

# Mitacs Accelerate Proposal Streamline Application

# Mitacs-SSHRC joint initiative

# **INSTRUCTIONS**

- Please do not modify, remove text or instructions in each section/subsection or reformat this form in any way. A modified form will result in a delay in the internship evaluation process.
- Detailed information on how to write your proposal can be found in the <u>Accelerate Guide: Writing your proposal</u> <u>document.</u>
- Send your draft proposal to your <u>Mitacs Business Development Representative</u> <u>prior</u> to obtaining all signatures and submitting.
- The proposal should be written and submitted at least eight (8) weeks <u>prior to the planned start date</u> of the internship.
- The start date of the internship has to be after research approval and the receipt of the partner funds at Mitacs.
- Partner funds can be sent directly to Mitacs prior to approval to expedite the process.
- If applicable, proposals with a not-for-profit partner must seek partner and project eligibility approval before proceeding. Please contact a <u>Mitacs Business Development Representative</u> to discuss the eligibility of an NFP organization **BEFORE** submitting your application (see section 2.7).
- If applicable, <u>conflict of interest declarations</u> must be received by Mitacs <u>before</u> submitting your application (see section 4.1/4.3).
- If you cannot see the items listed in the drop downs, please refer to the Appendix B: Options and type the corresponding answer on the space provided.

## Please note:

If required, your Mitacs Business Development Representative can assist you with:

- Identifying your Office of Research Services (ORS) representative.
- Assessing the eligibility and completeness of the proposed research.

# **APPLICATION CHECKLIST**

### A complete internship application package must include the following:

X The proposal application **completed and signed** by all parties. *The Mitacs Accelerate Memorandum* (see Section 7) with signatures must be submitted as a scanned PDF file.

X A copy of your SSHRC PDG / PG grant application

X Intern(s) CV (a CV template is available on the Mitacs website).

X Lead Academic Supervisor's CV **only** for projects with **6 IUs and up** (CCV as per Tri-Council or other CV ormat).

- X. Excel budget spreadsheet: Accelerate Resource Plan and Invoicing.
- X Any supplementary documents (as applicable).
- X Appendix A Accelerate Intern Consent Form signed.
  - \* An incomplete application or a modified form will result in a delay in the internship evaluation process.

For more information, contact a Mitacs Business Development representative.

# Mitacs Accelerate Proposal Streamline Application Mitacs-SSHRC joint initiative

# 1. Research Proposal Summary

1.1.	Title of project:	Red Sucker Lak guardianship	e First	Nation	n traditiona	ıl land	use and	land
1.2.	<i>.</i> 1 <i>.</i> 3	() Standard						
	Please indicate (x)	(x) Cluster						
a.	Name of granting program (e.g. SSHRC Partnership Grant / SSHRC Partnership Development Grant)	SSHRC Partnership Grant						
b.	Name of network or research group (if any):	Mino Bimaadiziwin Partnership						
c.	Name of approved SSHRC project (if any):	Northern Teaching Lodges						
d.	Timeframe completion period of the original approved project from the SSHRC granting program:				31/12/2023	023		
1.3.	Number of Internship units:	18		i				
1.4.	Academic discipline:	Social Sciences, Arts & Environment Humanities						
1.5.	Project priority sectors:	1st Priority Sector	2nd Prio	ority S	ector 3	rd Prio	ity Sector	•
	Please <b>rank up to three</b> top priority sector(s) of your project:	Indigenous Community Engagement	nity mapping Natural Resou		Resources			

#### List of participants: 1.6.

Supervisor(s)		Department		University	
Shirley Thompson		Natural Resources Institute		Manitoba	
Partner organization(s)	On(s) Contact name at province of partner organization organization		Partner Legal Status		
Yamana Gold Ontario Inc.	Lind	a Murphy	Manitoba and (	Ontario	For Profit



#### 1.7. Proposed work plan for internship unit(s) (IU):

Please summarize the work plan for the project by showing which intern will work when. This table provides a high level overview of the proposed research project and information about intern(s) to the reviewers. Please refer to the Accelerate Guide: Writing your proposal to assist you.

		Years	Year 1			Year 2			
		Months	1-4	5-8	9-12	1-4	5-8	9-12	
Intern Name	Degree Program		'					1	
TBD (undergrad 1)	Under- graduate			1	0	·			
TBD (undergrad 2)	Under- graduate						1		
TBD (MNRM 1)	MNRM		1	1					
TBD (MNRM 2)	MNRM.					1	1	0	
TBD (MNRM 3)	MNRM			1	1				
Folarin Solademi	PhD		1	1	1	1	0	1	
Kaoru Suzuki	PhD		0	1	1	1	1	1	
Total Internship Units 18		2	5	3	3	3	2		
Т	otal Amount	\$240,000							

**Project title:** Red Sucker Lake First Nation Traditional land use mapping and youth training

#### 2.2. **Background** and review of relevant prior work (minimum 500 words):

a. Include a brief overview of the research being undertaken as part of your network/partnership grant and its objectives.

The research work will support and build capacity with Red Sucker Lake (RSL) youth and Elders to research land use, environmental assessment, mapping and youth training on traditional land use, environmental assessment mapping and video. Youth are key to the RSL First Nation's selfdetermination and future. Indigenous self-determination embodies the right of Indigenous people to determine their own economic, social, and cultural development, which typically does not imply secession from the state (García-Alix, 2003). The right of self-determination of Indigenous peoples is embodied in the Charter of the United Nations. Self-determination requires that cultural priorities be considered.

Red Sucker Lake First Nation is a small remote community serviced by Perimeter Airlines and a winter road operational from January to March. According to the 2016 census, the population is 675 persons with 330 persons under the age of 29 years (Statistics Canada, 2016). One third (240 persons) of the total population is in the 0-14 years group. Red Sucker Lake First Nation people are intimately connected to their ancestral land through history, environmental stewardship, food, culture, language and ancestral knowledge (Traverse and Baydack, 2005; Atleo, 2004; Deloria, 1997). Due to its



remoteness as a fly-in community, external influences have little impact on the community culture, language and traditional land uses. The traditional teachings are passed down through the generations to ensure that the culture, language, and identity of the people of RSLFN remains strong and vibrant. This includes teachings regarding governance and land management.

This research will enable RSLFN members to monitor RSL territory, lands and waterways and document Indigenous knowledge systems (IKS), including cultural aspects as well as environmental assessment, by video, maps and workshop teachings. In the process, Elders and Knowledge keepers with Darren Harper of RSL will not only honour their cultural traditions but also train the next generation of leaders and land stewards. This Land Guardian program will use traditional land use, traditional ecological knowledge and ancestral occupancy as key building blocks to build capacity for Indigenous sustainable planning and development activities in RSL. The ultimate goal is to empower the community by increasing local decision-making. So, in summary, Indigenous students and other youth will be trained to be the "boots on the ground" and will act as "eye and ears" of the community. Their observations, combined with traditional and modern knowledge, will lead Strategic Planning for their Ancestral Territory in RSL First Nation.

# This MITACS research will study:

- 1. Cumulative environmental and cultural impacts of mineral and other industrial development. Currently, there is a major mineral exploration project within the traditional territory of Red Sucker Lake First Nation. Preliminary exploration on the Monument Bay Gold project has identified significant potential for gold deposits not only within the claim area but possibly for areas outside of the claim boundaries.
- 2. Protection and preservation of ancestral lands for the benefit of future generations by monitoring impacts as well as traditional uses, researching cultural ways to protect and developing community plans. The culture and identity of the Red Sucker Lake First Nations is based on the land. The Elders pass down traditions and customs using the land as the basis of these teachings. All activities should be monitored through testing at intervals and informing the Elders and leadership of any activities that may negatively impact traditional territory.
- 3. Water contamination montoring to assess impacts of mining and other activities. The people of Red Sucker Lake utilize the lake and rivers for transportation, as did their ancestors. They drink the water and eat the fish that is taken from these waters. The Elders say that the waters are the lifeblood of their people. 'It sustains us, gives us food to eat and takes us to our hunting grounds'.

