

Successful Grants – Two SSHRC Examples

ResearchCA\$H partner Hotii ts'eeda has provided two example SSHRC grants for learning purposes. Both proposals were funded by the review committee. Please note that any information the author did not wish to share has been redacted. Keep in mind that the funder may change the proposal format or the requirements of the funding program from year-to-year - what is included here may not reflect the same requirements or content needed for your particular funding program in the year you are submitting it.

Example Proposals:

1. Pgs. 2-49: SSHRC Connection Grant Proposal – Treaty Implementation: A Basis for Canadian Social and Economic Prosperity
2. Pgs. 50-139: SSHRC Partnership Grant Proposal – Modern Treaty Implementation Research: Strengthening Our Shared Future

Be sure to watch the session & video *Research Proposals – Putting it all Together*, featuring Dr. Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox, Scientific Director of Hotii ts'eeda, for a detailed overview of everything to consider when finalizing your proposal.

Application for a Grant

Identification

This page will be made available to selection committee members and external assessors.

Funding opportunity
Connection Grants

Grant type
Individual

Application title
Treaty Implementation: A Basis for Canadian Social and Economic Prosperity

Applicant family name Irlbacher-Fox	Applicant given name Stephanie	Initials
--	-----------------------------------	----------

Org. code 1480111	Full name of applicant's organization and department University of Alberta Faculty of Native Studies
----------------------	--

Org. code 1480111	Full name of administrative organization and department University of Alberta Faculty of Native Studies
----------------------	---

Scholar type
Established Emerging

If "Emerging", specify category
1 2 3 4

Is this a research-creation project? Yes No

Does your proposal involve Aboriginal Research as defined by SSHRC? Yes No

Does your proposal involve human beings as research subjects? If "Yes", consult the *Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans* and submit your proposal to your organization's Research Ethics Board. Yes No

Does your proposal involve activity that requires a permit, licence, or approval under any federal statute; or physical interaction with the environment? If "Yes", complete Appendices A and B. Yes No

Project type Outreach Activity	Outreach activity Follow up networking activities, website and publications.
-----------------------------------	---

Event start date 2015 / 1 / 1	Event end date 2015 / 12 / 30
----------------------------------	----------------------------------

	Year 1	Total
Total funds requested from SSHRC	100,000	100,000

Research Activity

The information provided in this section refers to your research proposal.

Keywords

List keywords that best describe your proposed research or research activity. Separate keywords with a semicolon.

Aboriginal; Treaties; Land Claims; Modern Treaties; Land Claim Implementation; Natural resources co-management; Public Policy; environmental management; Arctic; Arctic resource management; Aboriginal rights; Aboriginal title

Disciplines - Indicate and rank up to 5 disciplines that best correspond to your proposal.

Rank	Code	Discipline	If "Other", specify
1	62820	Public Policy Studies	
2	62232	Aboriginal Law	
3	62899	Other Political Science	Indigenous Studies
4	62806	Government and Public Administration	
5	80099	Other Natural Sciences and Engineering	Natural Resource Management

Areas of Research

Indicate and rank up to 3 areas of research related to your proposal.

Rank	Code	Area
1	240	Indigenous peoples
2	131	Economic and Regional Development
3	310	Northern development

Temporal Periods

If applicable, indicate up to 2 historical periods covered by your proposal.

From	To																		
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Year</td> <td>BC</td> <td>AD</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>1970</u></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u> </u></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> </table>	Year	BC	AD	<u>1970</u>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<u> </u>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Year</td> <td>BC</td> <td>AD</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>2015</u></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u> </u></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> </table>	Year	BC	AD	<u>2015</u>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<u> </u>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Year	BC	AD																	
<u>1970</u>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>																	
<u> </u>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																	
Year	BC	AD																	
<u>2015</u>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>																	
<u> </u>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																	

Family name, Given name	4
Irbacher-Fox, Stephanie	

Research Activity (cont'd)

Geographical Regions
If applicable, indicate and rank up to 3 geographical regions covered by or related to your proposal. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Region
1	1140	Northern Canada
2	1130	Western Canada
3	1120	Central Canada

Countries
If applicable, indicate and rank up to 5 countries covered by or related to your proposal. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Country	Prov./ State
1	1100	CANADA	
2			
3			
4			
5			

Family name, Given name

Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

5

Summary of Proposal

The summary of your research proposal should indicate clearly the problem or issue to be addressed, the potential contribution of the research both in terms of the advancement of knowledge and of the wider social benefit, etc.

PURPOSE/OBJECTIVES: Responding directly to the SSHRC Future Challenge Areas of Aboriginal Peoples and Energy and Natural Resources, "Treaty Implementation: A Basis for Social and Economic Prosperity in Canada" this Grant application is to convene a national workshop with the goals to bring together Land Claim Agreements Coalition (LCAC) members, academics, policy makers and land claim implementation practitioners to 1)review current research on land claim implementation,2)identify gaps in existing research, and 3)make recommendations for Treaty implementation research. This will foster creation of legacy networks of practice and research partnerships, investigating how to better address these urgent issues.

ISSUES: The Land Claims Agreement Coalition consists of all Aboriginal signatories to Comprehensive Land Claim Agreements in Canada, agreements also known as Modern Treaties. Formed in 2003, the coalition advocates to ensure that Modern Treaties are "respected, honored and fully implemented." This collective focus arose in response to a number of common implementation issues experienced by Aboriginal signatories to modern Treaties since the 1970s. Implementation issues are those issues arising the fulfillment of federal obligations under the modern Treaties that are either inadequate or inconsistent with the Treaties' spirit, intent or contractual and legal obligations. Two broad categories of implementation issues concern the LCAC. The first can be viewed as transactional, relating to the mechanisms, processes and methods through which Canada interprets and implements its' obligations. The second category relates to the Treaties' spirit and intent: it is relational, encompassing issues arising in relation to the broad goals, objectives and intended social, economic and cultural outcomes of modern Treaties. Treaty implementation is what animates Treaties as the basis of the LCAC members' relationship with the Canadian Government. Issues in Land Claim implementation can spill over into and affect other aspects of that relationship, particularly with respect to economic and resource management and development. What is at stake? The effective implementation of Modern Treaties is a foundational element of the socio-economic wellbeing of Treaty peoples in Canada, providing tools to assist their moving beyond historical and structural injustices creating social and economic disadvantage, toward achieving wellbeing on a collective scale. By extension, and as recent court cases have shown, Treaty implementation is a foundational element of the Canadian economy, particularly the natural resources sector.**PROPOSED EVENT & OUTREACH:** The workshop event will provide an opportunity for over 100 land claim practitioners, academics, government officials, and legal experts to identify priority land claim implementation research areas and initiate partnerships focused on specific projects. The 3-day event will include 2 commissioned research papers, 3 keynote presentations, up to 10 panel presenters, and up to 20 workshop presenter/facilitators leading participants through a research priority identification and planning process. Products include a detailed research priority action plan; research partnership commitments between academics and LCAC members; and publication of a conference proceedings and publications in both peer-reviewed and public policy journals. These products will be further developed as subsequent outreach activities associated with the event. The outreach will leverage the momentum and legacy outcomes of the event, ensuring a solid basis for multi-year sustainable research partnerships and project will be established, oriented around the improvement of land claim implementation for social and economic prosperity.

Participants

List names of your team members (co-applicants and collaborators) who will take part in the intellectual direction of the research. Do not include assistants, students or consultants.

Role Co-applicant <input type="radio"/> Collaborator <input checked="" type="radio"/>		Academic <input type="radio"/> Non-academic <input checked="" type="radio"/>	
Family name ●●●●●		Given name ●	
Initials A			
Org. code 1	Full organization name Champagne Aishihik First Nations		
Department/Division name Governance			
Role Co-applicant <input type="radio"/> Collaborator <input checked="" type="radio"/>		Academic <input type="radio"/> Non-academic <input checked="" type="radio"/>	
Family name ●●●●●		Given name ●●●●●	
Initials			
Org. code 1	Full organization name Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated		
Department/Division name Policy and Planning Division			
Role Co-applicant <input type="radio"/> Collaborator <input checked="" type="radio"/>		Academic <input type="radio"/> Non-academic <input checked="" type="radio"/>	
Family name ●●●●●		Given name ●●●●●	
Initials R			
Org. code 1	Full organization name Sack Goldblatt Mitchell LLP		
Department/Division name None			
Role Co-applicant <input type="radio"/> Collaborator <input checked="" type="radio"/>		Academic <input type="radio"/> Non-academic <input checked="" type="radio"/>	
Family name ●●●●●		Given name ●●●●●	
Initials			
Org. code 1	Full organization name ●●●●● Consulting Inc		
Department/Division name Terry Fenge Consulting Inc			
Role Co-applicant <input type="radio"/> Collaborator <input checked="" type="radio"/>		Academic <input type="radio"/> Non-academic <input checked="" type="radio"/>	
Family name ●●●●●		Given name ●●●●●	
Initials			
Org. code 1	Full organization name Trondek Hwechin		
Department/Division name Implementation			

Presenters Requesting SSHRC Funding (cont'd) - Presenter

Family name	Given name	Initials
Irlbacher-Fox	Stephanie	
Affiliation country CANADA		
Affiliation University of Alberta, Faculty of Native Studies		
Degrees (starting with the most recent and specify the discipline). 2005 PhD, Polar Studies, University of Cambridge, England. 1997, Master of Arts, Political Science, University of Alberta, Canada. 1995, Bachelor of Arts, Political Science, University of Alberta, Canada.		
Recent positions and those relevant to the event (starting with the most recent). Governance Advisor, Self Government Negotiating Team, Deline First Nation 2001-2013; Governance Advisor, Behdzi Ahda First Nation, Colville Lake, NWT 2011-Present; Implementation Director, Self Government, Deline Land Corporation, Deline, NWT (2013-Present); Self Government and Research Consultant, Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, Inuvik NWT (2011-Present); Principal Investigator, Partnership Development Grant on Dechinta Land Based University, 2011-Present; Principal Investigator, Insight		
Recent publications and those relevant to the event (starting with the most recent). 2014 "Settler Responsibility for Relationship: What Idle No More Means to Me", in The Kino-nda-niimi Collective (eds.), The Winter We Danced---Voices from the Past, The Future, and the Idle No More Movement, Winnipeg: Arbeiter Ring Press. 2013. Co-Editor with Hayden King, Northern Public Affairs: Special Issue on the Northern Governance and Economy Conference. February 2013. 2013. "The Use of Temporal Characterizations to Justify the Ongoing Dispossession of Indigenous Peoples", in Sandra Tomsons and Lorraine Mayer (Eds.) Aboriginal Rights and Philosophy. Toronto: Oxford University Press.		
Title and outline of the presentation. Between Ratification and Effective Date: Implementing a Self Government Treaty Between 2001-2013 I worked with the self government negotiating team representing the Deline Land Corporation and First Nation in Deline, NT, negotiating and then seeing the successful ratification of a Constitutionally-protected self government Treaty. I then assumed the role of Implementation Director, with responsibility for overseeing the transition from three governing organizations in the community to one self government institution over a two year period. This presentation identifies challenges and successes in achieving major milestones on the critical path to effective date, relating to logistical, infrastructure, capacity and financial elements essential to creating a functional self governing authority.		
Has the presenter's attendance been confirmed? Yes		
Justification Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox, PhD (Cantab.) offers internationally-recognized academic expertise in Indigenous Studies with a focus on negotiation and implementation of Treaties with Indigenous peoples in the Northwest Territories, Canada. She brings two decades of practical experience and expertise rooted in current and ongoing work with Indigenous Governments (Deline Land Corporation, Behdzi Ahda First Nation, Gwich'in Tribal Council, Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, etc) and businesses, focusing on Treaty negotiation, implementation and associated community and economic development and capacity building.		
Note: the original proposal had ten additional presenter pages which have been removed for confidentiality reasons.		

Funds from Other Sources

You must include all other sources of funding for the proposed research. Indicate whether these funds have been confirmed or not. Where applicable, include (a) the partners' material contributions (e.g. cash and in-kind), and (b) funds you have requested from other sources for proposed research related to this application.

Full organization name Contribution type	Confirmed	Year 1	
Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada Cash	<input type="checkbox"/>	50,000	
Council of Yukon First Nations In Kind	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	9,000	
Government of Nunavut Cash	<input type="checkbox"/>	25,000	
Government of the Northwest Territories Cash	<input type="checkbox"/>	50,000	
Grand Council of the Crees/Cree Nation Government Cash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5,500	
Grand Council of the Crees/Cree Nation Government In Kind	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6,000	
Imperial Oil Cash	<input type="checkbox"/>	10,000	
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation Cash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10,000	
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation In Kind	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	40,000	
Total funds from other sources		317,590	

Funds from Other Sources (cont'd)

Full organization name Contribution type	Confirmed	Year 1	
Kwanlin Dun First Nation Cash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4,600	
Kwanlin Dun First Nation In Kind	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3,000	
Land Claim Agreements Coalition In Kind	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	20,000	
Nisgaa Lisms Government In Kind	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10,000	
Selkirk First Nation In Kind	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10,290	
Selkirk First Nation Cash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	8,100	
Tides Canada Cash	<input type="checkbox"/>	10,000	
Trondek Hwechin First Nation Cash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6,000	
Trondek Hwechin First Nation In Kind	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3,600	
Total funds from other sources		317,590	

Funds from Other Sources (cont'd)

Full organization name Contribution type	Confirmed	Year 1	
Tsawassen First Nation Cash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2,000	
Tsawassen First Nation In Kind	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4,500	
Walter and Duncan Gordon Foundation Cash	<input type="checkbox"/>	5,000	
Yukon Territorial Government Cash	<input type="checkbox"/>	25,000	
	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Total funds from other sources		317,590	

Budget Justification

Personnel Costs – Student Salaries and Benefits : Undergraduate @ 2 = 10,000; Masters @ 1 + 10,000; PhD @ 1 = 15,000

Over 1/3 of the costs requested from SSHRC are devoted to student salaries and benefits. The students will work directly with the Principal Investigator and members of the LCAC Research Committee to organize and develop various elements of the event. Students are compensated in accordance with the negotiated rates of pay at the U of A, these are PhD; 19.34/hr + 16% benefits; MA: 18.50 per hour +16% benefits; and BA:\$15 per hour +16% benefits. At these rates, we would estimated paying a PhD student for approximately 7 months of work at 12 hours per week (\$2121/month = \$14,847 with \$253 for additional hours); the MA student for 4.5 months of work at 12 hours per week (2024.71 for 4.5 months = 9,111.20 + 888.80 for additional hours); and the 2 undergraduates for 6.5 months of work each at 12 hours per week (\$835.20 per month for 6 months at \$5011.00 each, minus part of one hour to adjust the amount to \$5000 each).

Travel and Subsistence Costs: Student Travel: 5,000 All of the students will attend the conference with the purpose of participating and networking with the conference attendees. They will assist with note-taking in specific sessions and other session-based activities to ensure that they are able to participate in the conference as any other registrant, without having duties that will prevent them from conference participation. Travel costs allotted to each would amount to \$1250.00. It would be broken down as follows: Per diem: \$45 per day X 5 = 225 X 3 days = \$675; Hotel would be shared accommodation: \$147 per night X 3 rooms X 4 nights = \$1764; Airfare (assume Edmonton – Toronto return) @ \$511 each (as per Expedia.ca at October 26 2014) = \$2555 for a total of \$4994.00 with \$6 for incidental travel expenses.

Travel – Presenters: Canadian Travel: 20,000 A call for presenters will be made to ensure broad based participation from academics and practitioners across Canada. Travel, accommodation and subsistence support will be offered to ensure a minimum of up to 15 additional presenters are included, who have no other source of funding support. Rates for accommodation and per diem would be as follows: Per Diem: would not be offered; Hotel: \$147 per night X 4 nights X 15 (some presenters would be offered shared hotel accommodation) = \$8820; airfares would be based roughly on \$559 per person (Vancouver – Toronto return rate) for a total of \$20,000.00. Presenters will be encouraged to seek additional travel support and additional sponsors for the conference will be asked to provide travel support funding.

Students: Canadian Travel: 10,000 A call for student participation will be made to ensure broad based participation by supporting up to ten Indigenous and non-Indigenous students may attend the conference who would otherwise have no source of funding. Rates would be as follows: Per diem: \$45 per day X 10 = 450 X 3 days = \$1350; Hotel would be shared accommodation: \$147 per night X 6 rooms X 4 nights = \$3328; Airfare (assume Edmonton – Toronto return) @ \$511 each (as per Expedia.ca at October 26 2014) = \$5110 for a total of \$9788.00 with \$212 for incidental travel expenses.

Other Expenses: \$500 Teleconferencing: the PI will have regular teleconferences with the student team to discuss logistics, progress and provide mentoring and direction.

Hospitality: \$4000 The hospitality amount will contribute to coffee break refreshments and lunches over the three day event. *Coffee breaks @ 4.44 pp X 150 ppl = \$667 X 2 coffee breaks per day X 3 days = \$4002 (order will be adjusted to be \$4000).* This will be for tap water, coffee and tea only.

Lunches and breakfast: \$26000 (from non-SSHRC sources) are calculated at \$8667 per day for 150 people at \$57.77 each per day (\$25 for breakfast and \$32 for lunch). This amount will likely include snacks at coffee breaks, reducing breakfast and lunch budgets by approximately \$15 per person if snacks are offered at each of the 6 coffee breaks (\$2.50 per person, per break).

Publication of Proceedings: 8000

The proceedings will be transcribed, edited and printed in both print format and made accessible through the LCAC website. We will either publish the proceedings as an open-access volume through a journal or

magazine (*Policy Options* or *Northern Public Affairs*) or may publish it as an edited volume. This amount will pay for copyediting, layout and print and digital print costs.

Professional/Technical Services: 8,000

This amount will contribute to the rental costs of audio, visual and sound equipment over the three day event; having two technicians on hand throughout the daily and evening proceedings, the digital capture of proceedings for transcription, and some transcription services in cases where simultaneous translation took place to ensure a transcribed record in both languages.

Supplies: 1000 This will cover PI costs of paper, print cartridges, postage and freight.

Non-Disposable Equipment: 2500 A laptop computer will be purchased for the use of the research team before, during and after the event, along with a portable proximate power point projector. Its ownership will remain with the University of Alberta and will be used for outreach activities (presentations, etc).

Other Expenses: Facility Rental \$4500 A conference of this size (up to 150 participants) will be held in a central location. Room rental is anticipated at \$1500 per day; this amount will cover that cost.

Cost Comparison Chart:

Expense Category	SSHRC	Other Funders
Personnel Costs	Students : 35,000	Conference organization, follow up: 60,000
Student/Presenter Travel	15,000	Community/youth travel: 5,000
Presenter Travel	20,000	Travel up to 50 participants 50,000
Non-Student Salaries	1,500	0
Translation	0	Indigenous/French translation 10,000
Teleconferencing	500	Research Committee 4,000
Honoraria	0	Elders: 10,000
Hospitality	4,000	Breakfast, lunches, dinners: 26,000
Promotion and Dissemination	0	Website development, freight: 10,000
Publication	8,000	0
Professional/Technical Services	8,000	Commissioned research: 20,000
Supplies	1,000	Expenses for staff and organizers: 9,000
Non-disposable Equipment	2500	Additional desktop computer and software: 3,000
Facility Rental	4500	Preparatory meetings: 4000
TOTAL	100,000	201,000

Overall Goal and Specific Objectives

The Land Claims Agreement Coalition (LCAC) consists of all Aboriginal signatories to Comprehensive Land Claim Agreements, also known as Modern Treaties. Formed in 2003, the coalition advocates to ensure that Modern Treaties are “respected, honored and fully implemented.” This collective focus arose in response to a number of common implementation issues experienced by Aboriginal signatories to modern Treaties since the 1970s. Implementation issues are those issues arising from Canada’s approach to interpreting and fulfilling its obligations under the modern Treaties that are inconsistent with the Treaties’ spirit, intent or contractual and legal obligations.

There are two broad categories of implementation issues of concern to the LCAC. The first category can be viewed as transactional, relating to the mechanisms, processes and methods through which Canada interprets and implements its’ obligations. The second category relates to the Treaties’ spirit and intent: it is relational, encompassing issues arising in relation to the broad goals, objectives and intended social, economic and cultural outcomes modern Treaties.

The two categories of implementation issues are of critical importance to LCAC members for a variety of reasons. In particular, common to all LCAC members is an understanding that while land claims agreements recognize Aboriginal rights, the agreements are intended also as a tool to use in ways that will improve the social and material conditions of Indigenous peoples. Thus the land claims are fundamental to the economic well being of Indigenous peoples. Lack of land claim implementation can slow, undermine or prevent efforts to achieve improved economic prosperity, and the social conditions of Indigenous peoples. Thus this grant speaks directly to two SSHRC priority areas: Aboriginal Peoples, and Northern Social and Economic Prosperity. The former priority area is targeted through the attention to land claim agreements, that are Canada’s primary mechanism for reconciling its sovereignty and political legitimacy with that of the original peoples. The latter priority area is targeted through this proposal owing to the fact that the geographic locations of 20 of 27 members of the LCAC are in Northern Canada. Crucial to identifying issues of common concern and options for resolution is a concerted, coordinated research effort coordinated by the LCAC for the benefit of the collective and individual members. Illustrating the timeliness of this proposal is the September 2014 publication by the Government of Canada of an “interim policy” on comprehensive land claims and the appointment of Vancouver lawyer Douglas Eyford to canvas the reaction of aboriginal peoples to it. The members of the LCAC will be heavily engaged and involved in this initiative. The proposed national workshop will equip the Coalition and academia to contribute to this policy review. It is the intent of the LCAC to build a research and evaluation requirement into the proposed new policy. Determining how best to do this will be a component of the national workshop. As well, former Prime Ministers Joe Clark and Paul Martin accompanied by aboriginal leaders recently announced the formation of Canadians for a New Partnership, a forum to promote discussion between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Canadians. This forum will deal with treaties, both historic and modern. We have an opportunity to design and carry out the national workshop not just in the context of this new partnership, but as an expression of it. A modern treaties research partnership—the outcome of the national workshop—could then be a component of the broader partnership that this new forum seeks to construct. This event will be the catalyst for establishing a coordinated research effort, coalescing around the theme of monitoring and evaluating land claim implementation. The event focus will provide academics the opportunity to work with LCAC members to determine specific research foci aimed at assessing land claim implementation for the purposes of generating ideas and options for more effective approaches by all parties with implementation responsibilities.

Proposed Event and Outreach

The purpose of this Connections Grant application is to secure funds to convene a national workshop and support follow up outreach activities. The goals of the workshop are to bring together LCAC members, academics, policy makers and land claim implementation practitioners to 1) review current research on land claim implementation, 2) identify gaps in existing research, and 3) make recommendations for specific research aimed at monitoring and evaluating land claim implementation policies, approaches, mechanisms and results. Outreach activities will leverage the partnership commitment momentum created at the event, fostering establishment of legacy and sustainable long term research partnerships and research results dissemination among policy makers, practitioners and academics.

The event will bring together representatives of all members of the LCAC, including leaders, policy staff, and program delivery staff: the practitioners who work to implement and oversee land claim implementation. Indigenous and non-Indigenous academics (faculty and graduate students) with interests in land claim implementation, Aboriginal rights, Aboriginal law, self government, public policy, evaluation, accounting and financing, business administration and environmental and resource management will be invited to attend. Policy makers from across government departments with responsibilities for implementing land claims and self government agreements will also be invited. It is estimated that there will be approximately 100 attendees, a smaller number intended to result in focused and specific results and action planning aligned with the event goals and objectives. Presenters, their expertise and proposed presentations are listed in the presenter attachments.

Event Agenda and Knowledge Mobilization

The event will include two commissioned academic papers. One will provide an overview of identified research and evaluation needs with respect to the LCAC; it will be based in part on a LCAC members survey and review of implementation-related evaluations and research priority plans produced by LCAC members. The other commissioned academic paper will provide an analysis of land claim implementation approaches, including management tools (policy direction, monitoring, and evaluation) used by LCAC members and Canada in the discharge and management of Treaty implementation responsibilities. These will be created necessarily by academics, practitioners and policy makers contributing insights, analysis and experience.

The event will be a combination of presentation panels and working group sessions. Commissioned academic papers will be presented as part of keynote panel plenaries. The panel plenaries will also include 4 additional presentations in each session by LCAC members or policy makers, providing overviews of specific case studies of Treaty implementation approaches, issues and areas. These will include presentations on pre-effective date implementation challenges (Sahtu Secretariat Incorporate); financial agreement renewal approaches and processes (Nisga'a Lisims Government); legal challenges and outcomes (Nunavut Tunngavik Inc); capacity building in the context of implementation (Tlicho Government); government implementation management tool development (AANDC); results of a Treaty implementation evaluation project (Inuvialuit Regional Corporation); Own Source Revenue generation (Tsawwassen First Nation); and renewing Treaty partnerships (Grand Council of the Crees). Thus LCAC members will provide concrete examples of key issues and experiences where academic research partnerships and projects could potentially play a role in identifying factors relevant to an enhanced approach to Treaty implementation.

On the morning of day one, academic keynote papers will be presented and discussed alongside the LCAC member presentations. The purpose is to initiate a conversation between the perceived needs and challenges experiences by practitioners, and potential areas for further research as identified by academics. That afternoon, there will be two panel presentations: one relating to research action planning and methods, and another relating to research application: how to make research useful to

16
 policymakers. The panel presentations will consist of a mixture of invited academics and LCAC practitioners. Academic presentations will include case studies that illustrate how research is initiated, challenges that LCAC research partners may assist in mitigating, and areas for collaboration with respect to SSHRC and funder applications. LCAC member presentations will include case studies of community based research gone right and gone wrong, including key lessons and community expectations of academics with respect to initiating and collaborating on research in LCAC member communities.

Day two will consist of a series of facilitated small workshop sessions where participants will be charged with developing different elements of an action plan led by a presenter/facilitator who has prepared a background presentation on the assigned element and how it will contribute to the larger effort. Elements will include: 1) What research has been done with respect to theme areas identified in the day one plenaries; 2) What research is required within the theme areas identified in the day one plenaries; and 3) Specific research project proposals including academic and LCAC member commitments. The third day will involve a plenary session reviewing the action plan elements; then a short workshop session confirming plan endorsement and its' continued development. This will be followed by small group workshop sessions where individual academics or groups of academics and LCAC members will spend time mapping out specific research project ideas and make commitments with respect to further work together, based on the commitments made during element three on day two. A closing plenary will provide an opportunity for a conference facilitator to provide a workshop summary, for participants to present results, and a panel of keynote speakers, likely government Ministers and LCAC leadership to close the event.

Outreach activities post event will include the further development of research partnerships; ongoing networking of academics, policy makers and practitioners for the purposes of fostering communication and cooperation (coordinated by the LCAC); and distribution of the commissioned research papers and research results via website, in publications as opportunities arise, and through conference attendance/presentations by participants.

Event and Outreach Objectives and Outcomes

Specific objectives include LCAC members forming partnerships with academics interested in undertaking research that will assist in identifying barriers to successful implementation, successful implementation approaches, and potential models for effective implementation. The event itself will provide a forum to present and discuss commissioned research and policy papers in relation to the event themes; presentations from practitioners working on implementation from Aboriginal/community, territorial, provincial and federal governments; and, academic analyses of specific implementation case studies. This broad based approach will assist in sharing existing information, identifying gaps in existing research, identify emerging common issues, and foster networking and positive working relationships between practitioners, academics and policy makers.

The two intended critical outcomes of the workshop are to 1) develop specific research partnerships between academics and the LCAC as well as individual LCAC members for the purposes of researching implementation issues; and, 2) determine a research program intended to identify and systematically address research on Treaty implementation issues.

Additional outcomes include establishing a basis for long term and sustainable research partnerships and cooperation between academics and the practitioners implementing land claims for individual members of the LCAC; establishing a LCAC research action plan including identification of gaps in current land claim implementation research and priority research areas for individual LCAC members.

Context and Research Mobilization

Research in relation to Indigenous peoples in Canada has been a site of contention over the past 30 years, as power has shifted from a colonial approach to researching Indigenous peoples, often in the service of colonial policy and practices (Mosby 2013, Denzin, Lincoln and Smith 2008, Deloria 1969). This has occasioned increasing attention to research ethics (Tri-Council 2008), Ownership, Control, Access and Possession principles (NAHO 2007), and community priorities (Denzin, Lincoln and Smith 2008) for researchers seeking to work with Indigenous peoples and their representative organizations. Against this backdrop, academic-Indigenous partnerships fostered by the LCAC event will provide an opportunity for researchers, including Indigenous scholars and graduate students, to conduct research efforts in partnership with Indigenous organizations, and toward addressing specific gaps in existing knowledge, such as longitudinal analyses of transactional and relational land claim implementation arrangements; analyses of historical and institutional development of land claim organizations; analyses of the social and economic impact of land claim agreement implementation; analyses of land and wildlife management regimes within social, legal and economic contexts; and sectoral and institutional analyses of land claim implementation. The foregoing represent only some of many areas of land claim implementation research which are possible, that are both academically and practically relevant and useful, and that can be conducted at local, regional and national scales.

This proposal is timely in part because it will provide a catalyst for long term, sustained analysis of land claim implementation. To date, published research on land claim agreement implementation is scant and fragmented; it is this fragmentation that is perhaps its most prominent characteristic. Specifically, there is a distinct literature on resource co-management analyzing institutional development and power relations within land-claim based co-management institutions (Morrow and Hensel 1992; Scott 2001; Nadasdy 2003; Armitage, Berkes and Doubleday 2008; White 2008) a literature on the incorporation of Indigenous or traditional knowledge within resource co-management institutions (Feit 1988; Freeman and Carbyn 1988; Berkes and Henry 1997; Nadasdy 2003; Agarwal 1995; 2002). What these literatures have in common is an emphasis on the importance of internal institutional forces and individual discretion and decision making within existing land claim contexts, rather than analyzing resource management implementation within a broader implementation context, or questioning policy parameters such as funding and mandate policies shaping co-management bodies institutional development. A smaller literature exists which does move beyond co-management implementation, to examine implementation with respect both transactional issues and relational ones. In particular the edited volume by Courchene, Abele, Seidle and St-Hilaire (2009) issuing from the 2007 Art of the State conference provides a collection of papers on various elements of Treaty implementation in Canada. Many of these combined the experience of practitioners with academics, similar to sporadic contributions since, such as Fenge and Quassa (2009), Orkin (2013), Canadian Bar Association (N.D.). A book length analysis of the land claim obligation to negotiate self government with Dene and Inuvialuit of the Northwest Territories exists (Irlbacher-Fox, 2009); as does another contextualizing co-management decision making within the broader context of the Yukon Final Agreement (Nadasdy 2003). Literature on the Nunavut land claim agreement is distinguished by the fact that important contributions have been generated by a dispute between the Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and Canada over the fulfillment of specific land claim provisions, such as Thomas Berger's Conciliator Report (Berger 2006; Gallagher-Mackay 2007, Bainbridge 2008) and a recent court decision in favour of NTI, in which it was found that Canada had breached its treaty obligation by failing to develop and implement an environmental and socio-economic monitoring plan during the decade following the entry into force of the treaty (NTI vs Canada, 2014). Indeed, the courts have become increasingly prominent with respect to land claim implementation. For example, in 2010 the

Supreme Court of Canada considered Crown Consultation duties within the context of the ¹⁸ 1997 treaty between Canada and the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation in the Yukon (*Beckman*, 2010). In the same year, the Supreme Court rendered its first decision relating to the Canada's first modern treaty, the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement* of 1975 (*Moses*, 2010).

Most notably, the Auditor General of Canada (2007; 2005; 1998) has generated significant data and analysis of land claim implementation in Canada, as well as making specific recommendations to Canada on ensuring it meets its obligations. In its extensive analyses, the Auditor General has, over a span of about twenty years, made repeated recommendations to Canada on improvements to its land claim implementation approach. To its credit, Canada responded to some of the recommendations by instituting policies and mechanisms aimed at doing a better job at implementation. Thus, contributions of the Auditor General in particular have illuminated specific shortcomings and specific pragmatic options for resolution of land claim implementation issues within a framework of recognized legal obligations and the spirit and intent of land claim agreements. This national workshop is intended to generate research partnerships aimed at producing research with academic, evaluative and practical impact. It is the intention that with this workshop, the LCAC will harness academic research and critical thinking skills in the service of rethinking approaches to Treaty Implementation, a cornerstone component of Indigenous-state relations in Canada.

Connecting: Academics, LCAC Practitioners, and Policy Makers

Thus the event will include 10-14 keynote speakers and panelists, an additional ten panelists, and up to ten workshop presenter/facilitators. Panelists and workshop presenters will be drawn from a combination of land claim implementation practitioners and academics. It is anticipated that the commissioned papers and panel presentations will be published as a digital edition of an edited conference proceedings, for the use and benefit of participants. Event organizers will pursue knowledge mobilization through a summary of the event and its outcomes/products on the Land Claims Coalition website. Given the relevance of the topic for policy makers across federal, provincial, territorial and Indigenous governments, as well as scholars and students within academia, the organizers will seek publication of select papers in relevant peer-reviewed journals (such as *Pimatisiwin*, *Arctic*, *Northern Public Affairs*, *Policy Options*) as a special issue. In addition, event organizers will work with authors and influential non-peer reviewed magazines such as *Policy Options* and *Northern Public Affairs* to publish general audience-targeted versions of the commissioned papers, and possibly other presentations.

One Year Timeframe – Connection Grant Event Preparation, Execution and Follow Up

The event will take several months to organize and will include extensive follow up with respect to dissemination of results to broader and targeted audiences. Schedule:

Months 1 – 3

Planning and preparation; letters of support; development of research funding applications; discussions with potential sponsors; commissioning of academic research papers;

Months 4 – 6

Confirmation of SSHRC funding; confirmation of LCAC member funding; submission of funding applications to federal, provincial and territorial governments and private foundations; scheduling of event; confirmation of attendance; papers commissioned and completed;

Months 6 – 7

Execution of event

Months 8-16

Preparation of journal special issue and targeted audience publications; ongoing networking & publications; final reports and presentations to funders.

Family name, Given name
Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

19

Expected Outcomes

Elaborate on the potential benefits and/or outcomes of the proposed Connection project.

Scholarly Benefits

Indicate and rank up to 3 scholarly benefits relevant to your proposal.

Rank	Benefit	If "Other", specify
1	Enhanced research collaboration	
2	Knowledge creation/intellectual outcomes	
3	Enhanced theory	

Social Benefits

Indicate and rank up to 3 social benefits relevant to your proposal.

Rank	Benefit	If "Other", specify
1	Economic outcomes, including enhanced commercialization	
2	New or enhanced partnerships	
3	Enhanced policy	

Audiences

Indicate and rank up to 5 potential target audiences relevant to your proposal.

Rank	Audience	If "Other", specify
1	Aboriginal Peoples	
2	Academic sector/peers, including scholarly associations	
3	Federal government	
4	(Other) - Specify	Resource co-management boards
5	Practitioners/professional associations	

Family name, Given name

Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

20

Expected Outcomes Summary

Describe the potential benefits/outcomes (e.g., evolution, effects, potential learning, implications) that could emerge from the proposed Connection project.

Speaking directly to SSHRC Future Challenge Areas relating to Aboriginal Peoples and to Natural Resources and Energy, the purpose of this Connections Grant application is to secure funds to convene a national workshop and conduct associated outreach activities. The goals of the workshop are to bring together LCAC members, academics, policy makers and land claim implementation practitioners to 1) review current research on land claim implementation, 2) identify gaps in existing research, and 3) make recommendations for specific research aimed at monitoring and evaluating land claim implementation policies, approaches, mechanisms and results.

Specific objectives include LCAC members forming partnerships with each other, and with academics interested in undertaking research that will assist in identifying barriers to successful implementation, successful implementation approaches, and potential models for effective implementation. The event itself will provide a forum to present and discuss commissioned research and policy papers in relation to the event themes; presentations from practitioners working on implementation from Aboriginal/community, territorial, provincial and federal governments; and, academic analyses of specific implementation case studies. This broad based approach will assist in networking, creating positive working relationships between practitioners, academics and policy makers.

The two intended critical outcomes of the workshop are to 1) develop specific research partnerships between academics and the LCAC as well as individual LCAC members for the purposes of researching implementation issues; and, 2) determine a research program intended to identify and systematically address research on Treaty implementation issues.

Outcomes are distinct from products of the workshop in that they encompass results essential to building and maintaining relationships that will be the basis for successful and sustainable research partnerships. One outcome will be the opportunity this workshop will provide for establishing trust and relationships between academic researchers and land claim practitioners. This will help develop research and evaluative capacity among LCAC member organizations, and strengthening the understanding and knowledge of academics, better positioning them to conduct research and analyze results. Often, outside researchers are unwelcome in Indigenous communities, as a result of what were sometimes unethical or disrespectful (whether or not intended) research practices that resulted in some harms and often little benefit to Indigenous peoples. By taking the initiative to invite researchers to work collaboratively on issues central to the economic and social stability and wellness of their communities, LCAC representatives have the opportunity to work collaboratively with researchers, channeling intellectual curiosity into mutually beneficial policy-oriented research with practical as well as theoretical applications.

