

First Nation Waste Management Initiative

May 2016

Current Context

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

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 waste management
- Provide sufficient, long-term funding for the operation of waste management systems
- Transparent, predictable regulatory regime

Proposed Components

Infrastructure

- Landfill sites in remote and isolated communities
- Transfer stations
- Decommissioning/remediation of refuse sites

Programs and Partnerships

- Facilitation of municipal transfer service agreements
- Diversion programs (recycling, composting, hazardous waste)
- Seed funding for innovative partnerships and programs with First Nation organizations, industry associations, and other key players

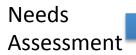
Planning

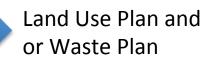
- Land use and waste management planning
- Environmental Site Assessments
- Feasibility Studies

Capacity and Training

- Training of waste management operators
- Regional/sub-regional waste coordinators
- First Nation-led tools and resources
- Education

Potential Roadmap







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

Negotiate municipal service agreement



Construct transfer station



Training

Develop diversion programs

- -Recycling
- -Composting
- -Hazardous Waste

Clean-up/decommission refuse and waste



Education: elders, families, youth, schools, industry

Proposed Governance Regime

- National Advisory Committee to provide highlevel advice
- Regional Advisory Committees
- Tribal Councils, technical bodies and other First Nation organizations to provide support to individual First Nations
 - Education, tool and resource development
 - Aggregate services (end-of-life vehicles, white goods)

Measuring Success

- Baseline data being collected
 - Needs assessments
- Indicators
 - Yearly percentage increase of First Nations with
 - Improved infrastructure
 - Improved diversion programming
 - Municipal transfer service agreements
- Reporting to be developed in consultation with:
 - First Nations
 - First Nation organizations

Engagement

- First Nation communities
- First Nation organizations
 - Assembly of First Nations
 - National Aboriginal Land Managers Association
 - Tribal Councils
 - Technical service delivery organizations
 - Provincial and sub-regional First Nation organizations
- Provinces and Municipalities
 - Federation of Canadian Municipalities
- Third party waste operators
- Industry Associations
- Not-for-Profit and community organizations
 On-Reserve Housing

Discussion

- Are we missing anything?
- What questions would you ask communities?
- How will we know if we are going in the right direction?

For More Information

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