These objectives for MITACS research program connect around the Mino Bimaadiziwin partnership objectives for education that is community led and projects-based education on environment and land guardianship that assist with sustainable livelihoods and self-determination as well as a focus on food, considering traditional livelihoods of hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering by studying, encouraging and mapping harvesters map biographies. The Mino Bimaadiziwin parthership objectives are itemized below as stated in the funding proposal:

- 1) Exploring how community-led culturally-appropriate education and projects can meet the needs and priorities of communities;
- 2) Analyzing the impact of projects-based post-secondary education on education outcomes, sustainable livelihoods and self-determination; and,
- 3) Identifying the education and food system policies that are barriers to Mino Bimaadiziwin to seek solutions.



These Mino Bimaadiziwin partnership objectives around traditional land uses in food systems, community-led education, community development, self-determination and sustainable livelihoods dovetail with the RSLFN MITACS objectives.

**b.** Provide a background for the proposed Mitacs project.

To ensure *mino bimaadiziwin*, the Anishininimowin word for a good life, documentation of land use, environmental conditions, cultural life and a community plan for traditional land use is needed. An important goal of this project is to document the voices of Red Sucker Lake FN members around traditional land-use practices and the environment; and to explore the opportunities and barriers to land guardianship, cultural activities, traditional land uses, community development initiatives and community planning. Dr. Thompson had worked with RSL to interview and map the traditional land use of 12 community members in the past but more interviews, environmental assessments and on the land activities are needed to fully document land use in this area. A visual book, with photos and maps, will be produced that documents this story. This book will have a similar process working with community Elders, youth, Darren Harper of RSL as well as chief and council to the book produced with Wasagamack First Nation called "Let's keep our land sacred as creator taught us" by Thompson, Harper, Whiteway (2020). Manitoba First Nations' Education Resource Centre has printed and distributed 100 copies to the school and community to ensure the community has books and maps documenting its history, geography and culture. As well, Thompson, Thapa, & Whiteway (2019) tells a place-based story of food in the Wasagamack territory in Manitoba, Canada, through traditional landuse map biographies with 49 active Indigenous harvesters, video interviews with eight key informants, and input from community workshops.

This participatory research process will follow Ownership, Control, Access and Possession (OCAP) ethical principles to ensure the community plans and owns the research. (https://fnigc.ca/sites/default/files/docs/ocap path to fn information governance en final.pdf) This research will bring together a plan that includes Red Sucker Lake FN people's visions, plans and priorities that will be gained from land guardianship activities and environmental assessment on the land as well as meetings, workshops, traditional land use surveys, creative art programming, participatory video, interviews with Elders and traditional land use mapping.

# **Theoretical Framework:**

Land guardianship research prioritizes Red Sucker Lake FN's people (Anishiniwuk) leading the environmental assessment process in their territory as well as the land management and planning, recognizing RSL's Indigenous ecological knowledge and practices (Jojola, 2013; McGregor, 2013; Tauli-Corpuz et al., 2018). This research will provide local youth, working with Elders, Darren Harper and Chief and council, with the tools, skills and resources, including expertise in mapping, filmmaking, sampling/monitoring environmenal media and report-writing. As a result of their intimate and sacred relationship with the land, Anishiniwuk prioritize their ancestral land above all else, seeing Aki (earth) as perfect the way the Creator made it. Their Indigenous approach to conservation can be expected to be more successful, consistent with a review of 29 case studies in Asia and Latin America by Tauli- Corpuz, Alcorn, & Molnar (2018), which found better outcomes for conserving biodiversity, forest cover, and, thus, wild food when led by Indigenous peoples rather than led by others. Land-use mapping has been employed by Indigenous communities to tell "their 'story' of their use of land and resources" (Calliou Group, 2010, para. 9). Traditional land-use studies countermap Indigenous territory in order to challenge industrial or settler development in courts of law (McIlwraith & Cormier, 2016).



For example, the Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project helped the Inuit reclaim sovereignty of the Northwest Territories, through comprehensive land claims (Freeman, 2011).

Traditional land use and occupancy through interviews with harvesters and monitoring of the ancestral lands of Red Sucker Lake First Nation (FN) will be undertaken. Collaborative research to record the traditional land use and occupancy of community members through stories, photos, maps, videos, interviews and creative art in Red Sucker Lake First Nation.

c. Explain how the Mitacs project complements the research being undertaken as part of your network/partnership grant.

The partnership grant is focused largely on remote First Nation communities, particularly in Island Lake where Red Sucker Lake is regarding food (which is a focus on traditional land uses), selfdetermination, capacity-building and housing. The focus of this MITACs research on Land Guardianship is completely in line with the partnership grant. The objectives for MITACS research program connect around the Mino Bimaadiziwin partnership objectives for education that is community led and projects-based. The focus of the land guardianship education would be on environment considering sustainable livelihoods, self-determination and food (e.g., traditional livelihoods of hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering) by studying, encouraging and mapping harvesters map biographies. The Mino Bimaadiziwin parthership objectives are itemized below as stated in the funding proposal:

- 1) Exploring how community-led culturally-appropriate education and projects can meet the needs and priorities of communities;
- 2) Analyzing the impact of projects-based post-secondary education on education outcomes, sustainable livelihoods and self-determination; and,
- 3) Identifying the education, housing and food system policies that are barriers to Mino Bimaadiziwin to seek solutions."

These Mino Bimaadiziwin partnership objectives around traditional land uses in food systems, community-led education, community development, self-determination and sustainable livelihoods dovetail with the RSL MITACS objectives.

Yamana has committed to be a partner in the Mino Bimaadiziwin partnership as required by this MITACS research funding program. Island Lake Tribal Council (of which Red Sucker Lake is a part) is already a partner with Mino Bimaadiziwin.

This Land Guardianship MITACS is a community-led program that will monitor the environment and cultural aspect to ensure the land and water supports fishing, hunting and medicine provisioning and the forests for building housing, cultural activities and other aspects. Also research will be done considering how best to preserve the quality of the environment for sustainable livelihoods and traditional pursuits.

General objective of the research project broken down into sub-objectives, activities, themes, or subprojects, as applicable. Include an explanation of how these objectives contribute to the objectives of the SSHRC-approved research project described in the background section:



This research will monitor and steward the Red Sucker Lake traditional lands and waterways and document Indigenous knowledge systems (IKS), including cultural, environmental and traditional land use. In the process, Elders and Knowledge keepers with Darren Harper of RSL will not only honour their cultural traditions but also train the next generations of leaders and land stewards. This Land Guardian program will use traditional land use methods, traditional ecological knowledge and ancestral occupancy as key building blocks to build capacity for Indigenous sustainable planning and development activities in RSL. The goal is to benefit the community by increasing local decisionmaking. So, in summary, Indigenous students and other youth that will be trained will be the "boots on the ground" and will act as "eye and ears" of the community. Their observation, combined with traditional and modern knowledge, will lead Strategic Planning for their Ancestral Territory in RSL First Nation.

