



First Nation Waste Management Initiative

Northern Ontario First Nations Environment
Conference

Marlene Doyle
October 6, 2016



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Current Context

- Some waste management systems are well-maintained and high functioning
- Unmaintained landfills
- Refuse sites
- Open burning
- Abandoned vehicles, white goods
- Lack of diversion programs
 - Recycling
 - Composting
 - Hazardous waste
- Rudimentary Municipal Type Service Agreements



Photos: Eugenia Escamilla-Duarte



Long Term Vision

- Healthy communities have modern and environmentally sustainable solid waste management systems that:
 - Reduce environmental and human health and safety risks
 - Contribute to sustainable economic development
- Support First Nations to move along continuum of improved waste management
- Provide sufficient, long-term funding for the operation of waste management systems
- Transparent, predictable regulatory regime



Photo: Eugenia Escamilla-Duarte



Budget 2016 Investments in Waste Management on Reserve



- Budget 2016 supports efforts to improve how waste is managed on reserve through:
 - A proposed investment of \$409 million over five years, starting in 2016–17
 - Committed funding of \$15.4 million in 2016-2017 and \$96.2 million in 2017-2018



Guiding principles

- Support waste reduction and waste diversion on reserve through education, capacity building and establishment of household hazardous waste, diversion, recycling, and composting programs
- Support sustainable, sensible solutions which are tailored to the needs of each community and address the entire waste stream
- Encourage Municipal Type Service Agreements between First Nations and third party partners to move wastes into regulated solid waste management facilities



Eligible Components for Funding

- **Planning**

- Land use and waste management plans
- Feasibility and design studies
- Environmental Investigations (e.g., groundwater)
- Waste site operation plans
- Waste site closure and monitoring plans

- **Capacity and Training**

- Training of waste management operators
- First Nation-led tools and resources
- Waste coordination
- Education





Eligible Components for Funding Continued

• Programs and Partnerships

- Facilitation of Municipal Type Service Agreements (MTSA)
- Diversion programs (recycling, composting, hazardous waste)
- Seed funding for innovative waste partnerships and programs with First Nation organizations, industry associations, and others

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Community Infrastructure Partnership Project



Be part of the change, [apply now!](#)

Is your First Nation or municipality ready to collaborate on solid waste management, including recycling and composting?

[Apply now](#) to our new [Community Infrastructure Partnership Project](#).

About the program

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Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada

CIPP was made possible thanks to the financial support of the Government of Canada provided through [Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada](#) (INAC).

Information

[Peigi Wilson](#)
Program Manager
T. 613-907-6296

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New initiative led by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities to facilitate municipal/ First Nation waste MTSA's

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Eligible Components for Funding Continued

- **Infrastructure**

- Landfill sites in remote and isolated communities or regional landfill
- Transfer stations
- Decommissioning of refuse sites and legacy landfill

- **Operations and maintenance**

- Landfill & transfer stations operation, including equipment
- MTSA implementation



Photo: Ananthan Suppiah





Potential Community Roadmap

Assess waste stream and
develop waste management plan



Landfill construction or improvements to
existing landfill (isolated and remote)

Negotiate Municipal Type
Service Agreement

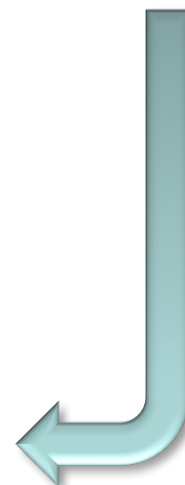


Construct transfer station, if required



Training
Develop diversion programs
- Recycling
- Composting
- Hazardous Waste

Clean-up/decommission refuse and waste sites



Education: elders, families, youth, schools, industry

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Governance & Implementation

- National Advisory Committee to provide high-level advice proposed
- Tribal Councils, technical bodies and other First Nation organizations to provide support to individual First Nations
 - Education, tool and capacity development
 - Aggregate services such as coordinating diversion of household hazardous waste, end-of-life vehicles, white goods, etc.





Proposed Engagement

WHO	HOW
<p>First Nation communities</p> <p>First Nation organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly of First Nations • National Aboriginal Land Managers Association • Tribal Councils • Technical services organizations (e.g., OFNTSC) • Provincial and sub-regional First Nation organizations <p>Provinces and Municipalities</p> <p>Third-party waste operators</p> <p>Industry & Producer Associations</p> <p>Not-for-Profit and community organizations</p>	<p>Participation in meetings, conferences</p> <p>Website</p> <p>Social Media</p> <p>Outreach materials</p> <p>Collaboration with partners such as FCM</p> <p><i>Other suggestions?</i></p>

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Measuring Success

- Baseline data being collected regionally to identify needs, gaps and priorities and inform performance evaluation
- **Indicators**
 - Number of First Nations with:
 - Improved infrastructure
 - Improved waste programming
 - Number of First Nations with adequate waste management systems

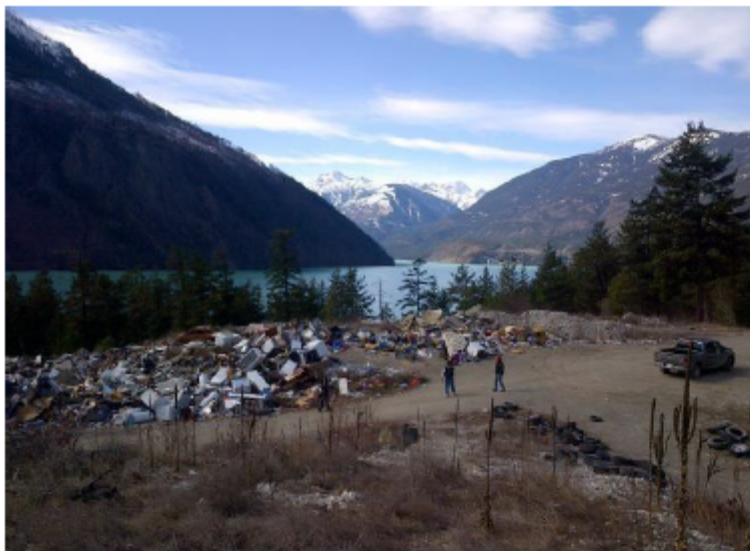




How to apply

- Ensure your waste needs are included in your community's First Nations Infrastructure Investment Plan (FNIIP)
- Contact your INAC Environment or Capital Management Officer with questions

BEFORE



AFTER



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Thank you!

Marlene Doyle

Marlene.doyle@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca

819 639 3972

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