Outreach will include long term and sustainable research partnerships and cooperation between academics and the practitioners implementing land claims for individual members of the LCAC will also support establishment of a LCAC research action plan including identification of gaps in current land claim implementation research and priority research areas for individual LCAC members. This will ensure that a long term and shared research agenda among LCAC members informs the research direction, providing a level of stability to this overall effort, and help academics to promote training and skill development opportunities for graduate students and new scholars, and in particular Indigenous scholars and graduate students. This will be a basis for ongoing outreach and knowledge mobilization.

Knowledge Mobilization Plan

This event and associated outreach activities are intended to provide a space for Land Claim Agreement Coalition (LCAC) Members to present their insights about land claim implementation experiences, hear from academics about research results, issues and potential directions for research, and think collaboratively about how to focus our collective energies on achieving results-oriented, practically relevant research that is invigorated by the intellectual curiosity of academic partners and practitioners alike. This will establish a sustainable legacy network for ongoing outreach and partnership activities.

The knowledge generated is intended to improve land claim implementation. It is intended to impact specific approaches to fulfilling legal obligations, ensuring the correct tools are deployed to achieve intended objectives, and promote collaboration among Treaty Partners necessary to achieve stated outcomes. The next generation of researchers and practitioners must have access to well developed understandings of issues and potential solutions, and an appreciation of how academic research can contribute to problem solving. Each resulting research project will be required to submit a peer review and open access publication. Our emphasis on peer-review, plain language and digitally open accessibility is intended to promote the incorporation of information into school curricula, providing a basis of understanding among all Canadians for generations to come.

Flow of knowledge will occur between and among audiences in the following ways:

Timely Updates and Results for Rapid Distribution (Open Access Digital and Digital Networks)

Land claim signatories and partner academics: as research plans, activities and results are achieved, the LCAC Research Committee will review results and develop briefing notes for the LCAC membership, ensuring access to source materials and individuals;

Policy-makers at the provincial, territorial and federal levels: the LCAC will include results and progress reports as agenda items at meetings and events, ensuring that all levels of government are aware of the activities and the results, and provide information and access to source documents and individuals;

Academic, practitioner and general audiences: the Research Committee of the LCAC will distribute plain language summaries of research activities and results to land claim practitioners, academic partners and for website posting ensuring open access to timely updates and to source materials and individuals.

Media and education: information will be announced and available through central portals such as the LCAC web site for access by students and teachers. Government officials will be encouraged to forward information education departments for incorporation into educational materials.

Timeline: From event announcement to completion of research projects.

Academic, Practitioner and Peer Reviewed Publications (Traditional Print) Land claim signatories and academic partners: Publication of results in peer-reviewed journals and possibly conference proceedings where relevant conference venues for research result sharing present themselves, including print and conference venues such as: *Arctic**, *Pimatisiwin**, *Policy Options*, *Polar Record*, *Canadian Journal of Political Science*; *Arctic Anthropology*, *Anthropologica*, *American Indian Quarterly*, *Settler Colonial Studies*, *American Review of Canadian Studies*, *Decolonization Journal* * (*denotes open access journal); and conferences such as Canadian Political Science Association, Association of Canadian Geographers, Canadian Indigenous Native Studies Association, International Arctic Social Sciences Association.

Land claim practitioners, leaders and government leaders and officials: the LCAC Research Committee members are in a position to solicit and develop plain language versions of research activity descriptions and results for dissemination among their organizations members and affiliated organizations. These individuals will also develop briefing notes on the projects and results for their leadership. In addition, these individuals will work with the LCAC leadership and with their individual leadership to ensure research findings are deployed in ways that inform policy decision making, in particular with respect to working with federal, territorial and provincial officials responsible for implementing land claim agreement obligations.

Timeline: From event announcement to completion of research projects.

Training and Mentoring

Potential for Students to Benefit

The four students associated with this project will benefit from the experience, knowledge and networks of the Principal Investigator who has extensive experience working with graduate students in the context of SSHRC-research-funded initiatives. Students will develop a work plan and work toward personal and team milestones, receiving peer and PI feedback and in relation to performance tied to milestones. Specific developmental and skill targets will be established at the outset of the project to facilitate a transparent assessment process.

Nature and Extent of Training

Undergraduate Students will gain practice and knowledge of: organizing meetings, conducting preliminary research, conference organization, and protocols for engagement with practitioners in the field of land claim and self government. The Masters Student will assist in conference organization, how to effectively communicate and liaise with stakeholders and presenters, and assisting the PI in record keeping and follow up activities essential to effective conference organization. The MA student will also work with the PhD student to design a team-written paper as part of the conference outcomes. The PhD Student will incorporate her activities into her PhD research and the event may be the basis for the student's research. The PhD student will work with the LCAC Research Committee to assist in conference design and direction, overseeing logistics of editing and publishing the conference proceedings under the PI's guidance.

Career or Scholarly Advancement

All students may expect that they are well positioned for potential employment or research opportunities with LCAC members or government as a result of their involvement in the project. The students will also have the potential to position themselves for further graduate or professional studies as a result of the experience and networking opportunities afforded by the project. Students from the PI's previous grants have advanced to employment (1 with Dechinta University), lead editor on a peer-reviewed journal special issue (in press, Decolonization Journal), research associate (1, University of Edinburgh) and to other research assistant positions at universities (2). Two of these four students are Indigenous, two are non-Indigenous.

Specific Skill Development

All students will have opportunities to gain first-hand knowledge in developing academic, plain language and technical-report writing skills. In addition, the collegial and collaborative nature of the project will assist students in developing "soft-skills", such as how to network, understanding Indigenous protocols relating to Indigenous politics and governance, and managing inter-stakeholder dynamics. For all students the experience will provide them to rare and unique insight into how Indigenous peoples' organizations work internally, their challenges and strengths, and provide them with a birds-eye view on the big picture with respect to land claim implementation in Canada.

Recruitment

Students will be recruited by a widely advertised call for applicants, through academics and the Indigenous organizations who are participating to ensure that Indigenous students are given full and fair consideration for these positions.

Publishing

The students and PI will co-author a team publication. Students who show an interest in and produce plain language information will receive authorship recognition. Travel funds may also be used to support students presenting findings of research associated with this project at scholarly conferences. The PhD student will be expected to sole author or co-author an article with the PI related to this event.

References

- Abele, Frances, Homas Courchene, Leslie Seidle, and France St. Hilaire. 2009. *The Art of the State IV: Northern Exposure: Peoples, Powers and Prospects in Canada's North*. Montreal: McGill Queen's University Press.
- Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. (AANDC)
 --2013 <https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1359037235905/1359037300487>
 --2014 <https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1389202525116/1389202605777#chp4>
- Agrawal, Arun.
 --1995. "Dismantling the Divide Between Indigenous and Western Knowledge." *Development and Change* 3(26). P 413-439.
 --2002. *Common Resources and Institutional Sustainability*. pp. 41-86 in Dietz, Dolsak, Ostrom, and Stern, eds. *The Drama of the Commons*. National Research Council. Washington, DC.
 --"Indigenous knowledge and the politics of classification", in *International Social Science Journal*, Vol. 54, Issue 173.
<http://www-personal.umich.edu/~arunagra/papers/Indigenous%20Knowledges.pdf>
- Armitage, Andrew; Fikret Berkes and Nancy Doubleday. 2008. *Adaptive Co-Management: Colaboration, Learning and Multi-Level Governance*. Vancouver: UBC Press.
- Bainbridge, John. "A Response to Kelly Gallagher-Mackay" in *Canadian Journal of Education* 31(3), 2008, 761-766.
- Berkes, Fikret. 1999. *Sacred Ecology: Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Resource Management*. Philadelphia: Taylor and Francis.
- Berger, Thomas. 2006 "Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Implementation Contract Negotiations for the Second Planning Period 2003-2013, Conciliators Final Report, March 01, 2006: The Nunavut Project", as accessed at: <http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100030982/1100100030985>
- Berkes, F, and T. Henley. 1997. "Co-management and traditional knowledge: Threat or opportunity?" in *Policy Options*, 1March.
- Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC). "First nation Treaty Talks End In Failure", 2014
<http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/first-nations-treaty-talks-with-ottawa-end-in-failure-1.2491104>
- Denzin, Norman; Yvonna Lincoln and Linda Tuhiwai-Smith (Eds), 2008. *Handbook of Critical and Indigenous Methodologies*. London: Sage.
- Feit, Harvey and Joseph Spaeder. 2005. "Co-Management and Indigenous Communities: Barriers and Bridges to Decentralized Resource Management – Introduction". In *Anthropologica*, Vol 47, No. 2
- Fenge, Terry and Paul Quassa. 2009. "Negotiating and Implementing the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement" in *Policy Options*, June-July 2009. Pp 80-86.
- Freeman, Milton and Carbyn, N. 1988. *Traditional Knowledge and Resource Management in Northern Regions*. Edmonton: University of Alberta.
- Gallagher-MacKay, K. (2007). Review essay on conciliator's final report: "The Nunavut Project." *Canadian Journal of Education*, 30 (4), 1093-1104.
- Government of Canada. 2008. *Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans (TCPS)*. Ottawa: Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. As accessed at: <http://www.pre.ethics.gc.ca/english/policystatement/introduction.cfm>
- Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie.
 --2009. *Finding Dahshaa: Self Government, Social Suffering and Aboriginal Policy in Canada*. Vancouver: BC Press.
 -- and Stephen J. Mills. 2009. "Living Up to the Spirit of Modern Treaties: Implementation and Institutional Development", in Abele et al (Eds), *The Art of the State IV: Northern Exposure: Peoples, Powers and Prospects in Canada's North*. Montreal: McGill Queen's University Press.

- Nadasdy, Paul, 2003. *Hunters and Bureaucrats: Power, Knowledge and Aboriginal-State Relations in the Southwest Yukon*. Vancouver: UBC Press.
- Orkin, Jessica, 2013. "Keeping the promise: The implementation of modern treaties in Canada", in *Northern Public Affairs*, Vol. 1, No. 3 at p. 23
- Morrow, Phyllis and Chase Hensel. 1992. "Hidden Dissensions: Minority-Majority Relationships and the Use of Contested Terminology." *Arctic Anthropology*. 29(1): 38-53. - See more at: <http://www.culturalsurvival.org/ourpublications/csqa/article/co-management-and-co-optation-alaska-native-participation-regulatory-pro#sthash.2F1He1Vy.dpuf>
- National Aboriginal Health Organization (NAHO). 2007. *Ownership, Control, Access and Possession*. Ottawa: NAHO. As accessed at: <http://cahr.uvic.ca/nearbc/documents/2009/FNC-OCAP.pdf>
- Office of the Auditor General of Canada (OAG)
- 2007. "October Report of the Auditor General: Chapter 3: the Inuvialuit Final Agreement", as accessed at: http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/parl_oag_200710_03_e_23827.html
- 2005. "November Report of the Auditor General: Chapter 7 – Indian and Northern Affairs Canada – Meeting Treaty Land Entitlement Obligations", as accessed at: http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/parl_oag_200511_07_e_14945.html
- 1998. "September Report of the Auditor General: Chapter 14 – Indian and Northern Affairs Canada – Comprehensive Land Claims", as accessed at: http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/parl_oag_199809_14_e_9320.html
- Obed, Natan. "Inuit Values and the Implementation of Land Claim Agreements", in Abele et al (Eds). *The Art of the State IV: Northern Exposure: Peoples, Powers and Prospects in Canada's North*. Montreal: McGill Queen's University Press.
- Scott, Colin. 2001. *Aboriginal Autonomy and Development in Northern Quebec and Labrador*. Vancouver: UBC Press.
- White, Graham.
- 2006. "Cultures in Collision: Traditional knowledge and Euro-Canadian governance processes in Northern land claim boards", in *Arctic* Vol. 29, No.4.
- 2008. "Not the Almighty: Evaluating Aboriginal influence in Northern Land Claim Boards", in *Arctic*, Vol 61, No. 5. As accessed at: <http://arctic.synergiesprairies.ca/arctic/index.php/arctic/article/view/103>

Court Cases

- NTI v. Canada*, 2014 NUCA 2, affirming 2012 NUCJ 11 (CanLII)
- Beckman v. Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation*, 2010 SCC 53, [2010] 3 S.C.R. 103
- Quebec (Attorney General) v. Moses*, 2010 SCC 17, [2010] 1 S.C.R. 557

Relationship to Other Support

This project does not duplicate SSHRC-funded research by the Applicant. The Principal Investigator, Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox, is currently Principal Investigator on a SSHRC-funded Partnership Development Grant focused on institutional development of the Dechinta Bush University, a land-based educational initiative in the Northwest Territories. Another recent grant, an Insight Development grant, focused on how the community of [REDACTED] was incorporating governance traditions into the negotiation of its self-government agreement. Previous grants supporting conference events in 2009 and 2011 respectively, focused on broad issues of governance development and the relationship to Northern governance and economy, which brought together a range of academic and community stakeholders to discuss the implications of public government policy decisions impacted Northern governance and economic development.

None of these SSHRC-funded initiatives addressed research on land claim or Treaty implementation specifically. However some presenters at the two conferences (Tlicho Government, Inuvialuit Regional Corporation) did highlight how land claims and self government agreements provided a basis for social, governance and economic development. It was during these conferences that the need for direct research on how land claims and self government Treaties were being implemented became evident: while many practitioners could see linkages between implementation issues and broader social and economic impacts, academic research was sparse. It was evident that this was due in part to the fact that researcher-land claim signatory partnerships were difficult to develop for various reasons, and that land claim signatories would need to take the lead in defining their needs and seeking academic partnerships to address them.



Inuvialuit Regional Corporation

Bag Service #21
26 Inuvik, NT X0E 0T0
Telephone: (867) 777-7000
Fax: (867) 777-7001
Toll-free: 1-855-777-7011
www.inuvialuit.com

Dr. Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox, PhD
Adjunct Professor
Faculty of Native Studies
2-31 Pembina Hall
University of Alberta
Edmonton AB
T6G 2H8

September 30, 2014

Dear Dr. Irlbacher-Fox;

RE: Letter of Support for Connections Grant application titled *Treaty Implementation: A Basis for Canadian Social and Economic Prosperity*.

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in this initiative. I have read the above Connections Grant proposal, and I am writing this letter to confirm the support of Inuvialuit Regional Corporation for this event.

As a member of the Land Claim Agreement Coalition, the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation has worked on various initiatives for the past decade to make progress on Treaty Implementation in Canada. This event will provide the opportunity for networking with other land claim organizations and respected academics, for the purposes of identifying Treaty-implementation-related research projects and opportunities.

We are prepared to contribute up to \$40,000.00 worth of in-kind support to this initiative, providing staff to undertake activities such as assisting with developing the workshop's intellectual framework, organizing, presenting at, and post-conference activities.

We are prepared to offer a cash contribution of \$10,000.00 to cover travel and accommodation of our presenters and staff to attend the event.

Sincerely;

Bob Simpson, Acting Chief of Staff



G.C.C.E.I.
40th Anniversary
1974-2014

-A(TVdA,... " .Durr t l>A,... " v a.nL)·C° (A,... <l·r)
Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee)
Grand Conseil des Cris (Eeyou Istchee)

A.D\Aft- r\,l>rLo
Cree Nation Government
Gouvernement de la Nation Crie

6.r,16r-..J C>nr-rnLLr-<i*" rr'cr"6LC>Prd
Embassy of the Cree Nation
Ambassade de la Nation Crie

27



C.N.G.
G.N.C.
est. 1978

October 8, 2014

Dr. Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox, PhD
Adjunct Professor
Faculty of Native Studies
2-31 Pembina Hall
University of Alberta
Edmonton AB
T6G 2H8

Dear Dr. Irlbacher-Fox:

RE: Letter of Support for Connections Grant application titled *Treaty Implementation: A Basis for Canadian Social and Economic Prosperity.*

I have read the above Connections Grant proposal, and I am writing this letter to express the strong support of the Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) (GCCEI) for participation in this event.

The GCCEI is the political entity that represents the Crees of eastern James Bay and Southern Hudson Bay in Northern Quebec. The GCCEI was formed in 1974, and represents one of the Aboriginal signatories to the first modern treaty in Canada, the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, which was signed in 1975.

As a founding member of the Land Claim Agreement Coalition, the GCCEI has worked with the Coalition on various initiatives over the past decade to make progress on Treaty Implementation in Canada. The event proposed in the above Connections Grant application will provide the opportunity for networking with other land claim

Wopowobobob
411 077

Chopone
1777

Wopowobobob
411 077



G.C.C.E.I
40th Anniversary
1974-2014

Dr. Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox, PhD
October 8, 2014
Page 1



C.N.G.
G.N.C.
est. 1978

organizations and respected academics, for the purposes of identifying Treaty-implementation-related research projects and opportunities. It will also enable us to share best practices and establish next steps for successful treaty implementation across the country.

Please note that Jessica Orkin, the GCCEI's representative to the Land Claims Agreements Coalition, will be participating in this project as an Academic Collaborator on behalf of the GCCEI. The GCCEI will provide the following in-kind contribution to this event:

- **10 days** in staff/consultant time (2 participants, 2 days travel, 3 days at event) to prepare a presentation and participate in the event;
- **5 days** in staff/consultant time to assist with preparing for and organizing the event;
- **5 days** in staff/consultant time to assist with follow up activities after the event;
- **\$5,500** in travel costs and expenses for two participants to attend the event in Ottawa.

The GCCEI wishes to underline the importance of this event, which will enable knowledge exchange between those grappling with the challenges of implementing modern treaties, while also facilitating relationship and nation building efforts.

Sincerely,

Bill Namagoose
Executive Director



COUNCIL OF YUKON FIRST NATIONS

Office of the Grand Chief

October 8, 2014

Dr. Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox, PhD
 Adjunct Professor
 Faculty of Native Studies
 2-31 Pembina Hall
 University of Alberta
 Edmonton, AB
 T6G 2H2

Dear Dr. Irlbacher-Fox,

RE: Letter of Support for Connections Grant application titled *Treaty Implementation: A Basis for Canadian Social and Economic Prosperity*

On behalf of the Council of Yukon First Nations (the "CYFN"), please accept this as a letter of support for the above-noted Connections Grant proposal.

As a member of the Land Claims Agreements Coalition, the CYFN has worked on various initiatives for the past decade as a means to ensure progress on the implementation of comprehensive, modern-day land claims in Canada. I believe the *Treaty Implementation* event will provide the opportunity for participants to network with representatives of land claim organizations and respected academics for the purposes of identifying Treaty-implementation related research projects and opportunities.

For greater certainty, the CYFN will provide the following in-kind contributions:

\$3,000 for approximately 10 days of staff time to prepare a presentation, prepare for and participate in the event; and

\$6,000 in travel costs for 3 CYFN participants to attend the event in Ottawa.

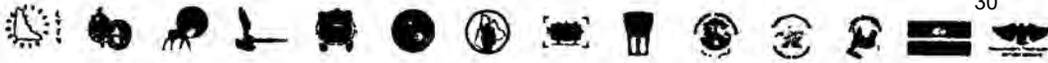
In closing, I want to thank you for taking this letter of support into consideration and thank you in advance for your attention to these matters. We believe the *Treaty Implementation* event will be an important step in the continuing path of self-determination and co-governance in Canada. Please contact me at your earliest convenience should you require any additional information related to the foregoing.

Sincerely;

Ruth Massie
 Grand Chief

CC: Patti Black, Land Claims Agreements Coalition





Council of Yukon First Nations
Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee)
Gwich'in Tribal Council
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation
Kwakwaka'wakw

Maa-nulth First Nations
Makivik Corporation
Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach
Nisga'a Nation
Nunatsiavut Government

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated
The Sahtu Secretariat Incorporated
Tlicho Government
Tseaxwason First Nation

c/o The Consilium Consulting Group, 488 Gladstone Ave., Ottawa, ON, K1R 5N8
Tel: (613) 237-3613 Fax: (613) 237-3845 www.landclaimcoalition.ca

October 7, 2014

Dr. Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox, PhD
Adjunct Professor, Faculty of Native Studies, 2-31 Pembina Hall
University of Alberta, Edmonton AB, T6G 2H8

Dear Dr. Irlbacher-Fox;

RE: Letter of Support for Connections Grant application titled *Treaty Implementation: A Basis for Canadian Social and Economic Prosperity*.

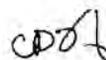
We have read the above Connections Grant proposal, and are writing this letter to express the support of the Land Claims Agreements Coalition (LCAC) to participate in this event. The LCAC works to ensure that comprehensive land claims and associated self-government agreements are respected, honoured and fully implemented in order to achieve their objectives. Our membership includes all 27 modern treaty governments and organizations in Canada.

Coalition members have expressed significant interest in pursuing connections with academics over the past decade, and through the LCAC have coordinated various initiatives to make progress on Treaty Implementation in Canada. This event will provide an excellent opportunity for networking with other land claim organizations and respected academics, for the purposes of identifying Treaty-implementation-related research projects and opportunities.

The LCAC will provide the following in-kind contribution: Staff time to assist with planning, communication and coordination of the event valued at \$20,000.

Sincerely,


Mitchell Stevens,
President, Nisga'a Nation
COALITION CO-CHAIR


Cathy Towtongie
President, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
COALITION CO-CHAIR

Nisga'a
Lisims
Government

31

PO. BOX 231,
NEW A'YANSH, B.C.
VOJIAO
PHONE (250) 633-3000
FAX (250) 633-2367
TOLL FREE
1-866-633-0888

October 8, 2014

Dr. Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox, PhD
Adjunct Professor
Faculty of Native Studies
2-31 Pembina Hall
University of Alberta
Edmonton AB T6G 2H8

Dear Dr. Irlbacher-Fox:

RE: Letter of Support for Connections Grant application titled *Treaty Implementation: A Basis for Canadian Social and Economic Prosperity*

I have read the above Connections Grant proposal, and I am writing this letter to express the support of Nisga'a Lisims Government to participate in this event. As a member of the Land Claim Agreement Coalition, our organization has worked on various initiatives for the past decade to make progress on Treaty Implementation in Canada. This event will provide the opportunity for networking with other land claim organizations and respected academics, for the purposes of identifying Treaty-implementation-related research projects and opportunities.

Nisga'a Lisims Government will provide the following in-kind contribution: Staff time to assist with planning, communication and coordination of the event valued at \$10,000.00

Sincerely;

NISGA'A LISIMS GOVERNMENT



H. Mitchell Stevens
President





Kwanlin Dun First Nation
35 McIntyre Drive
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5A5
Ph: (867) 633-7800
Fax:(867) 668-5057

32

October 6, 2014

Dr. Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox, PhD
Adjunct Professor
Faculty of Native Studies
2-31 Pembina Hall
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2H8

Dear Dr. Irlbacher-Fox:

RE: Letter of Support for Connections Grant application titled *Treaty Implementation: A Basis for Canadian Social and Economic Prosperity*

I have read the above Connections Grant proposal, and I am writing this letter to express support of Kwanlin Dün First Nation to participate in this event. As a member of the Land Claim Agreement Coalition, our organization has worked on various initiatives for the past decade to make progress on Treaty Implementation in Canada. This event will provide the opportunity for networking with other land claim organizations and respected academics, for the purposes of identifying Treaty implementation research projects and opportunities.

Kwanlin Dün First Nation plans to provide the following in-kind contribution:

- Ten days of staff time to prepare and participate in the event
- Travel costs of \$4,600 for two individuals to attend the event

Sincerely,

Doris Bill
Chief



TSAWWASSEN FIRST NATION

Dr. Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox, PhD
Adjunct Professor
Faculty of Native Studies
2-31 Pembina Hall
University of Alberta
Edmonton AS
T6G2H8

October 9, 2014

Dear Dr. Irlbacher-Fox;

RE: Letter of Support for Connections Grant application titled *Treaty Implementation: A Basis for Ctmaditm Social and Economic Prosperity*.

I have read the above Connections Grant proposal, and I am writing this letter to express the support of Tsawwassen First Nation to participate in this event. As a member of the Land Claim Agreement Coalition, our organization has worked on various initiatives for the past decade to make progress on Treaty Implementation in Canada. This event will provide the opportunity for networking with other land claim organizations and respected academics, for the purposes of identifying Treaty-implementation-related research projects and opportunities.

Tsawwassen First Nation will provide the following in-kind contribution:

- o 10 days of staff time supporting the delivery of the event, including participating in panel sessions;
- o 5 days of staff time supporting the development of follow-up materials, including papers for publication;
- o \$2,000 in travel costs covering airfare and hotel costs for 2 participants to travel from Tsawwassen First Nation to Ottawa for the workshop.

Sincerely;

Colin Ward

Director of Public Services, Tsawwassen First Nation



Selkirk First Nation

P.O. Box 40, Pelly Crossing, Yukon Territory Y0B 1P0
Phone: (867) 537-3331 Fax: (867) 537-3902

34



September 26, 2014

Dr. Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox, PhD
Adjunct Professor
Faculty of Native Studies
2-31 Pembina Hall
University of Alberta
Edmonton AB
T6G 2H8

Dear Dr. Irlbacher-Fox;

RE: Letter of Support for Connections Grant application titled *Treaty Implementation: A Basis for Canadian Social and Economic Prosperity*.

I have read the above Connections Grant proposal, and I am writing this letter to express the support of Selkirk First Nation to participate in this event. As a member of the Land Claim Agreement Coalition, our organization has worked on various initiatives for the past decade to make progress on Treaty Implementation in Canada. This event will provide the opportunity for networking with other land claim organizations and respected academics, for the purposes of identifying Treaty-implementation-related research projects and opportunities.

Selkirk First Nation will provide the following in-kind contribution:

Staff time to prepare a presentation and participate in the event- \$7,770.00
Staff time to assist the Planning group follow-up activities post the event- \$2,520.00
Travel costs for participants to attend the event in Ottawa- \$8,100.00

Sincerely;

SELKIRK FIRST NATION

f!Jry:-

Albert Drapeau,
Executive Director

Do not photocopy this page.

Internal use	CID (if known)	35
886389	124023	

Identification
Only the information in the Name section will be made available to selection committee members and external assessors. Citizenship and Statistical and Administrative Information will be used by SSHRC for administrative and statistical purposes only. Filling out the statistical and Administrative Information section is optional.

Name

Family name	Given name	Initials	Title
Irlbacher-Fox	Stephanie		Dr.

Citizenship - Applicants and co-applicants must indicate their citizenship status by checking and answering the applicable questions.

Citizenship status	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Canadian	<input type="radio"/> Permanent resident since (yyy/mm/dd)	<input type="radio"/> Other (country)	Have you applied for permanent residency?
				<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

Statistical and Administrative Information

Birth year	Gender	Permanent postal code in Canada (i.e. K2P1G4)	Correspondence language	Previous contact with SSHRC? (i.e. applicant, assessor, etc.)
			<input checked="" type="radio"/> English <input type="radio"/> French	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No

Full name used during previous contact, if different from above
Stephanie Irlbacher Fox

Contact Information

The following information will help us to contact you more rapidly. Secondary information will not be released by SSHRC without your express consent.

[Redacted contact information]

Secondary E-mail

Do not photocopy this page.

Family name, Given name

36

Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

Current Address

Use only if you are not affiliated with a department at a Canadian university. (If you are affiliated with a department at a Canadian university, the department's mailing address will be used.) If you wish to use another address, specify it under the Correspondence Address.

Correspondence Address

Complete this section if you wish your correspondence to be sent to an address other than your current address.



Temporary Address

If providing a temporary address, phone number and/or E-mail, ensure that you enter the effective dates.

Permanent Address in CANADA



Start date
(yyyy/mm/dd)

End date
(yyyy/mm/dd)

Temporary telephone/fax number

Country code	Area code	Number	Extension
--------------	-----------	--------	-----------

Temporary E-mail

Research Expertise (optional)

The information provided in this section refers to your own research expertise, not to a research proposal. Filling out the following 4 sections is optional. This page will not be seen by selection committee members and external assessors. This section will be used for planning and evaluating programs, producing statistics, and selecting external assessors and committee members.

Areas of Research

Indicate and rank up to 3 areas of research that best correspond to your research interests as well as areas where your research interests would apply. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Area
1	240	Indigenous peoples
2	310	Northern development
3	320	Politics and government

Temporal Periods

If applicable, indicate up to 2 historical periods covered by your research interests.

From	To
<p>Year</p> <p>_____ 1492 BC AD</p> <p>_____ <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>_____ <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>Year</p> <p>_____ 2006 BC AD</p> <p>_____ <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>_____ <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>

Geographical Regions

If applicable, indicate and rank up to 3 geographical regions covered by your research interests. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Region
1	1140	Northern Canada
2	8000	Antarctic and Arctic
3	1000	North America

Countries

If applicable, indicate and rank up to 5 countries covered by your research interests. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Countries	Prov./ State
1	1100	CANADA	NT
2	1200	UNITED STATES	
3	3103	ICELAND	
4	8001	GREENLAND (DENMARK)	
5	3419	RUSSIA (RUSSIAN FEDERATION)	

Curriculum Vitae**Language Proficiency**

	Read	Write	Speak	Comprehend aurally	Other languages
English	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
French	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Work Experience

List the positions, academic and non-academic, you have held beginning with the current position and all previous positions in reverse chronological order, based on the start year.

Current position	Start date (yyyy/mm)
Adjunct professor	2011/1

Org. code	Full organization name
1480111	University of Alberta

Department/Division name
Canadian Circumpolar Institute

Position type	Employment status
<input type="radio"/> Tenured <input type="radio"/> Tenure-track	<input type="radio"/> Full-time <input checked="" type="radio"/> Non-salaried
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Non-tenure <input type="radio"/> Non-academic	<input type="radio"/> Part-time <input type="radio"/> Leave of absence

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Adjunct professor	2014/8	

Org. code	Full organization name
1350211	Carleton University

Department/Division name
School of Public Policy and Administration

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Adjunct professor	2011/9	

Org. code	Full organization name
1480111	University of Alberta

Department/division name
Canadian Circumpolar Institute

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Adjunct professor	2011/1	2012/12

Org. code	Full organization name
1350911	University of Toronto

Department/Division name
Political Science

Family name, Given name

39

Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

Work Experience (cont'd)

Position		Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Assistant Professor		2011/1	2012/12
Org. code	Full organization name		
1350911	University of Toronto		
Department/Division name			
Dalla Lana School of Public Health			
Position		Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Self-employed		2004/7	
Org. code	Full organization name		
1	Fox Consulting		
Department/Division name			
Proprietor			
Position		Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Student		2000/7	2005/7
Org. code	Full organization name		
9121109	University of Cambridge		
Department/Division name			
Scott Polar Research Institute			
Position		Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Lecturer		1997/7	

Family name, Given name

Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

40

Work Experience (cont'd)



Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
----------	-------------------------	-----------------------

Org. code	Full organization name
-----------	------------------------

Department/Division name

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
----------	-------------------------	-----------------------

Org. code	Full organization name
-----------	------------------------

Department/Division name

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
----------	-------------------------	-----------------------

Org. code	Full organization name
-----------	------------------------

Department/Division name

Academic Background

List up to 5 degrees, beginning with the highest degree first and all others in reverse chronological order, based on the start date.

Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
Doctorate	PhD Polar Studies	2001/10		2005/04
Disc. code	Discipline	Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?		
70000	Interdisciplinary Studies	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
Org. code	Organization			
1	University of Cambridge			

Country **ENGLAND**

Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
Master's	Master of Arts	1994/09		1997/04
Disc. code	Discipline	Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?		
62802	Comparative Politics	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		
Org. code	Organization			
1480111	University of Alberta			

Country **CANADA**

Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
BA Gen.	Bachelor of Arts	1989/09		1994/06
Disc. code	Discipline	Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?		
62800	Political Science	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		
Org. code	Organization			
1480111	University of Alberta			

Country **CANADA**

Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
Disc. code	Discipline	Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?		
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
Org. code	Organization			

Country

Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
Disc. code	Discipline	Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?		
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
Org. code	Organization			

Country

Credentials

List up to 6 licences, professional designations, awards and distinctions you have received and feel would be the most pertinent to the adjudication of your application. List them in reverse chronological order, based on the year awarded.

Category	Name	Source or Country	Duration (Months)	Value / Year awarded
Academic Prize	ARCUS Award for Arctic Research Excellence	Federal Government UNITED STATES	12	\$500 2003
Graduate Scholarship	SSHRC Doctoral Fellowship	Federal Government CANADA	12	\$19,000 2003
Graduate Scholarship	SSHRC Federalisms and Federations Program	Federal Government CANADA	12	\$6,000 2003
Graduate Bursary	Cambridge Commonwealth Trust Fellowship	University ENGLAND	36	\$20,000 2000
Graduate Scholarship	Magdalene Donner Studentship, N. American Studies	University ENGLAND	36	\$140,000 2000
Fellowship	Major Scholar, Magdalene College	University ENGLAND	36	\$5,000 2000

Research Expertise

The information provided in this section refers to your own research expertise, not to a research proposal.

Keywords

List keywords that best describe your areas of research expertise. Separate keywords with a semicolon.

Indigenous peoples; Canadian Aboriginal policy; Aboriginal self government; Northwest Territories politics; Arctic politics; political theory and Indigenous rights

Disciplines

Indicate and rank up to 5 disciplines that best correspond to your research interests. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Discipline	If Other, specify
1	70000	Interdisciplinary Studies	
2	60218	Social Anthropology	
3	62818	Political Thought and Political Theory	
4	99999	Other	Indigenous Studies
5			

Funded Research

List up to 8 grants or contracts you have received from SSHRC or other sources. List them in reverse chronological order, based on the year awarded. If you are not the applicant (principal investigator), specify that persons' name.

Org. code	Full name of funding organization	Year awarded (yyyy)	Total amount (CANS)
3010325	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	2012	\$176,000
Role Applicant		Completion status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complete	

Project title Pathways to Prosperity: The Northern Governance and Economy Conference

Applicant's family name Applicant's given name Initials

Org. code	Full name of funding organization	Year awarded (yyyy)	Total amount (CANS)
3010325	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	2010	\$168,000
Role Applicant		Completion status <input type="checkbox"/> Complete	

Project title Building Economic and Social Prosperity: Connecting a Northern University Vision Through Dechinta Bush University

Applicant's family name Applicant's given name Initials

Org. code	Full name of funding organization	Year awarded (yyyy)	Total amount (CANS)
3010325	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	2009	\$76,650
Role Applicant		Completion status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complete	

Project title Northern Governance Policy Research Conference

Applicant's family name Applicant's given name Initials

Funded Research (cont'd)

Org. code 1	Full name of funding organization Indian and Northern Affairs Canada	Year awarded (yyy) 2009	Total amount (CAN\$) \$50,000
Role Applicant		Completion status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complete	

Project title Northern Governance Policy Research Conference

Applicant's family name	Applicant's given name	Initials
-------------------------	------------------------	----------

Org. code 3010747	Full name of funding organization Canadian Institutes of Health Research	Year awarded (yyy) 2009	Total amount (CAN\$) \$20,000
Role Applicant		Completion status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complete	

Project title Northern Governance Policy Research Conference - Post Conference Engagement

Applicant's family name	Applicant's given name	Initials
-------------------------	------------------------	----------

Org. code	Full name of funding organization	Year awarded (yyy)	Total amount (CAN\$)

Org. code	Full name of funding organization	Year awarded (yyy)	Total amount (CAN\$)

1. Research Contributions Over the Last Six Years

Refereed Publications

- R* Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie.** 2014. "The Use of Temporal Characterizations to Justify the Ongoing Dispossession of Indigenous Peoples", in Sandra Tomsons and Lorraine Mayer (Eds.) *Aboriginal Rights: Critical Dialogues*. Toronto: Oxford University Press.
- R* 2013. Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie,** Jackie Price and Elana Wilson Rowe. "Women's Participation in Decision Making: Human Security in the Canadian Arctic", In Gunnhild Hoogensohn, Dawn Bazeley (Eds), *Human Security in the Arctic*. London: Earthscan Press.
- R*2010 Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie** and Ginger Gibson. "Scoping Potential for Developing Northern Institutional Capacity: the 2009 Northern Governance Policy Research Conference", in *Pimatisiwin: A Journal of Aboriginal and Indigenous Community Health* 8(1) (Summer) 2010. (pp 151-170).
- R* 2009. Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie.** *Finding Dahshaa: Self Government, Social Suffering and Aboriginal Policy in Canada*. Vancouver: UBC Press.
- R*2009 Peter Schweitzer, Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox,** Larry Kaplan and Yvon Csonka. "Arctic Social Indicators: Cultural Integrity and Vitality", in Arctic Social Indicators Report. Copenhagen: Sustainable Development Working Group, Arctic Council.
- R.* Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie.** April 2008. "Justice Authorities in Self-Government Agreements: The Importance of Conditions and Mechanisms of Implementation and Making Structural Changes in Criminal Justice", in John Whyte (Ed.) *Moving Towards Justice: Legal Traditions and Aboriginal Justice*. Saskatoon: Purich. (pp. 130-141)
- R.** In Press 2014. *Decolonization Journal: Special Issue on Land Based Education*. Guest Editor **Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox** with **Matt Wildcat** and **Glen Coulthard**.

2. Other Refereed Contributions

Conference Publications

- R.** In Press 2014. "Devolution and Resource Revenue Sharing in the NWT", in State of the Federation 2014 (Ed. Martin Papillon), Kingston: Queens University Institute of Intergovernmental Relations.

Conference Papers

- September 2014. Invited Presenter. "Traditional Knowledge, Co-existence and Co-resistance" (TEDx Event) and Invited Panelist, September 21, 2014, Iitla Kati: Traditional Knowledge Festival, Yellowknife, NT. Tlicho Government, Canadian Polar Commission and Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre.
- May 2014. Invited Discussant. Arctic Crossings Workshop, the Liu Centre, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC.
- February 01, 2014. "Resource Revenues and Social Suffering in the Northwest Territories". Invited Panelist to the Trudeau Peace, Conflict and Justice Conference, Munk School of Global Affairs, University of Toronto.