# This MITACS research will study the:

- 1. Cumulative environmental and cultural impacts of mineral and other industrial development. Currently, there is a major mineral exploration project within the traditional territory of Red Sucker Lake First Nation. Preliminary exploration on the Monument Bay Gold project has identified significant potential for gold deposits not only within the claim area but possibly for areas outside of the claim boundaries.
- 2. Protection and preservation of ancestral lands for the benefit of future generations by monitoring impacts as well as traditional uses, researching cultural ways to protect and developing community plans. The culture and identity of the Red Sucker Lake First Nations is based on the land. The Elders pass down traditions and customs using the land as the basis of these teachings. All activities should be monitored through testing at intervals and informing the Elders and leadership of any activities that may negatively impact traditional territory.
- 3. Water contamination montoring to assess impacts of mining and other activities. The people of Red Sucker Lake utilize the lake and rivers for transportation, as did their ancestors. They drink the water and eat the fish that is taken from these waters. The Elders say that the waters are the lifeblood of their people. 'It sustains us, gives us food to eat and takes us to our hunting grounds'.

This Indigenous research and action is community driven and culturally appropriate for:

- > Documenting through maps, videos and stories traditional land use, culture and the sustainable livelihoods (economic, social, natural, human and environmental assets), which is the focus of the SSHRC partnership to consider the impacts of education and development activities on well being (mino Bimaadiziwin);
- Exploring traditional land uses to determine the foodshed with consideration of food security and food sovereignty, which relates to the focus on food, traditional foods and Indigenous food systems training.
- Example Capacity building youth in mapping, traditional land uses, documenting, researching and videoing, which relates to the education and community capacity building of the SSHRC Proposal.
- Analyzing impacts of development on traditional use of lands, wildlifes, sustainable livelihoods and territorial rights, which relates to the food sovereignty and self-determination focus of SSHRC partnership; and,
- > Considering environmental monitoring and assessment as well as priorities for stewardship, traditional land use and community planning to build the self-determination of the community and youth.

# 2.4.1 Details of internships or subprojects:



# For each intern or subproject, provide the following mandatory information:

# Name of intern.

Red Sucker Lake University of Manitoba undergraduate student (summer) and University of Manitoba graduate students - TBA

NOTE: A University of Manitoba undergraduate students (one internship per year) and graduate students will be supervised by Dr. Shirley Thompson based on Red Sucker Lake's Darren Harper and Chief and Council appointment of these students to conduct research. These students will be mentored as part of this land guardianship program and interact with Linda Murphy, Senior Manager, Community Relations – Yamana Gold, Carl Disbrowe, Community Engagement Coordinator – Yamana Gold, Darren Harper from Red Sucker Lake First Nation, Dr. Thompson and her graduate students.

Specific objectives of the internship or subproject. Clearly state your [sub-] objectives so reviewers can assess if they are achievable.

- Research on traditional Land uses and land guardianship strategies.
- Exploration of land guardianship education programs
- Development or enhancement of video, drone, mapping, GIS and planning skills for land guardianship
- Determine cumulative environmental and cultural impacts of mineral and other industrial development. Currently, there is a major mineral exploration project within the traditional territory of Red Sucker Lake First Nation. Preliminary exploration on the Monument Bay Gold project has identified significant potential for gold deposits not only within the claim area but possibly for areas outside of the claim boundaries.
- Analyze strategies to ensure protection and preservation of ancestral lands for the benefit of future generations. All mining activities should be monitored through testing at intervals and informing the Elders and leadership of any activities that may negatively impact traditional territory.
- Analyze water quality contamination.

Methodologies. Provide enough detail so reviewers can determine if the proposed methodology is appropriate and sufficient to achieve the [sub-] objectives.

These Red Sucker Lake students will engage in the following activities and methods:

Objectives to be met	Methods of Traditional Land Use Research		
by method			
Capacity-building	Youths from Red Sucker Lake FN will be trained in a land guardianship		
on land guardianship	program. Land use workshops, wilderness safety and survival programs		
	and presentations in the community will be conducted. Surveys of the		
	results of these capacity building measures will be undertaken.		
Мар	These students from Red Sucker Lake FN will interview RSL people to		
biographies/Interviews	research map biographies and are able to do so in their own language,		
related to traditional	which is important when working with Elders. The accuracy of these		



land uses and	maps will be verified by being taken back to the person. Traditional Land
occupancy	Use and Occupancy Maps consider trapping, hunting, fishing, berry
	picking, medicinal plant gathering, timber harvesting, community/rec.
	areas, youth training areas as well as sites (cabins, camp sites, old
	community/gathering site, burial site, spiritual/special site) and travel
	corridors.
Meetings with	Meetings with chief and council and community members will determine
community members	the research and their different issues regarding mining, roads, etc.
Assess environmental	Assess water for contamination, land changes, land use changes and
and cultural impacts	measure land use. Interview people about impacts.
Strategic planning	Workshop with chief and council and community members to get a draft
	idea of land use values, missions, and strategies.
Sharing with	Generated maps will be shared with the community representatives in
community members	different meetings and workshops in Winnipeg and Red Sucker Lake First
	Nation reserve. The maps will consider multiple uses for land and its
	significance for Red Sucker Lake First Nation.

# Name of intern.

Kaoru Suzuki.

**Specific objectives of the internship or subproject**. Clearly state your [sub-] objectives so reviewers can assess if they are achievable.

- Research on traditional Land uses and on land education programs with community members will be incorporated into a video. The video will record community voices on why land is important for Red Sucker Lake First Nation and their hopes for its uses in the future to communicate to partners and the public this message.
- Drone footage of the area will be captured and community members will be trained on how to use drones to monitor environmental issues (pollution, resource use, etc.) and feed into mapping the land for land use and planning.

**Methodologies**. Provide enough detail so reviewers can determine if the proposed methodology is appropriate and sufficient to achieve the [sub-] objectives.

Participatory video (PV) techniques will be used to engage people and train youth from Red Sucker Lake FN in a process of shaping and creating films that tell the "importance of their land." Written consent will be obtained during PV interviews to identify most participants' names. As a participatory process, PV asks for the community to engage in the creation process and provide feedback in the editing to ensure the results represent the communities story and views (Snowden, 1999). PV has been used across the globe as a catalyst for community led action promoting capacity building, stimulating local innovation, and involving users in their own problem solving (i.e., practitioner/action research) (Snowden, 1999). Outcomes simultaneously promote dialogue and discussion, move progressively from action to analysis, and encourage dynamic exchange of ideas as an aspect of problem solving. The views shared by community members in the video will be helpful in preparing community land use plans. Kaoru is a professional videographer and expert drone pilot. He can create a video that will be able to tell the story artfully and show the land's resources. The drone footage of the area will be captured to monitor land use over time. Kaoru will train community members on how to use drones to monitor environmental issues (pollution, resource use, etc.) and land uses to feed into mapping the land and resources for land use and planning.



# Name of intern.

TBD – 3 NRI students and 2 undergraduate Red Sucker Lake students from University of Manitoba (college students

Specific objectives of the internship or subproject. Clearly state your [sub-] objectives so reviewers can assess if they are achievable.

Thematic maps will be developed to show how the traditional territory is used extensively in many traditional ways for fishing, hunting, trapping and with much diversity of animals, medicines and plants used and appreciated.

Hands-on education and research programming will also occur in Red Sucker Lake.

**Methodologies.** Provide enough detail so reviewers can determine if the proposed methodology is appropriate and sufficient to achieve the [sub-] objectives.

Map biographies will be undertaken with community members and will be entered into Geographical Information system computer mapping software. A traditional land use survey has been developed and will be undertaken with community members to determine their land use. The collected data points will be transferred to ArcGIS, printed and provided back to community members for validation. A database will be developed to analyze the data spatially and look for patterns and issues. Data will provide codes and symbols to make beautiful maps.

