

REGIONAL ASSESSMENT OF OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS EXPLORATORY DRILLING EAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Session: <i>Indigenous Knowledge</i> Engagement Activity / Meeting Notes			
Date and Time / Duration	Tuesday, September 24, 2019 1:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. ADT		
Location	Crowne Plaza Hotel, Moncton, NB		
Participants (External)	<u>In-person:</u> Joseph Beland, Mi'kmaw Conservation Group Marcy Cloud, Mi'gmawe'l Tplu'taqnn Incorporated Derek Peters, Kwilmu'kw Maw-klusuaqn Negotiation Office Tom Johnson, Mi'gmawe'l Tplu'taqnn Incorporated Gordon Grey, Wolastoqey Nation in New Brunswick Charlie Marshall, Atlantic Policy Congress Shelley Denny, Unama'ki Institute of Natural Resources Jennifer Sylliboy, Unama'ki Institute of Natural Resources Amanda Barnaby, Mi'gmawei Mawiomi Secretariat Mathieu Lehoux, Mi'gmawei Mawiomi Secretariat		
Participants (Internal)	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <u>Committee Members:</u> Garth Bangay Maureen Murphy Rustad Keith Storey </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <u>Regional Assessment Task Team:</u> <i>Impact Assessment Agency of Canada</i> Virginia Crawford </td> </tr> </table>	<u>Committee Members:</u> Garth Bangay Maureen Murphy Rustad Keith Storey	<u>Regional Assessment Task Team:</u> <i>Impact Assessment Agency of Canada</i> Virginia Crawford
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Key Messages/Issues Raised	<p>Considerations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus for Indigenous Knowledge (IK) should be on system rather than knowledge. Two-eye seeing is for the benefit of all and is a collaborative process. 2. Shelley Denny gave a presentation on IK. 3. IK is not about the relationship, it is the relationship, where all beings are considered equal. It does not fit into the scientific perspective, rather it stands apart. 4. Example of where level of satisfaction with a process worked for an Indigenous group—relationship was a priority, Indigenous group felt heard, lots of followup. 5. Example of a data-sharing agreement with province where a representative from the Indigenous group must be present when it is being analyzed to interpret the data and information. 6. UINR has protocols on website—not necessarily a problem sharing maps but the information is nuanced and timing of activities often very important (http://dev.uinr.ca/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Oyster-MEK-WEB-Spreads.pdf). 7. Would adding the Indigenous voice add credibility to the Regional Assessment? <p>Concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Atlantic salmon is not just a species integrated into the traditional fabric of many Indigenous groups, it is a part of their identity. Therefore, why are we stressing salmon species when there is no data available on effects to Atlantic salmon—shouldn't there be information before making a decision? 9. Just because Indigenous groups are not present in an area (like the offshore) does not mean they do not value the area. The Study Area is considered a feeding area to traditional territories. 		

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10. Need better control of systems to prevent spills and then respond to them if they do happen.
11. Plan exploration drilling activities around spatial and temporal sensitivities.
12. Magnitude of activity in the Regional Assessment Study Area is large and increasing—cumulative effects assessment of individual projects is usually myopic and too narrow. Expansive view is required in this Regional Assessment process rather than relying on CNLOPB and operators.
13. Companies don't seem to be compliant unless there is a threat of a fine and they only do what is required.
14. Water is fundamental to assessment ("Water First" approach)—Data for Environmental Assessment process can be very out of date, prediction of effects of spills is challenging, effect of dispersants is an issue.
15. Observers are poorly trained (example of shark being identified as a whale) therefore data reported is not reliable.
16. Conflict of interest for observers—they should not report on wildlife observations, mortality and spills as well as work for an operator.
17. The process needs to ensure Indigenous presence in governance including participation in determination of authorizations.
18. IK studies conducted by non-Indigenous groups.

Areas of Interest:

19. Stagger activities rather than having them all happen at once.
20. Drive change through policy and new standards rather than law, which often has narrow compliance effect.
21. CNLOPB will not be open to limiting development so very important to implement conditions through this process.
22. Precautionary Approach—Given that offshore projects operate in an environment where there are so many unknowns, how can they be allowed to proceed. Example in the North where Shell took precautionary approach and worked hard to inform the community.
23. Being heard and having a voice in the process.
24. IK needs to be an element considered throughout the process and reflected in the report.
25. Example of where level of satisfaction with a process was good: relationship was a priority; Indigenous group felt heard; lots of followup with Indigenous group.

Follow-up / Action Items

1. Committee and participants agree to consider possibilities of what two-eyed seeing could mean for the Regional Assessment process beyond review of draft report—examples including finding opportunities to collaborate/co-create as part of developing the Regional Assessment Report.
2. Shelley Denny to send presentation on IK.
3. If any participants would like to be involved, contact Virginia Crawford virginia.crawford@canada.ca

Prepared By:

Virginia Crawford