land management, health, infrastructure, housing, culture, etc.)?
3. What are some of the good practices, successes and initiatives implemented by your communities to adapt to climate change?
4. What are the barriers to adaptation in your communities?
5. How does traditional ecological knowledge help your communities in their adaptation processes?
6. Have your communities resorted to INAC's Climate Change Adaptation Program?

THEME 2: REDUCTION OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Definition: greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

Climate change is caused by increased greenhouse gas emissions. These gases are produced by different human activities. In Canada, the main sources are the oil and gas industry (26%), transportation (23%), buildings (12%), electricity production (11%), agriculture (10%), other industries (10%) and garbage and other sources combined (7%). In the First Nations communities, the main sources are generally transportation and buildings (heating), with lower emissions for businesses and institutions as well as garbage.

Definition: renewable energy

Renewable energies are sources of energy whose natural renewal is fast enough so that they can be considered inexhaustible on the scale of human time. Examples: solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, biomass, etc.

Discussion questions:

1. What emission reduction activities are already being implemented in your communities (e.g. renewable energy projects, public transit, waste reduction, etc.)?
2. What are the development opportunities (social, economic, etc.) for your communities in relation to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions?

3. What are your needs to facilitate the implementation of emission reduction measures in your communities (e.g. funding, training, technical support, partnerships, etc.)?
4. What are the main short-, medium- and long-term emission reduction opportunities in your communities?
5. What government actions could support the reduction opportunities you identified?
6. How can traditional ecological knowledge help you in your GHG reduction activities?

THEME 3: GREEN TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATION

Definition: energy transition

Energy transition refers to the transition from the current energy system using non-renewable resources to an energy system based mainly on renewable resources. The transition involves developing alternative solutions to fossil fuels (petroleum, coal, natural gas, etc.), which are limited and non-renewable resources. The energy transition anticipates their gradual replacement by renewable energy sources (solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, etc.) for almost all human activities (transport, industry, lighting, heating, etc.).

Definition: energy efficiency

Increase the energy efficiency of a building or process by reducing the amount of energy needed to produce the same result. For example, increasing the energy efficiency of a house can mean maintaining the same internal temperature by reducing the amount of energy needed to heat it. Energy efficiency also aims to reduce the (direct and indirect) ecological, economic and social costs of energy production, transport and consumption.

Discussion questions:

1. What renewable energy development activities are already being carried out in your communities?
2. What activities related to energy efficiency are already being carried out in your communities?
3. What are the needs of your communities to facilitate the development of innovation and energy efficiency projects?
4. What are the barriers to the participation of your communities in energy transition?
5. What solutions or actions should be implemented to help your communities participate in energy transition and innovation?
6. Are your communities or organizations capable of conducting research and development on clean technologies? Why?
7. How can traditional ecological knowledge help you in your activities related to energy transition and innovation?

THEME 4: GREEN INFRASTRUCTURES

Definition: green infrastructure

The concept of green infrastructure refers to construction while respecting and integrating nature. It includes components such as wastewater and rainwater management, renewable energy production, reduction of heat islands, green roofs and walls, waste reduction and recycling, local food production, etc.

Discussion questions:

1. What are some examples of green infrastructure that have been implemented in your communities?
2. How can your traditional ecological knowledge help you develop your green infrastructure?
3. What are the main green infrastructures that your communities would need?
4. What are the needs of your communities to facilitate the development of green infrastructure?
5. What actions or solutions must be implemented to facilitate your communities' access to green infrastructure?



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