Map biographies will be undertaken and be entered into computer mapping software. Many map grids will be covered through interviewing people from Red Sucker Lake First Nation community and these maps will be combined to make one map biography. The collected data points will be transferred to ArcGIS, printed and provided back to community members for validation. Data will provide codes and symbols to make accurate yet visually beautiful maps.

Summary and thematic maps will be developed using an excel database of all the map biographies. This combined all the map biographies and all the points identified from the interviewed people for trapping, hunting, fishing, berry picking, medicinal plant gathering, timber harvesting, community/recreational areas, as well as sites (cabins, camp sites, old community/gathering site, burial site, spiritual/special site).

These students will help develop with Folarin the Excel database to contain the interview data for trapping, hunting, fishing, berry picking, medicinal plant gathering, timber harvesting, community/rec. areas, important sites for community members (cabins, camp sites, old community/gathering site, burial site, spiritual/special site) and travel corridors. Summary maps will be developed using this database of the interviews in containing all of the physical data available on the map such as date of the interview, participant, map grid, data points, latitude, longitude, etc. These maps will be useful for thematic maps that ArcGIS will prepare digital Traditional Land Use and Occupancy Maps considering trapping, hunting, fishing, berry picking, medicinal plant gathering, timber harvesting, community/rec. areas, youth training areas as well as sites (cabins, camp sites, old community/gathering site, burial site, spiritual/special site) and travel corridors.

Digital Traditional Land Use and Occupancy Maps considering trapping, hunting, fishing, berry picking, medicinal plant gathering, timber harvesting, community/rec. areas, youth training areas as



well as sites (cabins, campsites, old community/gathering site, burial site, spiritual/special site) and travel corridors will be prepared by ArcGIS.

# Name of intern.

Folarin Solademi

Specific objectives of the internship or subproject. Clearly state your [sub-] objectives so reviewers can assess if they are achievable.

- Traditional Land uses and on land education information will be explored to tell the story of land use and create a land guardianship program.
- Determine environmental baseline prior to mining and study environmental impacts.

**Methodologies.** Provide enough detail so reviewers can determine if the proposed methodology is appropriate and sufficient to achieve the [sub-] objectives.

Different workshops will be organized to discuss land use planning with the community members. Maps will be generated by analyzing map biographies shared from community representatives in different workshops organized. Traditional land use map biographies will be undertaken with community members by the local traditional land use project coordinator and an Elder, in Anishinimowin language where possible. The local people will be interviewed regarding their traditional use and occupancy map.

The harvesting spots for moose and other animals will be recorded from each individual interview and transcribed into a geographical information system that generated a printed map. The data collected will assign codes and symbols to make visually appealing and descriptive maps, which will then provided back to each community member that being participated, to be validated

Summary and thematic maps will be developed using an excel database of all the map biographies. This combined all the map biographies and all the points identified from the interviewed people for trapping, hunting, fishing, berry picking, medicinal plant gathering, timber harvesting, community/recreational areas, as well as sites (cabins, camp sites, old community/gathering site, burial site, spiritual/special site).

An Excel database will be maintained containing the interview data for trapping, hunting, fishing, berry picking, medicinal plant gathering, timber harvesting, community/rec. areas, important sites for community members (cabins, camp sites, old community/gathering site, burial site, spiritual/special site) and travel corridors. Summary maps will be developed using this database of the interviews in containing all of the physical data available on the map such as date of the interview, participant, map grid, data points, latitude, longitude, etc. These maps will be useful for thematic maps.

Most map biographies will be completed and will be entered into computer mapping software. Many map grids will be covered through interviewing people from Red Sucker Lake First Nation community. The collected data points will be transferred to ArcGIS, printed and provided back to community members for validation. Data will provide codes and symbols to make beautiful maps.

ArcGIS will prepare digital Traditional Land Use and Occupancy Maps considering trapping, hunting, fishing, berry picking, medicinal plant gathering, timber harvesting, community/rec. areas, youth



training areas as well as sites (cabins, camp sites, old community/gathering site, burial site, spiritual/special site) and travel corridors.

**Expected deliverables.** Each project requires the submission of a completed Mitacs Final Report and Mitacs survey at the end of the project. Please describe the additional expected deliverables of the project i.e. expected outcomes, results, documents (intern's thesis, peer-reviewed journal, conference presentation).

The expected results include the following.

- 1. Videos and drone of land use and environmental/cultural impacts of exploration activities.
- 2. Summary and thematic maps of land use and environmental/cultural impacts as well as planning maps.
- 3. Map biographies of land use of community members
- 4. Reports (bimonthly report and final report) and community book.
- 5. Training results (the number of certificates awarded as well as a survey of the impact of the students outcomes regarding the impact of the training on their livelihoods will be undertaken).

Red Sucker Lake First Nation and Yamana Gold Ontario Inc. will receive audited statements of how the MITACS funding was spent annually by the University of Manitoba and quarterly reports about the activities that have occurred. The final report will be reviewed by RSL and only released with their permission.

b. Benefit to the intern.

The interns will be able to work with communities on academic matters and explore how traditional land use mapping and environmental/cultural impact assessment can benefit Red Sucker Lake First Nation communities. All Students will benefit from developing land use mapping and growing Networks and partnerships between Red Sucker Lake First Nation students, community members and experts.

**Interaction**. Indicate the percentage (%) of time during the project that the intern will c. spend on-site at the partner's location and at the university. Research should be carried out equally (50%) in the premises of the partner and the university, if different, please include a justification. NOTE: The minimum interaction at either site is 25% with a maximum of 75%.

% Of partner interaction: 50% + % of academic interaction: 50% = 100%



# **2.4.2** Justification for an interaction other than 50/50

Not applicable. The students from RSL will be involved in the communities of RSL but interact with the University of Manitoba remotely and through visits.

### 2.4.3 Partner Interaction.

(1) Provide a detailed description of the activities that will be performed on-site at the partner organization and the expected interaction with and supervision by employees of the partner organization.

We will work with RSL chief and council, elders and youth in their community to do research and build capacity. We will also work with Yamana to learn about the impacts of the exploration activities on the territory and what areas will be impacted. We will hire one or two RSL entry-level postsecondary or graduate students from RSL through this program or through my partnership grant to ensure that the community builds capacity from this research. The activities in RSL will include training on project-related topics, data collection, data analysis, project planning, interviews, experimentation, etc. surveys and evaluation of programming. With the partner based on research some educational programming will be developed and implemented.

> (2) Indicate the resources the partner organization will be providing to support the intern's work at their premises. Include information about space, resources and expertise that will be provided by the organization to the intern.

The partner organization will provide access to space and some resources. As well Linda Murphy will provide educational capacity building to the community and to students as part of this program.

# **2.5** Relevance to the partner organization and to Canada:

Describe the partner's proposed role in the project, how the partner will benefit from participating, and how the Canadian community will benefit from this research.

This program is part of building reconciliation in Canada between First Nations and the mineral industry as well as their allies. This research hopes to build self-determination for Red Sucker Lake First Nation (RSLFN) members to preserve their land and document their relationship with the land. The people feel protecting their ancestral land is vital for their culture and identity to thrive.

The land is sacred and so are the animals that live there. People are concerned about the caribou. They are not as plentiful and have abandoned traditional trails. However, these traditional trails have been followed by caribou for thousands of years. This may be the result of climate change or industrial activity that may involve noise, such as using dynamite, drilling, or machinery operation. The Elders feel this disruption in the natural order will cause animals to move from impacted areas. These areas become "dead zones" for hunters, fishers, gatherers, families, and Elders who rely on the area for subsistence needs or to pass on traditions and teachings. These disruptions require a baseline and continued monitoring of caribou but also moose and other wildlife to develop plans and strategies to minimize impacts.