- March 2013. Conference Keynote. "Social Suffering, the Economy and Research in the North." Canadian Circumpolar Institute Annual Northern Research Day, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, March 28, 2013.
- February 2013. Invited Panelist. "A National Research Agenda for the Land Claim Agreement Coalition", at Keeping the Promise: Land Claim Agreement Coalition Bi-Annual Conference, Hilton Lac Leamy, Lac Leamy Quebec February 26-28, 2013.
- January 2013. Invited Panelist. "Arctic Security: Northern Social Wellness as an Element of Security", Arctic Security Conference, sponsored by the Walter-Duncan Gordon Foundation and Munk School of Global Affairs, University of Toronto, January 28-30, 2013.
- October 2012. Keynote Panelist: "Governance, the Economy and Social Suffering", Pathways to Prosperity: Northern Governance and Economy Conference October 10-12 2012, Yellowknife, NT.
- October 2011. Invited Panelist: Devolution, Accommodation and Consultation, and Regulatory Processes in the North, Northern Aboriginal Business Association Annual Conference, Yellowknife NT. October 13-15, 2011.
- June 2011. Invited Panelist: Expert Views on AHDR II: Culture and Language. International Congress of the Arctic Social Sciences, University of Akureyri, Akureyri, Iceland.
- June 2011. "Dene Land Attachment", International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences. University of Akureyri, Akureyri, Iceland.
- September 2010. "Indigenous Peoples' Human Rights and Social Suffering". Invited Lead Presenter, Trudeau Foundation Annual Policy Conference, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan September 2010.
- December 2009. "Self Government in the Arctic", ArcticNet Annual Meeting, Victoria, BC, Canada.
- July 2009. "Self Government and Social Suffering", 14th International Congress on Circumpolar Health, Yellowknife, NT, Canada.
- February 2008. "Cultural Vitality and Impact Assessment", International Association of Impact Assessment Conference Cultural Impact Assessment: Beyond the Biophysical. Yellowknife, NT, Canada.

2. Other Research Contributions

- In Press 2014. "Traditional Knowledge, Co-Existence and Co-Resistance", in *Decolonization Journal* Special Issue on Land Based Education, (Eds. Irlbacher-Fox, Wildcat and Coulthard).
2014. "Settler Responsibility for Relationship: What Idle No More Means to Me", in The Kino-nda-niimi Collective (eds.), *The Winter We Danced—Voices from the Past, The Future, and the Idle No More Movement*, Winnipeg: Arbeiter Ring Press.
2013. "Looks like the decisions have already been made: What to do with Resource Revenues in the NWT?", *Northern Public Affairs Magazine Blog*, November 2013.
2013. "Downtown Yellowknife Needs Compassion, Not 'Cleaning Up'", In *Edge Magazine*, Oct/Nov 2013.
2013. **Co-Editor with Hayden King**, *Northern Public Affairs: Special Issue on the Northern Governance and Economy Conference*. February 2013.

2013. "Why Devolution is Harshing Some Peoples' Mellow", *Edge Magazine*, Summer 2013, Yellowknife.
2013. "The Dark Side of Devolution", *Up Here Business*, January, 2013, Yellowknife.
- 2012 "Settler Responsibility for Relationship: What Idle No More Means to Me", *Decolonization Journal* (online academic journal); December 2012.
- 2012 *Social Housing in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region*. Inuvik: Inuvialuit Regional Corporation.
- 2009 **with Gail Fondahl**, *Indigenous Governance in the Arctic*. New York: Arctic Governance Project. <http://www.arcticgovernance.org/indigenous-governance-in-the-arctic.4667323-142902.html>
2010. **Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie**. Review of Laurence J. Kirmayer, and Gail Guthrie Valaskakis, eds., *Healing Traditions: The Mental Health of Aboriginal Peoples in Canada*. Vancouver: UBC Press, 2008. Indigenous Peoples Issues & Resources. Boulder, Colorado.
URL:http://indigenouspeoplesissues.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=4044 (February 22, 2010).
2010. **Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie**. Review of Zellen, Barry D., *Arctic Boom, Arctic Doom: The Geopolitics of Climate Change in the Arctic*. New York: Praeger Publishing, 2009. In *Arctic* (Vol 63, No.2), 241-243
2010. **Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie**. Review of Aly-Kassam, Karim. *Biocultural Diversity and Indigenous Ways of Knowing: Human Ecology in the Arctic*. Calgary: University of Calgary Press, 2009. In *The Northern Review*, Spring 2010, Whitehorse: Yukon College.
2010. Southcott, Chris and **Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox**. *Changing Northern Economies*. Edmonton: Northern Development Ministers Forum Secretariat.
2009. Fondahl, Gail and **Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox**. *Indigenous Governance in the Arctic*. New York: Arctic Governance Project.
<http://www.arcticgovernance.org/indigenous-governance-in-the-arctic.4667323-142902.html>

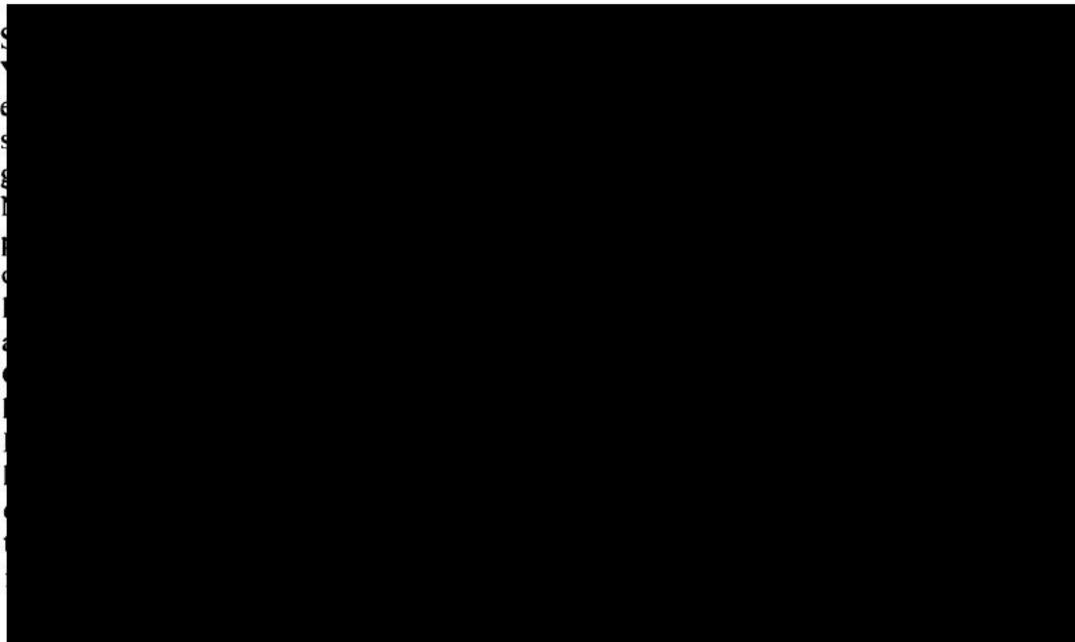
3. Most Significant Research Contributions

Finding Dahshaa (UBC Press, 2009) is my most significant research contribution to date. It was nominated for the Donald Smiley Prize (Canadian political Science Association) and the Aboriginal Book Prize (Canadian Historical Association). It has been adopted as a core course text in both undergraduate and graduate programs at programs such as the Indigenous Governance Program at the University of Victoria, Carleton School of Public Policy, University of Winnipeg Aboriginal Governments Program, and many others. It has received favorable reviews in journals such as the *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, the *American Indian Quarterly*, *Arctic*, and others. Its success and relevance is due in part to its interdisciplinary approach, and theoretical structure which engages with theories drawn from anthropology, political theory, political philosophy, and sociology.

4. Career Interruptions and Special Circumstances



5. Contributions to Training



Relevant Experience

During 2009 and 2011 respectively, I was Principal Investigator and Organizer of two major conferences that had major sponsorship by SSHRC. The first, In 2009 was the Northern Governance Policy Research Conference (GPRC), which brought together First Nation, Metis and Inuit governance practitioners with academics and policy makers to explore issues around capacity needs and governance in Indigenous and Northern contexts. With a seed grant of \$76, 500.00 from SSHRC, I raised an additional \$130,000.00, and brought together over 150 diverse stakeholders. The conference was distinguished by having over half of the participations being stakeholders from Indigenous communities. This created an opportunity for networking among academics and communities. Through this event, the first major conference I had overseen, I developed an understanding of developing the intellectual architecture of an event of this size; pacing of activities; facilitating productive dialogue among diverse stakeholders; and positioning speakers and the flow of activities to build toward greater understanding and consensus over the three day event. I co-authored a journal article with Dr. Ginger Gibson making recommendations to government, and several participants also authored papers given at the event. The second conference I organized was in 2012 called the Northern Governance and Economy Conference. I co-edited a special issue of Northern Public Affairs with Anishnaabe scholar Hayden King, which was devoted to the event's outcomes, including presentations given and articles focusing on various issues raised over the course of the three day event. With \$176,000.00 seed funding from SSHRC, I raised an additional \$125,000.00 to support attendance at the event of community practitioners, academics, and business leaders to think together about how social and economic prosperity could be achieved and addressed in collaborative ways. Stakeholders in attendance ranged from scholars from the Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development, to hunters from Kujjuaq, social workers from Paulatuk, Indigenous and non-Indigenous graduate students and scholars, heads of major mining corporations, and government ministers. The productive impact from the conference included the formation of research partnerships and demystifying links between large scale economic projects such as mining and local economic opportunity.

This experience further developed my organization skills, fund raising capabilities and ability to build unique collaborative relationships among diverse stakeholders. These capabilities are grounded by my unique combination of skills and existing capabilities: while a respected scholar in the field of Indigenous studies, I have focused my professional career working with communities across the Northwest Territories, building a level of trust and credibility over the last two decades that has enabled me to secure broad based support among both academics and Indigenous peoples' representative organizations for the project which is the subject of this application.

[REDACTED]



Internal use
891037

Application for a Grant

Identification			
This page will be made available to selection committee members and external assessors.			
Funding opportunity Partnership Grants			
Program name 1 - Connection 2 - Insight		Type of partnership New	
Joint or special initiative			
Application title Modern Treaty Implementation Research: Strengthening Our Shared Future			
Org. code 1350211	Full name of lead organization (applicant) Carleton University		
Project director family name Irlbacher-Fox		Project director given name Stephanie	Initials
Org. code 1350211	Full organization name Carleton University		
Department/Division name School of Public Policy and Administration			
Is this a research-creation project?			Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>
Does your proposal involve Aboriginal Research as defined by SSHRC?			Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
Does your proposal involve human beings as research subjects? If "Yes", consult the <i>Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans</i> and submit your proposal to your organization's Research Ethics Board.			Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
Does any phase of the proposed research or research-related activity:			
A. Constitute a physical activity carried out on federal lands in Canada, as defined in sub-section 2(1), in relation to a physical work and that is not a designated project;			Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>
B. Constitute a physical activity carried out outside of Canada in relation to a physical work and that is not a designated project;			Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>
C. (i) Permit a designated project (listed in the CEEA 2012 Regulations Designating Physical Activities (RDPA)) to be carried out in whole or in part;			Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>
C. (ii) Depend on a designated project (listed in the RDPA) that is, or will be, carried out by a third party?			Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>
			Total
Total funds requested from SSHRC			<u>2,499,963</u>



Activity Details

The information provided in this section refers to your research proposal.

Keywords

List keywords that best describe your proposed research or research activity. Separate keywords with a semicolon.

Modern Treaties; Indigenous Peoples; Land Claims; Self-Government; Aboriginal Rights and Title; Colonialism; Indigenous Land Relationship;

Partnership Approaches

One or more possible formal partnership approaches.

Disciplinary and interdisciplinary research partnerships

If "Other", specify

Disciplines - Indicate and rank up to 5 disciplines that best correspond to your proposal.

Rank	Code	Discipline	If "Other", specify
1	60218	Social Anthropology	
2	62806	Government and Public Administration	
3	62232	Aboriginal Law	
4	70000	Interdisciplinary Studies	
5	63402	Social Institutions	

Areas of Research

Indicate and rank up to 3 areas of research related to your proposal.

Rank	Code	Area
1	240	Indigenous peoples
2	260	Law and justice
3	131	Economic and Regional Development

Temporal Periods

If applicable, indicate up to 2 historical periods covered by your proposal.

From	To
<p>Year</p> <p>1900</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>BC AD</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>Year</p> <p>2021</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>BC AD</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>



Family name, Given name
Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

Activity Details (cont'd)			
Geographical Regions			
If applicable, indicate and rank up to 3 geographical regions covered by or related to your proposal. Duplicate entries are not permitted.			
Rank	Code	Region	
1	1000	North America	
2	1140	Northern Canada	
3	1130	Western Canada	
Countries			
If applicable, indicate and rank up to 5 countries covered by or related to your proposal. Duplicate entries are not permitted.			
Rank	Code	Country	Prov./ State
1	1100	CANADA	
2			
3			
4			
5			



Family name, Given name
Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

Participants

List names of your team members (co-applicants and collaborators) who will take part in the intellectual direction of the research. Do not include assistants, students or consultants.

Role Co-applicant <input checked="" type="radio"/> Collaborator <input type="radio"/>		Academic <input checked="" type="radio"/> Non-academic <input type="radio"/>	
Family name Abele		Given name Frances	Initials D.
Org. code 1350211	Full organization name Carleton University		
Department/Division name School of Public Policy and Administration			
Role Co-applicant <input checked="" type="radio"/> Collaborator <input type="radio"/>		Academic <input checked="" type="radio"/> Non-academic <input type="radio"/>	
Family name King		Given name Hayden	Initials F
Org. code 1350211	Full organization name Carleton University		
Department/Division name School of Public Policy and Administration			
Role Co-applicant <input checked="" type="radio"/> Collaborator <input type="radio"/>		Academic <input type="radio"/> Non-academic <input checked="" type="radio"/>	
Family name [REDACTED]		Given name [REDACTED]	Initials
Org. code 1	Full organization name Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee)		
Department/Division name N/A			
Role Co-applicant <input checked="" type="radio"/> Collaborator <input type="radio"/>		Academic <input type="radio"/> Non-academic <input checked="" type="radio"/>	
Family name [REDACTED]		Given name [REDACTED]	Initials B
Org. code 1	Full organization name Inuvialuit Regional Corporation		
Department/Division name Inuvialuit Regional Corporation			
Role Co-applicant <input type="radio"/> Collaborator <input checked="" type="radio"/>		Academic <input checked="" type="radio"/> Non-academic <input type="radio"/>	
Family name [REDACTED]		Given name [REDACTED]	Initials
Org. code 1350411	Full organization name [REDACTED] University		
Department/Division name Sociology			

Personal information will be stored in the Personal Information Bank for the appropriate program.

Application WEB



Family name, Given name
Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

Participants (cont'd)		
Role Co-applicant <input checked="" type="radio"/> Collaborator <input type="radio"/>		Academic <input type="radio"/> Non-academic <input checked="" type="radio"/>
Family name [REDACTED]	Given name [REDACTED]	Initials
Org. code 1	Full organization name Land Claims Agreements Coalition	
Department/Division name n/a		
Role Co-applicant <input type="radio"/> Collaborator <input checked="" type="radio"/>		Academic <input type="radio"/> Non-academic <input checked="" type="radio"/>
Family name [REDACTED]	Given name [REDACTED]	Initials
Org. code 1	Full organization name [REDACTED] Consulting Inc.	
Department/Division name No departments/divisions applicable		
Role Co-applicant <input checked="" type="radio"/> Collaborator <input type="radio"/>		Academic <input type="radio"/> Non-academic <input checked="" type="radio"/>
Family name [REDACTED]	Given name [REDACTED]	Initials A
Org. code 1	Full organization name Nisga'a Lisims Government	
Department/Division name Communications		
Role Co-applicant <input type="radio"/> Collaborator <input checked="" type="radio"/>		Academic <input type="radio"/> Non-academic <input checked="" type="radio"/>
Family name [REDACTED]	Given name [REDACTED]	Initials
Org. code 1	Full organization name Nisga'a Village of Laxgalts'ap	
Department/Division name Administration		
Role Co-applicant <input checked="" type="radio"/> Collaborator <input type="radio"/>		Academic <input type="radio"/> Non-academic <input checked="" type="radio"/>
Family name [REDACTED]	Given name [REDACTED]	Initials
Org. code 1	Full organization name Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated	
Department/Division name Policy and Planning Division		

Personal information will be stored in the Personal Information Bank for the appropriate program.

Application WEB



Family name, Given name
Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

Participants (cont'd)

Role Co-applicant <input type="radio"/> Collaborator <input checked="" type="radio"/>		Academic <input checked="" type="radio"/> Non-academic <input type="radio"/>	
Family name [REDACTED]		Given name [REDACTED]	
Initials			
Org. code 1350811	Full organization name [REDACTED] University		
Department/Division name Geography and Planning			
Role Co-applicant <input checked="" type="radio"/> Collaborator <input type="radio"/>		Academic <input type="radio"/> Non-academic <input checked="" type="radio"/>	
Family name Zoe		Given name John	
Initials B.			
Org. code 1	Full organization name Ticho Government		
Department/Division name Chief Executive Council			
Role Co-applicant <input checked="" type="radio"/> Collaborator <input type="radio"/>		Academic <input checked="" type="radio"/> Non-academic <input type="radio"/>	
Family name Papillon		Given name Martin	
Initials			
Org. code 1240411	Full organization name Université de Montréal		
Department/Division name Science politique			
Role Co-applicant <input checked="" type="radio"/> Collaborator <input type="radio"/>		Academic <input checked="" type="radio"/> Non-academic <input type="radio"/>	
Family name Rodon		Given name Thierry	
Initials			
Org. code 1240711	Full organization name Université Laval		
Department/Division name Science politique			
Role Co-applicant <input type="radio"/> Collaborator <input checked="" type="radio"/>		Academic <input checked="" type="radio"/> Non-academic <input type="radio"/>	
Family name [REDACTED]		Given name [REDACTED]	
Initials			
Org. code 1480111	Full organization name University of [REDACTED]		
Department/Division name Faculty of Law			

Personal information will be stored in the Personal Information Bank for the appropriate program.

Application WEB



Family name, Given name
Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

Participants (cont'd)			
Role Co-applicant <input type="radio"/> Collaborator <input checked="" type="radio"/>		Academic <input checked="" type="radio"/> Non-academic <input type="radio"/>	
Family name [REDACTED]		Given name [REDACTED]	Initials CF
Org. code 1480111	Full organization name University of Alberta		
Department/Division name Faculty of Graduate Studies & Research			
Role Co-applicant <input type="radio"/> Collaborator <input checked="" type="radio"/>		Academic <input checked="" type="radio"/> Non-academic <input type="radio"/>	
Family name [REDACTED]		Given name [REDACTED]	Initials
Org. code 1350311	Full organization name University of [REDACTED]		
Department/Division name Geography			
Role Co-applicant <input type="radio"/> Collaborator <input checked="" type="radio"/>		Academic <input checked="" type="radio"/> Non-academic <input type="radio"/>	
Family name [REDACTED]		Given name [REDACTED]	Initials
Org. code 1350711	Full organization name University of [REDACTED]		
Department/Division name Faculty of Law (Common Law Section)			
Role Co-applicant <input type="radio"/> Collaborator <input checked="" type="radio"/>		Academic <input checked="" type="radio"/> Non-academic <input type="radio"/>	
Family name [REDACTED]		Given name [REDACTED]	Initials
Org. code 1350711	Full organization name University of [REDACTED]		
Department/Division name [REDACTED]			
Role Co-applicant <input type="radio"/> Collaborator <input checked="" type="radio"/>		Academic <input checked="" type="radio"/> Non-academic <input type="radio"/>	
Family name [REDACTED]		Given name [REDACTED]	Initials
Org. code 1351411	Full organization name York University		
Department/Division name Osgoode Hall Law School			

Personal information will be stored in the Personal Information Bank for the appropriate program.

Application WEB



Family name, Given name

Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

Partner Organizations		- A partner organization may be, for example, a Canadian or foreign: postsecondary institution, government department (federal, provincial, territorial, municipal), for-profit or not-for-profit organization, or foundation.						
Org. code	Full organization name Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee)			Organization type Aboriginal Organization				
Address c/o [REDACTED] 20 Dundas St West, Suite 1100			Contact family name [REDACTED]					
City/Municipality [REDACTED]			Prov./State [REDACTED]	Postal/Zip code [REDACTED]	Country code 1	Area code [REDACTED]	Number [REDACTED]	Extension [REDACTED]
Country CANADA			Telephone number		[REDACTED]			
E-mail			[REDACTED]					
Org. code	Full organization name Inuvialuit Regional Corporation			Organization type Aboriginal Organization				
Address Bag Service 21			Contact family name [REDACTED]					
City/Municipality Inuvik			Prov./State NT	Postal/Zip code X0E0T0	Country code 1	Area code 867	Number [REDACTED]	Extension [REDACTED]
Country CANADA			Telephone number		[REDACTED]			
E-mail			[REDACTED]					
Org. code	Full organization name Land Claims Agreements Coalition			Organization type Aboriginal Organization				
Address LCAC c/o NVision Insight Group 488 Gladstone Ave			Contact family name [REDACTED]					
City/Municipality Ottawa			Prov./State ON	Postal/Zip code K1R5N8	Country code 1	Area code 613	Number 453-0788	Extension [REDACTED]
Country CANADA			Telephone number		[REDACTED]			
E-mail			[REDACTED]					
Fax number			[REDACTED]					

Family name, Given name
Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

Partner Organizations (cont'd)						
Org. code	Full organization name Nisga'a Lisims Government			Organization type Municipal government		
Address PO 231 2000 Lisims Drive			Contact family name [REDACTED]			
			Given name [REDACTED]		Initials	
City/Municipality New Aiyansh	Prov./State BC	Postal/Zip code VOJ1A0	Country code	Area code 250	Number 6333000	Extension
Country CANADA			Telephone number			
			Fax number			
E-mail [REDACTED]						
Org. code	Full organization name Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated			Organization type Aboriginal Organization		
Address 130 Albert Street			Contact family name [REDACTED]			
			Given name [REDACTED]		Initials	
City/Municipality Ottawa	Prov./State ON	Postal/Zip code K1P5G4	Country code	Area code	Number	Extension
Country CANADA			Telephone number			
			Fax number			
E-mail [REDACTED]						
Org. code	Full organization name Tlicho Government			Organization type Municipal government		
Address Box 412			Contact family name Zoe			
			Given name John		Initials B	
City/Municipality Behchoko	Prov./State NT	Postal/Zip code X0E0Y0	Country code	Area code 867	Number 3926389	Extension
Country CANADA			Telephone number			
			Fax number			
E-mail [REDACTED]						



Family name, Given name
Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

Partner Organizations (cont'd)						
Org. code	Full organization name Université de Montréal				Organization type University	
Address Bureau Recherche-Développement-Valorisat CP 6128 succ. Centre Ville			Contact family name [REDACTED]			
			Given name [REDACTED]		Initials	
City/Municipality Montréal	Prov./State QC	Postal/Zip code H3C3J7	Country code 1	Area code [REDACTED]	Number [REDACTED]	Extension [REDACTED]
Country CANADA			Telephone number			
			Fax number			
E-mail [REDACTED]						
Org. code	Full organization name Université Laval				Organization type University	
Address 1030 avenue des sciences-humaines			Contact family name [REDACTED]			
			Given name [REDACTED]		Initials	
City/Municipality quebec	Prov./State QC	Postal/Zip code G1V0A6	Country code	Area code 418	Number 6562131	Extension 2532
Country CANADA			Telephone number			
			Fax number 418			
E-mail [REDACTED]						
Org. code	Full organization name				Organization type	
Address			Contact family name			
			Given name		Initials	
City/Municipality	Prov./State	Postal/Zip code	Country code	Area code	Number	Extension
Country			Telephone number			
			Fax number			
E-mail						



Family name, Given name

Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

Summary of Proposal

The summary of your proposal should indicate the challenges or issues to be addressed; the overall goal and objectives of the proposed partnership; and the breadth of the partnership, and the meaningful engagement of the partners involved.

Treaties are an important part of the relationship between Indigenous peoples and settlers in Canada. Treaties hold constitutional status and provide a mechanism for reconciling the sovereignty and legitimacy of the Canadian state with the existence of its first peoples. Treaties are generally divided into: (1) the "numbered" treaties, which are eleven treaties signed between Indigenous peoples and the Crown between 1870 and 1930; and (2) the comprehensive land claims or "modern treaties", which were the result of Aboriginal title court cases and seek to translate Indigenous rights into concrete governance practices in large areas of the country, notably the northern territories and British Columbia. Since the 1970s, the Government of Canada has signed 26 comprehensive lands claim agreements with Indigenous peoples, who entered into these agreements in good faith that they would appropriately recognize their rights and interests in their traditional territories and lead to improvements in the often difficult socio-economic circumstances of their communities. Yet, over the past three decades, the Indigenous signatories to these agreements have experienced challenges in treaty implementation, including ensuring that Canada fulfills its specific obligations and upholds the modern treaties' spirit and intent.

These 26 Aboriginal signatories established the Land Claims Agreement Coalition (LCAC) in 2003 to work collectively to ensure that modern treaties are "respected, honoured and fully implemented." As part of their activities, LCAC and its members identified the need to engage with academics to generate evaluative and practical research to assess and rethink approaches to treaty implementation. Specifically, this partnership, between LCAC, its members, and Canadian universities, seeks to produce diverse and nuanced understandings of modern treaty implementation and act as a powerful and transformative basis for critiquing and innovating treaty implementation approaches. To achieve this goal, this partnership will: (1) form long-term research partnerships between LCAC members and academics; (2) establish a forum for sharing existing information; (3) develop respectful and productive research methods to inform modern treaty implementation research approaches; and (4) produce results to inform recommendations for effective treaty implementation. A partnership will ensure the research needs of Indigenous communities are at the centre of our research process, which differentiates us from a long and unfortunate history of scholarship which produced research about, instead of for or with Indigenous peoples. Additionally, as we seek to improve modern treaty implementation in Canada, partnering with Indigenous communities ensures our research remains practically oriented towards improving the lives of Indigenous peoples living within the settlement areas. Taking our direction of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, we will work in the service of Indigenous communities with an eye towards restoring respectful relations.

Our implementation research will address five themes identified by LCAC and its members: financing; legal orders; intergovernmental relations and multilevel governance; and evaluation mechanisms. Our key activities include training of graduate students, development of Indigenous research capacity, and public outreach with community and LCAC members. Governed through a steering committee, and supported by both our host institution (Carleton University) and project coordination at Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, this partnership will generate a significant amount of in-depth and nuanced knowledge that holds transformative promise for public policy with respect to state-Indigenous relations for future generations.

GOAL AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The “numbered treaties” were a series of eleven treaties signed between 1870 and 1930. These treaties were often written in Ottawa and dispatched with Treaty Commissioners. Often, Indigenous peoples’ recollections of treaty talks, held through interpreters and without recording, differed significantly from treaty texts. In 1973, Aboriginal title court cases resulted in Canada establishing a modern treaty negotiations process, which provides Indigenous peoples with access to legal and policy tools essential for negotiating with Canada on a more equal basis. The resulting agreements, called “modern treaties”, are a primary mechanism for Canada to reconcile its sovereignty and political legitimacy with that of the original peoples. Modern treaties establish a common framework for translating Indigenous rights into concrete governance practices in large areas of the country, notably but not only in the northern territories. Modern treaties are constitutionally protected agreements intended to delimit Aboriginal rights and title of the signatories and are a major component of Indigenous-state relations in Canada. In the 1980s, signatories realized that implementation plans were necessary to identify obligations of the parties and to design frameworks for undertaking those obligations. Implementation obligations include establishing processes for, and undertaking, transfers of money, lands, programs, and services; jointly managing lands and resources; and working together to resolve disputes. Initially, the plans were legally binding contracts, but recently the plans have become non-binding documents. This shift to a non-binding approach accommodates Canada’s interest in avoiding risks associated with contracting to undertake treaty obligations. Disputes between treaty signatories, including successful lawsuits over treaty and implementation breaches, have been common.

GOAL AND OBJECTIVES – This Partnership, between the Land Claims Agreement Coalition (LCAC), its members, and Canadian academics, will generate evaluative and practical research by assessing and rethinking approaches to treaty implementation. With direction by and in close collaboration with our Indigenous partners, we developed our partnership’s goal – *to produce diverse and nuanced understandings of modern treaty implementation to inform academic thought while also acting as a powerful and transformative basis for critiquing and innovating treaty implementation approaches*. The objectives of the partnership are:

1. ***Form long-term research partnerships between LCAC members and academics*** that identify examples of successful implementation approaches, potential models for effective implementation, and methods for overcoming barriers to successful implementation. These partnerships will be the basis for future cooperation, capacity building, and research activities beyond the life of the grant, fostered by provision of research opportunities for new scholars and graduate students, and Indigenous collaborators’ identification of research priorities within each research theme;
2. ***Establish the Partnership as a forum for sharing existing information***, identifying gaps in existing research and emerging common issues, and fostering networking and positive working relationships between practitioners, academics, and policy makers. This includes three research results forums for academic and Indigenous participants, regular team teleconference calls, opportunities for project collaboration between and among theme areas, and inclusion of representatives of LCAC partners as co-leads for theme areas to ensure mutual information sharing and collaboration;
3. ***Develop respectful and productive research methods*** between Indigenous peoples and academics that will inform ongoing modern treaty implementation research approaches. This includes participation of Indigenous partners in research priority identification, methods and approaches, training and capacity building of community-based researchers and Indigenous students, dissemination of results and conduct of research in ways appropriate to Indigenous peoples hosting researchers, and participation of Indigenous collaborators in disseminating the research; and
4. ***Produce research results to inform recommendations for effective treaty implementation*** that form the basis for plain language policy reports, research publications, and conference presentations.

The partnership will achieve our goal and objectives through Connection and Insight activities in five research theme areas: (1) Treaty Financing and Fiscal Relationships; (2) Indigenous Relationships to

GOAL AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Lands; (3) The Coexistence of Indigenous and Settler Legal Systems; (4) Intergovernmental Relations and Multilevel Governance; and (5) Implementation Evaluation and Socioeconomic Impacts.

CONNECTIONS WITH SSHRC PRIORITIES AND PROGRAM OBJECTIVES – This Partnership directly connects with the overarching objective of the SSHRC Partnership Grant program – to create and mobilize knowledge through collaboration and partnerships. Crucial to identifying issues of common concern and options for resolution of implementation issues is a concerted, coordinated research effort led by LCAC members alongside researchers, who will play a significant role in influencing the relationship between Canadians and Indigenous peoples in the future. This partnership will only achieve its goals and objectives if LCAC members, who commit fully to working collaboratively with academic participants, drive the research agenda (Smith 1999). As a partnership, we recognize that land claim implementation research is sparse in part because of historical negative experiences of Indigenous individuals/communities and academic researchers generally. As noted in our first objective, the intention of this partnership is to establish legitimate and meaningful research partnerships at the request of the LCAC members. We view this reconciliatory approach to research as a means to effect a significant re-shaping of Indigenous-state relations for generations to come. In these ways, our partnership meets the goals of the Partnership Grant program and responds to the calls to action made by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada for academic research and academia to play a part in reconciliation with Indigenous peoples in Canada.

More specifically, this partnership responds to both the objectives of the Connection and Insight programs. First, it fosters connections through knowledge mobilization and builds capacity through knowledge creation and usage. Bringing together the extensive expertise of land claim implementation practitioners, the perspectives and knowledges of Indigenous peoples, and the subject matter and theoretical expertise of academics, this partnership promises to generate new insight and evidence about treaty implementation practices. These insights and evidence can then be mobilized to generate new mechanisms, approaches and policies, with the ultimate goal of improving implementation approaches among treaty partners (Connection). Second, the partnership will also create new knowledge and understanding of Indigenous peoples' experiences of modern treaties and their implementation, implementation mechanisms and issues, to inform innovations in implementation research (Insight).

Finally, in its document outlining future challenge areas, SSHRC asks “How are the experiences and aspirations of Indigenous Peoples in Canada essential to building a successful shared future?” (SSHRC 2013) and a sub-question under this area specifically addresses the historic and modern treaties. By engaging with LCAC, this partnership addresses the future challenge areas identified by the social science and humanities research community of Canada, as it focuses on understanding why implementation is important, how it is being approached, and what are its best practices.

EMBEDDING IMPLEMENTATION RESEARCH IN THE EXISTING RESEARCH – This proposal is provides a catalyst for long-term, sustained research on land claim implementation. To date, existing studies have tended to focus on the negotiation process, normative foundations, and legal implications of land claim agreements (Scholtz 2006; Woolford 2009; Irlbacher-Fox 2009; Alcantara 2013; Rynard 2001; Loukacheva 2007; Scott 2012; Tully 2001). Work that focuses explicitly on implementation issues is scant and fragmented (Papillon 2015). It tends to focus on specific aspects or sectors of treaty implementation, such as resource co-management, self-governance, and socioeconomic indicators, in isolation from one another. For example, the resource and wildlife co-management literature analyzes institutional development and power relations within land-claim based co-management institutions (Feit 2005; Rodon 2003; White 2002 and 2008; Natcher et al. 2005; Smith 2002; Morrow and Hensel 1992; Scott 2001; Nadasdy 2003; Armitage, Berkes and Doubleday 2008; Kofinas 2005), as well as the incorporation of Indigenous or traditional knowledge within resource co-management institutions (Feit 1988; Freeman and Carbyn 1988; Berkes and Henry 1997; Berkes and Armitage 2010; Armitage et al. 2011; Downsley and Wenzel 2008; Nadasdy 2003; Agarwal 1995 and 2002; Christensen and Grant

GOAL AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2007; White 2006). Both of these foci emphasize the importance of internal institutional forces and individual discretion in decision making within existing land claim contexts, rather than analyzing resource management implementation within a broader implementation context or questioning policy parameters that shape co-management bodies' institutional development.

A distinctive literature has also emerged on self-government models and governance more broadly (Belanger et al. 2008; Rodon 2011; Alcantara et al. 2016; Wilson 2008; Dacks 2004) as well as on specific implementation-related policy challenges, such as the implementation of education models (Vick-Westgate 2002), housing (Tester 2009), or economic development provisions of land claim agreements (Chabot 2004; Anderson et al. 2004; Kulchyski and Bernauer 2014; Saku and Bone 2000). Another important area of debate has to do with the impact of land claim agreements on the social, cultural, and economic well-being of communities (Saku 1996; Scott 2001; O'Sullivan 2006; Papillon 2008). In this literature, the assessment of modern treaties is mixed at best. While some see some positive political, economic, social, or cultural impact (Anderson et al. 2004; Craik 2004), a number of studies are also sceptical regarding the transformative impact of land claims agreements (Alfred, 1999, 2005; Coulthard 2014; Papillon 2008; Kulchyski and Bernauer 2014; Nadasdy 2003; King 2016). Some of this more recent literature also points to differences in approaches to treaty relationships and administering implementation. Interestingly, some of this recent work combines the experience of land claim practitioners with academics (Fenge and Quassa 2009; Orkin 2013; Irlbacher-Fox and Mills 2009). This greater inclusion of practitioners in such analyses anticipates the approach of this partnership, which rests on the equal inclusion of practitioners as essential for robust and accurate academic analyses of implementation issues.

There is also an important grey literature from government and land claims organization reports, that is helpful in understanding implementation challenges. Reports from the Auditor General of Canada (OAG 2007; 2005; 1998) have generated significant data and analysis of treaty implementation in Canada, making specific recommendations to Canada about meeting its obligations. Since the 1990s, the Auditor General has made repeated recommendations to Canada on improving its treaty implementation approach. To its credit, Canada responded to some of the recommendations by instituting improved policies and mechanisms. The Nunavut Land Claim Agreement is distinguished by important contributions generated by a dispute between the Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and Canada over the fulfillment of specific agreement provisions, such as Thomas Berger's Conciliator Report (Berger 2006; Gallagher-Mackay 2007, Bainbridge 2008) and a recent court decision in favour of NTI, which found Canada in breach of its treaty obligation by failing to develop and implement an environmental and socio-economic monitoring plan during the decade following the treaty signing (*NTI v. Canada*, 2014 NUCA 2). Indeed, court decisions have become prominent with respect to land claim implementation. In the last decade, Aboriginal law decisions have developed understandings of the Crown's duty to consult, including in a context of modern treaty implementation. For example, in 2010 the Supreme Court of Canada considered Crown consultation duties within the context of the 1997 treaty between Canada and the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation in the Yukon (*Beckman v. Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation*, 2010). In the same year, the Supreme Court rendered its first decision relating to the Canada's first modern treaty, the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement* of 1975 (*Quebec (Attorney General) v. Moses*, 2010). In 2015, the Tlicho Government obtained an interlocutory injunction to prevent the federal government from bringing into force legislation that would have unilaterally altered the institutional structure of the resource co-management board created under the Tlicho Agreement (*Tlicho Government v. Canada (Attorney General)*, 2015). Most recently, in a case brought by the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyak Dun and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, the Yukon courts concluded that the Government of Yukon had breached its obligations under the Yukon modern treaties in relation to the joint land use planning process (*First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun et al v. Yukon*, 2014); the appeal arising in this case will be heard by the Supreme Court of Canada in 2017.