As well, ducks, geese, and grouse are regular food sources for RSL FN members. Settlers hunted migratory birds in North America to the brink of extinction, including trumpeter swans, whooping cranes, passenger pigeons, Canadian geese, ducks, etc. (National Geographic, 2019). Spring goose hunts and fall goose hunts were both critical as cultural events and for food security. The numbers of geese and ducks in the territory of Red Sucker Lake remain low to this day, compared to the great



abundance of migratory birds nesting in the past. So, the plan is to explore strategies to preserve special habitat for caribou, moose, and migratory birds.

Water is considered to be sacred for First Nation people being an important aspect in territory. RSL's territory is in the Hayes watershed, which is very large and extends into Ontario. As water flows from one area to another, any environmental disturbance such as mining or damns, impacts wildlife, fishing, transportation and traditional uses throughout the watershed. As a result protecting the Hayes watershed provides the best way to protect the traditional territory for community use.

Mineral exploration activities and gravel extraction conflicts with RSL First Nation's traditional land use. Every potential impact on the land, air, or water, is of primary concern to RSLFN. To determine the effects of the drilling and other mineral exploration activities, the continuous monitoring of the soil, water, land, plant, and animal/waterfowl populations is required.

The traditional territory of RSL people is all the collective traditional occupancy areas of each RSL family. Each family has a traditional area or a "trapline" to provide the family with food, clothing, and pass on traditions to the next generation. Each family has a stewardship role in maintaining the land to ensure that the family has enough food and warm clothing. In the process of managing the land, the parents pass on survival skills and require respect for the animals and other populations that reside there. The family hunting grounds have been passed down to family from one generation to the next or thousands of years.

# 2.6 Project economic orientation (for submissions with a NFP organization ONLY):

Describe the economic or productivity orientation of the project. NOTE: if any partner listed in this proposal is a not-for profit (NFP) organization, please contact a Mitacs Business Development representative to discuss its eligibility before proceeding with your proposal submission.

N/A

# 2.7 Relationship (if any) to past/other Mitacs Accelerate internships, Mitacs Elevate fellowships, or current applications in submission to any Mitacs program:

Describe whether or not the current project is related AND provide specifics about the relationship (e.g. not related because it refers to a different research area OR if related: provide information about what has been achieved in past projects and how the current application complements other submissions)

This relates to a previous Mitacs Accelerate on WNO planning.

# 2.8 References:

Batal, M., Johnson-Down, L., Moubarac, J., Ing, A., Fediuk, K., Sadik, T., ... Willows, N. (2018). Quantifying associations of the dietary share of ultra-processed foods with overall diet quality in First Nations peoples in the Canadian provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario. Public Health Nutrition, 21(Suppl. 1), 103113. /10.1017/S1368980017001677 Bruchac, J. (1992). Native American animal stories. Golden, CO: Fulcrum. Calliou Group. (2010). Michel First Nation traditional land use study. Calgary, AB: National Energy Board, Enbridge Northern Gateway Pipeline Project. Retrieved from <a href="https://apps.neb-">https://apps.neb-</a> one.gc.ca/REGDOCS/File/Download/772749



Canadian Museum of Human Rights. (2018). The Spirit of the Treaties exhibition. Winnipeg: CMHR.

Cidro, J., Adekunle B., Peters, E., & Martens, T. (2015). Beyond food security: Understanding access to cultural food for urban Indigenous peoples in Winnipeg as Indigenous food sovereignty. Canadian Journal of Urban Research, 24(1), 24–43. Retrieved

from https://cjur.uwinnipeg.ca/index/php/cjur/article/view/9/7

Coté, C. (2016). "Indigenizing" food sovereignty. Revitalizing Indigenous food practices and ecological knowledges in Canada and the United States. Humanities, 5(3), 1-14. https://doi.org/10.3390/h5030057

Fiddler, Chief T., & Stevens, J. (2003). Killing the Shamen: Cree legends of Sandy Lake, No. 2. Newcastle, ON: Penumbra.

Freeman, M. M. R. (2011). Looking back—and looking ahead—35 years after the Inuit land use and occupancy project. Canadian Geographer, 55 (1), 20–31. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1541-0064.2010.00341.x

Hallowell, A. I. (1938). Notes on the material culture of the Island Lake Saulteaux. Journal de la société des américanistes, 30 (1), 129–140. https://doi.org/10.3406/jsa.1938.1968

Harper, J., Whiteway, N., & Thompson, S. (May, 2018). Sewer and water retrofit of housing: From pails to cisterns in Wasagamack and Island Lake. Presentation at Fifth Annual Create H2 O Conference, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. Retrieved

from http://create-h2o.ca/pages/annual conference/presentations/2018/Jerome Harper.pdf Harper, R. & Harper, T. (2019). Mino Bimaadiziwin education, culture and business centre: Building culture, capacity and a future for youth in Island Lake. Winnipeg: Wasagamack First Nation. Retrieved from http://ecohealthcircle.com/wpcontent/ uploads/2019/04/dragon-stand-winner.pdf

Harper, V., & Harper, E. (2000). The Nopimink Project (formerly The Bear Lake/Stevenson River Project). Winnipeg: Island Lake Tribal Council.

Hughes, K. J. (1979). Jackson Beardy—Life and art. Canadian Dimension, 14 (2), 4–10. Indian & Northern Affairs Canada. (1969). Treaty 5 between Her Majesty the Queen and the Saulteaux and Swampy Cree Tribes of Indians at Beren's River and Norway House with adhesions (1875). Ottawa: Queen's Printing Office. Retrieved from

http://www.trcm.ca/wpcontent/uploads/PDFsTreaties/Treaty%205%20Text%20and%20and%20Ad hesions.pdf

Indian Affairs & Northern Development (IAND). (2006). Report of the expert panel on safe drinking water for First Nations, vol. 1. Ottawa: Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. Retrieved from http://publications.gc.ca/collections/Collection/R2-445-2006E1.pdf

Jojola, T. (2013). Indigenous planning: Towards a seven generations model. In R. Walker, T. Jojola, & D. Natcher (Eds.) Reclaiming Indigenous planning (pp. 457–472). Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press.

Joly, T. L., Longley, H., Wells, C., & Gerbrandt, J. (2018). Ethnographic refusal in traditional land use mapping: Consultation, impact assessment, and sovereignty in the Athabasca oil sands region. The Extractive Industries and Society, 5 (2), 335–343. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.exis.2018.03.002">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.exis.2018.03.002</a> Kamal, A. G., & Thompson, S. (2014). Step by step land use and ancestral occupancy map survey training [Video]. Winnipeg: University of Manitoba, Natural Resources Institute. Retrieved from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KJdFj184zKU&feature=em-upload owner

LaDuke, W. (2002). The Winona LaDuke reader: A collection of essential writings. Minneapolis, MN: Voyageur.

Manitoba Government. (2011). Planning Act. Provincial Planning Regulation (C. C. S. M. c. P80). Winnipeg: Legislative Assembly. Retrieved

from https://web.2.gov.mb.ca/laws/regs/current/081.11.pdf



Manitoba Government. (2016). Minerals policy and business development: Exploration and development highlights 2016. Winnipeg: Manitoba Government. Retrieved from http://www.manitoba.ca/iem/busdev/exp-dev/index.html

McDonnell, L., Lavoie, J., Wood, A., Kornelson, D., Cidro, J., & Manoakeesick, L. (2018). Living in the city: Documenting the lived experiences of the Island Lake Anishininew people. Winnipeg: Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives. Retrieved from

https://www.policyalternatives.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/publications/Manitoba Office/2018/07/Living in the city Anishininew People.pdf

McGregor, D. (2013). Representing and mapping traditional knowledge in Ontario forest management planning. In R. Walker, T. Jojola, & D. Natcher (Eds.), Reclaiming Indigenous planning (pp. 414–435). Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press.

McIlwraith, T., & Cormier, R. (2016). Making place for space: Land use and occupancy studies, counter-mapping, and the Supreme Court of Canada's Tsilhqot'in decision. BC Studies, 188, 35 – 53. Retrieved from https://ojs.library.ubc.ca/index.php/bcstudies/article/view/186217/185708 Mckay, P. (2018). Island Lake historical documentation proposal. Winnipeg: Island Lake Tribal Council.

McLeod, N. (Ed.). (2014). Indigenous poetics in Canada. Waterloo, ON: Wilfred Laurier University Press.

National Geographic Society. (2019). National Geographic Photo Ark: Canada

Goose. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society. Retrieved

from https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/birds/c/canada-goose/

Novak, M. (1981). The value of aerial inventories in managing moose populations. Alces, 17, 282–314. Retrieved from http://flash.lakeheadu.ca/~arodgers/Alces/vol17 1981.html Olson, W. (2019). Bison. In Canadian Encyclopedia. Retrieved from https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/bison

Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Commission. (1955). Report of the Commissioner of the survey of the boundary between the provinces. Ottawa: Queen's Printer.

Paci, C., Tobin, A., & Robb, P. (2002). Reconsidering the Canadian Environmental Impact Assessment Act: A place for traditional environmental knowledge. Environmental Impact Assessment Review, 22 (2), 111–127.https://doi.org/10.1016/S0195-9255(01)00095-6 Palmater, P. (2014). Genocide, Indian policy, and legislated elimination of Indians in Canada. Aboriginal Policy Studies, 3 (3), 27–

54. https://journals.library.ualberta.ca/aps/index.php/aps/article/view/22225

Peters, F. H., & Rorke, L. V. (1925). Report of the commissioners appointed to delimit the boundary between the province of Manitoba and Ontario from Winnipeg River northerly, Manitoba-Ontario border. Ottawa: Topographical Survey of Canada.

Rinne, M. L. (2017). Preliminary results of bedrock mapping at Bigstone Lake and Knight Lake, northwestern Superior province, Manitoba (parts of NTS 53E11, 12, 13, 14). In Manitoba Geological Survey, Report of Activities 2017 (pp. 19–29). Winnipeg: Manitoba Growth, Enterprise and Trade. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.manitoba.ca/iem/geo/field/roa17pdfs/GS2017-">https://www.manitoba.ca/iem/geo/field/roa17pdfs/GS2017-</a> 3.pdf

Sinclair, G. (1999). Cowboys and Indians: The shooting of J. J. Harper. Toronto: McLelland & Stewart.

Sinha, S. K., Martin, B., Sargent, M., McConnell, J. P., & Bernstein, C. N. (2002). Age at acquisition of Helicobacter pylori in a pediatric Canadian First Nations population. Helicobacter, 7(2), 76–85. https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1083-4389.2002.00063.x

Statistics Canada. (2016). Manitoba (Table). Division No. 22, CDR [Census division], Census Profile. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Ottawa: Statistics



Canada. Retrieved from https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dppd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

Tauli-Corpuz, V., Alcorn, J., & Molnar, A. (2018). Cornered by protected areas: Replacing "fortress" conservation with rights-based approaches helps bring justice for Indigenous Peoples and local communities, reduces conflict, and enables cost-effective conservation and climate action. Washington, D.C.: Rights and Resources Group. Retrieved from https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Cornered-by-PAs-Brief RRI June-2018.pdf

Thapa, K. (2018). Indigenous land rights and indigenous land use planning: Exploring the relevance and significance to Wasagamack First Nation, northern Manitoba, Canada (Master's thesis). Natural Resources Management, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. Retrieved from https://mspace.lib.umanitoba.ca/xmlui/handle/1993/33359?show=full

Thompson, S. (2013). Island Lake First Nation land use-and-occupancy map survey. Winnipeg: University of Manitoba.

Thompson, S. (2014). Flooding First Nations and environmental justice in Manitoba: Case studies of the impacts of 2011 flood and hydro development in Manitoba. Manitoba Law Journal, 38 (2), 220–259. Retrieved from http://www.canlii.org/t/7cm

Thompson, S. (2017). Northern Teaching Lodges: Learning Partnership for Community Development and Mino Bimaadiziwin in First Nation Communities. SSHRC Partnership Grant Application. Retrieved from http://ecohealthcircle.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/SSHRC-2017-proposal.pdf

Thompson, S., Harper, V., & Klatt, R. (2017). Wasagamack: Our home and native land. Retrieved from https://youtu.be/i4p9dpuBT4A

Thompson, S., Harper, V., Thapa, K., & Klatt, R. (2017). Island Lake Elders workshop [Video]. Retrieved from https://youtu.be/NODOg7ZiRhU

Thompson, S., Rony, M., Temmer, J., & Wood, D. (2014). Pulling in the Indigenous fishery cooperative net: Fishing for sustainable livelihoods and food security in Garden Hill First Nation, Manitoba, Canada. Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development, 4 (3), 177–92. https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2014.043.016

Thompson, S., Thapa, K., & Whiteway, N. (2019). Sacred harvest, sacred place: Traditional land uses and food in Wasagamack First Nation. Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development, 9(Suppl. 2), 251–279. https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2019.09B.017

Thompson, S. (2019). Boreal Homebuilding Students win big to benefit Wasagamack community. Mino Bimaadiziwin Newsletter. Retrieved from http://ecohealthcircle.com/wpcontent/uploads/2019/05/Mino-Bimaadiziwin-Partnership-Newsletter-March April-2019-1.pdf

Tobias, T. N. (2000). Chief Kerry's moose: A guidebook to land use and occupancy mapping, research design and data collection. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs, Ecotrust Canada. Retrieved from

http://fngovernance.org/resources docs/Land Use Occupancy Mapping Guidebook.pdf Tobias, T. N. (2009). Living proof: The essential data-collection guide for Indigenous use-andoccupancy map surveys. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs, Ecotrust Canada. Tough, Frank. (1997). As their natural resources fail: Native Peoples and the economic history of northern Manitoba, 1870-1930. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press.

Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada. (2012). They came for the children: Canada, Aboriginal Peoples, and residential schools. Winnipeg, MB: TRCC. Retrieved from https://static1.squarespace.com/static/562e7f2ae4b018ac41a6e050/t/59d002cbcd39c3d497e51775/ 1506804437772/They+Came+for+the+Children+-+Chap+1.pdf



Tully, J. (1999). Aboriginal peoples: Negotiating reconciliation. In J. Bickerton & A.-G. Gagnon (Eds.), Canadian Politics, 3rd ed. (pp. 423–442). Toronto: Broadview.

https://www.foodsystemsjournal.org 272 Volume 9, Supplement 2 / Fall 2019

Uemura, N., Okamoto, S., Yamamoto, S., Matsumura, N., Yamaguchi, S., Yamakido, M., ... Schlemper, R. J. (2001). Helicobacter pylori infection and the development of gastric cancer. New England Journal of Medicine, 345 (11), 784–789. https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa001999

UNESCO. (2017). Pimachiowin Aki. Paris: UNESCO, World Heritage Centre. Retrieved from https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1415

Uprety, Y., Asselin, H., Dhakal, A., & Julien, N. (2012). Traditional use of medicinal plants in the boreal forest of Canada: Review and perspectives. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine, 8, Art. 7. Retrieved from https://ethnobiomed.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1746-4269-8-7 Wasagamack First Nation. (2010). The way it was: Foundation for the future. Winnipeg: Manitoba First Nations Education Resource Centre Inc.