GOAL AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

While existing studies, policy recommendations, and legal cases provide compelling arguments concerning specific aspects of land claim agreements, very few analyses look at implementation mechanisms *per se* or take a broader comparative look at the successes and failures of land claim implementation as a whole, except two recent volumes (Abele *et. al.* 2009; Fenge and Aldridge 2015). This tendency to focus on a single case or a very few cases limits the capacity for generalization or for identifying common patterns. More research is required to be able to draw general conclusions regarding treaty implementation that allow for communities/treaty groups to compare experiences, develop common indicators for measuring treaty implementation across cases

A RECONCILIATORY APPROACH TO RESEARCH – Research in relation to Indigenous peoples in Canada has historically been a site of contention. In response, over the past 30 years, Indigenous activists, academics, and their allies challenged research in the service of colonial policy and practices (Mosby 2013; Denzin, Lincoln and Smith 2008; Deloria 1969). The ensuing debates have occasioned increasing attention to research ethics (PRE 2014), Ownership, Control, Access and Possession principles (NAHO 2007), and honouring community priorities (Denzin, Lincoln and Smith 2008). Building on this welcome trend, our project takes direction from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC 2015) and conceptualizes research rooted in restitution (working in the service of Indigenous communities) with an eye to the transformation of society (restoration of respectful relations). As researchers we agree with the TRC that we have an obligation to ensure we can live together—Indigenous people and Canadians—with dignity and respect. Against this backdrop, academic-Indigenous partnerships fostered by this grant will provide an opportunity for researchers, including Indigenous scholars and graduate students, to conduct grounded, policy-relevant research with Indigenous organizations and communities. In order to address the concrete challenges in land claim implementation that continue to prevent respectful relations, the partnership is designed along a series of questions that address specific gaps in existing knowledge and contribute innovative policy solutions (see analytic frames and five research areas below).

FRAMING IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES – Implementation issues often arise from Canada’s adoption of approaches to interpreting and fulfilling its treaty obligations that Indigenous signatories view as inconsistent with the treaties’ spirit, intent, or contractual and legal obligations. In particular, common to all LCAC members is an understanding that while land claims agreements recognize Indigenous rights, the agreements are also intended to improve the social and material conditions of Indigenous peoples. Thus, faltering implementation can slow, undermine, or prevent efforts to achieve improved economic prosperity and improved social conditions of Indigenous peoples.

We conceptualize land claim implementation issues along a spectrum, which is characterized by **three linked and overlapping analytical frames**. The first frame for implementation issues explores each parties’ approaches to achieving treaty objectives – the **contextual frame**. Often, overarching treaty objectives are conflated with a notion of the spirit and intent of the treaties. For example, Inuvialuit treaty objectives are described in the first section of their agreement (1987). Descriptions of objectives appear in the Nunavut (1993), Sahtu (1993), and Gwich’in (1992), among others. Whereas Canada’s land claim negotiation policy states that its treaty objectives are to specifying rights to lands and resources (AANDC 2014), Indigenous objectives generally relate to cultural and socioeconomic well-being. Research in this frame examines and measures Indigenous Government’s and Canada’s policy frameworks for achieving the broad goals, objectives, and intended social, economic, and cultural outcomes of modern treaties. For example, how do the parties’ perspectives regarding treaty objectives affect their implementation policies, approaches, and priorities? How do their differing understandings of their responsibilities in relation to stated objectives contribute to implementation issues? This frame concerns itself with context: the normative understandings and approaches that inform administrative and relational frames described below. Thus, structuring implementation in a way that recognizes, understands, and seeks to achieve overarching treaty objectives is cross-cutting, underpinning the two

GOAL AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

subsequent frames below.

The second frame focuses on the parties' approaches towards treaty relationship – the *relational frame*. This dimension includes intergovernmental and other political processes, technical-level planning and management efforts, and co-operative efforts oriented towards implementing specific aspects of treaty obligations. Research here will address questions about what it means to fulfill treaty obligations, and how shared understandings are (co-)created through the parties' relationships over the course of treaty implementation. Examples include implementation committees performing cooperative planning and monitoring of implementation obligation fulfillment, intergovernmental processes such as developing approaches to self-government financing, and joint consultations and planning efforts (for example land use plan development and co-management bodies). Guiding questions include: does the process of treaty implementation generate new/shared understandings? How can such co-creative relationships between treaty signatories be fostered and supported?

The third frame for examining implementation issues relates to approaches for administering implementation – the *administrative frame*. The focus is on what transactions occur and how they are made, including the implications for the exercise of bureaucratic discretion, and discretionary decisions about the resources required to meet obligations and how these in turn affect treaty obligation implementation. This is the layer that brings to life the policy determinations made within the second frame. Activities include understanding limitations on administrative decisions and organizational resources. For example, the retention of treaty implementation responsibilities within the government department charged, at the same time, with administering the *Indian Act* is widely observed by partners to have the effect of undercutting the importance and significance of modern treaties: their implementation becomes effectively down-graded to the status of a program competing for departmental resources, rather than an activity requiring the care and prestige required to develop ongoing intergovernmental relationships. This analytical frame draws in part on the literature of policy implementation (Matland, 1995), with attention to the notion of policy “ambiguity”: what are the policy goals, and the means to implementing policy toward attaining those goals, and how does one affect the other? So in the context of this partnership, we ask: what are the limits and opportunities for treaty implementation created by Canada's institutions and policy structures? How do these institutions and policy structures affect implementation outcomes and shape implementation processes? How are they employed to manage implementation challenges?

These three overlapping and inter-related frames provide an analytical spectrum useful for understanding and interrogating the layered dimensions of land claims implementation and indicate that ongoing evaluation as advocated by scholars such as Rondinelli (2013), can contribute to not only achieving policy goals, but achieving it in a way that promotes development—in this context, positive development of the relationship between Canada and Indigenous governments.

THE FIVE RESEARCH THEMES – These three frames will be used to explore five research themes, which were identified by LCAC and its members. Each theme will be co-led by land claim practitioners and scholars. This structure provides LCAC members assurance that themes will remain grounded in LCAC member needs while also providing academic leads with access to information and actors working at the implementation and policy level locally, regionally, and nationally. Each theme will release an annual call for projects, which will be open to LCAC members, Canadian academics, and students. It is important to note that there are cross-cutting issues between theme areas, and that the distinction between areas is meant as an organizational tool and will not be a means of preventing cross-cutting research projects. In fact, where cross-cutting research topics emerge, the partnership will support one of four postdoctoral fellows to examine this area under two academic co-leads supervision. During the final week of the application preparation process, the academic co-lead for the Law theme unexpectedly withdrew. The Project Director is listed as the interim academic co-lead, advised by partnership members that the careful consideration of a new co-lead is required. Partners asked the Project Director

GOAL AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

to ensure a permanent co-lead is in place by February 2017, out of a list of suitable candidates identified by the partnership. Since the LOI each team of co-leads have further developed their theme in preparation for the first call for projects in Year 1:

1. *Treaty Financing and Fiscal Relationships (Dr. Frances Abele, Carleton University and Bob Simpson, Inuvialuit Regional Corporation)*: Treaty implementation funding should account for Indigenous authorities' desire to create sustainable and resilient economic and social development communities. In recent years, Canada has embarked on two different processes to develop a financing policy: an indication of the complexity and importance of financing for effective implementation. Financing agreements, taxation agreements, own source revenues, resource royalties, and fiscal policies of treaty partners (such as AANDC 2015) as well as institutional approaches and capacity to engage with Indigenous governments will be analyzed through Indigenous lenses. Projects will be guided by questions such as: how do federal approaches to financing impact treaty implementation? What are the implications of treaty provisions for financing agreement negotiations? Have previous negotiations of financing agreements (e.g., Yukon) resulted in financing changes? How do policies on fiscal claw-backs (related to own source revenue) affect financing? How do taxation provisions impact financing and revenue generation?

2. *Indigenous Relationships to Land (Hayden King (Anishnaabe), Carleton University and John B. Zoe, (Tlicho) LLD, Tlicho Government)*: Fundamentally, every modern treaty is about land. This theme seeks to understand how treaty implementation impacts Indigenous peoples' relationships with their lands. Three major sub-themes will be examined, namely: the unique land tenure systems created by settlement agreements and the consequent scope of Indigenous jurisdiction over lands and resources; regimes created to make decisions about land use and to resolve conflict between Indigenous and settler governments/land users; and the vibrancy and decline of land-based Indigenous economic and political structures. The theme will allow for attention to Indigenous land tenure systems; Indigenous land based educational and cultural resurgence; resolution of conflicts over land dispossession and control; and institutional capacity to foster ongoing relationships with the land in a treaty context. Questions guiding research will include: what constitutes Indigenous relationships to the land and what place does "the land" have in the lives of Indigenous peoples? Is that relationship hindered or enhanced through treaty implementation? Are there similarities in Indigenous and state land use and relationships to the land generally? How do different orientations to, and conceptions of, the land (cultural, ceremonial, ownership, management, planning, use, etc.) impact treaty implementation and result in conflicts?

3. *Indigenous and Settler Legal Systems (Dr. Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox, Carleton, and Jessica Orkin, Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee))*: This theme will examine how modern treaties may foster the coexistence of settler law and Indigenous law. Reconciliation between legal orders requires research into the causes of, and potential solutions to, the deep asymmetry between Indigenous and state laws' visibility, public application, and available resources. This theme will support research into the asymmetry between Indigenous and state legal orders while contributing to the long process of working to remedy it. Guiding questions include: what are the substantive Indigenous laws that are applicable to Indigenous peoples' normative and practical aspirations for governance and well-being? How do these Indigenous laws influence treaty implementation? What are the processes and outcomes of law-making by modern Indigenous peoples under modern treaties? What are the barriers to recognizing Indigenous laws as laws, and what are the impacts of this misrecognition in the context of modern treaties? How do Indigenous legal understandings relate to legal and constitutional frameworks in Canada? Has treaty implementation helped to create understanding and progress with respect to legal pluralism?

4. *Intergovernmental Relations and Multilevel Governance (Dr. Martin Papillon, Université de Montréal and Edward Allen (Nisga'a), Nisga'a Lisims Government)*: Often disputes arise out of separate and sometimes contradictory understandings of treaty content and principles. Disputes can also arise out of diverging policy priorities and interests, notably in land and resource management. This

GOAL AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

theme area will foster research along five key dimensions: coordination mechanisms, joint policy development, dispute resolution, institutional implementation capacity of Indigenous governments and Canada, and implementation evaluation tools for the intergovernmental dimension. Specifically, this theme will address questions such as the following: what kinds of mechanisms have emerged to facilitate conflict resolution and coordinate action and policies across authorities involved in land claim implementation at various levels of government? What common themes or issues have shaped disputes between Indigenous peoples and federal and provincial/territorial authorities in the course of implementation? How do institutional structures, policies and leadership impact treaty implementation?

5. Implementation Evaluation and Socio-Economic Impacts (Dr. Thierry Rodon, Laval and Alastair Campbell, Nunavut Tungavik Inc): Few treaty implementation evaluations have been conducted, and no clear process, approach, or benchmarks for implementation evaluation and assessment have been developed. Building a searchable database of existing analyses and documents, including those generated by Indigenous governments and academic contributions, will be one theme deliverable, allowing for issue and pattern analysis. A second deliverable will be the development of tools to measure the impact of treaty implementation on Indigenous well-being. Projects may include evaluation of sectoral program areas, Indigenous evaluation models, analyses of meaningful evaluative mechanisms and approaches, and comparative approaches for effective evaluation. Individual treaties' unique socio-economic, cultural, and political contexts will be analyzed to understand specific impacts. Do modern treaties make a difference in the lives of collectives and individual Indigenous peoples? What are measures of success? How do we gather Indigenous perspectives and use Indigenous indices to answer this? Are there qualitative and quantitative approaches that can be brought to bear or developed?

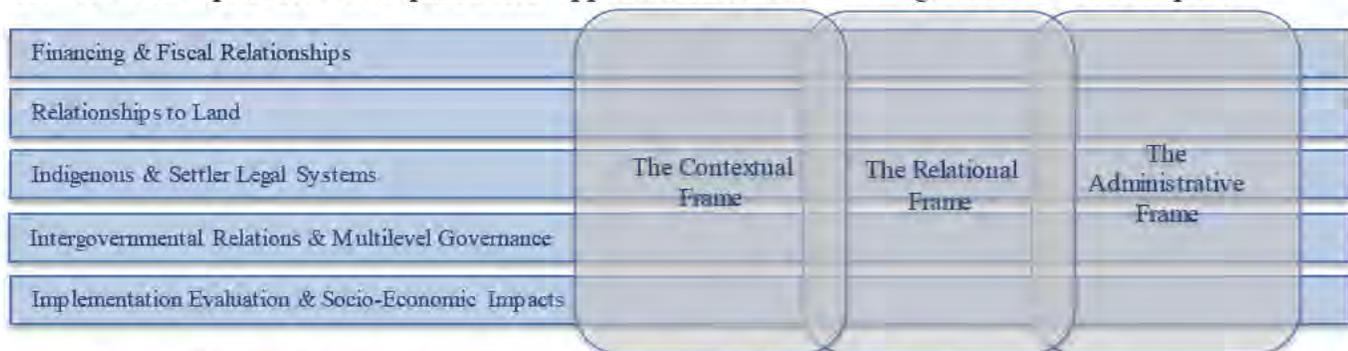


Figure 1 Simplified Depiction of Relationship between Analytical Frames and Research Themes

TIMELINE – The Partnership Grant lifespan has been identified as six years. The first half of Year 1 will focus on start-up planning, including recruitment of staff and students, policy and process establishment of partnership governance, and financial administration. A secretariat at Carleton and a regional hub located with Inuvialuit Regional Corporation in Inuvik, NT, will be fully functioning by Month 3. The secretariat and hub will be instrumental in undertaking administrative and financial planning, support, and administration. The partnership will hold its first working meeting of the GSC at Carleton to determine strategic priorities and funding allocations, including confirming processes, timelines, and responsibilities for calls for research proposals, studentships, and administrative assistants. Products of the first GSC meeting include work plans, goals, and objectives for Year 1 for each theme and the overall partnership; and a clear division of functional and organizational planning responsibilities.

With the majority of organization and planning work completed during the first half of Year 1, Years 1.5 to 6 will focus on research. A first call for research projects from each theme will go out September 2017, with project and student funding awarded in December 2017, allowing for research planning then commencement in January 2018, in preparation for field work seasons beginning summer 2018 (see Governance section for full description of decision-making around projects).

Given the complexity and in some cases cross-cutting nature of anticipated research, and the need for a period of relationship building prior to research approvals, some projects will be more suited to

GOAL AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

multi-year durations and some will be one year projects. LCAC partners' preference is to maximize training of students and community members while building long-term relationships between academics and Indigenous organizations. Ongoing evaluation and feedback will shape project management approaches to promote relationship development. Co-Leads and the Project Director will analyze feedback and recommend process improvements. The Project Director will solicit feedback and recommendations at monthly LCAC teleconference meetings.

The Project Director will work with Carleton administrative staff, the hub and theme co-leads to ensure that data generated by projects are compliant with ethical approvals as specified in the Partnership Grant Memorandum of Understanding and with individual research agreements between researchers and Indigenous governments. A bi-annual reporting procedure and protocol will be followed as a requirement of funding. Ethical approvals from researchers' universities generally require research data management, protection, and sharing plans in compliance with Tri-Council policies (Canada 2014) and in some cases Indigenous communities/territories have their own ethics/licensure processes that will need be met. Such ethical approvals and associated plans and conditions will be on file with administrative staff; funding will be released subject to evidence of compliance, and where necessitated through research agreements with Indigenous partners, require verification by Indigenous partners.

Year 2-6 will see the publication of two peer reviewed edited volumes and publication of two special issues of open-access journals. The Project Director will confirm publication contracts with reputable presses and manage publication processes, ensuring students and Indigenous representatives meaningfully participate in publishing and editing. The Project Director will also ensure appropriate participation of Indigenous organizations' representatives in conferences and workshops.

The last half of Year 6 will focus on project wrap-up: final reporting, completion of publication planning and publishing, arrangements for public database maintenance, and ongoing protected data management. At this stage the partnership will either prepare to close its administrative functions or re-apply for SSHRC or other funds to continue activities. The GSC will ensure a re-application for SSHRC funds to continue the partnership will be under the leadership of an Indigenous Project Director.

PROGRESS AND SUCCESS MEASURES – The partnership requires ongoing feedback to inform forward planning of grant-associated research for Years 2-6. Tracking of metrics will be undertaken by the Project Coordinator, and once completed will be forwarded to the GSC, which will issue recommendations informing ongoing research and for integration into new project planning. Under the direction of the GSC, the Project Director will develop templates for annual tracking the below metrics.

(1) Quantitative Measures: Training opportunities for up to 60 students, with 30 of those PhD students, targeting 50% Indigenous student training. The Partnership will produce two edited books in Years 4 and 6. For Years 2, 3 and 5, a special issue of *Northern Public Affairs*, *Decolonization Journal* or similar open-source, accessible journals featuring academic and general audience content will be published. Graduate students and community-based researchers will have opportunities to publish in these. Students and community based researchers will have opportunities to co-present research results at academic conferences, with a target of at least eight conferences. Each project will include commitments for return of results to communities; the partnership will share results with partners, communities, and LCAC members through partnering with community-run organizations.

(2) LCAC Member Feedback: The steering committee will oversee evaluation processes for each research project. These will be administered in ways respectful of Indigenous protocols and practices, including surveys, round tables, circle discussions, interviews, and other forms of feedback approved by ethics reviews. Each research project will be required to demonstrate a community-accepted evaluation component. LCAC members will have the opportunity to ensure that research projects they partner with will be evaluated in accordance with their values and measures.

(3) Student and Researcher Feedback: Researchers and students will be provided with opportunities to evaluate research project experience through anonymized feedback forms.

REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abele, Frances**, Thomas Courchene, Leslie Seidle, and France St. Hilaire. 2009. *The Art of the State IV: Northern Exposure: Peoples, Powers and Prospects in Canada's North*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press.
- Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. (AANDC). 2014. *Renewing the Comprehensive Land Claims Policy: Towards a Framework for Addressing Section 35 Aboriginal Rights*. Ottawa: Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada.
- 2015. *Canada's Fiscal Approach for Self-Government Arrangements*. Ottawa: Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada.
- Agrawal, Arun. 2002. Common Resources and Institutional Sustainability. pp. 41-86 in Dietz, Dolsak, Ostrom, and Stern, . eds. 2002. *The Drama of the Commons*. National Research Council. Washington, DC.
- 2002. "Indigenous knowledge and the politics of classification", in *International Social Science Journal*, Vol. 54, Issue 173. <http://www-personal.umich.edu/~arunagra/papers/Indigenous%20Knowledges.pdf>
- 1995. "Dismantling the Divide Between Indigenous and Western Knowledge." *Development and Change* 3(26). p 413-439.
- Alcantara, Chris, **Thierry Rodon** and Garry Wilson. 2016. "Multilevel Governance in the Inuit Regions of the Territorial and Provincial North," in **Papillon, Martin** and André Juneau. 2016. *The State of the Federation: Aboriginal Multilevel Governance*, McGill-Queen's Press, 43-64.
- and Wilson, Gary N. 2014. "The Dynamics of Intra-jurisdictional Relations in the Inuit Regions of the Canadian Arctic: An Institutional Perspective" *Regional & Federal Studies* 24(1): 43-61
- 2013. *Negotiating the Deal: Comprehensive Land Claims Agreements in Canada*, Toronto: University of Toronto Press.
- Alfred, Taiaiake. 2005. *Wasase: Indigenous Pathways of Action and Freedom*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.
- 1999. *Peace, Power, Righteousness: An Indigenous Manifesto*. Toronto: Oxford University Press.
- Anderson, Robert, Kayseas, Bob and Hindle, Kevin. 2004. "Indigenous Land Claims and Economic Development: The Canadian Experience" *American Indian Quarterly* 28(3/4): 634-48.
- Armitage, Derek et al. 2011. "Co-management and the co-production of knowledge: Learning to adapt in Canada's Arctic", *Global Environmental Change* 21(3): 995-1004
- Armitage, Andrew; Fikret Berkes and Nancy Doubleday. 2008. *Adaptive Co-Management: Collaboration, Learning and Multi-Level Governance*. Vancouver: UBC Press.
- Bainbridge, John. "A Response to Kelly Gallagher-Mackay" in *Canadian Journal of Education* 31(3), 2008, 761-766.
- Bankes, N. 2013. "The Forms of Recognition Indigenous of Property Rights in Settler States: Modern Land Claims Agreements in Canada", in *The Proposed Nordic Saami Convention* edited by N. Bankes and T. Koivurova, Hart Publishing, 351-377
- Belanger, Yale D. et al. 2008. *Aboriginal Self-Government in Canada: Current Trends and Issues*, Saskatoon: Purich.
- Berkes, Fikret. 1999. *Sacred Ecology: Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Resource Management*. Philadelphia: Taylor and Francis.
- Berger, Thomas. 2006 "Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Implementation Contract Negotiations for the Second Planning Period 2003-2013, Conciliators Final Report, March 01, 2006: The Nunavut Project", as accessed at: <http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100030982/1100100030985>
- Berkes, Fikret and Armitage, Derek. 2010. "Co-management institutions, knowledge, and learning:

REFERENCES

- Adapting to change in the Arctic Circle,” *Inuit Studies* 34(1): 109-31
- Borrows, J. 2010. *Canada's Indigenous Constitution*. Toronto: University of Toronto.
- Government of Canada. 1986. *Comprehensive Land Claims Policy*. Ottawa: Minister
- Grammond, S. 2013. *Terms of Coexistence, Indigenous Peoples and Canadian Law*. Toronto: Carswell
- Campbell, Alastair**, Fenge, Terry, Hanson, Udloriak. 2011. “Implementing the 1993 Inuit Land Claims Agreement,” *Artic Review on Law and Politics* 2(1): 25-51
- and Kirk Cameron. 2006. ‘The North: Intersecting Worlds and World Views,’ in *Canadian Cultural Poesis: Essays on Canadian Culture*, edited by Garry Sherbert, Annie Gérin and Sheila Petty, Waterloo, Wilfred Laurier University Press, 143-173.
- Carleton University. 2013. *Strategic Integrated Plan* <http://carleton.ca/sip/wp-content/uploads/Strategic-Integrated-Plan.pdf>
- 2011. *Aboriginal Co-ordinated Strategy* <http://carleton.ca/aboriginal/wp-content/uploads/348-11-Aboriginal-strategy.pdf>
- Chabot, Marcelle. 2004. “Consumption and Standards of Living of the Quebec Inuit: Cultural Permanence and Discontinuities,” *Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology* 41(2): 147-70
- Christensen, Julia, and Miranda Grant. 2007. “How Political Change Paved the Way for Indigenous Knowledge: the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act,” *Arctic* 60(2): 115-123.
- Colin H. Scott (ed.). 2001. *Aboriginal Autonomy and Development in Northern Quebec-Labrador*. Vancouver : UBC Press.
- Coulthard, G. 2014. *Red Skin, White Masks: Rejecting the Colonial Politics of Recognition*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- Craik, Brian. 2004. “The Importance of Working Together: Exclusions, Conflicts, and Participation in James Bay, Quebec.” In *In the Way of Development: Indigenous Peoples, Life Projects and Globalization*, edited by Mario Blaser, Harvey A Feit, and Glenn McRae. London: Zed Books, 166-186.
- Dacks, Gurston. 2004. “Implementing First Nations Self-Government in Yukon: Lessons for Canada”, *Canadian Journal of Political Science* 37(3): 671-94
- Deloria, Vine. 1969. *Custer Died for Your Sins: An Indian Manifesto*. New York: Macmillan.
- Denzin, Norman; Yvonna Lincoln and Linda Tuhiwai-Smith (Eds), 2008. *Handbook of Critical and Indigenous Methodologies*. London: Sage.
- Dowsley, Martha and Wenzel, George. 2008. "The Time of the Most Polar Bears": A Co-Management Conflict in Nunavut” *Arctic* 61(2): 177-89
- Feit, Harvey A. 2005. “Re-cognizing Co-management as Co-governance: Visions and Histories of Conservation at James Bay”, *Anthropologica* 47(2): 267-88
- and Joseph Spaeder. 2005. “Co-Management and Indigenous Communities: Barriers and Bridges to Decentralized Resource Management – Introduction”. In *Anthropologica*, Vol 47, No. 2
- Fenge, Terry. 2015. “Negotiation and Implementation of Modern Treaty between Aboriginal Peoples and the Crown in Right of Canada in Terry Fenge and Jim Aldridge, *Keeping promises: the Royal Proclamation of 1763, Aboriginal Rights, and Treaties in Canada*, Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 105-37.
- and Jim Aldridge. 2015. *Keeping promises: the Royal Proclamation of 1763, Aboriginal Rights, and Treaties in Canada*, Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press.
- and Paul Quassa. 2009. “Negotiating and Implementing the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement” in *Policy Options*, June-July 2009. Pp 80-86.
- 2008. “Inuit and the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement: Supporting Canada's Artic Sovereignty” *Policy Options* 29(1): 84-8

REFERENCES

- Gagnon, Alain-G. and Guy Rocher. 2002. *Regard sur la Convention de la Baie-James et du Nord québécois*. Montréal: Québec Amérique, 99-105
- Gallagher-MacKay, K. 2007. Review essay on conciliator's final report: "The Nunavut Project." *Canadian Journal of Education*, 30 (4), 1093-1104.
- Glenn, P. H., *Legal Traditions of the World: Sustainable Diversity in Law*, 4th edition, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
- Griffiths, J. 1986. "What is Legal Pluralism?" 24 *J Legal Pluralism* 57.
- Henderson, Ailsa. 2008. "Self-Government in Nunavut" in Yale D. Belanger, *Aboriginal Self-Government in Canada: Current Trends and Issues*, Saskatoon: Purich, 222-39.
--2007. *Nunavut. Rethinking Political Culture*, Vancouver: UBC Press.
- Hooker, M. B., *Legal Pluralism: An Introduction to Colonial and Neo-colonial Laws*, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1975.
- Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie**. 2009. *Finding Dahshaa: Self Government, Social Suffering and Aboriginal Policy in Canada*. Vancouver: BC Press.
--and Stephen J. Mills. 2009. "Living Up to the Spirit of Modern Treaties: Implementation and Institutional Development", in Abele et al (Eds), *The Art of the State IV: Northern Exposure: Peoples, Powers and Prospects in Canada's North*. Montreal: McGill Queen's University Press.
--"A Partnership Opportunity Missed: the Northwest Territories Devolution and Resource Revenue Sharing Agreement" in **Papillon, Martin** and André Juneau. 2016. *The State of the Federation: Aboriginal Multilevel Governance*, McGill-Queen's Press, 65-82.
- King, Hayden**. 2016. "New Treaties, Same Old Dispossession: A Critical Assessment of Land and Resource Management Regimes in the North" in **Papillon, Martin** and André Juneau. 2016. *The State of the Federation: Aboriginal Multilevel Governance*, McGill-Queen's Press, 83-98.
- Kofinas, Gary. 2005. "Caribou Hunters and Researchers at the Co-management Interface: Emergent Dilemmas and the Dynamics of Legitimacy in Power Sharing" *Anthropologica* 47(2): 179-96.
- Kulchyski, Peter and Bernauer, Warren. 2014. "Modern treaties, extraction, and imperialism in Canada's Indigenous north: Two case studies," *Studies in Political Economy* 93(Spring): 3-23.
- Lavoie, Josée. 2001. The Decolonization of the Self and the Recolonization of Knowledge: The Politics of Nunavik Health Care, in Colin H. Scott. *Aboriginal Autonomy and Development in Northern Quebec-Labrador*. Vancouver: UBC Press, 332-56
- Law Commission of Canada, 2007. *Indigenous Legal Traditions*, Vancouver: UBC Press.
- Légaré, André. 2009. "Nunavut, the Unfulfilled Dream: The Arduous Path Towards Socio-Economic Autonomy", *The Northern Review* 30 (Spring): 207-40.
--2008. "Canada's Experiment with Aboriginal Self-Determination in Nunavut: From Vision to Illusion", *International Journal on Minority and Group Rights* 15(2-3): 335-67
- Lévesque, Francis. 2014. "Revisiting Inuit Qaujijamajatuqangit: Inuit knowledge, culture, language, and values in Nunavut institutions since 1999," *Inuit Studies* 38(1-2): 115-36.
- Loukacheva, Natalia. 2007. *Arctic Promise: Legal and Political Autonomy of Greenland and Nunavut*, Toronto: University of Toronto Press.
- Matland, Richard E. 1995. "Synthesizing the implementation literature: The ambiguity-conflict model of policy implementation." *Journal of public administration research and theory* 5(2): 145-174.
- McPherson, Robert. 2003. *New Owners In Their Own Land: Minerals and Inuit Land Claims*. Calgary, University of Calgary Press.
- Molloy, Tom, and Donald Ward. 2000. *The World Is Our Witness: The Historic Journey of the Nisga'a into Canada*. Calgary: Fifth House Publishers.
- Mosby, Ian. 2013. "Administering Colonial Science: Nutrition Research and Human Biomedical Experimentation in Aboriginal Communities and Residential Schools, 1942-1952," *Social History* 46(91): 145-172.

REFERENCES

- Moss, Wendy. 1991. "The Implementation of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement," in Bradford W. Morse (ed.) *Aboriginal Peoples and the Law: Indian, Inuit and Metis Rights in Canada*. Ottawa: Carleton University Press, 684-94.
- Morse, B. et G. Woodman, 1988. *Indigenous Law and the State*, Dordrecht: Foris Publications.
- Morrow, Phyllis and Chase Hensel. 1992. "Hidden Dissensions: Minority-Majority Relationships and the Use of Contested Terminology." *Arctic Anthropology*. 29(1): 38-53. - See more at <http://www.culturalsurvival.org/ourpublications/csq/article/co-management-and-co-optation-alaskanative-participation-regulatory-pro#sthash.2F1He1Vy.dpuf>
- National Aboriginal Health Organization (NAHO). 2007. *Ownership, Control, Access and Possession*. Ottawa: NAHO. As accessed at: <http://cahr.uvic.ca/nearbc/documents/2009/FNC-OCAP.pdf>
- Nadasdy, Paul. 2012. "Boundaries among Kin: Sovereignty, the Modern Treaty Process, and the Rise of Ethno-Territorial Nationalism among Yukon First Nations," *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 54(3): 499-532
- 2003. *Hunters and Bureaucrats: Power, Knowledge and Aboriginal-State Relations in the Southwest Yukon*. Vancouver: UBC Press.
- Natcher, David C., Susan Davis and Clifford G. Hickey. 2005. "Co-Management: Managing Relationships, Not Resources" *Human Organization* 64(3): 240-50
- Office of the Auditor General of Canada (OAG). 2007. "October Report of the Auditor General: Chapter 3: the Inuvialuit Final Agreement", as accessed at: http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/parl_oag_200710_03_e_23827.html
- 2005. "November Report of the Auditor General: Chapter 7 – Indian and Northern Affairs Canada – Meeting Treaty Land Entitlement Obligations", as accessed at: http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/parl_oag_200511_07_e_14945.html
- 1998. "September Report of the Auditor General: Chapter 14 – Indian and Northern Affairs Canada – Comprehensive Land Claims", as accessed at: http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/parl_oag_199809_14_e_9320.html
- Obed, Natan. "Inuit Values and the Implementation of Land Claim Agreements", in Abele et al (Eds). *The Art of the State IV: Northern Exposure: Peoples, Powers and Prospects in Canada's North*. Montreal: McGill Queen's University Press.
- O'Sullivan, Erin. *The Community Well-Being Index (CWB): Measuring Well-Being in First Nations and Non-Aboriginal Communities, 1981–2006*. Ottawa: Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, 6 September 2006.
- Otis, G.** 2014. "Constitutional recognition of aboriginal and treaty rights: a new framework for managing legal pluralism in Canada?" *The Journal of Legal Pluralism and Unofficial Law*, 46:3, 320-337
- 2009. "La place des cultures juridiques et des langues autochtones dans les traités d'autonomie gouvernementale au Canada/The Role of Indigenous Legal Cultures and Languages in Self-Government Agreements in Canada" *McGill Law Journal* 54 (1): 237-256.
- Orkin, Jessica**, 2013. "Keeping the promise: The implementation of modern treaties in Canada", in *Northern Public Affairs*, Vol. 1, No. 3 at p. 23
- Panel on Research Ethics (PRE). 2014. *Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans (TCPS II)*. Ottawa: Government of Canada. As accessed at: <http://www.pre.ethics.gc.ca/eng/policy-politique/initiatives/tcps2-eptc2/Default/>
- Papillon, Martin**. 2015. "The State of the Scholarly Research on Modern Treaties: What are the Gaps?" presented to the *Making Treaties Work for Future Generations. Implementation Research Planning Conference*, LCAC, Ottawa, December 7-8, 2015.
- and Audrey Lord. 2013. "Les traités au Québec", in Alain Beaulieu, Stéphan Gervais, **Martin Papillon** (eds.), *Les autochtones et le Québec. Des premiers contacts au Plan Nord*, Presses de

REFERENCES

- l'Université de Montréal.
- 2008. "Aboriginal Quality of Life under a Modern Treaty. Lessons from the Experience of the Cree Nation of Eeyou Istchee and the Inuit of Nunavik", *IRPP Choices*, 14(9): 2-32.
- Penikett, Tony. 2006. *Reconciliation: First Nations Treaty Making in British Columbia*, Vancouver: Douglas & McIntyre.
- Peters, Evelyn J. 1999. "Native People and the Environmental Regime in the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement", *Arctic* 52(4): 395-410
- Raunet, Daniel. 1984. *Without Surrender Without Consent: A History of the Nishga Land Claims*. Vancouver: Douglas and McIntyre.
- Richardson, Boyce. 1975. *Strangers Devour the Land: the Cree Hunters of the James Bay area versus Premier Bourassa and the James Bay Development Corporation*. Toronto: Macmillan.
- Rodon, Thierry**. 2014. "Working Together: The Dynamics of Multilevel Governance in Nunavut." *Arctic Review on Law and Politics*, 5(2), 250–270.
- 2014. Le Nunavut: une composition inachevée? *Études Inuit Studies*, 38(1-2), 1–20.
- 2011. "La construction des «politiques» du Nunavik et d'Eeyou Istchee : les défis du fédéralisme autochtone" in Jacques-Guy Petit et al. *Les Inuit et les Cris du Nord du Québec: Territoire, gouvernance, société et culture*, Québec : Presses de l'Université du Québec, 133-48.
- & Grey, M. 2009. The Long and Winding Road to Self-Government: The Nunavik and Nunatsiavut Experiences. In **F. Abele**, L. Seidle, F. St-Hilaire, & T. Courchene (Eds.), (pp. 317–344). *Northern Exposure: Peoples, Powers, and Prospects for Canada's North*.
- 2003. *En partenariat avec l'État. Les expériences de cogestion des Autochtones du Canada*, Québec: Presses de l'Université Laval.
- Rondinelli, D.A., 2013. *Development projects as policy experiments: An adaptive approach to development administration*. London: Routledge.
- Rynard, Paul. 2001. "Ally or Colonizer?: The Federal State, the Cree Nation and the James Bay Agreement" *Journal of Canadian Studies* 36(2): 8-48
- Saku, James. 2002. "Modern Land Claim Agreements and Northern Canadian Aboriginal Communities Article Développement socio-économique," *World Development* 30(1): 141–51.
- and Robert M. Bone. 2000. "Looking for solutions in the Canadian North: modern treaties as a new strategy," *Canadian Geographer* 44(3): 259-70.
- 1996. *The socio-economic impact of the Inuvialuit final agreement* [doctoral dissertation]. University of Saskatchewan Electronic Theses and Dissertations. <http://hdl.handle.net/10388/etd-10202004-235928>
- Scholtz, Christa. 2006. *Negotiating Claims: The Emergence of Indigenous Land Claim Negotiation Policies in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States*, New York: Routledge.
- Scott, Colin. 2001. *Aboriginal Autonomy and Development in Northern Quebec and Labrador*. Vancouver: UBC Press.
- Scott, Tracy. 2012. *Postcolonial sovereignty?: the Nisga'a final agreement*. Saskatoon: Purich.
- Slowey, Gabrielle A. 2008. "Unfinished Business: Self-government and the James Bay Northern Quebec Agreement Thirty Years Later" in Yale D. Belanger. *Aboriginal Self-Government in Canada: Current Trends and Issues*, Saskatoon: Purich, 206-21.
- Smith, Duane. 2002. "Co-management regimes: An approach to the sustainable development of natural resources in the Arctic," *Biodiversity* 3(3): 24-5
- Smith, Linda T. 1999. *Decolonizing Methodologies: Research and Indigenous Peoples*. London: Zed Books Ltd.
- SSHRC. 2015. *Aboriginal Research Statement of Principles*. Available online: http://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/about-au_sujet/policies-politiques/statements-enonces/aboriginal_recherche_recherche_autochtone-eng.aspx (accessed 26 October 2016).

REFERENCES

- 2014. *Guidelines for Effective Research Training*. Available online: http://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/funding-financement/policies-politiques/effective_research_training-formation_en_recherche_efficace-eng.aspx (accessed 26 October 2016).
- 2013. *Imagining Canada's Future: Future Challenge Areas and Sub-questions*. Ottawa: Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.
- Svensson, T.G. 2002. "Indigenous Rights and Customary Law Discourse, Comparing the Nisga'a and the Sami." *Journal of Legal Pluralism and Unofficial Law* 34 (47): 1-35.
- Tamanaha, B. Z., 2008. "Understanding Legal Pluralism : Past to Present, Local to Global" *Sydney Law Review* 30:3, 375.
- Tester, Frank. 2009. "Titre Iglutaasaavut (Our New Homes): Neither "New" nor "Ours" Housing Challenges of the Nunavut Territorial Government" *Journal of Canadian Studies* 43 (2): 137-58
- Timpson, Annis May. 2005. "The Challenges of Intergovernmental Relations for Nunavut" in Michael Murphy (ed.), *Canada: the State of the Federation 2003. Reconfiguring Aboriginal-State Relations*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 207-35.
- Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC). 2015. Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada. 6 vols. Ottawa: Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada.
- Commission on Learning. 4 vols. Toronto: Queen's Printer for Ontario, 1994.
- Tully, James. 2001. "The Struggles of Indigenous peoples for and of freedom", in Paul Patton, Duncan Ivison, Douglas Saunders (eds.). *Political theory and the rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 36-59.
- Vanderlinden, J. 2009. "Les pluralismes juridiques." 'Legal Pluralism' In *Anthropologies et droits, état des savoirs et orientations contemporaines*, (Legal Anthropologies and Laws : State of Knowledge and Current Approaches) edited by E. Rude-Antoine and G. Chrétien-Vernicos, 25-76. Paris: Dalloz.
- Vick-Westgate, Ann. 2002. *Nunavik: Inuit-Controlled Education in Arctic Quebec*, Calgary: University of Calgary Press.
- White, Graham. 2008. "Not the Almighty: Evaluating Aboriginal influence in Northern Land Claim Boards", *Arctic*, Vol 61, No. 5. As accessed at: <http://arctic.synergiesprairies.ca/arctic/index.php/arctic/article/view/103>
- 2006. "Cultures in Collision: Traditional knowledge and Euro-Canadian governance processes in Northern land claim boards", *Arctic* Vol. 29, No.4.
- 2002. "Treaty Federalism in Northern Canada: Aboriginal-Government Land Claims Boards", *Publius* 32(3): 89-114
- Wilson, Gary N. 2008. "Nested Federalism in Arctic Quebec: A Comparative Perspective," *Canadian Journal of Political Science* 41(1): 71-92.
- Woodman, G. R., "Legal theory, anthropology and planned legal pluralism" dans K. Benda-Beckmann et H. Finkler, dir, *Papers of the XIth International Congress Folk Law and Legal Pluralism: Societies in transformation*, Moscou, Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, 1999.
- Woolford, Andrew. 2005. *Between Justice and Certainty: Treaty-Making in British Columbia*. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press.
- 2009. "Ontological Destruction: Genocide and Canadian Aboriginal Peoples." *Genocide Studies and Prevention* 4(1): 81-97

COURT CASES

- First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun et al v. Yukon*, 2014 YKSC 69 (Yukon Supreme Court); *First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun et al v. Yukon*, 2015 YKCA 18 (Yukon Court of Appeal)
- NTI v. Canada*, 2014 NUCA 2, affirming 2012 NUCJ 11 (CanLII)
- Beckman v. Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation*, 2010 SCC 53, [2010] 3 S.C.R. 103

REFERENCES

Quebec (Attorney General) v. Moses, 2010 SCC 17, [2010] 1 S.C.R. 557

Tlicho Government v. Canada (Attorney General), 2015 NWTSC 09

LAND CLAIM SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS

Agreement Between the Inuit of the Nunvaut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada. 1993. Available online: http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/webarchives/20071124140800/http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/pr/agr/pdf/nunav_e.pdf (accessed 25 October 2016)

Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement Between Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada and the Gwich'in as Represented By the Gwich'in Tribal Council. 1992. Available online: <http://gwichin.nt.ca/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/GTC-Comprehensive-Land-Claim.pdf> (accessed 25 October 2016)

Inuvialuit Final Agreement (As Amended). 1987. Available online: http://www.inuvialuitland.com/resources/Inuvialuit_Final_Agreement.pdf (accessed 25 October 2016)

Sahtu Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement. 1993. Available online: https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/DAM/DAM-INTER-HQ/STAGING/texte-text/sahmet_1100100031148_eng.pdf (accessed 25 October 2016).



Family name, Given name

Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

Funds Requested from SSHRC

For each budget year, estimate as accurately as possible the research costs that you are asking SSHRC to fund through a grant. For each Personnel costs category, enter the number of individuals to be hired and specify the total amount required. For each of the other categories, enter the total amount required.

	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Personnel costs								
Student salaries and benefits/Stipends								
Undergraduate								
Masters	5	30,000	5	30,000	5	30,000	5	30,000
Doctorate	0	0	10	100,000	10	100,000	10	100,000
Non-student salaries and benefits/Stipends								
Postdoctoral	0	0	0	0	1	40,500	1	40,500
Other	2	76,625	12	200,310	12	202,666	12	205,070
Travel and subsistence costs								
Applicant/Team member(s)								
Canadian travel		25,000		46,000		71,000		46,000
Foreign travel		0		0		0		0
Students								
Canadian travel		0		5,000		5,000		5,000
Foreign travel								
Other expenses								
Professional/Technical services		2,400		4,800		14,800		14,800
Supplies		1,750		4,250		4,250		4,250
Non-disposable equipment								
Computer hardware		13,350		0		0		0
Other								
Other expenses (specify)								
Academic KMb		0		0		4,000		19,000
Community KMb		0		0		20,000		20,000
Partner Mtg Hospitality		7,000		0		7,000		0
Total		156,125		390,360		499,216		484,620



Family name, Given name

Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

Funds Requested from SSHRC (cont'd)

For each budget year, estimate as accurately as possible the research costs that you are asking SSHRC to fund through a grant. For each Personnel costs category, enter the number of individuals to be hired and specify the total amount required. For each of the other categories, enter the total amount required.

	Year 5		Year 6		Year 7	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Personnel costs						
Student salaries and benefits/Stipends						
Undergraduate						
Masters	5	30,000	5	30,000	0	0
Doctorate	10	100,000	10	100,000	0	0
Non-student salaries and benefits/Stipends						
Postdoctoral	1	40,500	1	40,500	0	0
Other	12	207,521	12	210,021	0	0
Travel and subsistence costs						
Applicant/Team member(s)						
Canadian travel		46,000		71,000		0
Foreign travel		0		0		0
Students						
Canadian travel		5,000		5,000		0
Foreign travel						
Other expenses						
Professional/Technical services		14,800		14,800		0
Supplies		4,250		4,250		0
Non-disposable equipment						
Computer hardware		0		0		0
Other						
Other expenses (specify)						
Academic KMb		4,000		15,000		0
Community KMb		20,000		0		0
Partner Mtg Hospitality		0		7,000		0
Total		472,071		497,571		0

OVERVIEW – Our budget for *Modern Treaty Implementation Research* is over \$6.6 million, including approximately \$2.5 million in SSHRC funds and approximately \$4.1 million from the host institution and our partner organizations. Due to the substantial costs of community-engaged research in the North, we have opted for a six year timeframe for our project. We are confident that the six-year period will allow us to build LCAC members' capacity and knowledge base for the sustainability of the modern treaty implementation research agenda. Based on input at our initial Grant Steering Committee meeting (September 2016), we are confident that our theme co-leads will be prepared to issue the first call for projects in the second half of Year 1 and fund our first projects beginning in Year 2. Year 1 will be dedicated to setting our governance structure (including both the Project Coordination Hub at Inuvialuit Regional Corporation and the Grant Secretariat at Carleton University), hosting our project kick-off meeting, completing our milestone report for SSHRC, recruiting and training graduate students, community researchers, and project coordination staff, finalizing our partnership materials (i.e., reporting templates, knowledge mobilization plan, evaluation templates), issuing and promoting our first call for projects, adjudicating applications, and approving projects for funding.

Note on Northern Research – The costs of living in Northern Canada are significantly higher than in southern Canadian cities. Most land claims agreements include Northern and isolated, often fly-in only communities, which impacts research costs in a variety of ways: high travel and accommodation costs, longer travel times, higher wages, higher costs of doing business, and high prices of healthy food, electricity, fuel and consumer goods. For example, in recognition of higher living costs and as incentives to recruit and retain skilled workers, territorial and provincial governments provide Northern employees with additional living and vacation travel allowances, and the federal tax code provides Northern resident deductions. In some communities, such as many in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, the Consumer Price Index is two to three times the level in southern Canada, resulting in necessity for higher wages and special allowances to ensure workers can meet their basic needs. Also note, supplies budget is larger than average do to the requirement for the team to communicate over long-distance telephone as free internet technologies are not always available or reliable in more remote northern communities.

Note on Research by and with Indigenous Peoples – As Canada increasingly comes to grips with its' shameful colonial treatment of Indigenous peoples and communities, partnerships such as this must ensure meaningful capacity building and control within Indigenous organizations and populations. Academic research is viewed by Indigenous peoples as having been a tool of colonization, performed on unwitting and often non-consenting Indigenous peoples to serve academic interests and careers. Locating a hub with the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation will establish the legitimacy of the grant as a true partnership; build capacity and experience of academic research project management within the IRC; and thereby position at least one of our partners to be able to increase its future involvement in large academic research projects from a position of strength. Its' location in Inuvik will necessarily require funding support commensurate with the higher costs occasioned by its circumstances. However, it will be closer to the Project Director, allowing for the Project Director to have significant opportunity to mentor and develop community based staff capacity, and ensure that the grant partnership governance is rooted in the realities and perspectives of the people implementing land claim agreements, and those most affected by their implementation. Similarly, the inclusion of Indigenous residents as researchers is essential to live the commitment to reconciliatory research. Without a northern university, projects such as this are often a first point of contact for community members interested in research. The project will both build research capacity, provide experience to community members in presenting at academic *fora*, and demystify academic research.

PERSONNEL COSTS

Student Salaries/Benefits and Stipends

Student salaries and stipends make up just over 20% of the project budget. While we recognize that there will be some variance in the rates of pay for students at various institutions, we have used the standard rates of pay for Carleton students for budgetary purposes. We will prioritize the training and mentoring of

Indigenous students, especially those from LCAC member communities.

1. Community Liaison Assistants (CLAs) – We will employ 5 MA-level research assistants (1 per theme) each year. Each RA will be paid \$25/hour for 240 hours each year, including 14% benefits. The RAs will be supervised by the academic co-leads of their relevant theme with some co-supervision by the non-academic co-lead. Each CLA will work with their theme for 1-2 years dependent on the duration of their Masters program. As such, we expect to support between 15-30 students in this capacity throughout our partnership. The primary responsibilities of the CLAs include undertaking logistical and administrative tasks essential for theme administration, including working with academic and non-academic participants, observing and following community protocols, coordinating community-based theme knowledge mobilization activities, and contributing to editing and producing research and administrative products. Through these experiences, CLAs will be equipped with new skills in administration, community development, interpersonal and cross-cultural relations, professional work ethics, and writing and communicating with academic and non-academic audiences, which will prepare them for future careers in academic, community and non-profit research; community development; policy analysis and development; facilitation and leadership roles.

2. Commissioned Research – Each theme will launch at least one annual open call for projects led by LCAC community members, Canadian researchers, and/or graduate students. We expect that at least two of these projects in each theme each year (for an annual estimated total of 10 projects per year) will primarily support PhD research. These projects will be awarded a maximum of \$10,000 towards PhD stipends. While each project will have different budgets, it is the experience of our team that community-based and northern research is often conducted by PhD students, who have sufficient time during their programs of study to take on more extensive periods of fieldwork (costs of fieldwork are built into the stipend in these cases). Through the experiences they will gain as a project-based researchers, these students will gain new skills in team work, conflict resolution, cross cultural communication, developing research projects with Indigenous communities, administrative processes, data collection and analysis, oral and written communication skills, which will prepare them for future careers in academia, non-government organizations, Indigenous governance, community development, policy analysis, community relations, program research and program development.

Non-Student Salaries/Benefits

1. Postdoctoral – We expect that participants will develop connections and relationships that reveal research questions that overlap two or more themes. For example, during our initial September meeting, the GSC noted that LCAC members would like a better understanding of the various models for land tenure systems within the modern treaties. The GSC also noted the overlap between the land, law, and financing themes. These overlapping topics will be brought forward to the Grant Steering Committee, who will discuss and prioritize these issues for further study. Then the partnership will recruit a full-time one-year postdoctoral fellowship to each of these overlapping areas of research. A post-doctoral fellowship allows each of these issues to be studied in-depth but also build up on the capacity of emerging scholars to conduct independent research and develop their own relationships with community members. We begin these fellowships in Year 3 as we anticipate these overlapping research areas will emerge early in Year 2 and recruitment of the first fellow to be concluded by end of Year 2.

2. Other – Due to our commitment to conduct research by and with Indigenous peoples, a substantive component of our budget is devoted to building capacity within the LCAC members themselves. Additionally, this budget request also accounts significant differences in cost-of-living between southern and northern Canada and as such, may be larger than more typical requests.

2a. Community Researchers – In many cases, it will better enable the achievement of the research objectives to employ Indigenous community members as research assistants on specific projects. In many Indigenous communities, prospective research participants may wish to communicate in their own language (see below for translation costs for dissemination) and may be reluctant to share detailed

knowledge with those perceived as outsiders. Without any universities in the territorial north and the high cost of travel, we also anticipate in many cases hiring community members to undertake research will prove cost effective. Finally, we believe that treating community members as experts in their own lives and honoring this expertise through inclusion in the work of research is fundamental to our reconciliatory approach to treaty implementation research. Each theme will have a budget for up to two part-time community researchers per year.¹ Based on our expertise working in Indigenous and Northern communities, an appropriate minimum payment for part-time work of Indigenous community researchers is \$10,000/project. Costs associated with training community members will be part of these project costs or will be supported through the cash contributions of partners as indicated in their letters of support, and potential partners who will be asked to contribute to projects through existing staff resources or supporting the hiring of local and Indigenous researchers.

2b. Project Coordinator – Due to the importance of community engagement in these projects and breadth of research we wish to undertake, this project requires a full-time project coordinator. Additionally, given that vast majority of our community partners are based in the territorial north, the Project Coordinator will be based with the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation. The Project Coordinator will support the partnership's governance, manage reporting and communications, coordinate project site visits and act as the first administrative point of contact for the partnership (for more details see Governance section). Due to the costs of living in Inuvik, we have budgeted a salary of \$85,500 (including benefits) and included 2% cost-of-living increases each year (reduced in Year 1 to account for recruitment). As described elsewhere in this application, and given that this level of salary is consistent with comparable government positions (where northern and vacation allowances above the Arctic circle often total up to ~\$25,000 in benefits) this level of compensation is essential to attract qualified Indigenous and Northern residents with undergraduate level education essential for this position.

2c. Project Support Officer (PSO) – Due to our commitment to treat Indigenous communities as equal partners in research, we recognize the need for part-time support to assist Indigenous communities with the management of SSHRC funds. This support goes above and beyond the support provided by universities as it requires a significant time commitment to support Indigenous communities and their staff in understanding and fulfilling the requirements they will take on through the project specific sub-awards. The PSO will act as an intermediary between Indigenous communities and Carleton and as such, will be based at the Grant Secretariat at Carleton. Based on existing experience with these positions, we have budgeted for an annual salary of \$30,000 (including benefits) and 2% cost-of-living increases each year. \$17,500 per year will be paid by Carleton and the remainder is requested from SSHRC.

APPLICANT/TEAM TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE

Canadian Travel

1a. Bi-Annual Meeting (Year 1, 3, and 6) – We will host three Meetings of the Partnership in Ottawa, anticipated in conjunction with LCAC Membership meetings. In Year 1, this will confirm the work plan and milestones for the partnership, and promote the first call for projects. In Years 3, this meeting will update LCAC members about our findings, identify new directions and priorities, and receive feedback on the partnership's governance and work plans from a wider diversity of stakeholders. The final meeting in Year 6 will disseminate our findings and identify appropriate next steps. SSHRC funds will support the travel of the co-leads to Ottawa (\$4,000 for community Co-Leads and \$1,000 for academic co-leads). The Project Director's travel will be contributed by Carleton and LCAC members' travel will primarily be supported by their communities.

1b. Local Community Travel (Years 2-6) – As part of their community engagement activities, theme co-leads will host and attend community-based discussions to identify research priorities and solicit research projects. Each theme will have annual budget of \$5,000 to support this travel.

¹ In practice, this means that projects can apply for support from themes for PhD and/or community researchers.

1c. Project Monitoring Visits (Years 2-6) – Each year, the Project Director will travel to a select number of project research sites to meet with community members and researchers to ensure research is meeting community needs and being held to the highest ethical standard. We anticipate three of these visits per year at a cost of \$2,000/visit from Yellowknife.

1d. Canadian Conference Travel (Years 2-6) – The partnership will only support conference travel where the presentation includes active participation of LCAC community members. Projects/themes will apply to the Grant Steering Committee for access to up to \$5,000 per conference (\$1,000 for academic attendance, \$4,000 for Indigenous community). We will fund up to three Canadian conferences a year.

STUDENT TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE

1. Canadian Conference Travel (Years 2-6) – Each theme will have an annual budget of \$1,000 to support a conference presentation by one student. Providing conference opportunities to students is essential for the development of their networking and research dissemination skills.

OTHER EXPENSES

1. Professional/Technical Services

1a. Translation – Our bilingual team will translate our research reports and other products into French and English. We require SSHRC funds to support the translation of these products into the relevant Indigenous languages for dissemination within LCAC member communities. Based on our past experience with this kind of translation, we have budgeted \$10,000 per year in Years 3-6.

1b. Finance Support Staff – IRC will incur costs of employing external finance managers to meet the SSHRC financial reporting requirements. IRC has requested that the grant support 6 days of financial personnel in Year 1 and 12 days per year in Years 2-6 (@ \$400/day).

2. Supplies – As research in remote communities cannot rely on free internet based communications, the most of the supply budget will cover long distance telephone costs between team members and partners.

2a. Theme Supplies - We have budgeted for \$200/yr in long distance charges per theme plus an additional \$100 per theme for paper, postage and other incidentals.

2b. Project Coordination Hub Supplies – Given their role in coordinating across the partnership, we have budgeted for \$600/yr in long distance charges and an additional \$400 for incidentals.

2c. Grant Secretariat Supplies – The Host Institution will pay the cost of the monthly service and data for the Project Directors' mobile phone, but we have budgeted for \$600/yr in long distance charges and an additional \$150 for incidentals.

3. Computer Hardware – We require 6 project laptops (1 per Theme for use by the Community Liaison Assistant and 1 for the Project Director), 1 'smart' phone for Project Director, and 1 desktop computer with external monitor and printer for use at the Hub. Laptops cost \$1,700 each (Macbook), carrier unlocked smartphone costs \$975 and the desktop costs \$1,175, including taxes. Shipping equipment to Inuvik and Yellowknife increases the cost exponentially (additional \$500 included for shipping).

4. Knowledge Mobilization Costs (see Knowledge Mobilization Plan for more detail)

4a. Subventions for Edited Volumes and Special Issues – We are requesting SSHRC support for the publication subventions towards our edited publications. Based on our past experience, subventions at our target venues are at least \$15,000 for edited volumes and \$4,000 per issue for edited special issues.

4b. Community-based Knowledge Mobilization Projects – Many of our partner communities are home to innovative community-run organizations generating media content in Indigenous languages. These are appealing to cultures where oral knowledge sharing is highly valued. Each hub will receive \$4,000 in Years 3-5 to collaborate with organizations to produce knowledge mobilization products.

6. Hospitality – As part of the Meetings of the Partners, we will provide attendees breakfast, lunch and dinner. The provision of food by organizers is often seen as core responsibility many Indigenous cultures. As such, it is imperative to provide adequate hospitality at our Partners Conference.



Family name, Given name

Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

Expected Outcomes

Elaborate on the potential benefits and/or outcomes of your proposed research and/or related activities.

Scholarly Benefits

Indicate and rank up to 3 scholarly benefits relevant to your proposal.

Rank	Benefit	If "Other", specify
1	Enhanced research collaboration	
2	Knowledge creation/intellectual outcomes	
3	Student training/skill development	

Social Benefits

Indicate and rank up to 3 social benefits relevant to your proposal.

Rank	Benefit	If "Other", specify
1	New or enhanced partnerships	
2	Training and skill development	
3	Enhanced policy	

Audiences

Indicate and rank up to 5 potential target audiences relevant to your proposal.

Rank	Audience	If "Other", specify
1	Aboriginal Peoples	
2	Federal government	
3	Provincial/territorial government	
4	Academic sector/peers, including scholarly associations	
5	Practitioners/professional associations	



Family name, Given name

Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

Expected Outcomes Summary

Describe the potential benefits/outcomes (e.g., evolution, effects, potential learning, implications) that could emerge from the proposed research and/or other partnership activities.

In our monthly consultations with our partners during the LOI phase, we have developed the following targeted outputs, outcomes and impacts. These outcomes were selected to meet the needs of LCAC, its members, and academic participants. Academic outputs remain important to build the careers of emerging (and Indigenous) scholars and students on our team.

OUTPUTS -- Outputs will include two peer-reviewed edited volumes; three open access peer review and/or practitioner audience oriented special issues; a website hosted by LCAC and updated with research progress, results, and analysis; and engage with several community-based media companies to produce relevant knowledge mobilization products. The project will train up to 120 community-based researchers and graduate students. Presentations to academic audiences, governments, solicited general audiences, and Indigenous communities are expected. Three meetings with the partners will be held. In Year 6, we will extend invitations to at least 150 practitioners and academics to attend this gathering. To maximize reach, these gatherings will be held in conjunction with other large research conferences, such as the bi-annual LCAC conference.

OUTCOMES AND RESULTS -- This project is expected to change the national conversation, particularly among policy makers, with respect to modern treaty implementation in Canada. It will provide a suite of case studies, evidence-based analyses and recommendations for innovating implementation approaches, and identification of best practices for fulfilling and monitoring implementation. This partnership will fill a gap in answering land claim implementation-related research questions and providing recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness of implementation approaches through longitudinal studies analyzing specific issues and comparative work across different treaties and social, geographic, and economic contexts. With increased capacity for implementation research, it is expected that peer reviewed literature on modern treaty implementation will begin to significantly increase by Year 3, as will articles in policy and practitioner-targeted publications. In addition, Indigenous governments and academics, particularly community-based researchers and students, will build significant capacity and knowledge with respect to Indigenous research protocols and methodologies and will contribute to establishing meaningful and community-driven research as the norm within Indigenous communities.

IMPACTS - The output and results of the project will reinforce the importance of conducting community-driven research in partnership with Indigenous communities. The project will provide monitoring agencies such as the Auditor General, as well as Indigenous and other governments, with information required to understand the significance of implementation issues. For Indigenous governments, the research activities stand to contribute to identify a suite of best practices with respect to implementation approaches and to assist in anticipating and mitigating common issues. For treaty partners such as territorial, provincial and federal governments, it is expected that synthesis of research results will assist in developing implementation and evaluation approaches and best practices that will innovate the way governments fulfill implementation obligations and ultimately contribute to improving both treaty implementation and the relationships essential to its success. Within academia, a cohort of researchers, including students, new and established scholars will have unprecedented opportunities to engage in reconciliatory approach to research with Indigenous communities and will carry that training forward in their careers and future generations of academics in Canada.



Canada's Capital University

18 October 2016

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council
350 Albert Street, P.O. Box 1610
Ottawa ON K1P 6G4

RE: SSHRC Partnership Grant – *Modern Treaty Implementation Research: Strengthening Our Shared Future* (Project Director: Dr. Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox)

Dear Members of the SSHRC Selection Committee:

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada issued a call to all Canadians to commit to the process of reconciliation with the first peoples of this land. They state, “[r]econciliation must inspire Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples to transform Canadian society so that our children and grandchildren can live together in dignity, peace, and prosperity on these lands we now share.” With *Modern Treaty Implementation Research*, Carleton University takes one step towards embracing its role in this progress. As the host institution for this important partnership, we look forward to working towards building a truly respectful nation-to-nation relationship with Indigenous peoples.

This project will be led by Adjunct Research Professor Dr. Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox. Through her leadership and close collaborations with Indigenous communities, she has established a new partnership between Indigenous organizations and academics to promote knowledge creation and exchange about treaty implementation in Canada. As Project Director, Dr. Irlbacher-Fox brings to this project years of working collaboratively with Indigenous communities and an intimate knowledge of the ethical principles required to ensure good relationships and quality research. Her efforts are evident both in this proposal and in the enthusiastic letters from the Indigenous organization partners included in this application.

This partnership seeks “to produce diverse and nuanced understandings of modern treaty implementation to inform academic thought while also acting as a powerful and transformative basis for critiquing and innovating treaty implementation approaches.” Carleton University has made similar commitments to building good relationships with Indigenous peoples through our Aboriginal Co-ordinated Strategy (2011) and our Strategic Integrated Plan (2013-2018). We also look forward to opportunities to leverage our existing investments in academic and professional training, such as our unique Masters and Graduate certificates in Indigenous Policy and Administration and the Institute on the Ethics of Research with Indigenous Peoples. This project will be housed at the Carleton Centre for Community Innovation, which brings extensive expertise and experience in administering SSHRC projects of this scope and scale.

In recognition of the significant overlap between this Partnership project and Carleton’s vision for reconciliation with Indigenous peoples, we commit **\$225,240 in cash (\$199,440) and in-kind (\$25,800) contributions** (subject to annual review) over the six years of this Partnership Grant. This support includes: contributions towards project management costs; travel supplements to support Dr. Irlbacher-Fox’s travel as well as research dissemination; teleconferencing technology to support communication and governance; event/meeting space; and office space, including telephone, network and internet access, both in Ottawa and Yellowknife. Note that these contributions significantly exceed the normal support that Carleton University offers to Partnership Grants in recognition of unique nature of Dr. Irlbacher-Fox’s appointment status and the importance of this project for achieving true reconciliation with Canada’s First Peoples. In signing this letter, I affirm Carleton University’s strongest institutional support and commitment for this initiative.

Sincerely,

Dr. Nimal Rajapakse
Vice-President (Research and International)

Office of the Vice-President
(Research and International)
503 Tory Building
1125 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa ON K1S 5B6
Canada

613-520-7838
vpri@carleton.ca

DESCRIPTION OF FORMAL PARTNERSHIP

WHY A PARTNERSHIP?

In Canada and other settler states, there is a history of academic researchers producing research *about*, instead of *for* or *with* Indigenous peoples. This body of research served to further the careers of academics without necessarily meeting the needs of Indigenous communities or addressing topics that Indigenous peoples determined were relevant, timely and important. In contrast to this legacy, this partnership will place the research needs of Indigenous communities at the centre of the research agenda. A partnership approach is essential to ***ensure that Indigenous communities and peoples have a central role in determining the research agenda***. The partnership structure facilitates the full and equal participation of Indigenous communities, both through the active participation of LCAC and its members, to play key roles in determining what research is conducted, proposing and conducting their own research projects, and building their own long-term capacity for policy relevant research in modern treaty implementation.

The active participation of LCAC and its members is required for the partnership to ***achieve its objectives***. For example, for the partnership to be able to facilitate long-term research collaborations between LCAC members and academics, these relationships must be equal and as such, LCAC and its members must be at the table from the beginning. To properly understand the barriers and successes of treaty implementation, researchers must learn from and be guided by those with the most knowledge about the treaty implementation process, who are, of course, the very governments and organizations that have been through the treaty negotiation and implementation process. A partnership approach allows us to formally recognize this existing knowledge within Indigenous communities, organizations and governments. Similarly, this partnership seeks to improve policy relevant research capacity within LCAC and its members and promote intra-LCAC knowledge sharing. This sort of communication and relationship building is best facilitated through formal agreement between Indigenous governments to work together on shared issues.

BENEFITS TO PARTNERS

The main benefit to our partners is the ***production of a body of evidence***, which identifies options for overcoming barriers to and best practices for treaty implementation. Our LCAC partners identified this gap and the partnership was explicitly formed to address this need. The themes were determined through consultation with LCAC and its members, and the co-leads were identified collaboratively between LCAC and the Project Director. By including representatives from LCAC as core members of the team, it ensures not only the active engagement of partners in the decision-making of the project (see Participation of Partners in Project Leadership below) and that the projects selected under each of the themes continue to meet the needs of Indigenous governments.

Second, our partnership will ***build capacity within Indigenous governments*** to undertake policy relevant research on treaty implementation. Through active research collaboration with Indigenous governments and academics, the project will develop methodologies, data, and training to enable these organizations to continue their own research agendas after the conclusion of the SSHRC funding. Additionally, by including as many Indigenous youth from LCAC members as student trainees as possible, the project will also train the next generation of policy and decision-makers.

Third, the partnership will ***increase collaboration between Indigenous governments*** on issues of treaty implementation. By providing a formalized structure for knowledge sharing, this project will further relationships not only between LCAC members and academics, but between LCAC members themselves. This will improve LCAC's ability to facilitate on-going co-operation between LCAC members on partnership-related or similar projects after the conclusion of SSHRC funding.

Finally, our partners will benefit from evidence on improving treaty implementation policy in Canada. The LCAC and its members have consistently requested that the Government of Canada fulfill its obligations under the modern treaties and currently, a number of LCAC members have reluctantly turned to the courts to require the federal government to develop mechanisms for the full implementation of land claims agreements. Without sufficient evidence of what works in the context of implementation issues, it remains challenging for the LCAC and its members to satisfactorily negotiate change to treaty

implementation in Canada. By generating a longitudinal and comparative body of evidence on implementation issues and best practices, this project will *contribute towards policy change* in this area.

PARTICIPATION OF PARTNERS IN PROJECT LEADERSHIP

Our core partner, the *Land Claims Agreement Coalition (LCAC)*, includes all Indigenous signatories to Comprehensive Land Claim Agreements, was founded in 2003 to assist its members in responding to a number of common implementation issues. LCAC seeks to better understand how and why implementation issues develop, the nature of and types of implementation issues that may be unique or common among modern treaty signatories, and identification of best practices in treaty implementation. Their interest is to gather evidence about implementing treaties in an effort to design better approaches to mitigating and resolving differences in productive ways. The LCAC In August 2014, LCAC sponsored an implementation research workshop in Whitehorse, bringing together 40 academics and LCAC representatives for a focused two-day discussion on possible areas of focus of implementation research. A follow up conference in Ottawa during December 2015, funded in part through a SSHRC Connections grant (PI: Dr. Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox), allowed for a larger discussion among approximately 175 LCAC representatives, academics, and government officials working in land claim implementation. This partnership, including its goals, objectives, and five theme areas emerged directly out of LCAC's desire for implementation research and these two gatherings.

The individual members of the LCAC who have joined the partnership represent organizations with mature modern treaties and consequently bring significant treaty implementation experience and organizational capacity. To maintain this connection and legitimacy with LCAC and its members, the partnership will locate its regional coordinating hub in one of the most well-respected modern treaty organizations, the *Inuvialuit Regional Corporation (IRC)*. Renowned for its principled and stable leadership and organizational ethos; its' extensive, culturally-based and innovative programs and services provided to its beneficiaries; and, impressive economic success, the IRC's in-depth involvement in the grant demonstrates the level of importance placed on this research by LCAC members. IRC will also play a key role in ensuring that the grant's program of research, and its results, are communicated to multiple audiences. The *Grand Council of the Crees* represents the first modern treaty to be implemented. Signed in 1976, the Cree's treaty had no implementation plan, and suffered significantly as a result. They have spent much time and energy re-negotiating aspects of the treaty implementation with both Canada and the province of Quebec. Their fifty years of experience in treaty implementation, and creative use of treaty rights to achieve positive socio-economic outcomes, will provide excellent resources for researchers and other communities and governments. The *Nisga'a Lisims Government*, located in Northern British Columbia holds the distinction of being the first combined land claim and self government treaty, negotiated in 1999. The culmination of the end of a long and bitter fight with both Canada and the province over rights recognition, their experiences are shaped by the unique context of British Columbia, dominated by a resource-extraction economy and overlapping Indigenous rights claims. The *Nunavut Tungavik Inc.*, whose agreement was signed in 2003 and created the territory of Nunavut, is currently engaged in a lengthy court battle with Canada over implementation. Theirs is a case study of Canada's refusal to abide by the terms of both the modern treaty and its implementation plan, as assessed by an independent conciliator hired to assess the situation (Berger, 2006). The *Tlicho Government*, whose agreement was signed in 2008, is the NWT's first combined land claim and self government agreement, whose experience with land claim implementation coincided with the discovery of significant diamond deposits in their traditional territory. Thus their particular experience reflects the challenges of implementation amid growing tensions between the establishment of diamond mines and sustainability of prime caribou habitat. All these partners will play a core and central role in the leadership of the partnership through their representatives serving as Co-Leads of each of the five themes. As such, no projects will be selected or approved without close engagement with partner organizations. Canadian university partners (*Laval, UMontreal*) are represented the participation of Drs. Thierry Rodon and Martin Papillon on the GSC and as co-leads of two of the themes.

DESCRIPTION OF FORMAL PARTNERSHIP

EVOLUTION OF THE PARTNERSHIP SINCE LOI

LCAC, its members, and the project team engaged in significant consultations over the past two years, which developed solid networks and relationships and, ultimately, led to the submission of the LOI. In this way, ***much of the groundwork for this Formal Application was already in place at the time of the LOI.*** During the LOI period, the Project Director and co-applicant Patti Black continued to ***provide LCAC leadership with updates*** on the partnership's process on their quarterly teleconference meetings. ***Co-leads have also met regularly*** (either in-person or through telephone) to further develop their themes and work plans and agree on areas of emphasis. Representatives from the host institution travelled to Yellowknife for two days of in-person meetings with the Project Director and partner representatives to draft the partnership MOU, governance structure, and outline the initial budget. Following this meeting, the Project Director met regularly with the IRC to develop an organizational model for how the hub will be incorporated into their current operations, and worked with them to secure the support of their leadership to undertake this significant commitment. Towards the end of the LOI period, Carleton University hosted an ***intensive two-day workshop*** for all Co-Leads as the initial GSC meeting as well as to review and provide in-depth feedback on this application and the MOU, update the full team on the work of the co-leads, and further develop their understanding of expectations for all participants and with respect to grant governance. The team worked with the host institution to increase and specify its contributions in order to meet the specific and unique needs of this project. We have also ***recruited new partners*** in Université Laval and Université de Montréal and worked with existing partners to confirm their contributions to the partnership. Finally, a number of ***collaborators from both academia and Indigenous organizations have been identified and added*** to the application on the expectation that they will participate in research projects should this application be successful.

ADDRESSING CHALLENGES

A partnership of this value, breadth of scope, and diversity of academic and practitioner participants, will require ongoing productive communication among partners, and the need to produce results on time and within budget while maintaining its momentum and credibility among all stakeholders and its' intended audiences. As a collaboration between LCAC members, who have been working together through LCAC since 2003, along with academics who have extensive experience working with each other and with Indigenous peoples and communities, we anticipate that this partnership will be successful. That said, based on our collective previous experience, there are a few challenges that we are prepared for, including turn-over within the core project leadership (especially the Co-Leads), and financial and/or capacity challenges within core partners (especially LCAC and IRC) that affect their ability over the six year period to fulfill their roles and responsibilities.

The partnership has already faced its first challenge – ***turn over in key partnership leadership***. The initial academic Co-Lead of the “Indigenous and Settler Legal Systems” theme, determined that she was no longer able to take on the work associated with co-leading this theme, and a subsequent replacement withdrew the week before the deadline of this application. Partners have requested that the Project Director, take on this role until a suitable co-lead for the law theme can be found, as it is more important for them that this receives careful consideration, than to simply provide a name or to remove this theme from the partnership. While we are hopeful that all project leadership will remain consistent over the six years of the project, we recognize that other similar circumstances may arise. As noted in the MOU, co-leads will be expected to assist the Project Director in generating a list of suitable replacements. Where necessary the Project Director will appeal to LCAC, its members, and/or the GSC to assist her in determining a suitable replacement. Final determination of changes to key project personnel will be approved by the GSC as per the governance of the partnership.

Second, there is a risk, based on the existing funding models for Indigenous governments as well as the membership based model of the LCAC, that the ***capacity of our core partners to fulfill their obligations under the partnership will change over the six-year duration.*** This risk will be most impactful in the case of LCAC and/or IRC. In recognition that LCAC relies on membership fees to conduct its

DESCRIPTION OF FORMAL PARTNERSHIP

activities, the partnership is actively minimizing the administrative burden of the project on LCAC. While LCAC will play a central and important role in facilitating knowledge mobilization about the partnership amongst its members, such as by providing the partnership a forum to report to LCAC members through LCAC meetings and conferences, hosting the partnership's website, and encouraging its members to propose research projects within the partnership's five themes, LCAC will not be responsible for the day-to-day management of the partnership or its research activities. This will minimize the impact of any financial and/or capacity changes at LCAC on the ability of the partnership to meet its goals and/or objectives. In contrast, in order for the project to be successful, the ongoing commitment of IRC is essential. While we do not anticipate that IRC's strong support for this project will reduce, we do recognize that it is necessary to have a back-up plan in the case that there are significant financial and/or capacity changes that require IRC to significantly reduce its role. In this case, the Grant Steering Committee will first seek out another Indigenous government/organization to provide a home for the Project Coordination Hub as we feel it is important that the project be closely connected to the Indigenous communities it seeks to benefit. That said, in the case that a new home for the Hub cannot be found within an Indigenous government or organization, Carleton University is prepared to house both the Secretariat and the Hub.

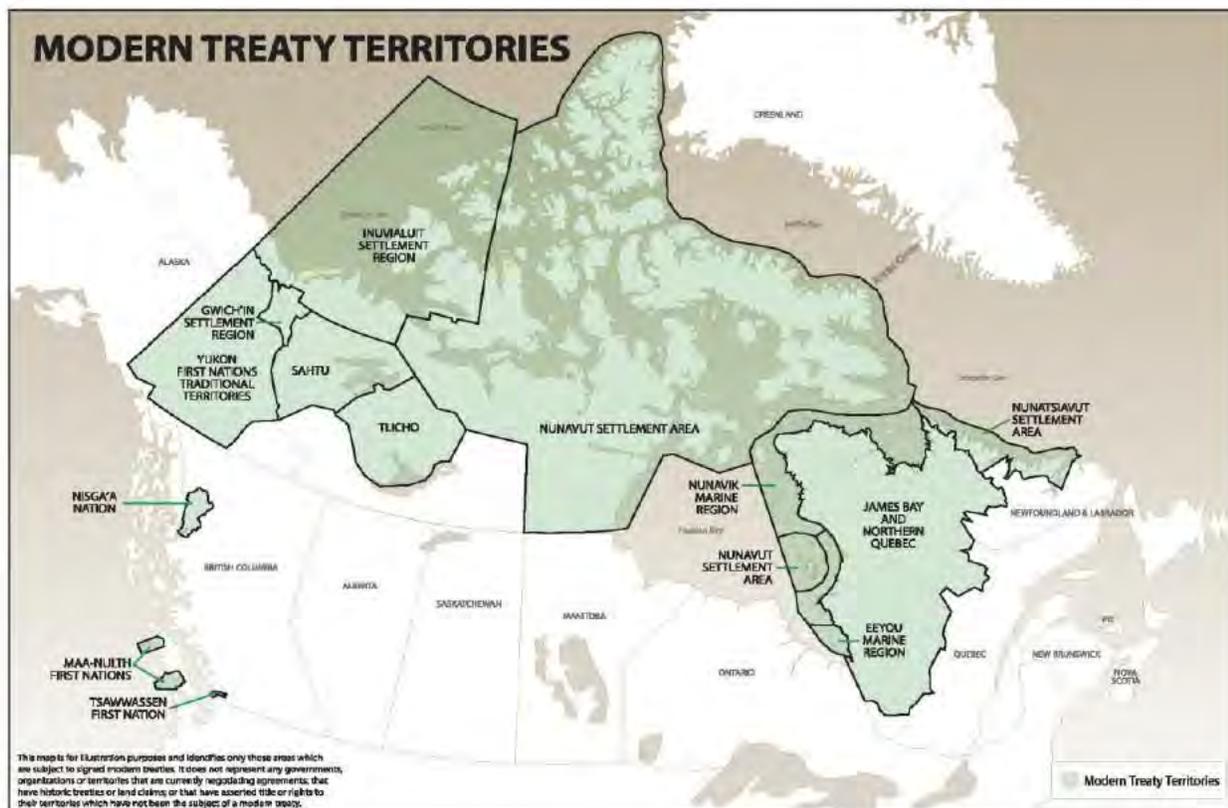
INVOLVEMENT OF THE HOST INSTITUTION

Carleton University has made *commitments towards reconciliation with Indigenous communities and peoples*. In 2011, the Senate of Carleton University adopted the Co-ordinated Aboriginal Strategy, in which makes a public commitment towards a series of fundamental values, including an acknowledgment "that the first inhabitants of this land now known as Canada are distinct peoples of sovereign Aboriginal nations" and a dedication "to simultaneously recognizing the history of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis in Canada, as well as the contemporary contributions and realities of Aboriginal peoples." Our commitment to these values was reinforced with the adoption of Carleton University's Strategic Integrated Plan (2013-2018) where Carleton restates its commitment to the Aboriginal Co-ordinated Strategy and specifically commits itself to creating "partnerships with Aboriginal communities to meet community needs." By partnering with Indigenous communities to address the contemporary problems they face in modern treaty implementation, Carleton University takes important steps towards fulfilling its own goals.

Carleton is also home to *unique graduate program* in Indigenous Policy and Administration (IPA). As stated elsewhere, this partnership seeks to build capacity amongst Indigenous students through actively recruiting them to participate in research. This is shared goal with the IPA program. In its first cohort, the IPA program has attracted a majority of Indigenous students to the program and will provide one, of many possible routes, for Indigenous students to become involved in this partnership.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, Carleton will *provide several important contributions to the project*. First, it will house the Grant Secretariat, including partially funding the part-time salary of the Project Support Officer (total cash contribution \$105,000). In this capacity, Carleton will ensure that our Indigenous government partners are provided with the individualized hands-on coordination support they need to manage the project's budgets, achieve our outputs, and fulfill reporting requirements. Carleton will provide contributions that specifically acknowledge the unique position of our nominated Project Director, which include support for her travel between Yellowknife and Ottawa to manage the project, funding for project office and meeting space both on the Carleton campus and in Yellowknife, and coverage of her telecommunication requirements (cell phone and data plan) while working on partnership business (total cash and in-kind contribution \$78,240). Finally, Carleton will provide event space and support for public outreach, teleconferencing support for project team meetings, travel grants to support Carleton faculty members and students disseminate their research at academic conferences, and matching funding to aid the partnership in recruiting Carleton students to serve as Community Liaison Assistants (total cash and in-kind contributions \$42,000)

The Land Claim Agreement Coalition (LCAC) is made up of all land claim governments in Canada (see map below). LCAC members are united by the need to implement, honour and uphold Modern Treaties. The LCAC is a partner on this grant, as are the following members: Tlicho Government; Nisga'a Lisims Government; Grand Council of the Crees; Inuvialuit Regional Corporation; and, Nunavut Tungavik Inc. During the partnership, we will look for possibilities to expand our partnership to include other members of the LCAC coalition as well as other stakeholders for Canadian-Indigenous reconciliation.



Map Source: Land Claim Agreements Coalition of Canada

POTENTIAL INDIGENOUS GOVERNMENT PARTNERS

The above map shows the areas governed by 14 Yukon First Nations; the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation; 3 regional Dene land claim governments (and regional self-governing Tlicho Government); the Nunavut Tungavik Inc.; Makivik Corporation of Nunavik; the Grand Council of the Crees; and the Nunatsiavut Government. These governments are joined by 3 self-governing First Nations in BC: the Maa-nulth, Tsawwassen, and the Nisga'a. These are all LCAC members; however, negotiations are ongoing and more members may join as Treaties are concluded over the coming years. They would be welcome to participate in and contribute to the activities of the Partnership Grant.

Indigenous Government	Contact Person/Information	Contacted?
Deline Got'ine Government	Paulina Roche dfn_manager@gov.deline.ca	No
Makivik Corporation	research@makivik.org	No
Nunatsiavut Government	Isabella Pain 709-922-2942 Ext. 247	Yes
Council of Yukon First Nations	michelle.kolla@cyfn.net	No
Tsawwassen First Nation	tmccarthy@tsawwassenfirstnation.com	No
Gwich'in Tribal Council	Diane Baxter 867.777.7900	Yes
Tlicho Research Institute	johnbzoe@tlicho.com	Yes

Sahtu Secretariat Inc	David Little ssi_exec_director@gov.deline.ca	No
-----------------------	--	----

POTENTIAL CANADIAN UNIVERSITY AND RESEARCH ORGANIZATION PARTNERS

In addition to Carleton University, core team members are drawn from University of Laval and University of Montreal. We anticipate the Partnership Grant application will expand to include researchers at a variety of universities, who work with LCAC member communities in various capacities. Other organizations may have an interest in this grant, including other universities, colleges and research organizations that have been created by or work with Indigenous peoples.

University or Research Institute	Contact Person/Information	Contacted?
Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute	gsciexecutivedirector@learnnet.nt.ca	No
Wip Wilxo'oskwhl Nisga'a Institute	dnyce@wwni.bc.ca	No
Aurora Research Institute	psecombe-hett@auroracollege.nt.ca	No
Yukon College	<u>Valoree Wajer</u>	Yes
Nain Research Centre	Carla Pamak (709) 922-2942	No
University of Alberta Native Studies	Ellen Bielawski	Yes
Queen's University - Geography	heather.castleden@queensu.ca	Yes
University of Guelph	Dr. Ben Bradshaw	Yes
Lakehead University	Dr. Chris Southcott	Yes
University of British Columbia	Dr. Carole Blackburn	Yes
McGill University	Dr. Kirsten Anker	Yes

POTENTIAL RECONCILIATION STAKEHOLDER PARTNERS

As this project focuses on building the capacity needed to work towards a true nation-to-nation partnership between Indigenous people and Canada/Canadians, this project may be of interest to stakeholders in promoting reconciliation between Canada/Canadians and Indigenous peoples, most notably Canadians for a New Partnership.

Organization Name	Contact Person/Information	Contacted?
Canadians for a New Partnership	contact@stephenkafwi.ca	Yes

POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Additionally, we anticipate that our Indigenous government partners will identify new research priorities over the life of the partnership, either as new issues emerge or ongoing research reveals new interesting directions. Where these directions may fall beyond the scope of the existing project, we will seek alternative sources of funding for this work, including through the following philanthropic organizations and funders.

Contributor Name	Contact Person/Information	Contacted?
Tides Canada	steve.ellis@tidescanada.org	Yes
International Boreal Conservation Campaign	info@pewtrusts.org	No
Arctic Inspiration Prize	By application - \$1M Research prize	No
Arctic Funders Collaborative	Itoah Scott-Enns	Yes
Gordon Foundation – Arctic Program	sara@gordonfi.org	Yes

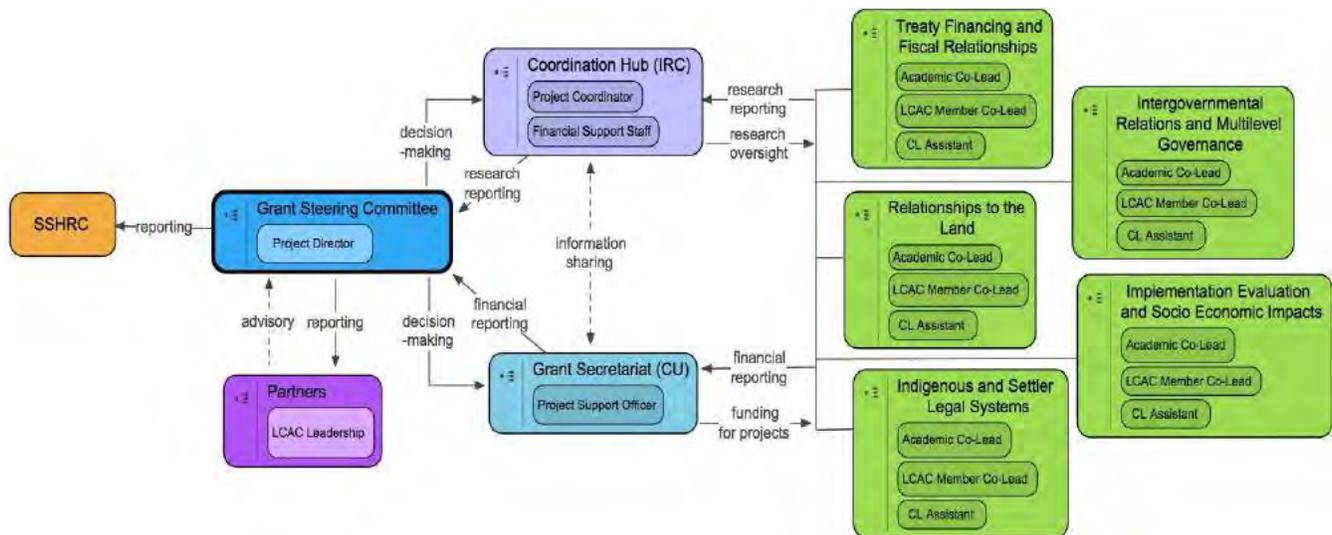


Figure 1 – Approved Governance Structure

■ Denotes financial and project accountability

The **Grant Steering Committee (GSC)** is the central decision making body for the Partnership. It will ensure the Partnership meets its goals and objectives, finalize budget allocations to themes, review and approve all reporting to SSHRC, and provide a forum for information sharing and communication between each of the themes. The GSC is comprised of the Project Director (Chair), Theme Co-Leads, and administrative staff (*ex-officio*). Bi-monthly teleconferences will be supplemented with a yearly in-person meeting. The GSC, supported by the Project Coordinator, will convene three research planning and results gatherings, where all Partnership research projects will present results and/or future plans. Where possible, the gatherings will be held in conjunction with the bi-annual LCAC national conference, maximizing outreach to all stakeholders and partners. Our **core partner**, LCAC, will receive quarterly updates at their regular teleconference meetings from the Project Director; and, an update on activities of the Partnership Grant will be a standing agenda item on all LCAC Leadership Meetings.

PROJECT ADMINISTRATION – Grant administration will be provided through a Grant Secretariat housed at Carleton University and a Coordination Hub housed in the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation in Inuvik, NT. To ensure a high standard of accountability and oversight across the Partnership, project coordination functions are separate from the project's financial coordination.

Staffed by a full time **Project Coordinator**, the **Coordination Hub** will assist the Project Director with ensuring consistent and timely project coordination and monitoring through: 1) providing administrative and logistical support for the organization of governance and administration teleconferences, meetings and annual results gatherings; 2) instituting reporting and communications protocols, procedures and forms across the themes; 3) coordinating project site visits and troubleshooting for projects and Co-Leads; 4) preparing narrative reporting for the Project Director, GSC, Partners and other stakeholders; 5) acting as first point of contact for LCAC Indigenous government members proposing research projects; 6) coordinating external communications functions on behalf of the Partnership including, coordinating publications, maintaining the project website (hosted by LCAC), producing a monthly newsletter, and assisting with other knowledge mobilization and dissemination activities.

The **Project Support Officer** (part-time), housed at the **Grant Secretariat**, will assist with: 1) preparing templates and toolkits for financial reporting for sub-grant recipients; 2) liaising with sub-grant holders to assist them in preparing relevant financial reporting; 3) for projects not conducted through sub-grants, providing support to researchers and Co-Leads to submit expenses for reimbursement; and 4) preparing financial updates for Project Director, GSC, LCAC, partners, funder, and stakeholders.

To ensure effective communication across administrative functions, both the Project Coordinator and Project Support Officer will report to the Project Director at weekly teleconferences. The project

GOVERNANCE

coordination staff will provide the GSC with their respective reports in advance of all meetings.

FUNCTIONING OF THEMES – The submission and selection process for research projects must be fair, transparent and facilitate including projects initiated by LCAC members. Theme Co-Leads will advise the Project Director of their selection process. The approved process will be communicated to potential applicants. A minimum of one call for research proposals will be issued by each theme, each year. Co-Leads will solicit and select projects for ***final approval by the Grant Steering Committee***. Projects can be submitted by academics, graduate students, or Indigenous community members, provided the project has agreement from a LCAC Indigenous government member. Projects may create new knowledge of treaty implementation or mobilizing existing knowledge, including knowledge synthesis and policy analysis.

Each theme is expected to approve 2-3 research projects in Years 2 through 6 of the Partnership. While all projects must include an LCAC member organization as a partner or collaborator, ***at least one project per theme should be led by an LCAC member organization***. Co-leads will assist those LCAC members proposing projects to identify academic partners or researchers. Travel assistance for results dissemination will be granted only to projects that meaningfully include Indigenous co-researchers as project presenters. Projects may be renewed on a yearly basis, provided they have met any reporting requirements.

Co-Leads will convene monthly teleconferences with the researchers leading projects funded under their theme, to ensure ongoing oversight and foster communication and information sharing between projects. The Project Director will attend ***monthly theme teleconferences***, as will administrative staff. Co-Leads will be responsible for obtaining project status updates from lead researchers, including ensuring all projects produce quality and timely reporting to the Project Coordination Hub and Grant Secretariat. Co-Leads will be responsible for mentoring researchers to build capacity in project management, community engagement, and research dissemination. To support theme administration, Co-Leads will hire a graduate student or community resident to act as Community Liaison Assistant.

DISPUTE RESOLUTION – Based on our experience in conducting collaborative research between academics and Indigenous governments, we foresee two primary potential sources of conflict: 1) over whether research projects and researchers are ***compliant with Indigenous communities' protocols and practices***; and 2) over ***financial allocations and management***. To mitigate the risk of the first kind of conflict, we will only support projects that include the full participation and collaboration of LCAC members. Co-Leads will be responsible for knowing all relevant practices and protocols for conducting research ethically in collaboration with Indigenous governments and communities (such as requirements for licensure), and ensuring that projects funded under their theme meet these requirements. Under supervision from the Co-Leads, CLAs will complete the background research on any ethical requirements for research in the funded communities and work with the Co-Leads to communicate this to the project leaders. Co-Leads will be responsible for following up with communities/governments to introduce themselves and the relevant Community Liaison Assistant (CLA) and advise that should any concerns arise they should contact the Co-Lead. In cases where disputes arise, Co-Leads will work with both the community/government and researcher(s) to seek a mutually satisfactory resolution. Where Co-Leads are not able to negotiate a mutually satisfactory resolution, they will recommend the project for termination. ***Decisions to terminate projects will be made by the GSC.***

To mitigate financial disputes, we have outlined roles and responsibilities of each administrative unit of the partnership and described the multiple financial and budget reporting processes of the partnership in the MOU, which all existing partners have signed and any new partners will be expected to sign. Co-Leads will ensure that both all funded projects are aware of the financial and narrative reporting requirements. All funded projects will be provided contact information for the Project Support Officer, who will address inquiries about the financial management. In cases where financial disputes arise, these disputes will be referred to the GSC and decided by consensus. In cases where parties are not satisfied with the decision of the GSC, matters will be referred to the host institution's Office of the Vice-President (Research and International) for resolution.

THE TEAM – Participants have been working toward the submission of a major SSHRC grant since 2014. Key participants are known to one another as colleagues and have worked together on academic projects, through their participation in the LCAC, as colleagues on specific projects, or by reputation and knowledge of their achievements (see CVs for past collaborations). The PI is confident that this team has the experience, capabilities, and integrity to guide the grant and ensure its productivity over the six-year period. Beyond the events and discussions that preceded the submission of the LOI, co-leads have met monthly via telephone to further develop their themes and their work plans. The core team met three times during the development of this project, including a two-day meeting in Ottawa to further develop the application, revise the conceptual approach, and finalize the budget.

THE EXPERTISE – Representatives from our LCAC member partners, who are also experienced land claim implementation practitioners, will play an essential role in setting the intellectual direction and governing of this partnership. The project’s success rests on academics working with practitioners who possess a wealth of experience and expertise in the practicalities of modern treaty implementation. Treaty implementation occurs through ongoing trilateral work between Indigenous governments and federal and provincial/territorial counterparts. Implementation is subject to changing policies and in some respects to changing ideologies of governments. Court decisions constantly re-shape legal landscapes, and political events re-shape the context within which treaties are implemented. Different governments have different approaches: for example, the current federal government has begun a “Whole of Government” treaty implementation consultation and planning exercise, in response to repeated calls for Canada to build its own capacity with respect to implementing treaties. Federal approaches have been dogged by lawsuits launched by Indigenous signatories and criticisms from credible observers such as the Auditor General of Canada. Treaty-holding Indigenous organizations bring knowledge essential for identifying critical policy areas and implementation areas requiring research. In addition, for many Indigenous peoples, historically, exploitation of communities by researchers has not been uncommon. Therefore practitioners provide not just expertise but a guide to acceptable protocols for research conduct and act as credible intermediaries who can be trusted to ensure that Indigenous communities will be engaged respectfully by researchers.

Specific areas of expertise are many. The Indigenous and Settler Law Theme Interim Co-Lead is the Project Director **Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox**. This is due to this theme’s academic co-lead withdrawing unexpectedly a week before this application was to be submitted. The application partners have asked Dr. Irlbacher-Fox to take the time required to secure a permanent academic co-lead prior to February 2017. There are several possible co-leads that the partnership has identified, including Dr. Andree Boisselle of Osgoode Hall, who has indicated her availability as of summer 2017 and who was an original co-lead at the letter of intent stage. The new permanent co-lead must have recognized academic expertise in Indigenous legal traditions and experience conducting community-based research. The practitioner Co-Lead, **Jessica Orkin** (Grand Council of the Crees), a lawyer specializing in Indigenous and constitutional law, will be able to guide researchers to specific community-based contacts and flag ways in which an Indigenous organization incorporates legal traditions and practices as well as ways that, in practice, Canadian law may clash with Indigenous understandings. Indigenous Lands Theme Academic Co-Lead **Hayden King** (Carleton, Anishnaabe) brings both an academic and Indigenous perspective to understandings of Indigenous land relationships and has undertaken research in this area, including a co-authored book on land use planning in the North. Having negotiated the Tlicho Dene historic land claim and self-government treaty as a Senior Advisor with the Tlicho Government, Lands Theme Co-Lead Dr. **John B. Zoe** leads annual trips across traditional Tlicho territories and works with Elders on lands-related research with the Tlicho Research Institute. He has an intimate understanding of how treaties are negotiated and the intent for how provisions regarding lands were meant to be implemented, enhanced by his extensive cultural knowledge. Academic Financing Theme Co-Lead Dr. **Frances Abele** (Carleton) is well-known to Northerners, has written on self-government financing, and is familiar with the financial and socio-economic issues and context facing Northern land claim organizations. She brings decades of

academic and hands-on experience with political, economic, and institutional development in Canada's North and a depth and breadth of understanding of socio-economic context, resulting in part from her involvement as Research Director for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples. She will work with Co-Lead **Bob Simpson** (Inuvialuit Regional Corporation), who has spent 40 years working with Indigenous peoples in the NWT on modern treaty negotiation and implementation and is a key figure in LCAC analyses in relation to land claim and self-government financing. Implementation Evaluation and Socio-economic Impact Theme Co-Lead **Alastair Campbell** (Nunavut Tungavik Inc.) has extensive knowledge of the Nunavut land claim and recent legal efforts to resolve land claim disputes with Canada. He will work with Academic Co-Lead Dr. **Thierry Rodon** (Laval), who has researched socio-economic issues in Nunavik for decades, including institutional development. Dr. Rodon has also researched economic development in Nunavut and Nunatsiavut. Intergovernmental Relations and Multilevel Governance Academic Theme Co-Lead Dr. **Martin Papillon** (Montreal) has well-developed theoretical expertise in multi-level governance, recently co-editing a volume on Indigenous multi-level governance (IRPP 2016). He was approached by the LCAC in 2014 to be an academic participant in the inaugural Whitehorse meeting, based on his excellent reputation and potential to contribute quality research and advice. His efforts will be enhanced by the ability of Co-Lead **Edward Allen** (Nisga'a) who is the Nisga'a Lisims Government's Director of Intergovernmental Relations and will provide first-hand knowledge of the institutional and intergovernmental issues in implementation.

The Project Director, Dr. **Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox**, will lead this project by virtue of her responsibilities as Research Advisor to the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation and her appointment as Adjunct Research Professor at Carleton University. A Cambridge-trained political anthropologist, she has spent the last two decades as both academic and practitioner. Her academic focus has been treaty negotiation and implementation. Her research and writing on treaty negotiation and implementation is closely aligned her work as a researcher and governance advisor for Inuvialuit, Gwich'in, Dehcho Metis, and Sahtu regional and community land claim organizations. In addition, her recent experience leading the implementation of a treaty-based self-government organization has positioned her to bring in-depth practical knowledge of legal and cultural realities of treaty implementation, understand the breadth and significance of potential academic implementation research to innovating implementation approaches, as well as having well-developed project management, administrative, and leadership skills essential to competent administrative management and leadership of the Partnership Grant.

The LCAC member Co-Leads are well positioned to solicit research proposals from other LCAC member governments and to recommend potential partnerships to academics interested in working on treaty implementation issues, given their wide network of practitioner colleagues. Similarly, through their international reputations in their fields, the academic co-leads have expensive networks to draw on to assist with connecting academics and students with potential partners and projects.

Many other academics and practitioners participated in the 2014 Whitehorse implementation research scoping workshop and 2015 LCAC Implementation Research conference, from which this partnership emerged. Several of these individuals are listed as **collaborators** on this grant, including: Dr Catherine Bell (Alberta), Dr. Andree Boisselle (York), Dr. Ben Bradshaw (Guelph), Dr. Larry Chartrand (Ottawa), Dr. Heather Castleden (Queen's), Dr. Crystal Fraser (Alberta), Dr. Ghislain Otis (Ottawa), and Dr. Chris Southcott (Lakehead). Representatives from Indigenous organizations and other land claim practitioners who have expressed interest and have also joined as collaborators, including Matthew Mehaffey (independent self-government and implementation negotiator), and Andrew Robinson (Nisgaa Village of Laxgaltsap). These collaborators will form the initial contacts, alongside the wider LCAC network, that will be approached to identify and propose research projects. This group will continue to grow as we engage with LCAC and its members on research relevant to their needs.

STUDENTS AND INDIGENOUS RESEARCHERS

Indigenous organizations and communities cannot effectively participate in research if they do not have the expertise and experience in fieldwork research, research management, presenting at conferences, authoring publications, and negotiating and managing relationships with academic researchers. This partnership takes seriously the responsibility *to build capacity through training and mentoring Indigenous community members*. As a result, up to 40% of total student and non-student salaries and benefits is ear-marked for “non-students” who will be members of Indigenous communities. This recognizes that often Indigenous community members, particularly those who live in the North, face significant barriers to attending post-secondary institutions. Structured training and long-term exposure to a research program can ease the transition to post-secondary study by facilitating potential students’ effective participation in research. Additionally, at least 50% of student salaries and benefits is targeted to Indigenous students. Building Indigenous capacity is critical to the long-term viability and implementation of treaties, all of which have been negotiated with the intent of bettering the lives and opportunities of Indigenous peoples. This partnership must meaningfully contribute to that goal by building meaningful relationships with LCAC members, knowledge about treaty implementation issues, and research among Indigenous students and within Indigenous communities.

Up to 30 academic years worth of master’s student support, 60 academic years of PhD support (resulting in between 15-30 individual master’s students and 20 to 30 PhD students), along with up to 4 postdoctoral fellows and 30 community based researchers will be supported by the SSHRC funds. Approximately \$1.3M of the total \$2.5M being sought from SSHRC will be used to support training thorough stipends and benefits to students, postdoctoral fellows, and community researchers.

The Project Director will *develop training and mentoring template* to guide PIs, community researchers, and students in creating practical and effective training plans. This template will build on SSHRC’s *Guidelines for Effective Research Training* (2014) and *Aboriginal Research Statement of Principles* (2015). The co-leads of each theme will work with each project’s principal investigators to complete *a training and mentoring plan for each student*. Training and mentoring plans will also be required for Community Liaison Assistants (CLAs) and postdoctoral fellows. In these cases, co-leads and the Project Director will provide training and mentoring in non-academic writing, project management skills, and community outreach. PIs will conduct *yearly performance evaluations* with students and community researchers. Postdoctoral fellows will be co-supervised by two of the academic co-leads based on the nature of the research to be conducted. Co-supervision of postdoctoral fellows and CLAs will be managed through monthly telephone calls to reduce travel costs. Mentoring and training of students and community researchers will include their participation as presenters or co-presenters at conferences, participation as authors or co-authors/co-editors on publications, and production of at least one single-authored article for publication on the LCAC and/or partnership project website. This will assist in ensuring dissemination of information about the partnership’s progress as well as provide students with the experience of producing conference presentations and/or a publication-quality work. Mentors will provide constructive evaluative feedback on these activities.

Training plans will be tailored to the specific needs of students and community researchers, and performance milestones will be described along with specific assignments or competency development tasks in training plans. It is anticipated that direct supervisors of individual students (PIs, co-leads, Project Director) will commit to regularly scheduled meetings with their students to review progress and provide feedback on performance. At least twice a year, all students and community researchers engaged in the theme will host a teleconference meeting to discuss their experiences and share lessons learned. A Facebook group for all students and community researchers across all themes will *facilitate peer-to-peer learning* in between meetings, created and maintained by a senior student. The Project Director will work with Carleton and Indigenous partners’ HR staff, cultural knowledge holders, and Elders to develop a webinar for effective mentoring skill development, available to co-leads and Project PIs.

OVERVIEW – Since 2014, the LCAC has been working toward developing a multi-year partnership grant application to SSHRC. LCAC members expect results, including receiving information about ongoing and completed research, presentations of new and informative analyses and analytical approaches to understanding implementation issues, and gaining access to insights and recommendations that are both academically rigorous and relevant to future policy making. Our knowledge mobilization plan serves several key purposes: **1) monitoring and evaluation purposes:** a suite of partnership communications processes and tools will be developed such as newsletters, a website (hosted by LCAC), and a social media presence. These communications will be tracked along with other knowledge mobilization outputs; **2) stakeholder communication and accountability purposes:** a schedule of plain language research project reporting for LCAC members, quarterly partnership progress updates for LCAC leadership, and yearly LCAC briefings that measure results against work plans, goals, and objectives; **3) academic and community knowledge dissemination purposes:** presentations of results will be made at community meetings (First Nation meetings, workshops, and public information events), practitioner conferences (LCAC bi-annual national conference, special event conferences) and academic conferences (for example, at political science, Indigenous studies, anthropology, geography, and law sections at Congress; CINSIA, NAISA, etc), production of MA level and PhD level course requirement papers and theses research, peer reviewed academic edited volumes (we will be approaching UBC, UManitoba, and IRPP) and journal articles (*CJPS, Indian Quarterly*), special issues of academic and open access general audience journals and magazines (such as *Policy Options, Decolonization Journal, Arctic, Northern Public Affairs*)¹, and production of research reports for LCAC members undertaking research projects; and **4) policy change purposes:** presentations to government ministries and committees and findings reports that LCAC and its members may be able to use in their engagement and consultation activities with Canada, provincial, and territorial governments.

KNOWLEDGE MOBILIZATION PLAN

All Years: The Project Director (PD) will produce quarterly progress updates for LCAC members and partners, as well as website updates; conduct stakeholder networking; and ensure the overall knowledge mobilization (KM) targets are being met and take action to mitigate or resolve issues. **Theme Co-Leads** will produce internal quarterly theme reports, along with public website updates; participate in at least one community presentation to update on theme progress and insights; monitor and ensure theme and training plan KM targets. **The Hub** will organize the yearly gathering and coordinate with the LCAC for participation in their bi-annual national conference; provide regular website updates and maintenance; post relevant research, articles, and links to databases on the website; conduct outreach to stakeholders and relevant organizations; and produce presentations for GSC members to government committees and ministries. **Individual research projects** will identify specific public updates, conference presentations, and project-related publications, and they will provide a bi-annual progress summary for posting on partnership website as well as any internal reports as required by the Grant Steering Committee (GSC). From Years 2-6, At least three teams (including at least one community member from a LCAC member community) will co-present their findings at academic or practitioner conferences. At least student presentation will be supported per year.

Year One: The PD and GSC will produce a detailed KM plan. **The PD** will oversee the development of an edited volume proposal for a university press and secure a publisher. **Theme Co-Leads** will set KM targets for each theme; create training plans; and provide input on publication proposal. **The Hub** will launch the project website, develop communications and KM templates for project partners, and produce a communications plan. **Individual research projects** will develop communications plans for their projects and provide input on an edited volume proposal.

¹ Where possible and relevant, Co-Leads and PIs will be encouraged to co-author publications and/or co-present their research with students (see student training plan for details).

Year Two: The PD will coordinate the call for chapters for the edited collection; secure agreement from a journal for the first special issue and coordinate the call for articles; and attend one national conference, providing progress and insight reporting (funded by host institution). **Theme Co-Leads** will review student-produced communication products and provide input on the special issue and edited volume. **The Hub** will provide assistance to the PD on publications processes and identify additional publication opportunities. **Individual research projects** will provide public, LCAC member, and community updates (including translators for Indigenous/official languages); and begin drafting articles for publication in the co-edited volume and/or journal special issue.

Year Three: The PD will oversee the special issue and co-edited volume manuscript preparation processes; co-edit the special issue for release by the end of Year 3; co-edit the volume which will enter production by the end of Year 3 for release during the first quarter of Year 4; and secure the next venue for the second special issue. **Theme Co-Leads** will produce an overview summary article and/or substantive article for publication in each of the co-edited volume and journal special issue. One co-lead from each theme will participate in co-editing each volume. **The Hub** will provide assistance on the production of the co-edited volume and special issue. **Individual research projects** will provide public, LCAC member, and community updates (including translators for Indigenous/official languages); and produce articles for publication in the co-edited volume and journal special issue.

Year Four: The PD will ensure the first edited volume will be released during the first quarter of Year 4. She will co-edit the special issue for release by the end of Year 4. The PD will develop a second edited volume proposal, secure an academic publisher, and secure the final journal special issue for publication by the end of Year 5. **Theme Co-Leads** will produce an overview summary article and/or substantive article for publication in the journal special issue. **The Hub** will provide administrative assistance on the production of the journal special issue and identify additional publication opportunities. **Individual research projects** will produce articles for publication in the journal special issue.

Years Five & Six: The PD will ensure the final journal special issue is released during Year 5 and will oversee the production process for the second edited volume, which will be produced by the first quarter of Year 6. She will assist with book proposals and support letters/networking to access additional funds for individual manuscript development and publication costs for any individuals associated with the partnership and will prepare a peer-reviewed project overview article for publication by the first quarter of Year 6. **Theme Co-Leads** will contribute overview articles to the edited volume and journal special issue. Co-Leads will be expected to co-author one peer reviewed journal article on their theme results over the life of the project for publication by the first quarter of Year 6. **The Hub** will provide administrative assistance as required to all publication projects during Year 5. **Individual research projects** will produce articles for publication in the co-edited volume and the journal special issue.

Special Project Reports, Analysis, and Briefings: Illustrating the timeliness of this proposal is the September 2014 publication by the Government of Canada of an “interim policy” on comprehensive land claims and an associated consultation process. The policy is likely to significantly impact treaty implementation. Members of the LCAC have been heavily engaged and involved in this initiative. It is the intent of the Coalition to work with Crown representatives to build a research and evaluation requirement into the proposed new policy. Coming out of this policy development process but also from other political, legal, and policy changes, our partners may have needs for special project reports and analyses. The PD, co-leads, and principal investigators will work with the LCAC to determine precisely what they require and develop specific timelines for deliverables. The specific details of such products will depend on the changing needs of our project partners. For example, during 2016 Canada and the LCAC entered into a joint process aimed at developing a new self-government financing policy. As a result, research projects focusing on self-government financing may be called upon to provide results and analysis for such processes. These special project reports and analyses will also function as knowledge mobilization products for policy discussions with government policy makers.

NOTE – At the time of Formal Application, *Modern Treaty Implementation Research* **has already secured additional cash and/or in-kind contributions in excess of the minimum requirement of 35 per cent** of the budget requested from SSHRC. In recognition of the fact that this partnership is truly driven by our non-academic partners and as a reflection of their commitment to this modern treaty implementation research agenda, it is worth noting that their contributions far exceed the contributions from our academic partners and host institution. This should read as a reflection of the significant endorsement our partnership has received from our core partners. This Contributions Plan details: (a) the value-added to the project of these confirmed contributions; and (b) our plan for securing additional sources of funding throughout the duration of the project.

CONFIRMED CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE HOST INSTITUTION – As the host institution of *Modern Treaty Implementation Research*, Carleton University has confirmed contributions to this partnership in excess of **\$220,000**. These contributions are drawn across the Carleton campus and represent the university's full support for this partnership. Specifically, these contributions include:

- 1) \$105,000 (restricted cash) towards the ***salary of the Carleton-based part-time Project Support Officer***. As described elsewhere in the application, we have opted for a geographically dispersed model for the coordination of our partnership. While this may be viewed as increasing the partnership's governance complexity, the co-location of project coordination between a university in the south and in Indigenous communities (generally located in the territorial north) ensures project oversight and control remains grounded in perspectives and priorities of our Indigenous partners. The partnership views the creation of a Northern-based Hub as essential to ensuring the effective coordination of the partnership. There is long-standing mistrust between Indigenous organizations and academia, primarily resulting from a long history of colonial approaches to research conduct. We have noticed elsewhere a commitment to a reconciliatory approach to research, which includes significant control over governance and administration in the hands of Indigenous peoples and organizations. The location of a Hub in the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation in Inuvik, NT is essential to ensuring the legitimacy of this project for Indigenous partners, and potential partners and collaborators. This Hub also promotes the Project Director contributing meaningfully to developing capacity within the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation by mentoring the Hub staff and contributing to expanding the corporate experience and knowledge within the organization of managing and administering a large-scale academic research project, thus positioning the Inuvialuit to engage in future academic research projects from a position rooted in experience. While this Hub brings these important strengths to the partnership coordination, the IRC does not have the technical capacity to manage the financial aspects of this project in compliance with SSHRC rules or advise our partners on how to do so. As such, a Secretariat at Carleton is also required. While Carleton does provide standard support for the processing of expenses in compliance with the SSHRC guidelines, the reality is a number of our core partners will require a significant support in managing the day-to-day elements of the project budget and reporting requirements. In recognition of the importance of providing this additional support to our partners, Carleton will contribute more than half of the part-time salary for the Project Support Officer. This contribution also significantly reduces the project coordination costs incurred by the SSHRC funds and is supported by the Office of the Vice-President (Research and International).
- 2) \$24,000 (restricted cash) in contributions towards the ***Project Director's travel between Yellowknife and Ottawa for project meetings***. While we strongly believe that the Project Director's location in the territorial north is a major asset to the project, the distance from the host institution adds significant additional travel costs to the project coordination. To ensure we are able to prioritize the use of SSHRC funds for research and knowledge mobilization, Carleton

University will provide up to \$4,000 per year to support Dr. Irlbacher-Fox's travel between Ottawa and Yellowknife. The funding source for this contribution is the Faculty of Public Affairs.

- 3) \$43,200 (restricted cash and in-kind) contribution of ***office space for the Carleton-based Secretariat and for the Project Director in Yellowknife***. One office will be provided to the project to house the part-time Project Support Officer, support the Carleton-based Community Liaison Assistants (financing and lands theme), and for use by the Project Director while in Ottawa. This in-kind contribution is valued based on the commercial cost of renting similar office space in the Ottawa area (\$300/month x 1 office x 72 months). The office will be provided to the project by Carleton's Faculty of Public Affairs. Additionally, Carleton will provide the project with a cash contribution of up to \$4,000 each year to cover the cost of renting commercial office and meeting space in Yellowknife for use by the Project Director.
- 4) \$7,800 (in-kind) towards ***event space and set-up for the meetings of the partners*** at Carleton University in Ottawa, ON. As noted in the Governance Plan, the partnership will meet three times in person throughout the life of the Partnership Grant. SSHRC funds will be used to cover the travel costs (except Project Director, see above) of co-applicants and partner representatives from outside Ottawa to attend. The Faculty of Public Affairs will contribute to the rental of on-campus conference space, room set-up and audio-visual costs to ensure the large meeting is a success. These contributions are valued at \$1,300 per day (2 day workshop x 3 years).
- 5) \$4,200 (in-kind) in ***small group meeting space and access to videoconferencing facilities*** to support the virtual meeting of the working groups. Carleton University is home to 1125@Carleton – a collaborative research facility that brings together knowledge producers and users to support exploration and discovery related to social, economic, cultural, and environmental challenges. 1125@Carleton will provide the project with both access to physical meeting spaces and videoconferencing technology to ensure that the project will be able to successfully implement its governance plan.
- 6) \$12,000 (restricted cash) in ***travel subsidies to support conference presentations resulting from this project*** by the associated Carleton faculty members (Abele and King). These contributions will support Abele and King in disseminating the research that emerges from their themes. This contribution is supported by the Faculty of Public Affairs.
- 7) \$6,000 (restricted cash) in ***travel subsidies to students*** engaged with this partnership. Funding is provided for up to two Carleton students (\$500 per student) per year. While the SSHRC funding will support student travel for research and dissemination purposes, this funding will supplement the SSHRC funds, allowing the SSHRC funding to support important student training experiences for more students over the course of the project. This expense is covered by the Faculty of Public Affairs.
- 8) \$12,000 (restricted cash) in ***matching funding for Carleton-based MA-level Community Liaison Assistants***. This contribution will be used to top-up the SSHRC funds for RAships for the Carleton-based Community Liaison Assistants (financing and land themes). These contributions will assist these themes in recruiting the best-available students, including particular attention to recruiting Indigenous students.

CONFIRMED CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PARTNERS – The table below lists the current committed contributions by all partners participating in *Modern Treaty Implementation Research* as of October 31, 2016. To date, our partners (aside from Carleton University) have committed more than \$3.8 million towards this Partnership Grant. Of particular note are the contributions from our LCAC partners. These partner contributions make up 90% of the total contributions and include meaningful contributions of highly-skilled practitioners' time, meeting space, and contribution towards travel costs. Of note are the contributions from our proposed Project Coordination Hub – the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, who has committed to \$500,000 per year in internal and external legal and resource management expertise as

CONTRIBUTION PLAN

well as staff time to support the collection, organization and analysis of research data in support of all five themes of research. We also note that the IRC will pay the fees of the Project Director as part of their contribution to this project, anticipated to be approximately \$80,000 per year. These in-kind and cash contributions from our partners are essential to the success of the project. Practitioners will facilitate partnerships between academics and Indigenous organizations and communities at the outset of project development efforts. They will champion research initiatives and contribute to identifying potential for capacity development among Indigenous residents and academics. They will provide office space, meeting rooms, and identify resources within Indigenous organizations and communities to assist academic research undertakings. Practitioners will provide academics with access to primary data (attending community and implementation-related meetings and events, participation as informants and identification of informants, allowing access of academics to intergovernmental implementation-related process records), as well as secondary data produced by Indigenous organizations. Finally, their commitment of staff time and travel support for staff and representatives to participate in grant governance, research activities and related initiatives will contribute to ensuring strong partnerships develop at every level of the grant activities.

Organization	In-Kind	Cash	Total
Carleton University	\$25,800	\$199,440	\$225,240
Nunavut Tunngavik	\$105,000	-	\$105,000
Tlicho Government	\$120,000	\$6,000	\$126,000
Nisga'a Lisims Government	\$103,380	-	\$103,380
Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee)	\$30,000	\$300,000	\$330,000
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation	\$3,000,000	-	\$3,000,000
Université Laval	\$27,000	\$45,000	\$72,000
Université de Montréal	\$70,000	\$35,000	\$105,000
Land Claims Agreement Coalition	-	\$40,000	\$40,000
TOTAL	\$3,481,180	\$625,440	\$4,106,620

FUNDRAISING PLAN

Additional contributions from the partners – Current partners have identified contributions associated with the grant partnership governance and for the Eeyou Istchee and Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, have anticipated contributions associated with the conduct of research. It is anticipated that other LCAC member partners will contribute additional in-kind resources in the form of staff time, office and meeting space, and travel support once they identify and engage in specific research projects and agree to take on research students to conduct that work, as well as identify community residents who would be hired to conduct the research as members of the project team. For example, the Tlicho government, LCAC and Nunavut Tunngavik Inc will likely each elect to conduct specific research projects and increase their contributions. Similarly, once the call for research proposals are issued, it is expected that LCAC members hosting research projects will contribute in-kind contributions required to ensure the research project is well developed, meaningful and reflects their priorities. Partner organizations will also be in a position to apply for additional funding from various sources, or incorporate research into their internal program work plans. For example, wildlife co-management boards may have an interest in supporting research analyzing organizational implementation priorities. Industry may be willing to contribute to projects that contribute to better understanding what actions they might take to support specific land claim implementation elements, or to simply support priority research of Indigenous organizations within whose traditional territory they operate.

Addition of new partners who add additional cash and in-kind contributions – We expect that once calls for proposals are issued, interest will increase in the work of the partnership, and may also evolve over time. It is anticipated that more members of the Land Claims Agreements Coalition will seek to become partners in the grant between years 2 to 5. Depending on their level of interest and capacity to contribute to the partnership, it is anticipated that up to another \$1 million of in-kind support will be provided by

CONTRIBUTION PLAN

LCAC members who choose to partner and engage in land claim implementation research. This is estimated as up to \$20,000 per year by up to ten additional members of the Land Claim Agreements Coalition, which we view as a conservative estimate, given the higher salaries paid in northern communities and that each research theme may provide funding for a total of 2-3 research projects with Indigenous communities each year.

Leveraging additional sources of research and knowledge mobilization funding – There are a variety of potential sources of funding for implementation-related research. For example, Tides Canada and the Arctic Funders Cooperative have expressed interest in considering contributing to research projects being conducted under the grant, through funding to support Indigenous community resident participation in research to promote research capacity building. Various Northern research-focused organizations such as the Aurora Research Institute, and Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies offer scholarships and grants to students engaged in Northern research, as do many Indigenous governments. Governments such as the Government of the Northwest Territories and regional Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada offices will be approached to contribute to costs associated with conferences highlighting implementation research projects being conducted in their territory/province. Potential industry partners operating within traditional territories of Indigenous peoples often have social and community development funds that would allow consideration for research project funding proposals. The Gordon Foundation, and foundations such as the PEW Trust will also be approached by the partnership to provide funding for specific activities associated with the partnership, such as sponsoring specific research aligned with their organizational granting themes, or to sponsor specific initiatives such as conference costs and travel. Finally, organizations such as the Arctic Inspiration Prize fund Arctic research initiatives on a competitive basis, and given the strong representation of Inuit organizations in this application, and the location of a regional Hub with the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, the partnership stands a reasonable chance of accessing competitive research funding promoting Arctic research. It is anticipated that some projects funded through this grant will lay the ground work for researchers and students in particular to build on their partnerships and findings through applying for additional Tri-Agency funding as their careers develop.



Family name, Given name

Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

Contributions from Partner Organizations

A partner is an organization that participates actively in a formal partnership and contributes in a meaningful way to the success of the endeavour.

	Cash	In-kind
	Amount	Amount
Personnel costs		
Student salaries and benefits/Stipends		
Undergraduate	0	0
Masters	25,000	0
Doctorate	20,000	0
Non-student salaries and benefits/Stipends		
Postdoctoral	0	0
Other	220,000	367,200
Travel and subsistence costs		
Applicant/Team member(s)		
Canadian travel	30,000	55,380
Foreign travel	0	0
Students		
Canadian travel	0	0
Foreign travel	0	0
Other expenses		
Professional/Technical services	0	3,018,000
Supplies	0	10,800
Non-disposable equipment		
Computer hardware	0	0
Other	0	0
Other expenses (specify)		
	35,000	100,000
Total of all partner organizations' contributions	330,000	3,551,380
A. Total of all partner organizations' contributions (cash + in-kind)		3,881,380
B. Total funds from other sources		225,240
C. Total funds requested from SSHRC		2,499,963
Total cost of project (A + B + C)		6,606,583



Funds from Other Sources

You must include all other sources of funding for the proposed research. Indicate whether these funds have been confirmed or not. Where applicable, include (a) the partners' material contributions (e.g. cash and in-kind), and (b) funds you have requested from other sources for proposed research related to this application.

Full organization name Contribution type	Confirmed	Year 1 Year 5	Year 2 Year 6	Year 3 Year 7	Year 4
Carleton University In Kind	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6,900	4,300	6,900	4,300
		4,300	6,900	0	
Carleton University Cash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	31,940	31,940	31,940	31,940
		31,940	31,940	0	
	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Total funds from other sources		38,840	36,240	38,840	36,240
		36,240	38,840	0	

Personal information will be stored in the Personal Information Bank for the appropriate program.

Application WEB

PREVIOUS SSHRC FUNDING

Common to all LCAC members is an understanding that while land claims agreements recognize Indigenous rights, the agreements are intended also as tools to be employed to improve the social and material conditions of Indigenous peoples. Thus the land claims are fundamental to the economic, social, and cultural well-being of Indigenous peoples. Failures to implement land claims can slow, undermine, or prevent efforts to achieve improvement in the economic prosperity and social conditions of Indigenous peoples. The grant's attention to land claim agreements speaks to the third SSHRC Future Challenge Area, which asks: "How are the experiences and aspirations of Aboriginal Peoples in Canada essential to building a successful shared future?" More specifically, the sub-questions under this area include a specific call for social science and humanities research that examines the implications of the historic and modern treaties. Linking a more nuanced understanding of treaties as critical to the shared future between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples in Canada indicates SSHRC's recognition (and by extension the social sciences and humanities research community in Canada) that treaties are Canada's primary mechanism for reconciling its sovereignty and political legitimacy with that of the original peoples.

The above areas of focus were identified at a LCAC implementation research workshop held in Whitehorse during August 2014. This initial conference, sponsored by the LCAC, brought together approximately 40 academics and LCAC representatives in Whitehorse, Yukon, for a focused two-day discussion on possible areas of implementation research. A subsequent SSHRC Connection Grant (PI: Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox) provided funding for a larger conference in Ottawa during December 2015, which fostered a broader discussion among approximately 175 LCAC representatives, academics, and government officials working in land claim implementation.

The Ottawa conference was funded by SSHRC for the purpose of promoting academic-practitioner partnerships as a basis for developing research proposals for individual projects and to determine if the LCAC and academic partners would enter into a SSHRC Partnership Grant application. The conference was a success: it included sessions sharing surveys of academic implementation research in Canada to date; analysis of grey literature and practitioner experiences in treaty implementation; sessions highlighting academic-Indigenous treaty implementation research methods and results; and planning sessions where LCAC members, government representatives, and academics discussed research needs, gaps, and possible projects. The conference included a partnership grant planning session, where the basic structure of grant governance as well as the strategic research themes were identified, and academics and practitioners made commitments to developing the grant proposal. Both academics and practitioners self-identified to participate in ongoing research in association with a possible partnership grant. It was out of these discussions that our initial co-leads were identified.

The conference was essential to establishing the relationships necessary for getting a sense of whether the partnership grant would be possible. Indigenous government representatives and academics met in person and to have face-to-face discussions about what research is needed and how research should be conducted. Given the history of negative academic research experiences of many Indigenous communities, the conference helped establish personal relationships necessary to undertake substantive and effective grant planning.

Memorandum of Understanding

This Agreement is dated the 20th day of September, 2016.

BETWEEN:

INUVIALUIT REGIONAL CORPORATION,
 GRAND COUNCIL OF THE CREES (EYYOU ISTCHEE),
 NISGA'A LISIMS GOVERNMENT,
 NUNAVUT TUNGAVIK INCORPORATED,
 TLICHO GOVERNMENT,
 UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL
 UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL
 and

CARLETON UNIVERSITY
 hereinafter referred to as "Host Institution"

Whereas all aforementioned individually referred to as a "Party", collectively "the Parties", agree as follows:

1.0 Background

1.1 The Partnership has formed to apply for funding through the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC), Partnership Grants Program. The Partnership outlined in the funding application is entitled "Modern Treaty Implementation Research: Strengthening Our Shared Future" (see attached Schedule A: SSHRC Partnership Grant Funding Proposal entitled Modern Treaty Implementation Research: Strengthening Our Shared Future, which describes partnership activities).

2.0 Definitions

2.1 "Agreement" means this Memorandum of Understanding Agreement and all Schedules attached hereto.

2.2 "Collaborating Organization" refers to an organization that receives funding from the Partnership to undertake a particular Research Project, pursuant to a Subaward Agreement. A Collaborating Organization may be an Indigenous government or government agency, an Indigenous modern treaty signatory, or an academic institution.

2.3 "Confidential Information" means any and all written confidential and proprietary information of the parties which may be exchanged between the Parties at any time before and during the Term of this Agreement that is clearly marked as "confidential" at the time of written disclosure or, in the case of oral disclosure, is identified orally as confidential at the time of oral disclosure and identified in writing as "confidential" within thirty days of oral disclosure and including, without limitation, business and marketing information, technology, ideas, data, reports, know-how, techniques, methods, processes, uses, composites, skills and configurations of any kind.

2.4 **“Conflict of Interest”** may arise when activities or situation place an individual in a real, potential or perceived conflict between the duties or responsibilities related to research, and personal, institutional or other interests. These interests include, but are not limited to, business, commercial or financial interests pertaining to the individual, their family members, friends, or their former, current or prospective professional associates.

2.5 **“Co-Investigator”** means an individual, participating in a grant application, who makes a significant contribution to the intellectual direction of the research or research-related activity, who plays a significant role in the conduct of the research or research-related activity, and who may also have some responsibility for financial aspects of the research.

2.6 **“Community Research Protocol”** refers to documents developed by Indigenous communities and/or governments that govern how research should be conducted when it involves or occurs within their communities.

2.7 **“Grant Steering Committee”** is the body which holds accountability for the achievement of the Partnership’s goals and objectives as well as providing oversight of the Partnership’s finances and budgets.

2.8 **“Host Institution”** means Carleton University who will assume primary responsibilities for all financial reporting to SSHRC and who will also oversee and manage all aspects of the project working with all the Partners involved in this Partnership.

2.9 **“Intellectual Property”** refers to research data, findings, outputs and knowledge created through and funded by this Partnership.

2.10 **“Knowledge Mobilization (KMb)”** means the “reciprocal and complementary flow and uptake of research knowledge between researchers, knowledge brokers and knowledge users—both within and beyond academia—in such a way that may benefit users and create positive impacts within Canada and/or internationally, and, ultimately, has the potential to enhance the profile, reach and impact of social sciences and humanities research” (SSHRC definition).

2.11 **“OCAP ®”** OCAP ® are a set of standards that establish how First Nations data should be collected, protected, used or shared. They are the *de facto* standards for how to conduct research with First Nations. OCAP ® stands for Ownership, Control, Access and Possession. OCAP ® asserts that First Nations have control over data collection processes in their communities, and that they own and control how this information can be used. More information can be found at: <http://fnigc.ca/ocap.html>.

2.12 **“Partner”** means an individual organization and/or institution who is a signatory to this Agreement.

2.13 **“Partnership”** refers to the collective research and knowledge mobilization activities along with the collective governance of those activities by the Partners and Host Institution (See Schedule A for full details).

2.14 **“Principal Investigator”** refers to the lead individual responsible for an individual Research Project, including all narrative and financial reporting on that project’s activities. A Principal Investigator can be a member of an Indigenous community, a representative of an Indigenous government or of an Indigenous modern treaty signatory, a student, or an academic researcher.

2.15 **“Project Coordinator Hub”** (also referred to as **“the Hub”**) means the project staff based at the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation in Inuvik, NT, who will support the Partners and Project Director in ensuring the Partnership achieves its goals and objectives and providing day-to-day administrative support.

2.16 **“Project Director”** means an individual named by the Host Institution to act as the project director responsible for the overall leadership of the Partnership.

2.17 **“Research”** refers to any and all activities undertaken to create new knowledge or study specific topics systematically.

2.18 **“Research Project”** (also referred to as a **“Project”**) refers to individual research and/or knowledge mobilization activities that are proposed by Indigenous communities and/or governments, students, and/or academics and that are selected for funding by the Partnership. Projects will be funded through the individual budgets of the Themes and proposed by the Co-Leads.

2.19 **“Subaward Agreement”** refers to an individual agreement between the Host Institution and a Collaborating Organization to transfer funding in support of a Research Project.

2.20 **“Theme”** refers to the five research themes selected by the Partnership and overseen by the Theme Co-Leads. The five research themes are: Treaty Financing and Fiscal Relationships; Indigenous Relationships to Land; Indigenous and Settler Legal Systems; Intergovernmental Relations and Multilevel Governance; and Implementation Evaluation and Socio-Economic Impacts.

2.21 **“Theme Administrator”** means a student enrolled in a study program and/or an Indigenous community member, who is employed for the purpose of assisting with the administration of the each Theme. A Theme Administrator is not independent and not directly responsible for the outcome of the research and is responsible to the Theme Co-Leads.

2.22 **“Theme Co-Lead”** refers to one of the two individuals who will together be responsible for overseeing and directing the research and knowledge mobilization activities for each of the five Themes.

3.0 Partnership Guidelines

3.1 The Partnership was initiated in December 2015, for the sole purpose of applying for funding through the SSHRC Partnership Grants Program. Apart from the responsibilities expressly set out in this Agreement, nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as creating any relationship between the members of the Partnership, whether by way of agency, joint venture, association or legal partnership.

3.2 Should the Partnership be funded by the SSHRC, this Agreement will remain in effect until the end of that funding. If the Partnership is not successfully funded, this Agreement will become null and void.

3.3 No Party will incur costs on behalf of the Partnership or its activities without prior authorization of the Grant Steering Committee.

3.4 Except in cases of prior and mutual agreement, a Party will not be responsible or liable for any costs incurred by other Parties in performing their obligations under this Agreement.

3.5 Each Party hereby represents and warrants that it holds comprehensive general liability insurance and other appropriate liability insurance, in the amount of at least \$1 million, applicable to

the performance of the activities associated with the Partnership. Each Party undertakes to maintain this insurance coverage for the term of this Agreement.

3.6 Each Party hereby further represents and warrants that it will ensure that any representative or staff person who participates on its behalf in the activities of the Partnership is covered by comprehensive general liability insurance and other appropriate liability insurance, in the amount of at least \$1 million, applicable to the performance of activities associated with the Partnership, and shall ensure that such insurance coverage shall be maintained for the term of this Agreement.

3.7 No Party shall be liable to any other Party for any financial hardship, losses or consequential damages resulting from events beyond its reasonable control and not caused by the fault or negligence of such Party.

3.8 No Party shall be liable to any other Party for any financial hardship, losses or consequential damages that may result from the decisions of the Grant Steering Committee.

4.0 Roles and Responsibilities of the Host Institution

4.1 Grant funds will be administered by the Host Institution. Other responsibilities of the Host Institution include:

- Liaison between the Partnership and SSHRC;
- Prepares and executes Subaward Agreements and amendments on behalf of the Partnership;
- Prepares all financial reports and submits to Grant Steering Committee for approval and then to SSHRC;
- Supports all required reporting from the Partnership to SSHRC;
- Provides office space for the Fund Administrator and Project Director;
- Provides other support to Project Director and Grant Steering Committee as needed.

5.0 Roles and Responsibilities of the Project Coordination Hub

5.1 The Partnership will be supported by a Project Coordination Hub ("the Hub") located within the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation in Inuvik, NT. The Hub will be responsible for:

- Project coordination and communication across the five themes;
- Research Project monitoring and oversight;
- Oversight, coordination and management of reporting requirements by both Themes and Research Projects;
- Liaison with all Partnership administrative staff; and,
- Day to day assistance to Project Director and Theme Co-Leads.

6.0 Roles and Responsibilities of the Co-Leads

6.1 Each of the five Themes will be managed by two Co-Leads (one being a representative of an Indigenous modern treaty signatory Partner and one from an academic institution). Each Theme and the relevant Co-Leads will be further supported by a part-time research assistant (either a graduate student or an Indigenous community member), who will assist with Theme coordination and management. Co-Leads will be responsible for supervising the Theme Administrator as well as the following:

- Monitoring all Projects selected for funding under the Theme;

- Ensuring overall Theme knowledge mobilization;
- Recommending annual selection of Projects to the Grant Steering Committee, and coordinating final approval with the Hub;
- Liaison with Host Institution to coordinate all sub-awards to Projects as needed;
- Managing Theme budget;
- Providing adequate oversight and monitoring of all Research Projects within the Theme and their outputs.

6.0 Role and Responsibilities of the Project Director

6.1 The Project Director is responsible for overall management of the Partnership. This includes:

- Ongoing effective communication with Theme Co-Leads, Host Institution and Hub;
- Final financial approval of expenditures;
- Ensuring the project activities achieve the overall strategic Partnership goals and objectives;
- Chair the Grant Steering Committee;
- Meet regularly with project administrative staff to ensure the effective day to day management of the Partnership;
- Ensuring, through research site visits, appropriate support and where necessary, adjustments as required to ensure Projects meet Community Research Protocol requirements.

7.0 Role and Responsibilities of the Grant Steering Committee

7.1 The Grant Steering Committee is composed of the Project Director (Chair), the Theme Co-Leads, and administrative staff (*ex officio*). Its responsibilities are:

- Sets the overall strategic Partnership goals and objectives;
- Recommends financial expenditures to Project Director;
- Makes final selection of all Research Projects, upon recommendations from the Co-Leads;
- Reviews and approves yearly financial and narrative reporting to funder and stakeholders;
- Makes other administrative and management decisions as required for the effective functioning of the Partnership.

8.0 Guidelines on Project Selection

8.1 While each Theme will be able to implement appropriate Project selection mechanisms, the Partnership recommends the following process for Research Project selection.

- Communities and researchers will be encouraged to liaise with the Hub to discuss potential projects that fit under the goal and objectives of the Partnership.
- The Hub will then direct the community and/or researcher to the appropriate Co-Leads.
- Co-Leads will also be encouraged to issue at least one annual open call for Projects.
- At least one Project selected each year must be led by an Indigenous government, and Indigenous government agency or an Indigenous modern treaty signatory.
- Each Theme will be expected to support a minimum of 3 Projects per year. Funded Projects may apply for continuation each year, provided they have submitted the required year-end reporting.

9.0 Subaward Agreements

9.1 The Host Institution will ensure that the Subaward Agreement executed for any Research Project that is selected for funding by the Partnership includes all of the content set out in the Template Subaward Agreement, attached to this Agreement as Schedule B. The Subaward Agreement for a particular Research Project may include additional content as appropriate for the individual Project, as determined by the Host Institution in consultation as appropriate with the Project Director, the relevant Co-Leads and/or the Grant Steering Committee.

9.2 The Host Institution may not execute a Subaward Agreement that does not include or that is inconsistent with the content of the Template Subaward Agreement (attached hereto as Schedule B), unless the written agreement of all Partner representatives identified in section 17 of this Agreement has been obtained.

10.0 Guidelines on Research Dissemination

10.1 In order to ensure that all Research Projects include substantive input and participation from Indigenous governments or modern treaty signatories, conference travel will only be financially supported through the Partnership if the relevant Project researcher demonstrates that an Indigenous community member or a representative of an Indigenous government or modern treaty signatory will actively participate in the conference presentation. Decisions on appropriate levels of community participation will be made by the relevant Co-Leads and subject to approval by the Grant Steering Committee.

11.0 Data Ownership and Intellectual Property Rights

11.1 Collaborative knowledge creation and mobilization are key to community-based research. Within the bounds of protecting individual confidentiality, the principles of OCAP[®] (community ownership, control, access, and possession of research) will be used as the guiding principles. The specific details associated with the ownership, control, access, and possession of specific Projects will be managed at a project by project level and will be governed under separate agreements.

11.2 The Partnership recognizes that individual communities and organizations may have policies, protocols and practices around knowledge creation and ownership, including a role for customary or traditional laws which allow for the preservation and protection of traditional knowledge and cultural expressions. Co-Leads will be responsible for ensuring that these are understood and respected by Research Project staff. This will be accomplished in part by the Co-Leads liaising with community-based organizations and advising them of this requirement.

12.0 Community Approval of Projects

12.1 Where relevant, Co-Leads must ensure that Projects have appropriate licenses and community approvals, including research agreements between individual Project lead researchers and communities/organizations, before commencing research activities. Co-Leads will be responsible for providing Projects with advice and assistance on licensing and approvals processes, including Community Research Protocols and requirements, where possible.

13.0 Confidentiality

13.1 Any information identified by one of the Parties as being confidential – including any financial, technical, operational, commercial information etc. – will be protected at a level of security requested by the Party furnishing such information.

13.2 The Parties agree that any confidential information that may be received or generated under this Agreement will be accorded appropriate treatment including management procedures required by Ethics approvals of universities and community partners.

13.3 With respect to any confidential information received or generated under this Agreement, the obligations set out in section 13 of this Agreement will survive the termination of this Agreement or the departure of any of the Parties from the Partnership.

14.0 Dispute Resolution relating to Individual Research Projects

14.1 The Principal Investigator and Collaborating Organization for each individual Research Project will be required to identify ways that conflicts or disputes relating to that Research Project (whether between individual researchers, or between researchers and an Indigenous host community/organization or an Indigenous community member) will be managed and resolved. The identified dispute resolution mechanisms shall be included within the Subaward Agreement for each Research Project (see Schedule B, Template Subaward Agreement, Attachment 2). Principal Investigators of individual Research Projects will be expected to exercise their best effort to resolve any conflicts or disputes before escalation.

14.2 The Project Director, the Co-Leads and the Grant Steering Committee will not become involved in the resolution of disputes relating to individual Research Projects, and will not attempt to mediate any conflicts that may arise within individual Research Projects.

14.3 The Principal Investigator on each Project will be required to notify the relevant Co-Leads immediately where a resolution of a dispute cannot be reached. In the event of a dispute that cannot be resolved, upon such notification by the Principal Investigator, the Grant Steering Committee will terminate the Partnership's involvement with that Project, including any financial support, by directing the Host Institution to provide Notice of Termination in accordance with the terms of the Subaward Agreement. The decision of the Grant Steering Committee to terminate a Subaward Agreement as a result of an unresolvable dispute within that Research Project shall be final.

14.4 The approach to dispute resolution described in section 14 of this Agreement, including in particular the consequences for an individual Research Project of a dispute within that Project that cannot be resolved, shall be set out in the Subaward Agreement for every Research Project, and shall be acknowledged and agreed to by every Collaborating Organization and Principal Investigator as part of the Subaward Agreement.

15.0 Conflict of Interest

15.1 The Parties will seek to avoid any conflict of interest and should one occur then this will be declared and discussed with the Grant Steering Committee.

15.2 The Parties agree to abide by Carleton University's Conflict of Interest and Commitment Policy, Part 8.2.2, attached as Schedule C.

16.0 Changes in the Agreement

16.1 Any Party may designate a different representative by providing notice in writing to all other Parties.

16.2 Co-Leads must provide written notice as far in advance as possible of any prolonged absence or if for any reason they can no longer participate as a Co-Lead. Where possible, Co-Leads should endeavour to identify a replacement. The Grant Steering Committee will approve new Co-Leads.

16.3 Should a Partner wish to exit the Partnership, the Project Director must be provided 30 days written notice. In the case that the Partner has received a sub-award, arrangements for the return of unexpended funds as of the date of the notice must be made with the Host Institution within 30 days of notification being given. A final financial and narrative report must be provided within 30 days of notification being given. In all other cases, final invoices will be paid by the Host Institution upon satisfactory receipt of final financial and narrative reporting.

16.4 Applications to join the Partnership must be approved by the Grant Steering Committee, and are subject to relevant SSHRC regulations. Once approved, Partners must sign this MOU before participating in any activities of the Partnership. Decisions approving new Partners will be made within 30 days of receipt of application by the Grant Steering Committee.

16.5 This MOU may be modified by the Parties at any time by mutual consent. Requests for modification shall be made in writing.

17.0 Notice

17.1 Any notice, demand or other communication which may be or is required to be given or made pursuant to this Agreement shall, unless otherwise expressly provided herein, be in writing to each Party's representative at the address set forth below:

(a) **INUVALUIT REGIONAL CORPORATION**

Name: Robert Simpson
 Address: Bag Service 21
 Tel: 867-777-7040
 Fax: 867-777-7135
 E-mail: bsimpson@inuvaluit.com

(b) **GRAND COUNCIL OF THE CREES**

Name: Jessica Orkin
 Address: c/o Goldblatt Partners LLP, 20 Dundas St W, Suite 1100, Toronto ON M5G 2G8
 Tel: 416 979 4381
 Fax: 416 591 7333
 E-mail: jorkin@goldblattpartners.com

(c) **NISGA'A LISIMS GOVERNMENT**

Name: Edward Allen
 Address: 2000 Lisims Dirve, New Aiiyansh BC V0J 1A0

Tel: 250-633-3000
 Fax: 250-633-2367
 E-mail: edwarda@nisgaa.net

(d) **NUNAVUT TUNGAVIK INCORPORATED**

Name: Alastair Campbell
 Address: 75 Albert Street Suite 1002, Ottawa, ON K1P 5E7
 Tel: 613-238-1096
 Fax: 613-238-4131
 E-mail: acampbell@tunngavik.com

(e) **TLICHO GOVERNMENT**

Name: Dr. John B. Zoe
 Address: P.O. Box 412 Behchokò, NT X0E 0Y0
 Tel: 867-392-6381
 Fax: 867-392-6389
 E-mail: johnbzoe@northwestel.net

(f) **UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL**

For Contract and Financial Matters:

Nick Bernard
 Conseiller en développement de la recherche
 Faculté des sciences sociales
 Pavillon Charles-De Koninck, bureau 3456-B
 1030, avenue des sciences humaines
 Université Laval
 Québec, QC G1V 0A6
 CANADA
 Tel: 418-656-2131 x7361
 E-mail: nick.bernard@fss.ulaval.ca

For Research Matters :

Dr. Thierry Rodon
 Professeur agrégé
 Département de science politique
 Université Laval
 Pavillon Charles-De Koninck
 1030, avenue des Sciences-Humanities, local 4433
 Tel: 418-656-2131 x5244
 E-mail: thierry.rodon@pol.ulaval.ca

(g) **CARLETON UNIVERSITY:**

For Contract and Financial Matters:

Anne Coughlan
 Officer, Research Contracts and Agreements
 Carleton University Research Office (CURO)
 1322 Dunton Tower
 1125 Colonel By Drive

1322 Dunton Tower
1125 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, ON K1S 5B6
CANADA
Tel: 613.520.2600 x8034
E-mail: anne.coughlan@carleton.ca

For Research Matters :
Dr. Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox, PhD
Project Director
PO Box 962
Yellowknife, NT
X1A2N7
TEL: TBC
EMAIL: CARLETON EMAIL ACCOUNT TBC

18.0 General Provisions

18.1 The Parties hereto agree that this Agreement embodies the entire Agreement between them.

18.2 This Agreement shall be governed and construed in accordance with the laws of the Province of Ontario.

18.3 Neither this Agreement nor any rights hereunder may be assigned by any of the Parties to another party, except as expressly provided herein.

18.4 The Invalidity or unenforceability of any provisions of this Agreement shall not affect the validity or enforceability of any other provision herein, and any such invalid or unenforceable provision shall be deemed to be severable.

18.5 This Agreement may be signed in counterpart, each of which so executed shall be deemed to be an original, and such counterparts together shall constitute but one and the same instrument.

INUVIALUIT REGIONAL CORPORATION


NAME: _____
TITLE: _____

GRAND COUNCIL OF THE CREES (EYYOU ISTCHEE)

NAME: _____
TITLE: _____

Tel: 613.520.2600 x8034
E-mail: anne.coughlan@carleton.ca

For Research Matters :
Dr. Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox, PhD
Project Director
PO Box 962
Yellowknife, NT
X1A2N7
TEL: TBC
EMAIL: CARLETON EMAIL ACCOUNT TBC

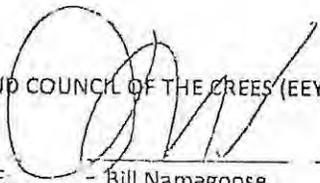
18.0 General Provisions

- 18.1 The Parties hereto agree that this Agreement embodies the entire Agreement between them.
- 18.2 This Agreement shall be governed and construed in accordance with the laws of the Province of Ontario.
- 18.3 Neither this Agreement nor any rights hereunder may be assigned by any of the Parties to another party, except as expressly provided herein.
- 18.4 The invalidity or unenforceability of any provisions of this Agreement shall not affect the validity or enforceability of any other provision herein, and any such invalid or unenforceable provision shall be deemed to be severable.
- 18.5 This Agreement may be signed in counterpart, each of which so executed shall be deemed to be an original, and such counterparts together shall constitute but one and the same instrument.

INUVIALUIT REGIONAL CORPORATION

NAME:
TITLE:

GRAND COUNCIL OF THE CREES (EYYOU ISTCHEE)



NAME: - Bill Namagoose
TITLE: Executive Director

NISGA'A LISIMS GOVERNMENT

NISGA' A LISIMS GOVERNMENT

NAME:
TITLE:

NUNAVUT TUNGAVIK INCORPORATED

NAME:
TITLE:

TLIHO GOVERNMENT

NAME:
TITLE:

UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL

NAME:
TITLE:

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

Florence Dzierżynski
Director, Carleton University Research Office

NISGA'A LISIMS GOVERNMENT

NAME:
TITLE:

NUNAVUT TUNGA VIK INCORPORATED


NAME: JAMES T. ARNEAK
TITLE: Chief executive officer

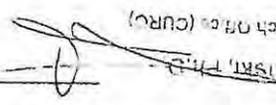
TLICHGO GOVERNMENT

NAME:
TITLE:

UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL

NAME:
TITLE:

CARLETON UNIVERSITY


Florence Dziarski
Director, Carleton University Research Office

Florence Dziarski, Ph.D.
Director
Carleton University Research Office (CURCO)

NAME:
TITLE:

NUNAVUT TUNGAVIK INCORPORATED

NAME:
TITLE:

TLICHGO GOVERNMENT

NAME:
TITLE:

UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL

NAME:
TITLE:

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

Florence Dzierżynski
Director, Carleton University Research Office

NAME:
TITLE:

NUNAVUT TUNGAVIK INCORPORATED

NAME:
TITLE:

TLICHO GOVERNMENT

NAME:
TITLE:

UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL

Marie Audette

NAME: Marie Audette
TITLE: Vice-rectrice adjointe à la
recherche et à la création
Université Laval

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

Florence Dzielinski
Director, Carleton University Research Office

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL
Virginie Portes
Directrice, Subventions et communication**Contact information for Université de Montréal:**For Contract and Financial Matters:

Virginie Portes
Directrice, Subventions et communication
Bureau Recherche-Développement-Valorisation (BRDV)
Pavillon 3744 Jean Brillant
CP 6128, succ. Centre Ville
Montréal, QC H3C 3J7
CANADA
Tel: 514.343.6111 poste 0294
E-mail: virginie.portes@umontreal.ca

For Research Matters :

Martin Papillon
Professeur agrégé, Département de sciences politiques
Pavillon Lionel Groulx
CP 6128, succ. Centre Ville
Montréal, QC H3C 3J7
CANADA
Tel: 514.343.6111 poste 41938
E-mail: martin.papillon@umontreal.ca


 Family name, Given name
 Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

Financial Contact at Lead Organization

The information in this section will not be made available to selection committee members and external assessors. It will be used by SSHRC for administrative purposes only.

Contact family name Dzierszinski		Given name Florence		Initials															
Org. code 1350211	Full organization name Carleton University																		
Department/Division name Research Office																			
Address 1301 Dunton Tower 1125 Colonel By Drive																			
City/Municipality Ottawa		Prov./State ON	Postal/Zip code K1S5B6																
Country CANADA																			
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Country code</th> <th>Area code</th> <th>Number</th> <th>Extension</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Telephone number</td> <td>1</td> <td>613</td> <td>5202600</td> <td>4041</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">Fax number</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Country code	Area code	Number	Extension	Telephone number	1	613	5202600	4041	Fax number				
	Country code	Area code	Number	Extension															
Telephone number	1	613	5202600	4041															
Fax number																			
E-mail florence.dzierszinski@carleton.ca																			



Do not photocopy this page.

Internal use	CID (if known)
886389	124023

Identification
Only the information in the Name section will be made available to selection committee members and external assessors. Citizenship and Statistical and Administrative Information will be used by SSHRC for administrative and statistical purposes only. Filling out the statistical and Administrative Information section is optional.

Name			
Family name	Given name	Initials	Title
Irlbacher-Fox	Stephanie		Dr.

Citizenship - Applicants and co-applicants must indicate their citizenship status by checking and answering the applicable questions.			
Citizenship status	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Canadian	<input type="radio"/> Permanent resident since (yyyy/mm/dd)	<input type="radio"/> Other (country)
			Have you applied for permanent residency? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

Statistical and Administrative Information				
Birth year	Gender	Permanent postal code in Canada (i.e. K2P1G4)	Correspondence language	Previous contact with SSHRC? (i.e. applicant, assessor, etc.)
1971	<input checked="" type="radio"/> F <input type="radio"/> M	X1A2N7	<input checked="" type="radio"/> English <input type="radio"/> French	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No

Full name used during previous contact, if different from above
Stephanie Irlbacher Fox

Contact Information									
The following information will help us to contact you more rapidly. Secondary information will not be released by SSHRC without your express consent.									
Primary telephone number					Secondary telephone number				
Country code	Area code	Number	Extension		Country code	Area code	Number	Extension	
1	867	4440030			1	867	4454553		
Primary fax number					Secondary fax number				
Country code	Area code	Number	Extension		Country code	Area code	Number	Extension	
1	867	9200852							
Primary E-mail sif@northwestel.net									
Secondary E-mail									

Personal information will be stored in the Personal Information Bank for the appropriate program.

Checked
Web CV
2016/10/31

**Do not photocopy this page.**

Family name, Given name

Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

Current Address Use only if you are not affiliated with a department at a Canadian university. (If you are affiliated with a department at a Canadian university, the department's mailing address will be used.) If you wish to use another address, specify it under the Correspondence Address.			Correspondence Address Complete this section if you wish your correspondence to be sent to an address other than your current address.		
Address			Address		
			PO Box 962		
City/Municipality	Prov. / State	Postal/Zip code	City/Municipality	Prov. / State	Postal/Zip code
			Yellowknife	NT	X1A2N7
Country			Country CANADA		
Temporary Address If providing a temporary address, phone number and/or E-mail, ensure that you enter the effective dates.			Permanent Address in CANADA		
Address			Address		
			PO Box 962		
City/Municipality	Prov. / State	Postal/Zip code	City/Municipality	Prov. / State	Postal/Zip code
			Yellowknife	NT	X1A2N7
Country			Country CANADA		
Start date (yyyy/mm/dd)	End date (yyyy/mm/dd)	Temporary telephone/fax number			
		Country code	Area code	Number	Extension
Temporary E-mail					

**Do not photocopy this page.**

Family name, Given name

Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

Research Expertise (optional)

The information provided in this section refers to your own research expertise, not to a research proposal. Filling out the following 4 sections is optional. This page will not be seen by selection committee members and external assessors. This section will be used for planning and evaluating programs, producing statistics, and selecting external assessors and committee members.

Areas of Research

Indicate and rank up to 3 areas of research that best correspond to your research interests as well as areas where your research interests would apply. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Area
1	240	Indigenous peoples
2	310	Northern development
3	320	Politics and government

Temporal Periods

If applicable, indicate up to 2 historical periods covered by your research interests.

From	To
<p>Year</p> <p>_____ 1492 BC AD</p> <p>_____ <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>_____ <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>Year</p> <p>_____ 2006 BC AD</p> <p>_____ <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>_____ <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>

Geographical Regions

If applicable, indicate and rank up to 3 geographical regions covered by your research interests. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Region
1	1140	Northern Canada
2	8000	Antarctic and Arctic
3	1000	North America

Countries

If applicable, indicate and rank up to 5 countries covered by your research interests. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Countries	Prov./ State
1	1100	CANADA	NT
2	1200	UNITED STATES	
3	3103	ICELAND	
4	8001	GREENLAND (DENMARK)	
5	3419	RUSSIA (RUSSIAN FEDERATION)	



Family name, Given name

Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

Curriculum Vitae

Language Proficiency

	Read	Write	Speak	Comprehend aurally	Other languages
English	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
French	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Work Experience

List the positions, academic and non-academic, you have held beginning with the current position and all previous positions in reverse chronological order, based on the start year.

Current position		Start date (yyyy/mm)
Adjunct professor		2014/8
Org. code	Full organization name	
1350211	Carleton University	
Department/Division name		
School of Public Policy and Administration		
Position type	Employment status	
<input type="radio"/> Tenured <input type="radio"/> Tenure-track	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Non-tenure <input type="radio"/> Non-academic	<input type="radio"/> Full-time <input checked="" type="radio"/> Non-salaried <input type="radio"/> Part-time <input type="radio"/> Leave of absence
Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Adjunct professor	2014/8	
Org. code	Full organization name	
1480111	University of Alberta	
Department/Division name		
Faculty of Native Studies		
Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Adjunct professor	2011/1	2014/11
Org. code	Full organization name	
1480111	University of Alberta	
Department/division name		
Canadian Circumpolar Institute		
Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Adjunct professor	2011/1	2012/12
Org. code	Full organization name	
1350911	University of Toronto	
Department/Division name		
Political Science		

Personal information will be stored in the Personal Information Bank for the appropriate program.

Web CV



Family name, Given name

Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

Work Experience (cont'd)

Position		Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Assistant Professor		2011/1	2012/12
Org. code	Full organization name		
1350911	University of Toronto		
Department/Division name			
Dalla Lana School of Public Health			
Position		Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Self-employed		2004/7	
Org. code	Full organization name		
1	Fox Consulting		
Department/Division name			
Proprietor			
Position		Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Student		2000/7	2005/7
Org. code	Full organization name		
9121109	University of Cambridge		
Department/Division name			
Scott Polar Research Institute			
Position		Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Lecturer		1997/7	
Org. code	Full organization name		
1	[REDACTED]		
Department/Division name			
Academic Studies			
Position		Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Director		1997/7	2000/7
Org. code	Full organization name		
1	Beaufort Delta Self Government Negotiations Office		
Department/Division name			
Self Government Negotiations			



Family name, Given name

Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

Work Experience (cont'd)

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Org. code	Full organization name
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Department/Division name

[REDACTED]

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)

Org. code	Full organization name

Department/Division name

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)

Org. code	Full organization name

Department/Division name

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)

Org. code	Full organization name

Department/Division name

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)

Org. code	Full organization name

Department/Division name



Academic Background				
List up to 5 degrees, beginning with the highest degree first and all others in reverse chronological order, based on the start date.				
Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
Doctorate	PhD Polar Studies	2001/10		2005/04
Disc. code	Discipline	Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?		
70000	Interdisciplinary Studies	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
Org. code	Organization			
1	University of Cambridge			
Country ENGLAND				
Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
Master's	Master of Arts	1994/09		1997/04
Disc. code	Discipline	Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?		
62802	Comparative Politics	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		
Org. code	Organization			
1480111	University of Alberta			
Country CANADA				
Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
BA Gen.	Bachelor of Arts	1989/09		1994/06
Disc. code	Discipline	Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?		
62800	Political Science	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		
Org. code	Organization			
1480111	University of Alberta			
Country CANADA				
Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
Disc. code	Discipline	Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?		
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
Org. code	Organization			
Country				
Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
Disc. code	Discipline	Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?		
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
Org. code	Organization			
Country				



Family name, Given name

Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

Credentials

List up to 6 licences, professional designations, awards and distinctions you have received and feel would be the most pertinent to the adjudication of your application. List them in reverse chronological order, based on the year awarded.

Category	Name	Source or Country	Duration (Months)	Value / Year awarded
Academic Prize	ARCUS Award for Arctic Research Excellence	Federal Government UNITED STATES	12	\$500 2003
Graduate Scholarship	SSHRC Doctoral Fellowship	Federal Government CANADA	12	\$19,000 2003
Graduate Scholarship	SSHRC Federalisms and Federations Program	Federal Government CANADA	12	\$6,000 2003
Graduate Bursary	Cambridge Commonwealth Trust Fellowship	University ENGLAND	36	\$20,000 2000
Graduate Scholarship	Magdalene Donner Studentship, N. American Studies	University ENGLAND	36	\$140,000 2000
Fellowship	Major Scholar, Magdalene College	University ENGLAND	36	\$5,000 2000

Research Expertise

The information provided in this section refers to your own research expertise, not to a research proposal.

Keywords

List keywords that best describe your areas of research expertise. Separate keywords with a semicolon.

Indigenous peoples; Canadian Aboriginal policy; Aboriginal self government; Northwest Territories politics; Arctic politics; political theory and Indigenous rights

Disciplines

Indicate and rank up to 5 disciplines that best correspond to your research interests. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Discipline	If Other, specify
1	70000	Interdisciplinary Studies	
2	60218	Social Anthropology	
3	62818	Political Thought and Political Theory	
4	99999	Other	Indigenous Studies
5			



Family name, Given name

Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

Funded Research

List up to 8 grants or contracts you have received from SSHRC or other sources. List them in reverse chronological order, based on the year awarded. If you are not the applicant (principal investigator), specify that persons' name.

Org. code 3010325	Full name of funding organization Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	Year awarded (yyyy) 2015	Total amount (CAN\$) \$20,000
Role Applicant		Completion status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complete	
Project title Making Treaties Work for Future Generations			
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	
Org. code 3010325	Full name of funding organization Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	Year awarded (yyyy) 2012	Total amount (CAN\$) \$176,000
Role Applicant		Completion status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complete	
Project title Pathways to Prosperity: The Northern Governance and Economy Conference			
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	
Org. code [REDACTED]	Full name of funding organization [REDACTED]	Year awarded (yyyy) [REDACTED]	Total amount (CAN\$) \$38,500
Role Applicant		Completion status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complete	
Project title [REDACTED]			
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	
Org. code 3010325	Full name of funding organization Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	Year awarded (yyyy) 2010	Total amount (CAN\$) \$168,000
Role Applicant		Completion status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complete	
Project title Building Economic and Social Prosperity: Connecting a Northern University Vision Through Dechinta Bush University			
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	

Personal information will be stored in the Personal Information Bank for the appropriate program.

Web CV



Family name, Given name

Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie

Funded Research (cont'd)

Org. code 3010325	Full name of funding organization Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	Year awarded (yyyy) 2009	Total amount (CAN\$) \$76,650
Role Applicant		Completion status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complete	
Project title Northern Governance Policy Research Conference			
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	
Org. code 3010747	Full name of funding organization Canadian Institutes of Health Research	Year awarded (yyyy) 2009	Total amount (CAN\$) \$20,000
Role Applicant		Completion status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complete	
Project title Northern Governance Policy Research Conference - Post Conference Engagement			
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	
Org. code 3010747	Full name of funding organization Canadian Institutes of Health Research	Year awarded (yyyy) 2009	Total amount (CAN\$) \$25,000
Role Applicant		Completion status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complete	
Project title [REDACTED]			
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	
Org. code [REDACTED]	Full name of funding organization Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	Year awarded (yyyy) [REDACTED]	Total amount (CAN\$) \$40,000
Role Applicant		Completion status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complete	
Project title [REDACTED]			
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	

Personal information will be stored in the Personal Information Bank for the appropriate program.

Web CV

1. RESEARCH CONTRIBUTIONS OVER THE LAST SIX YEARS

Refereed Publications

- R*** 2016. **Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie**. “A Partnership Opportunity Missed: The Northwest Territories Devolution and Resource Revenue Sharing Agreement”, in Martin Papillon and Andre Juneau (Eds), *State of the Federation 2013*. Kingston: IIGR, McGill-Queens University Press.
- R*** 2014. Wildcat, Matt, **Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox**, Mandee McDonald, and Glen Coulthard (guest editors) *Decolonization Journal: Special Issue on Land Based Education*.
- R*** **Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie**. 2014. “The Use of Temporal Characterizations to Justify the Ongoing Dispossession of Indigenous Peoples”, in Sandra Tomsons and Lorraine Mayer (Eds.) *Aboriginal Rights: Critical Dialogues*. Toronto: Oxford University Press.
- R*** 2013. **Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie**, Jackie Price and Elana Wilson Rowe. “Women’s Participation in Decision Making: Human Security in the Canadian Arctic”, In Gunnhild Hoogenson, Dawn Bazeley (Eds), *Human Security in the Arctic*. London: Earthscan Press.
- R*** 2010 **Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie** and Ginger Gibson. “Scoping Potential for Developing Northern Institutional Capacity: the 2009 Northern Governance Policy Research Conference”, in *Pimatisiwin: A Journal of Aboriginal and Indigenous Community Health* 8(1) (Summer) 2010 (pp 151-170).
- R*** 2009. **Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie**. *Finding Dahshaa: Self Government, Social Suffering and Aboriginal Policy in Canada*. Vancouver: UBC Press.
- R*** 2009 Peter Schweitzer, **Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox**, Larry Kaplan and Yvon Csonka. “Arctic Social Indicators: Cultural Integrity and Vitality”, in *Arctic Social Indicators Report*. Copenhagen: Sustainable Development Working Group, Arctic Council.
- R*** 2008 (April) **Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie**. April 2008. “Justice Authorities in Self-Government Agreements: The Importance of Conditions and Mechanisms of Implementation and Making Structural Changes in Criminal Justice”, in John Whyte (Ed.) *Moving Towards Justice: Legal Traditions and Aboriginal Justice*. Saskatoon: Purich (pp. 130-141).

2. OTHER REFEREED CONTRIBUTIONS

Conference Papers

- September 2014. Invited Presenter. “Traditional Knowledge, Co-existence and Co-resistance” (TEDx Event) and Invited Panelist, September 21, 2014, Iitla Kati: Traditional Knowledge Festival. Yellowknife, NT. Tlicho Government, Canadian Polar Commission and Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre.
- May 2014. Invited Discussant. Arctic Crossings Workshop, the Liu Centre, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC.
- February 01, 2014. “Resource Revenues and Social Suffering in the Northwest Territories”. Invited Panelist to the Trudeau Peace, Conflict and Justice Conference, Munk School of Global Affairs, University of Toronto.
- March 2013. Conference Keynote. “Social Suffering, the Economy and Research in the North.” Canadian Circumpolar Institute Annual Northern Research Day, University of Alberta. Edmonton, Alberta, March 28, 2013.
- February 2013. Invited Panelist. “A National Research Agenda for the Land Claim Agreement Coalition”, at Keeping the Promise: Land Claim Agreement Coalition Bi-Annual Conference, Hilton Lac Leamy, Lac Leamy, Quebec, February 26-28, 2013.
- January 2013. Invited Panelist. “Arctic Security: Northern Social Wellness as an Element of Security”, Arctic Security Conference, sponsored by the Walter-Duncan Gordon Foundation and Munk School of Global Affairs, University of Toronto, January 28-30, 2013.
- October 2012. Keynote Panelist: “Governance, the Economy and Social Suffering”, Pathways to Prosperity: Northern Governance and Economy Conference, October 10-12 2012, Yellowknife, NT.

- October 2011. Invited Panelist: Devolution, Accommodation and Consultation, and Regulatory Processes in the North, Northern Aboriginal Business Association Annual Conference, Yellowknife NT. October 13-15, 2011.
- June 2011. Invited Panelist: Expert Views on AHDR II: Culture and Language. International Congress of the Arctic Social Sciences, University of Akureyri, Akureyri, Iceland.
- June 2011. “Dene Land Attachment”, International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences. University of Akureyri, Akureyri, Iceland.
- September 2010. “Indigenous Peoples’ Human Rights and Social Suffering”. Invited Lead Presenter, Trudeau Foundation Annual Policy Conference, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan September 2010.
- December 2009. “Self Government in the Arctic”, ArcticNet Annual Meeting, Victoria, BC, Canada.
- July 2009. “Self Government and Social Suffering”, 14th International Congress on Circumpolar Health, Yellowknife, NT, Canada.

Other Research Contributions

2014. **Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie**. “Traditional Knowledge, Co-Existence and Co-Resistance”, in *Decolonization Journal* Special Issue on Land Based Education, (Eds. Irlbacher-Fox, Wildcat and Coulthard).
2014. **Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie**. “Settler Responsibility for Relationship: What Idle No More Means to Me”, in The Kino-ndaniimi Collective (Eds.), *The Winter We Danced—Voices from the Past, The Future, and the Idle No More Movement*, Winnipeg: Arbeiter Ring Press.
2013. **Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie**. “Looks like the decisions have already been made: What to do with Resource Revenues in the NWT?”, *Northern Public Affairs Magazine Blog*, November 2013.
2013. **Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie**. “Downtown Yellowknife Needs Compassion, Not ‘Cleaning Up’”, In *Edge Magazine*, Oct/Nov 2013.
2013. **Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie** and Hayden King, *Northern Public Affairs: Special Issue on the Northern Governance and Economy Conference*. February 2013.
2013. **Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie**. “Why Devolution is Harshing Some Peoples’ Mellow”, *Edge Magazine*, Summer 2013, Yellowknife, NT.
2013. **Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie** “The Dark Side of Devolution”, *Up Here Business*, January, 2013, Yellowknife, NT.
- 2012 **Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie** “Settler Responsibility for Relationship: What Idle No More Means to Me”, *Decolonization Journal* (online academic journal), December 2012.
- 2012 **Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie** Social Housing in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region. Inuvik: Inuvialuit Regional Corporation.
- 2009 Fondahl, Gail and **Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie**, *Indigenous Governance in the Arctic*. New York: Arctic Governance Project. <http://www.arcticgovernance.org/indigenous-governance-in-the-arctic.4667323-142902.html>
2010. **Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie**. Review of Laurance J. Kirmayer, and Gail Guthrie Valaskaskis (Eds.), *Healing Traditions: The Mental Health of Aboriginal Peoples in Canada*. Vancouver: UBC Press, 2008. *Indigenous Peoples Issues & Resources*. Boulder, Colorado. URL:http://indigenouspeoplesissues.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=4044(February 22, 2010).
2010. **Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie**. Review of Zellen, Barry D., *Arctic Boom, Arctic Doom: The Geopolitics of Climate Change in the Arctic*. New York: Praeger Publishing, 2009. In *Arctic* (Vol 63, No.2), 241-243
2010. **Irlbacher-Fox, Stephanie**. Review of Aly-Kassam, Karim. *Biocultural Diversity and Indigenous Ways of Knowing: Human Ecology in the Arctic*. Calgary: University of Calgary Press, 2009. In *The Northern Review*, Spring 2010, Whitehorse: Yukon College.
2010. Southcott, Chris and **Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox**. *Changing Northern Economies*. Edmonton: Northern Development Ministers Forum Secretariat.

3. MOST SIGNIFICANT RESEARCH CONTRIBUTIONS

R* *Finding Dahshaa* (UBC Press, 2009) is my most significant research contribution to date. It was nominated for the Donald Smiley Prize (Canadian Political Science Association) and the Aboriginal Book Prize (Canadian History Association). It has been adopted as a core course text in both undergraduate and graduate programs such as the Indigenous Governance Program at the University of Victoria, Carleton University School of Public Policy and Administration, University of Winnipeg Aboriginal Governments Program, Cambridge University's anthropology graduate course, and many others. It has received favourable reviews in journals such as the *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, the *American Indian Quarterly*, *Arctic*, and others. Its success and relevance is due in part to its interdisciplinary approach and theoretical structure that engages with theories drawn from anthropology, political theory, political philosophy, and sociology.

The *Northern Governance and the Economy Special Issue of Northern Public Affairs Magazine* is also significant, as its reach targeted policy makers and a broad based Northern audience of Indigenous governance, land claim practitioners, and federal and territorial government officials. It had a reach of over 1000 subscribers and purchasers and is still in demand. It has been used as a reference in a number of policy-related documents and discussion such as in recent discussions on the establishment of a Heritage Fund in the Northwest Territories.

My December 2013 contribution to *Decolonization Journal*, "**Settler Responsibility for Relationship**", was among the open access online journal's most downloaded and viewed articles in 2013 and 2014. It was also reproduced in the collection on Idle No More called *The Winter We Danced*, which has now become a standard text in many Indigenous Studies core courses throughout Canada and a reference work on this most recent pan-Indigenous wave of activism in Canada.

During September 2014 I had the honor of experiencing a career highlight: giving a TEDx talk entitled "**Traditional Knowledge, Co-existence and Co-resistance**" at the Ila Kati: Traditional Knowledge conference sponsored by the Tlicho Government, held in Yellowknife. A video of the presentation is included in the TEDx oeuvre online, and a written version has been published in a Special Issue of *Decolonization Journal* focusing on land-based education, of which I was a co-editor. This publication was a product of the Dechinta Partnership Development Grant for which I was Principal Investigator and Glen Coulthard is co-investigator. This article and TEDx talk expands on themes and theoretical insights in my shorter piece which appeared in *The Winter We Danced* and makes a contribution to the field of settler colonial studies. The *Decolonization Journal* Special Issues also garnered a 2014 Best Article award for Leanne Betasamosake Simpson's article from the Native and Indigenous Studies Association, an honour that testifies to the relevance and timeliness of the Special Issue's focus for Indigenous Studies in North America.

Finally, I was gratified to see that my trenchant critique of Jeremy Waldron's highly problematic yet influential article "Superseding Historic Injustice" was included in an edited volume by Sandra Tomsons and Lorraine Meyers published by Oxford University Press (2014) under the title "**Justifying Dispossession of Indigenous Peoples: Discursive Uses of Temporal Characterizations of Injustice**", which is already receiving wide attention in the field of political philosophy and Indigenous studies.

4. CAREER INTERRUPTIONS AND SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

5. CONTRIBUTIONS TO TRAINING

Since graduating with my PhD I have not held a full time position at a university, as I live in Yellowknife where there is no university. After graduating from Cambridge University with a PhD, I

RESEARCH CONTRIBUTIONS

made a conscious decision to be an independent academic, in order that I could continue living in the NWT, close to the Indigenous peoples with whose communities I conduct my research. Universities, including Carleton, have facilitated the success I have enjoyed as an independent scholar by providing me with Adjunct Professor status. I have no interest or intention of seeking academic employment with Carleton or any other university, since that would limit my ability to continue working as a consultant and to live in the NWT. Since 2006 I have taught two university-accredited courses each year at Aurora College in Yellowknife, with enrolment averaging about 20 students per class.

As Principal Investigator on a Partnership Development Grant, my five graduate students over four years received guidance and support working at Dechinta, the North's first land-based university, and also produced literature reviews, conference presentations, and edited peer review publication submissions. As Principal Investigator on an Insight Development Grant, four MA students worked with me on developing literature reviews and conceptualizing their research. I am regularly called upon to advise and mentor students at events, most recently as a mentor at the Traditional Knowledge Conference (September 2014) sponsored by the Tlicho Government in Yellowknife, and have been a mentor to two Jane Glassco Fellows sponsored by the Walter and Duncan Gordon Foundation. I have also advised a master's student from the University of Akureyri doing his master's degree in polar law. Being resident in Yellowknife, I am often called on by colleagues to assist their students in the field who are working in Yellowknife or NWT communities; generally there are three to four students each year with whom I meet regularly during their fieldwork in Yellowknife.

In addition to this,



RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

BIOGRAPHY

Raised in Inuvik in the Northwest Territories (NWT), I studied at the University of Alberta where I earned a bachelor's and master's degree in Political Science. I then spent four years working for the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation and Gwich'in Tribal Council in Inuvik on their joint self-government negotiations process. In 2000, I received a full scholarship to attend Cambridge University, where I received an interdisciplinary degree in Polar Studies, supervised by Dr. Barbara Bodenorn in the Anthropology Faculty. A few months prior to completing my PhD in 2005, I had my first son, followed by another son in 2007. Having children was the basis for my deciding to become a consultant, in order to pace my work in accordance with the needs of my family. Leaving the North was out of the question. The NWT is my home and where I want to stay. Since 2000, I have worked as a consultant for Indigenous governments in the NWT, mainly on self-government negotiations and related political development processes, such as NWT Devolution negotiations (transfer of lands and resource control from Canada to the NWT). At the same time, I undertook unpaid research and publications in partnership with NWT-based Indigenous governments and organizations, detailed below. There being no university in the NWT, my academic pursuits were facilitated by academic affiliations from the University of Alberta Canadian Circumpolar Institute and Faculty of Native Studies (Adjunct Professor, 2008-Present); University of Toronto Dalla Lana School of Public Health (Non-Status Assistant Professor 2009-2012); University of Toronto Department of Political Science (Non-Status Assistant Professor 2010-2012); and Carleton University School of Public Policy and Administration (Adjunct Research Professor 2014-Present).

LEADING ACADEMIC RESEARCH PROJECTS

Since 2005, I have held two individual research grants (Aboriginal Development, Insight Development Grant), five conference grants (Northern Conferences (2), Connections (1), CIHR (2)), and was Principal Investigator on a SSHRC Partnership Development Grant (2010-2014).

The Aboriginal Development Grant I received in 2008 was focused on undertaking moose hide tanning camps with Indigenous women, providing essential insight into cultural principles of cooperation and governance with respect to Dene and Inuvialuit women. I was the lead organizer and administrator for [REDACTED], undertaking planning and community-based logistics for the land-based camp. Subsequently, an Insight Development Grant in 2013 allowed me to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] During 2009 and 2012 respectively, I was Principal Investigator and Organizer of two conferences, each held in Yellowknife, that had major sponsorship by SSHRC. For these events, SSHRC sponsored about 1/3 of the funding; I then raised the rest of the funding for these events, each with total project budgets over \$200,000. Following the first conference in 2009, which was entitled *Northern Governance Policy Research Conference*, I co-authored a journal article with Dr. Ginger Gibson making recommendations to government. This was published in the peer-reviewed journal *Piimatisiwin* (Vol.8, No.1), as were other papers given at the 2009 event. This experience developed my skills in conference planning, organizing, and fundraising. It also required working collaboratively with Indigenous governments and community-based organizations, recruiting speakers and panels, encouraging contributions to the conference focus and sessions, and integrating Indigenous traditions and protocols into the content.

The second conference in 2012 was entitled the *Northern Governance and Economy Conference*. I co-edited a special issue of *Northern Public Affairs* (2013) with Anishnaabe scholar Hayden King (also a co-applicant on this Partnership project), which was devoted to the event's outcomes, including peer-reviewed articles focusing on various issues raised over the course of the three-day event. The productive impact from the conference included the formation of Indigenous-academic research partnerships. The experience further developed my fundraising skills and required creating partnerships and collaborations among funders and participants at the highest levels of government and industry.

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

During December 2015, the Land Claim Agreement Coalition (LCAC) held a conference entitled Making Treaties Work, which focused on identifying land claim implementation research priority areas and potential partnerships. This was supported in part by the SSHRC Connections grant I received, in my capacity as Adjunct Professor with the University of Alberta's Faculty of Native Studies. Supported by the LCAC secretariat and its member organizations, my role in this conference centered on developing the intellectual focus for the conference and ensuring desired outcomes. My participation in that conference as an organizer and speaker led to my being asked to continue leading LCAC efforts on implementation research. The outcome of that conference is this partnership grant application, which my LCAC colleagues and grant partners have entrusted me to submit as nominated Project Director.

Between 2010 and 2014, I was Principal Investigator on a partnership development grant (PDG) in association with Dechinta Land Based University. Bringing together academics from across Canada with local Northern organizations drew on my organizational and leadership skills and was an opportunity to manage a leadership-level group as well as staff located inside and outside of Yellowknife. The PDG involved training four graduate students and keeping partners engaged and ensuring their contributions had meaningful impact. Our research team successfully co-edited a peer reviewed special issue of *Decolonization Journal* (2014), focusing on land-based education in collaboration with Indigenous colleagues Matt Wildcat, Mande McDonald, and Dr. Glen Coulthard. Two of these co-editors were students who also benefited significantly from work experience and personal development opportunities associated with the work of the grant. Dechinta greatly benefited from the assistance of our team in developing and piloting curriculum, governance policies, and program evaluation.

These experiences developed my management and leadership abilities, fundraising capabilities, and ability to build unique collaborative relationships among diverse stakeholders in both academic and community contexts. These capabilities are grounded by my unique combination of skills and the diverse networks developed over twenty years working as both a land claims practitioner and scholar: while a respected scholar in the field of Indigenous studies, I have focused my professional career working with communities across the NWT, building trust and credibility over the last two decades that has enabled me to secure broad based support among both academics and Indigenous peoples' representative organizations to make an application for this partnership grant. I believe their trust rests on my experience and track record for effective management of research grants as evidenced by the performance of activities and publication results under previous grants. This trust also derives from my approach to research, centering and promoting Indigenous individuals and perspectives in the work of grants and publications. For example, under the PDG grant, three of the four graduate students were Indigenous; I worked closely with Indigenous scholar Glen Coulthard, who undertook PI duties on the grant for one year; and the 2009 and 2012 conference organizing committees included Indigenous individuals and representatives of Indigenous governments (Dene Nation, Inuvialuit) and featured Indigenous speakers and research projects. After both the 2012 conference and the PDG grant, publications were co-produced with Indigenous scholars. It should be noted that as PI on SSHRC grants, I am unable to pay myself to undertake work required by the projects. Thus all of my work related to SSHRC grants received has been unpaid, unless I was able to raise additional funds from other sources (for example, for conferences), allowing for compensation of my time.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO KNOWLEDGE

Since receiving my PhD in 2005, I authored *Finding Dahshaa* (2009), now used as a standard text in Indigenous Studies, Political Science, Anthropology and Public Policy departments across Canada and beyond. The book was nominated in 2010 for prizes by both the Canadian Political Science Association and Canadian History Association, a testament to its broad, interdisciplinary appeal. Since then, while continuing to work outside of academia full time (with the exception of slowdowns for childbirth and child-rearing), I have co-edited two combination general audience and peer-reviewed journal special issues (*Decolonization Journal* 2014; *Northern Public Affairs* 2013), authored and co-authored several peer-reviewed book chapters (Irlbacher 2010; 2012; 2013a,b; 2016), have had a publication re-printed in

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

an edited volume (*The Winter We Danced*, 2015), and have given invited keynote and plenary panel presentations at national and international conferences (Trudeau Foundation Annual conference, Arctic Council, Walking With Our Sisters, TEDx, UBC Liu Centre, U of T Munk Centre). I provide regular commentary and analysis for Northern and national media including internet-based publications, television, and radio programs. I am regularly asked to review book manuscripts and research grant applications from organizations including SSHRC, Leverhulme Trust (England), and University of Arizona Press, and I have published book reviews in a variety of publications. Furthermore, I serve as a member of the Board of Directors of the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies.

HR MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL WORK EXPERIENCE

Over the past 20 years I have developed strong, stable relationships with clients across the North and nationally. Between 2003 and 2014 I was a key member of the team that negotiated the Deline Self Government Agreement. During that time I undertook other assignments working for NWT Indigenous governments on land claim and self-government negotiations files. Until September 1, 2016, I was Implementation Director for the Deline First Nation and Land Corporation, overseeing the technical team establishing the treaty-based Deline Got'ine Government, which will see the dissolution of the First Nation, municipality, and land claim-based land corporation, all of whose responsibilities, authorities, and business interests were transferred, along with new self-government powers, to the Deline Got'ine Government. This task involved complete management, administrative, and financial authority over the project; overseeing a team of twenty technical consultants and staff; and liaising with community managers, community leadership, and senior government officials to work to undertake financial, legal, and transitional activities enabling the new government's creation without interruption to programs and services. The work ranged from creating a master plan for transition activities; negotiating tax sharing with Canada; overseeing the development of the new government's suite of legislation passed on effective date; developing comprehensive human resource, financial, administrative and operational policies; procedures, forms, and associated HR structures; and various other planning elements, in addition to managing the team and fulfilling administrative and funding reporting for this work. In addition to continuing in a transitional role as Implementation Director with the new Deline Got'ine Government, I continue to work as a Governance Advisor to other NWT Indigenous self-government negotiating teams providing strategic and negotiating advice.

Currently I lead a team designing and implementing the NWT's CIHR-funded Strategic Patient Oriented Research Unit, called Hotii T'seeda, a Tlicho Dene phrase meaning "working together for good health." Approached by a steering committee consisting of the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, Tlicho Government, and Government of the Northwest Territories Department of Health and Social Services, I oversaw a process involving extensive collaboration between research organizations and Indigenous governments in the NWT to author a Unit business plan which was awarded \$8M over 5 years by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research. The Unit focuses on facilitating Indigenous health research methods and capacity building. As Scientific Director of the Unit, I manage an implementation team of five staff who are developing the Unit's establishment plan and associated operational and governance policies. During the initial five year project phase, as Scientific Director I will be responsible for overseeing research priorities and developing relationships and administrative agreements to position the Unit staff to contribute to and build the capacity of NWT Indigenous organizations in health research and research generally. I also look forward to phasing myself out of that project to enable the appointment of an Indigenous Scientific Director.

LEADERSHIP APPROACH

Leading a collaborative grant on treaty implementation brings together and further develops my previous research on Indigenous governance through institutional, cultural, and operational lenses. My approach to research is decolonizing, reconciliatory, self-critical, and aware. My non-academic work reflects decades of experience working with Indigenous organizations in progressively senior assignments. My

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

experience has been enhanced by professional training including Finance for Non-Financial Managers, Facilitation Skills, Staff Management, Project Management, Negotiation Techniques, Executive Communication, and Executive Coaching. I have a well-developed knowledge of Tri-Council and OCAP ethical principles essential for respectful research. Working as a governance advisor and researcher over 20 years with twelve different NWT communities and regional Indigenous organizations on land claim and self-government negotiations and implementation has positioned me to continue developing relationships with and among Indigenous communities and organizations. I bring a commitment to ensuring high-quality collaborative research in a context respecting and promoting Indigenous protocol, ways of knowing, and participation. In academia, I have a proven track record of ensuring high quality, collaborative, and progressive research and research approaches; delivering high quality results; and attracting distinguished scholars and established Indigenous partners to participate in research funding applications. This track record has been recognized by Carleton University appointing me an Adjunct Research Professor.

That all of my clients have been fostered over years of repeat requests for my services speaks to my ability to maintain stable and productive relations within contexts that are both unstable and sometimes prone to conflict. My two decades of experience in this environment, where I have taken on roles of progressively greater responsibility, is a testament to my ability to successfully guide a partnership grant that spans a variety of players and is national in scope. Leading this grant will require both management and leadership abilities. In support of my leadership, Carleton will be providing a substantial contribution towards the costs of a very competent grant administrator with expertise in the administrative and financial management of large grants. I am confident in my ability to lead, oversee, and negotiate the management of a \$2.5M grant within a governance structure and a multi-stakeholder environment over six years. The task brings together the level of responsibility in my non-academic work, with the need to lead a collaborative approach to setting the intellectual direction for a large multi-year research project. My hopes for the partnership, and the challenge to all of us involved, is that it be structured and fostered in a way that it will grow, develop, and hopefully be a model for future proposals contemplating partnerships between academia and Indigenous peoples. A significant part of the work of leading this grant will be to listen to and incorporate views and approaches of Indigenous partners and practitioners and actively create space for Indigenous intellectual leadership. The importance of this leadership approach derives from my experience of the work I do every day, and I intend to bring it to the way I direct this project. The project team is fully capable of meeting this challenge and bringing their enormous talents to bear on achieving project goals. While my geographic focus has been the NWT, the team expands our network across the entire modern treaty geographic reach: Nunavut, Nunavik, British Columbia, Northern Ontario, and Nunatsiavut. As Project Director I will foster collaboration to bring out the team's strengths in ways that lead to productive discussions and discoveries that we can use to move forward in achieving our shared goals, producing our targeted results, and fostering positive outcomes for all partners in this effort.

I currently live in Yellowknife. After graduating from Cambridge University with a PhD, I made a conscious decision to be an independent academic, in order that I could continue living in the NWT, close to the Indigenous peoples with whose communities I do research. Universities, including Carleton, have facilitated the success I have enjoyed as an independent scholar by providing me with Adjunct Professor status. I have no interest or intention of seeking academic employment with Carleton or any other university, since that would limit my ability to continue working and living in the NWT. Carleton has been exceptionally supportive of this partnership grant application and of my leadership as Project Director. Without providing scholars such as myself—who choose to work outside of academia proper to innovate and develop community-centered and embedded roles in the North—Northern research capacity would lag far behind the demand that exists for talent to remain in the North. I look forward to continuing my association with Carleton University as an Adjunct Professor and have no wish to change the present arrangement.