Wilson, K. M. (2003). Therapeutic landscapes and Indigenous peoples: An exploration of culture, health and place. Health & Place, 9 (2), 83–93. https://doi.org/10.1016/S1353-8292(02)00016-3 Wilson, S. (2008). Research is ceremony: Indigenous research methods. Winnipeg: Fernwood. Winnipeg Free Press. (2018, March 30). Four First Nations leave Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak, Retrieved from https://www.winnipegfreepress.com/local/four-first-nations-leavemanitoba-keewatinowi-okimakanak-478407953.html

#### 3. **Declarations**

#### 3.1. Will the proposed research be taking place outside of the lab or normal business environment?

Yes\_x\_ No\_\_(for the first two internships the programming will occur in lab/normal business environment)

If yes, please complete the following section to indicate what (if any) impact there may be on the environment.

- Main characteristics of the location (i.e. physical description & coordinates). University of Manitoba nd Red Sucker Lake First Nation community centre for workshops
- Principal activity(ies): for each activity, list the environmental elements affected.
- -monitoring environment

c. Are authorizations, permits, or licenses required to undertake any activity during the internship? Yes No x

If yes, please list and include copies with your application.

Does the proposed research involve living human subjects (including conducting interviews) or 3.2. human remains, cadavers, tissues, biological fluids, embryos, or fetuses?

If yes, the proposal must be approved by the participating University Research Ethics Board\*, and a valid Ethics approval is required for the duration of the research project. Access to funding may be denied for projects that do not have ethical approval.

Please note: Mitacs may request a copy of the report to ensure compliance.

3.3. Does the proposed research involve animal subjects?

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_x\_



If yes, the proposal must be approved by the participating University Animal Care Committee\*, and a valid approval from the committee is required for the duration of the research project.

Please note: Mitacs may request a copy of the report to ensure compliance.

3.4.	ls a	biohazards	review	required?
------	------	------------	--------	-----------

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_x\_

If yes, the necessary review/report must be conducted in accordance with your university's policies\*, and a valid biohazards approval is required for the duration of the research project.

<u>Please note:</u> Mitacs may request a copy of the report to ensure compliance.

#### 3.5. Have any participants declared a Conflict of Interest (COI)\* as part of this application?

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_x

If yes, please attach the signed conflict resolution letter.



<sup>\*</sup> if you have any questions about the requirement for Research Ethics/Animal Care/Biohazards review or University/Conflict of Interest Policies at your institution, please contact your corresponding institution's research office.

# 4. Participants

Duplicate relevant section(s) as needed for multiple interns or supervisors.

# 4.1. Director/lead SSHRC grant holder:

Name:	Shirley Thompson
University:	University of Manitoba
Department:	Natural Resources Institute
Address (at university):	70 Dysart Rd.,
City, Province, Postal Code:	Winnipeg, MB, R3T 2N2
Phone:	204-291-8413
Permanent Email:	s.thompson@umanitoba.ca
Alternative E-mail:	

4.1.1.	Is the	Director/lead	SSHRC	grant	holder	**
--------	--------	---------------	-------	-------	--------	----

a.	An owner or a co-owner of the partner organization:	Yes	No	_X

- **b.** A relative of an owner or co-owner of the partner organization: Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_x
- **c.** An employee of and/or a participant in the day-to-day management of the partner organization: Yes No\_\_\_x
- **d.** A relative of the intern and/or partner supervisors of the proposed project: Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_x

If yes to any of the above, please <u>click here</u> to complete the **Conflict of Interest Declaration** and send it to <u>accelerate@mitacs.ca</u> **BEFORE** submitting your application.\*\*

# 4.2. Academic supervisor:

Name:	Shirley Thompson
University:	University of Manitoba
Department:	NRI
Address (at university):	70 Dysart Rd.
City, Province, Postal Code:	Winnipeg, MB, R3T 2N2
Phone:	(204) 291-8413
Permanent Email:	s.thompson@umanitoba.ca
Alternative E-mail:	

# 4.2.1. Is the academic supervisor\*\*:

a	An owner	or a co-own	er of the	partner	organization:	Yes	No	_X
---	----------	-------------	-----------	---------	---------------	-----	----	----

- **b.** A relative of an owner or co-owner of the partner organization: Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_x
- c. An employee of and/or a participant in the day-to-day management of the partner organization: Yes No\_\_\_x
- **d.** A relative of the intern and/or partner supervisors of the proposed project: Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_x

If yes to any of the above, please <u>click here</u> to complete the **Conflict of Interest Declaration** and send it to <u>accelerate@mitacs.ca</u> **BEFORE** submitting your application.\*\*

For any additional academic supervisors copy and paste Section 4.2. below:

# 4.3. Partner organization:



Legal name:	Yamana Gold Ontario Inc	
Operating name (if different):		
Contact name:	Linda Murphy	
Position:	Senior Manager, Community Relations	
Department:	Exploration	
Address:	1100 Russell Street Thunder Bay, ON P7B 5N2	
City, Province, Postal code:	Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2J3	
Phone:	Cell: +1 (416) 209-1118	
Email:	linda.murphy@yamana.com	
Website:	www.yamana.com	
Partner size (number of employees):	1-49	
Legal status:	For profit	
If Not for profit Canadian Corporation		
NAICS Code (First three digits)*:	21	
* Click here for a list of North551 Ame	rican Industry Classification Sys codes.	

For any additional partner organization copy and paste Section 4.3. below:

# 4.3.1. **Invoicing Partner Contact**

Partner contributions must be received by Mitacs BEFORE any funds are awarded to the university. Costs can only be incurred after research approval of the proposal and the receipt of the partner funds at Mitacs.

Please describe any applicable invoicing requirements (vendor setup, PO, etc.): a.

Invoicing contact name:	Linda Murphy
Email:	<u>linda.murphy@yamana.com</u>

L_	1	Dautea.	
b.	Invoicina	Partner	address

. Invoicing Partner address:	
X Address same as filled in S If invoicing address differer	Section 4.3.  It than Section 4.3, please fill out the following:
Legal name:	
Address:	
City, Province, Postal code:	
Name of contact:	
Phone:	
Email:	

Have these funds been leveraged against other federal or provincial programs? Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_x C. If yes, please provide details:



# 4.4.1. Intern #1 information \* MANDATORY \*

Name:	Kaoru Suzuki		
Degree program during internship	PhD		
(masters/PhD/PDF):			
Expected year of graduation:		2024	
If PDF, indicate month/year PhD received:	MM	YYYY	
University:	University of Manitoba	•	
Department:	Natural Resources Institute or Interdisciplinary		
Address at university:	Room 316 Sinnott Building, 70 Dysart Rd.		
City, Province, Postal code:	Winnipeg, MB, R3T 2M6		
Phone:			
Permanent phone or Cell phone	(204) 999-9822		
Permanent email:	kaoru.ryan.suzuki@gmail.com		
Alternative email:	umklattr@myumanitoba.ca		
Citizenship:	Canadian		
Gender:	Male		

4.4.2. Conflict of	interest. Is t	he intern:
--------------------	----------------	------------

a.	An owner or a co-owner of the partner organization: Yes Nox			
b.	A relative of an owner or co-owner of the partner organization Yes Nox_			
C.	An employee of and/or a participant in the day-to-day management of the partner organization:			
	Yes Nox			
d.	A relative of the academic and/or partner supervisors of the proposed project: Yes Nox			
If yes	to any of the above, please <u>click here</u> to complete the <b>Conflict of Interest Declaration</b> and send it to			

# 4.4.3. Demographic information. \*OPTIONAL\*

accelerate@mitacs.ca BEFORE submitting your application.

# Please indicate (x) if you are:

Francophone: (_)		A person with a disability:	
Indigenous:	(_)	First in your family to attend university:	(_1)
Member of a visible minority group - includes persons who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour and who do not report being Aboriginal			( 1)
			( <u> </u>

# Social Media: Please provide usernames if you wish to connect with Mitacs by social media:

	LinkedIn:		
	Twitter:		
	Facebook:		
	Name:	Folarin Solademi	
	Degree program during internship (masters/PhD/PDF):		
	Expected year of graduation:		2024
lf	PDF, indicate month/year PhD received:	MM	Year
University:		University of Manitoba	



Department:	Natural Resources Institute or Interdisciplinary
Address at university:	Room 316 Sinnott Building, 70 Dysart Rd.
City, Province, Postal code:	Winnipeg, MB, R3T 2M6
Phone:	
Permanent phone or Cell phone	(204) 583-2789
Permanent email:	folarin_solademi@yahoo.com
Alternative email:	solademf@myumanitoba.ca
Citizenship:	Nigerian
Gender:	Male

4.4.2.	Conflict	of interest.	Is the	intern:
7.7.6.	COILLICE	OI IIIICI COL	is the	11116111

a.	An owner or a co-owner of the partner organization: Yes Nox
b.	A relative of an owner or co-owner of the partner organization Yes Nox_
c.	An employee of and/or a participant in the day-to-day management of the partner organization:
	Yes Nox
d.	A relative of the academic and/or partner supervisors of the proposed project: Yes Nox
If yes	s to any of the above, please <u>click here</u> to complete the <b>Conflict of Interest Declaration</b> and send it to

# 4.4.3. Demographic information. \*OPTIONAL\*

accelerate@mitacs.ca BEFORE submitting your application.

# Please indicate (x) if you are:

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Francophone:	(_)	A person with a disability:	(_)
Indigenous:	(_)	First in your family to attend university:	(_)
Member of a visible minority group - includes persons who are non-Caucasian in race or			( 1)
non-white in colour and who do not report being Aboriginal			( <u> </u>

# Social Media: Please provide usernames if you wish to connect with Mitacs by social media:

LinkedIn:	
Twitter:	
Facebook:	

# For any additional interns copy and paste Section 4.4. below:

#### 4. **Resource Plan and Invoicing**

All Accelerate projects are required to complete the Accelerate Resource Plan and confirm the Invoicing schedule on the Excel Budget spreadsheet template. Please refer to the Accelerate Guide: Writing your proposal to assist you



### 6. Mitacs Accelerate Memorandum

The participants listed below confirm that the information presented accurately reflects their intention to apply to the Mitacs Accelerate program. The participants have also agreed to set in place an internship based upon the attached proposal. The participants acknowledge that they have read, understood and agreed to abide by and uphold the Project Responsibilities applicable to each of them, available for reference http://www.mitacs.ca/en/programs/accelerate/project-responsibilities which include and are not limited to the following: It is understood that the partner organization contribution shall be provided to Mitacs Inc. prior to commencement of the internship; in the event that the sponsor organization funds are at the university, the university shall forward these funds to Mitacs. Upon research approval and the reception of the partner funds at Mitacs, Mitacs shall forward the funds to the university as a research grant to the supervising professor, and the internship stipend/salary will be paid to the student by the university from the grant. Costs associated with this proposal as outlined in the budget can only be incurred after research approval of the proposal and the receipt of the partner funds at Mitacs.

Mitacs is unable to assume liability for any losses including—but not limited to—accidents, illness, travel, or other losses that may occur during the internship period. All undersigned parties agree that they are responsible for ensuring that they have appropriate insurance and meet any university policies regarding health, safety, and travel preparation requirements. All parties also agree that the intern will provide Mitacs with a final report and that all participants will complete an exit survey within one month of project completion.

All parties involved with Mitacs Accelerate are bound by the standard intellectual property (IP) terms of the university where the intern is enrolled; except where intellectual property is covered by separate agreements to which the university and the sponsor organization are parties and that are active during the dates of the internship. By signing this memorandum, you are acknowledging that you agree to the terms of the university where the intern is enrolled. University-specific IP policies regarding Accelerate internships can be found at Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ).

The participants listed below agree that Mitacs can disclose the provided personal information included in this proposal (e-mail, LinkedIn, Twitter, Facebook, etc.) to the program's funding partners. Mitacs can use this information for the purpose of communication and to evaluate the program and its outcomes during and after participants' program tenure. The participants also agree that Mitacs will post the title of the project, the public project overview, the name of the partner(s) organization(s), the name of the intern(s), the name of supervisor(s) and the involved university on www.mitacs.ca/en/projects and may be used by Mitacs to publicize Mitacs Accelerate. Mitacs Privacy Policy can be found at <a href="https://www.mitacs.ca/en/privacy-policy">www.mitacs.ca/en/privacy-policy</a>.

Internship participants (intern, supervising professor, and partner) further agree to the following addendum(s):

Mitacs does not require, inspect, or enforce any additional terms as outlined by participants in the above addendum.

**6.1. Title of the Project:** Red Sucker Lake First Nation Traditional land use mapping and youth training

# 6.2. Public Project Overview:

This research will enable Red Sucker Lake (RSL) First Nation members to monitor RSL territory, lands and waterways and document Indigenous knowledge systems (IKS), including cultural aspects as well as environmental assessment, by video, maps and workshop teachings. In the process, Elders and Knowledge keepers will not only honour their cultural traditions but also train the next generation of leaders and land stewards. This Land Guardian program will use traditional land use, traditional ecological knowledge and ancestral occupancy as key building blocks to build capacity for Indigenous sustainable planning and development activities in RSL. The ultimate goal is to empower the



community by increasing local decision-making. So, in summary, Indigenous students and other youth will be trained to be the "boots on the ground" and will act as "eye and ears" of the community. Their observations, combined with traditional and modern knowledge, will lead Strategic Planning for their Ancestral Territory in RSL First Nation.

# 6.3. Participant Signatures:

Please sign, scan and save in PDF format

### 6.3.1. Intern:

	Name:	Folarin Solademi	
-	Department:	Interdisciplinary or NRI	
	University:	University of Manitoba	
	Signature:	Jay	Date: 29 June 2020

Ī	Name:	Kaoru Suzuki	
	Department:	Interdisciplinary, NRI	
	University:	University of Manitoba	
	Signature:	Figure 1	Date: June 30, 2020

# 6.3.2. Academic Supervisor:

Name:	Shirley Thompson	
Department:	Natural Resoures Institute	
University:	University of Manitoba	
Signature:	Ni-ling Fermi	Date:June 20, 2020

# 6.3.3. Director/lead SSHRC grant holder:

•	<b>y</b>	
Name:	Shirley Thompson	
Department:	Natural Resoures Institute	
Title/Position:	Associate Professor	
Organization:	University of Manitoba	
Signature:	Mag	Date: June 20, 2020

# 6.3.4. Partner Organization:

Name: Linda Murphy		
Department:	Exploration	
Title/Position:	rganization: Yamana Gold Ontario  Financial \$75,000 First Year (with \$43,000 the 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, based on a satisfactory first year)	
Organization:		
Financial Commitment:		
Signature:	Gnurphy	Date:June 26, 2020



6.3.5. University Office of Research Services Representative:

Name:	
Title/Position:	
University:	
Signature:	Date:

For any additional participants include corresponding details and signature line below: