

DAVIS INLET COMMUNITY RELOCATION PROJECT
SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION PLAN

Submitted By

Mushuau Innu Band Council

and

Mushuau Innu Renewal Committee

To

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

4 December 1995

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Mushuau Innu were relocated in 1967 from a site on the mainland of Labrador, known as Old Davis Inlet, to the present village of Utshimassits, which is situated on Iluikoyak Island (55° 53'N and 60° 55'W). The reasons why the site of Utshimassits was selected are not clear; similarly, the reasons for the relocation are not known with certainty. The Mushuau Innu believe that, to all intents and purposes, they were induced to move by the Roman Catholic Church and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, for its part, has asserted that the Mushuau Innu were fully consulted and that they consented to the relocation. Many of the Mushuau Innu believed at the time that their relocation to Utshimassits was a precursor to their eventual move to Sheshatshit. The circumstances surrounding the move of the Mushuau Innu to Utshimassits may never be known with certainty. Suffice it to say, however, that the 1960s were a period when the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador was making a conscious effort to close many isolated villages and to relocate their populations closer to urban centres. Across Canada, it was also a period when the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development was trying to entice isolated aboriginal communities to more accessible, more easily administered locations. It would appear, therefore, that the interpretation of the events of 1967 held by the Mushuau Innu is at face value very plausible and is consistent with what was happening elsewhere in Canada and Newfoundland at about the same time.

The reasons for the relocation of the Mushuau Innu to Utshimassits are relevant to the purposes of the present report to the extent that the relocation of 1967 undoubtedly contributed to the, albeit declining, sense of powerlessness and dependency demonstrated and expressed by the Mushuau Innu today, which has been and continues to be the major impediment to their social reconstruction.

From the outset, Utshimassits proved to be totally unsuitable as the site for a permanent community of several hundred persons. Most important, its residents are isolated from the mainland for between four and five months each year, during freeze-up and break-up, during which time they are unable to pursue harvesting activities essential to their physical and cultural survival, except for the very rare and unpredictable years when caribou occur on Iluikoyak Island or on the adjacent sea ice in Winter. The site of Utshimassits also proved incapable of providing an adequate water supply, and most of the Mushuau Innu continue to rely on a single

1. to look at what had happened to the Mushuan Inn over the last 30 years in order to understand better the high frequency of tragedies, including the deaths of 47 Mushuan Inn from alcohol-related causes between 1973 and 1992;
 2. to encourage the Mushuan Inn to talk about their experience in order to help them understand what had happened;
 3. to examine the impacts of outside agencies and institutions on the Inn;
 4. to evaluate alcohol problems at Ushimassits, so as to elucidate why Mushuan Inn drink, the problems that their drinking causes, and the efforts being made to address those problems;
 5. to provide a forum in which, by talking about their problems, the Inn could enter upon an individual and collective healing process;
 6. to identify actions that the Inn could take to address problems and to put an end to tragedies, including the formulation of recommendations for changes from governments and their agencies;
- The efforts of the Mushuan Inn to draw attention to their plight went largely unheeded between 1967 and 1992. In February, 1992, a chain of tragic events began that finally permitted the Mushuan Inn to draw the attention of the media and thus the governments to their plight. Six children died in a house fire, and their deaths were in addition to those of 47 Mushuan Inn from alcohol-related causes since 1973. In March, 1992, the Inn Nation and the Mushuan Inn Band Council decided to hold a "People's Inquiry", to gather information on recent events. The Inquiry was given the name *Gathering Voices: Finding the Strength to Help Our Children* (3). Its purposes were as follows:
- rap that is located almost one kilometre from the most distant houses. Finally, the geology of the site does not permit the construction of a sewage system, and the honeybag system, with all its health and aesthetic disadvantages, is still widely employed today. Finally, the site of Ushimassits offers few possibilities in terms of non-traditional economic development, especially for the younger and more educated Inn.

7. to gather information to plan the relocation of Utshimassits.

The Inquiry resulted in a variety of recommendations, but the underlying feature of most of them was the recognition on the part of the Mushuau Innu that they needed to re-assume responsibility for themselves, both individually and collectively, and for the future as much as the present. Some of the ways identified for achieving independence included the following:

- to take responsibility for their own actions;
- to do things for themselves rather than sitting and waiting for White people to make decisions or to do things for them;
- to put in place training programmes in all the skills needed to operate and maintain the community;
- to ensure that they were fully consulted by all agencies having responsibility for the village;
- to exercise control over who would work in Utshimassits, including involvement in the selection of the employees of government agencies;
- to put in place information programmes for outsiders coming to work at Utshimassits;
- to establish a permanent police force;
- to have 24-hour service at the clinic;
- finding alternatives to removing problem children and sick persons from the community;
- providing full counselling services for Mushuau Innu of all ages and both sexes;
- to offer increased support in the areas of alcohol- and solvent-abuse;

- to build a group home in the community for children with solvent-abuse problems;
- the expanded use of innu eimun in the school;
- increased funding for the school and other services;
- the development of pedagogical materials in innu eimun and on themes of interest and relevance to the Mushnuau Innun;
- the return to traditional spiritual practices;
- a priest who could speak innu eimun;
- training Mushnuau Innun as lay preachers;
- improved equipment at the clinic, especially for emergencies;
- more information for the Mushnuau Innun about the medication that they were prescribed;
- a midwife, so that Mushnuau Innun women would no longer have to leave the community to have their babies;
- increased use of traditional medicines;
- 24-hour radio contact between hunting camps and the clinic;
- enabling the community to make its own policies and laws and the associated penalties;
- greater freedom with respect to hunting, fishing, and trapping;
- information programmes about non-Innu laws;

- the privatization of the community store, possibly as a cooperative;
- recognition by the governments that the Innu are the owners of the land;
- protection of the land from destruction by future developments;
- an end to low-level military flying;
- greater cooperation with the Innu of Sheshatshit and with other First Nations.

A major theme that emerged from the Inquiry was the importance of a rapid relocation of Utshimassits to a site to be chosen by the Mushuau Innu. Indeed, relocation was identified as the first priority. The Innu stressed that it must be under their control, not that of the governments or the Catholic Church.

With funding from the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, a second inquiry, called *Gathering Voices: Discovering our Past, Present and Future (2)*, was conducted in 1993. Its focus was on the differences between the lives of the Innu in their communities and in the country. That orientation was designed to assist the Innu in deciding whether most of their funding and services should continue to go towards making life in the community better, or whether more efforts should be made to assist the Innu to go to the country. (The term "country" refers to areas away from communities, where the Innu live in tents and practise their traditional economic and cultural activities.)

More specifically, its purposes were as follows:

1. to review the history of the Innu before and since settlement, including documenting violations of Innu rights, to help the Innu to understand the root causes of the problems that they face today;
2. for Utshimassits, to build on the stories and voices gathered in the 1992 Inquiry (3), as well as to add to the recommendations and strategies formulated in 1992 to assist the Mushuau Innu in regaining control over their lives;

3. to understand better the problems associated with the division of life between the community and the country, so as to assist in understanding how Innu culture is being lost, and how the tensions and problems experienced in the community are making their way into the country;
 4. to evaluate the problems and benefits of the Oupost Programme and to identify solutions to the problems;
 5. to identify solutions to the problems observed in the community;
 6. to encourage Innu to be honest with each other about what has happened and is happening, and to be a part of the healing process;
 7. to preserve, promote, and revive the traditional culture, values, and spirituality of the Innu;
 8. to help the governments and other institutions and individuals from outside Ushimassit to understand better the Innu and the problems that they face.
- More specifically, the questions asked in Ushimassit were the following:
1. what were the good and the bad things about the Innu way of life before the relocation to Ushimassit?
 2. what are the good and the bad things about life in the country today, and what do the Innu need to do to solve the problems about life in the country?
 3. what are the benefits and disadvantages of the Oupost Programme operated by the Mushuan Innu Band Council, and how can any problems associated with it be solved?
 4. what prevents the Mushuan Innu from going to the country today, and what could be done to encourage them to go there?

5. can the Innu survive if they lose their traditions, and what is needed to preserve or revive their culture and spirituality?
6. what needs to be done to make sure that the culture of the Mushuau Innu will be alive and healthy when Utshimassits is relocated?
7. what do the Innu need to do to become united and to speak with a single voice?
8. where are the Innu as a people headed in the next 20 years?

As in the case of the earlier Inquiry, the extent to which the Mushuau Innu counted on relocation was striking:

Relocation is a key to the survival and future of Utshimassiu Innu. We want to have a new community. We need better housing and good water and sewage facilities - good living conditions. With water and toilets, our community won't be as dirty. We won't have to drink contaminated water and get sick from it. We won't be as poor. People's houses won't be too small for their families and their kids won't have to sleep in the kitchen, like we see in some houses today. Our homes won't be over-crowded and our kids will have their own rooms. We will have furniture in our houses. We should try to keep our new community clean.

As a result of the two Inquiries, the Innu prepared and submitted to federal and provincial representatives on 23 February, 1993, a plan entitled *Hearing the Voices: Government Role in Innu Renewal*. That document, also known as the *Seven-Point Plan*, constituted a holistic blueprint for the renewal of Utshimassits as a Mushuau Innu community. The seven elements of the holistic solution identified by the Mushuau Innu were:

- the relocation of the Mushuau Innu to a site of their choice;
- the establishment of a family and cultural renewal centre;
- the creation of a community resource team to deal with alcohol- and substance-

A referendum, organized by the Mushnuau Innu Band Council, was held on 8 June, 1993, to determine the preferred site for the relocation. 165 Mushnuau Innu, aged 18 years and over, voted in favour of Natuashish, located on the mainland some 12 kilometres west of Davis Inlet,

in Ushimassits on 11 June, 1993. changed its name to the Mushnuau Innu Renewal Committee ("MIRC"). It held its first meeting as the Mushnuau Innu Relocation and Emergency Services Committee ("MIRESC"), but it soon questions relating to the other aspects of the healing process. The committee was initially known community, and thirdly, to act as a clearing house in the community for information and and to provide Innu with some of the skills and experience that they would need to build the designed to improve the quality of life at Ushimassits until the new community could be built, to oversee the planning of the relocation, the carrying out of certain physical improvements thereafter, the Innu Nation and the Mushnuau Innu Band Council decided to create a committee Negotiations towards a Memorandum of Understanding on the preceding items began. Shortly

on benefits, services, and programmes. Resource Team Committee, the Relocation Committee, and the Interim Arrangements Committee would be advisable to set up five committees to deal with the Seven-Point Plan. They were to On 23 February, 1993, representatives of the Innu and the Federal Government agreed that it be the Interim Emergency Services Committee, the Renewal Centre Committee, the Community

responsible for negotiations with the Innu. Clark, and Lucien Bouchard, followed by the naming of Minister Joe Clark as a two-day meeting with Premier Wells and with Ministers Tom Siddon, Joe

funding for a community resource team to address social and other problems;

Constitution Act; Innu, including the fiduciary obligations that flow from Section 91 (24) of the Canada's acknowledgement that it has full constitutional responsibility for the

the recognition of Innu jurisdiction over their own lands and resources;

abuse;

three voted for Goose Bay, two voted for Labrador City, and one favoured Sheshatshit. Seven Mushuau Innu voted to stay in Utshimassits.

The MIRC's first priority was to activate the programme of emergency measures that had been funded by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Human Resources Canada. In 1993 and 1994, the Committee built 11 new houses, which were designed so as to be transportable to Natuashish, although they would not necessarily be used as houses there. It also made extensive renovations to virtually every house in Utshimassits, built a 1 700-square-foot youth centre, installed a miniaturized water delivery and sewage haul operation for Elders houses, renovated the Band Council office, purchased basic heavy equipment to improve the operation and maintenance of the village, established a radio station, and carried out numerous other improvements.

As early as the Summer of 1993, the Committee obtained the cooperation of the Canadian Hydrographic Service to conduct a hydrographic survey of the marine approaches to the Natuashish area. That survey revealed that access by the boats of Marine Atlantic should not be problematic, although it was not sufficiently refined to identify a precise site for the wharf at the new community.

Negotiations towards a Memorandum of Understanding respecting the implementation of the Seven-Point Plan continued sporadically throughout 1993, although the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador withdrew from them for reasons unrelated to the relocation. On 25 February, 1994, the Minister of Indian Affairs wrote to the Mushuau Innu Band Council, among others, proposing a Statement of Political Commitments.

Among other things, the Statement of Political Commitments contained an explicit recognition that the Government of Canada agreed that alleviating the adverse conditions at Utshimassits required that the Mushuau Innu relocate from their present relocation. Canada also committed itself to *... support relocation of the Mushuau Innu to Little Sango Pond... subject to Proof through the conduct of technical studies that the relocation site is capable of providing sufficient fresh water and other essential amenities to the community into the future; Construction and the site development to appropriate federal and provincial government standards and reasonable costs which are acceptable to Canada.*

The present report is, therefore, submitted in response to the above-cited provision of the

plan" at the earliest possible opportunity. Affairs and Northern Development. He undertook to submit the requested "social reconstruction Renewal Committee, met Ms Leslie Anderson and other officials of the Department of Indian (Nanushish). On 1 November, 1995, Dr Paul F. Wilkinson, Project Manager, Mushnuan Innu to the need to develop a plan that shows how healing will continue at the Little Sango site Leslie Anderson, Director, Major Projects/Key Issues (Appendix II). The former letter pointed 1995, from Mr Jack Stagg, Assistant Deputy Minister, Policy and Strategic Direction, and Ms studies, the results of which were communicated to Chief Katie Rich in letters dated 30 October, The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development undertook an analysis of the

of the Innu to Nanushish. Tshakapesh to Minister Ron Irwin that Canada fulfil its commitment to support the relocation Development in early March, 1995, accompanied by a request from then Chief Simeon Appendix I. Those studies were submitted to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Council/Mushnuan Innu Renewal Committee conducted some 20 studies, which are listed in In response to the Statement of Political Commitments, the Mushnuan Innu Band

Adoption by the community of a long-term social and economic reconstruction plan to address the social pathologies and high unemployment levels in the community, following discussions with and agreement by Canada.

undertaken by the Innu. More specifically, the Statement of Political Commitments required contribute in an important way to the overall efforts of individual and collective healing arose from the holistic approach insisted upon by the Innu, was that the proposed relocation must One of the conditions imposed by Canada in the Statement of Political Commitments, which contribution agreements executed on 27 April, 1994.

commitments of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in a series of Council by letter of 15 April, 1994, and given expression with respect to most of the was accepted by the Mushnuan Innu Band Council, the Innu Nation, and the Sheshatshit Band After some discussion and changes to the initial draft, the Statement of Political Commitments

Statement of Political Commitments, Mr Jack Stagg's letter of 30 October, 1995, and Dr Paul F. Wilkinson's meeting of 1 November, 1995.

2.0 METHODS

It is a truism that a social reconstruction plan must, if it is to have a strong likelihood of succeeding, have the support of those for whose benefit it is conceived. By far the best way of ensuring that support is to have the intended beneficiaries formulate the plan themselves by means of popular consultation, assisted to the extent necessary by independent experts.

As described in Section 1.0, the Innu conducted two extensive consultations (2,3) in the early 1990s that were designed precisely to identify the sources of their social problems and to suggest practical and culturally appropriate solutions to them. Some 140 Innu of all ages and both sexes were interviewed in the course of the two Inquiries. There is no reason to believe that the nature or sources of the social problems of the Innu, nor the most appropriate solutions to them, have changed since the early 1990s, although considerable progress has been made in solving many of them (4). It would have been wasteful, therefore, to replicate the preceding consultations; indeed, it might have been counter-productive to do so, since it might have been interpreted as a deliberate attempt on the part of Canada to postpone significantly taking a decision about the relocation to Natuashish.

In the light of the foregoing, the present report is based largely on the views expressed by the Innu themselves (2,3), supplemented to a minor degree by information from the socio-economic development plan prepared pursuant to the Statement of Political Commitments (5) and a review of the healing efforts of the Mushuan Innu since 1992 (4). This report was reviewed and endorsed by representatives of the Innu Nation, the Innu Nation Health Commission, the Mushuan Innu Band Council and the Mushuan Innu Renewal Committee.

3.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Root Causes In his letter of 30 October, 1995, Mr Jack Stagg stressed the need to identify what he called "root causes". In a situation as complex and as long-neglected as that of the Mushuau Innu, the identification of causes becomes difficult, as does even drawing distinctions between causes and symptoms, since both change through time and vary from one individual to another. Alcohol-abuse, for example, may be a cause of sexual abuse in a parental generation, yet simultaneously be a consequence or symptom of sexual abuse in a filial generation.

The view of the Innu, expressed strongly, clearly and unanimously throughout the two Inquiries cited in Section 1.0 (2,3), is that the root cause of their social problems is their progressive and near-total disempowerment by White individuals and agencies, most notably the Roman Catholic church and the two levels of government. That disempowerment began in the early 19th Century, but it accelerated after the Innu were forced to the Labrador Coast by the absence of caribou in the interior, in or about 1916, and again with the decline of fur prices in the late 1940s, and above all with their relocation to Utshimassits in 1967. The forced relocation of the Mushuau Innu to Utshimassits, which has certainly contributed to the deterioration of their social fabric, is simultaneously a symptom of their disempowerment and a cause of numerous other problems.

The thrust of the present plan is to identify solutions rather than to debate the relative weight of numerous causes. We are assuming, therefore, that disempowerment is the single most important cause of the current social problems of the Innu, and we are proposing a plan that is designed to restore to them the power that they have lost.

3.2 Results Tables 1.0 to 7.0 list 128 manifestations of disempowerment and 131 initiatives that could be undertaken to remedy or eliminate them. The accompanying figures illustrate timetables for implementing the initiatives. Those timetables are designed to ensure that the problems are largely eliminated by the time that the relocation to Natuashish is completed, so that current problems are not simply transferred there. Nevertheless, measures are also proposed to ensure that there is no resurgence of problems at Natuashish, and certain measures quite simply require the relocation to Natuashish.

The majority of the healing measures were identified by the Innu themselves (see Section 1.0). While other are based on successful experiences in other aboriginal communities. Many of them have already been implemented at Utsimassits with considerable success (+), and there is no reason to believe that they will not continue to be successful. The importance of individual initiatives has been stressed.

Every effort was made to identify practical and relatively inexpensive healing measures. Indeed, many of them amount to little more than providing to the Mushuan Innu the types and quality of infrastructure, programmes, and services that most Indian communities across Canada have enjoyed for at least the last two decades! Table 8.0 shows that the only measure that will require significant supplementary funding will be the continuation of the Mobile Treatment Programme (2.1g), but its success to date has demonstrated that it provides a good return relative to its cost (1,4).

TABLE 1.0 CULTURE

<i>Cause/Symptom</i>	<i>Social Reconstruction Plan</i>
1.1 Decline of spoken and written language (3:21, 69)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1a Transfer of Curriculum Centre from Sheshatshit to Davis Inlet under discussion with Roman Catholic School Board 1.1b Creation of Nukum Mani Shan School Committee in October, 1995, with objective of attaining full control over education by time of relocation 1.1c Hiring by Nukum Mani Shan School, in September, 1995, of teacher to start innu eimun documentation centre 1.1d Land-claims agreement will presumably address language of instruction and other relevant measures relating to Innu control of culture and to earlier and stronger teaching of Innu culture and language, using Elders as teachers, as well as teaching of traditional skills 1.1e Women's Book Project, 1995 1.1f Translation of most MIRC/MIBC documents 1.1g Use of innu eimun on community radio/T.V. 1.1h Continue production of "Drum News" in innu eimun and English, 1995 1.1i Continue to hold Annual Gathering in country 1.1j Publication of Gathering Voices in innu eimun - Mamunitau Staiinuuanu 1.1k Individual effort
1.2 Decline in traditional skills (3: 125)	1.2a See 1.1d, 1.1i, 1.1k, 6.0 ²
1.3 Loss of legends (3: Chapter Four)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.3a 1995-1996 Youth Services Canada Project to collect legends/knowledge from Elders 1.3b Continue to provide regular opportunities to recount legends (e.g., community sweats, Mobile Treatment Programme) in country and community 1.3c See 1.1a, 1.1c, 1.1i, 1.1k
1.4 Loss of pride (3:141)	1.4a Addressed by all measures, especially those under 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 6.0

TABLE 1.0 CULTURE

<i>Cause/Symptom</i>	<i>Social Reconstruction Plan</i>
1.5 Repression/loss of rituals (e.g., sweat lodge, shaman/medicine man or woman, mukushan, drumming, shaking tent) (3:167), resulting in loss of spirituality (3:159, 167, Chapter Four)	1.5a See 1.1a, 1.1i, 1.1k, 1.3a, 1.3b 1.5b Appropriate traditional outdoor/indoor facilities at Natuashish ³ 1.5c Continuation of recently revived sweat lodges, drumming, dances, etc.
1.6 Inappropriate radio/T.V. programming (3:21)	1.5d Continuation of community music festival established in 1995 1.6a Continuation of 1995 training/programming for radio/T.V. 1.6b Improvement of T.V. infrastructure to diffuse more aboriginal programming and educational programmes relating to community's needs 1.6c Collection and diffusion by cultural centre at Natuashish of appropriate films and videos
1.7 Decline in sharing/cooperation (3:21, 31, 39, 41)	1.7a Amendment to rules of Outpost Programme 1.7b Integrate requirement to share/cooperate into rules of hunter support programme or equivalent under land-claims settlement 1.7c See 1.1i, 1.1k
1.8 Loss of respect for Elders (3: 125)	1.8a Continue recently revived appointment of Elders to key committees 1.8b Will be a side-effect of numerous other measures, including 1.1a, 1.1g, 1.1i, 1.1k, 1.3a, 1.3b, 1.5b
1.9 Culturally inappropriate education (3: Chapter Five)	1.9a See 3.0
1.10 Sense of loss of physical freedom (3:29, 31, 39)	1.10a Relocation to Natuashish 1.10b See 1.1i, 6.0 1.10c Increased income (see 7.0) will permit acquisition of hunting equipment and foster greater mobility 1.10d Strengthening of Outpost Programme and negotiation of hunter support programme or equivalent under land-claims settlement
1.11 Inappropriate form of local government (3:33, 51, 57)	1.11a See 1.8a, 1.1i 1.11b Band governance training initiated in 1995

December 1995

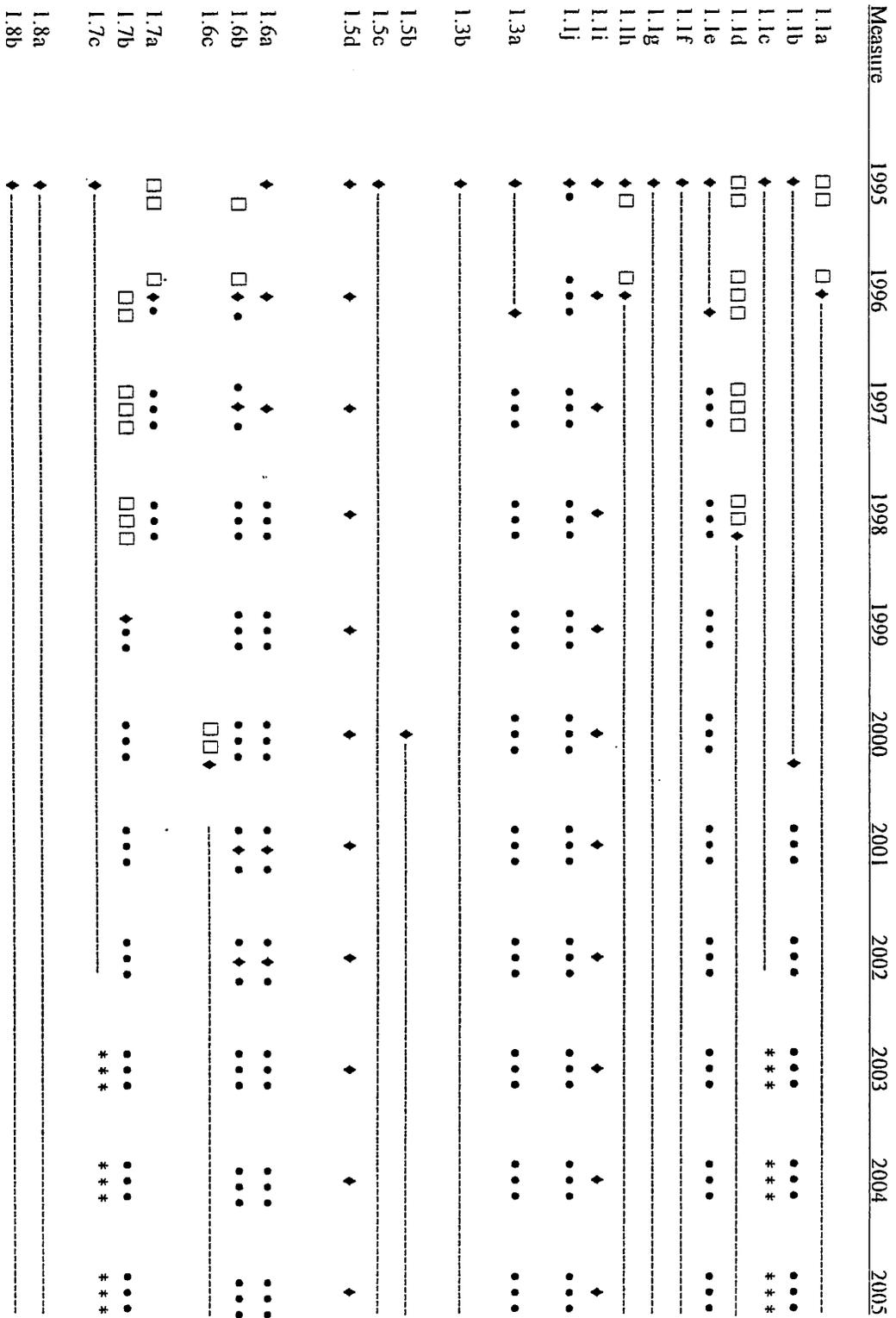
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Social Reconstruction Plan

TABLE 1. CULTURE

<i>Cause/Symptom</i>	<i>Social Reconstruction Plan</i>
1.12 Decline in leadership (3:33, 73)	1.11c Negotiate more appropriate form of government in land-claims and self-government negotiation
1.13 Seasonal isolation from hunting grounds (3:39)	1.12a See 1.1k, 1.8a, 1.11b 1.13a See 1.10a
1.14 Decline in knowledge/use of traditional medicines (3: Chapter Seven)	1.14a See 1.1i, 1.1k, 2.0, 3.0
1.15 Adoption of non-Innu cultural practices (e.g., sweetgrass, dream-catchers) (3:147, 169)	1.15a Consult Elders to ensure authenticity of cultural activities
1.16 Poor knowledge of past (3: 69)	1.16a Structure 1996 heritage survey at Natuashish as training programme 1.16b Construct cultural centre/archive at Natuashish and train Innu 1.16c Continue recent pattern of preserving/archiving vital documents 1.16d Collaborate with Naskapi Band of Quebec in publishing in innu eimun Photohistory Project (Innu Nation) 1.16e See 1.1a, 1.1c, 1.1d, 1.1e, 1.1k, 1.3a, 1.3b, 1.6c, 3.0
1.17 Decline in traditional games (3:71, 123, 133, 135)	1.17a Maintain practice of incorporating traditional games into festivals, parties, and at Annual Gathering 1.17b Start to teach/practice traditional games at Nukum Mani Shan School
1.18 Lack of recreational facilities/programmes	1.18a Construction of Youth Centre in 1994-95 1.18b Construction of basketball field and skating rink in 1995-96 1.18c Collection and distribution of sporting equipment in 1995 1.18d Hiring of Recreation Animator in 1995 1.18e Training programme for Recreation Animator in 1995-1996 1.18f Money-raising by Mushuau Innu Renewal Foundation 1.18g Construction of recreation complex at Natuashish

FIGURE 1.0 CULTURE



December 1995

FIGURE 1.0 CULTURE

Measure	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1.10a	□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□	□◆					
1.10c	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
1.10d	□□	□□□□	□□□□	□◆							
1.11b	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
1.11c	□□	□□□□	□□□□	□◆							
1.15a		◆									
1.16a		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
1.16b	□□	□□□□	□□□□	□◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
1.16c	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
1.16d	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
1.17a	◆										
1.17b	□□	◆									
1.18a	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
1.18b	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
1.18c	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
1.18d	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
1.18e	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
1.18f	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
1.18g	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆

Note: ◆ start or finish, or individual action or event of short duration
 • influence will persist
 -- period of maximum effort
 * period of declining need or effort
 □ preparation or negotiation

TABLE 2.0 HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

<i>Cause/Symptom</i>	<i>Social Reconstruction Plan</i>
2.1 Substance-abuse (2.3: passim)	
	2.1a Continuation of employment of Nechi-trained Innu counsellors
	2.1b Continued employment of Innu in Alcohol Programme
	2.1c Increased training/employment of Innu will foster decline in substance-abuse (see 3.0, 6.0, 7.0)
	2.1d Strengthening of economy ⁴ (see 6.0 and 7.0) will foster decline in substance-abuse
	2.1e Continue awareness programmes in Nukunn Mani Shan School and on community radio/T.V. for Innu of all ages, including children
	2.1f Increased residential space and indoor/outdoor recreation and other facilities/spaces at Natuashish will provide alternatives to substance-abuse and assist recovery
	2.1g Continue Mobile Treatment Programme and link it to community-based support workers
	2.1h Continue AA and Alateen meetings
	2.1i Continue/strengthen existing men's and women's support groups
	2.1j Establish treatment centre at Natuashish
	2.1k Ban alcohol at Natuashish
	2.1l Improved policing by Innu officers
	2.1m Maintain access to outside treatment programmes, at least pending 2.1j, but eliminate language barriers and provide linkage to community-based support workers
	2.1n Provide Nechi-trained Innu counsellors with further training in 1996 relating especially to solvent-abuse
	2.1o Sustain monthly visits by psychologist to support trainers and to treat patients
	2.1p Emphasis on peri-natal programmes
	2.1q See 1.1k
2.2 Poor physical health (3: 39,43)	
	2.2a See 1.1k, 2.1d, 2.1f, 6.0, 7.0
	2.2b Land-claims agreement should incorporate improvements in staff, facilities, and services at clinic and provide for increase Innu control

TABLE 2.0 HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

<i>Cause/Symptom</i>	<i>Social Reconstruction Plan</i>
2.2c	Innu take-over of Government Store in 1995 will improve range and quality of food products and will assist in controlling cost of essential foods
2.2d	Greater emphasis on information and prevention, as agreed with Labrador Health Services Board on 26/09/95
2.2e	Greater use of Community Health Representative and closer cooperation with clinic staff, as agreed with Labrador Health Services Board on 26/09/95
2.2f	Maintain and expand home support services to Elders established in 1995
2.2g	Greater emphasis on health education at Nukum Mani Shan School
2.2h	Emphasis on pre- and peri-natal programme
2.3a	See 1.1i, 1.1k, 1.3b, 1.5c 1.5d, 2.1a, 2.1b, 2.1c, 2.1d, 2.1e, 2.1f, 2.1g, 2.1h, 2.1i, 2.1j, 2.1k, 2.1m, 2.1n, 2.1o, 2.2b, 2.2d, 2.2e, 2.2f, 2.2g, 3.0, 6.0, 7.0
2.3	Poor mental health (2.3: passim)
2.4a	See 1.1e, 1.1k, 2.1a, 2.1b, 2.1c, 2.1d, 2.1e, 2.1f, 2.1g, 2.1h, 2.1i, 2.1j, 2.1k, 2.1m, 2.1n, 2.1o, 2.2b, 2.2d, 2.2e, 4.0, 6.0, 7.0
2.4	Sexual abuse (3: 143, 149, 151)
2.4b	Safe house/group home at Davis Inlet (under construction) and Natuashish
2.4c	Improved sex education at Nukum Mani Shan School
2.5	Spousal abuse (3: 143)
2.5a	See 1.1e, 1.1k, 2.1a, 2.1b, 2.1c, 2.1d, 2.1e, 2.1f, 2.1g, 2.1h, 2.1i, 2.1j, 2.1k, 2.1m, 2.1n, 2.1o, 2.2b, 2.2d, 2.2e, 2.2g, 2.4b, 4.0, 6.0, 7.0
2.6	Poor nutrition (3: 39, 47, 93)
2.6a	See 1.1k, 1.10c, 1.10d, 1.13a, 2.1d, 2.1g, 2.1h, 2.1i, 2.1j, 2.1k, 2.1m, 2.2c, 2.2d, 2.2e, 2.2f, 2.2g, 3.0, 6.0, 7.0
2.6b	Resume teaching home economics at Nukum Mani Shan School

TABLE 2.0 HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

<i>Cause/Symptom</i>	<i>Social Reconstruction Plan</i>
2.7 High rate of suicide (4: 34)	2.7a See 1.1e, 1.1k, 1.5b, 1.5c, 1.5d, 1.6a, 1.6b, 1.6c, 1.10c, 1.10d, 1.17a, 1.17b, 2.1a, 2.1b, 2.1c, 2.1d, 2.1e, 2.1f, 2.1g, 2.1h, 2.1i, 2.1j, 2.1k, 2.1l, 2.1m, 2.1n, 2.1o, 2.2b, 2.2d, 2.2e, 2.2g, 2.4b, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0
2.8 Child neglect (3: 19)	2.8a See 1.1e, 1.1k, 1.5b, 1.5c, 1.6a, 1.6b, 1.6c, 1.10c, 1.10d, 2.1a, 2.1b, 2.1c, 2.1d, 2.1e, 2.1f, 2.1g, 2.1h, 2.1i, 2.1j, 2.1k, 2.1l, 2.1m, 2.1n, 2.1o, 2.2b, 2.2d, 2.2e, 2.4b, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0
2.9 Poverty (3: 19)	2.9a See 3.0, 6.0, 7.0
2.10 Teenage pregnancy (3: 14)	2.10a See 1.1e, 1.1k, 1.5a, 1.6a, 1.6b, 1.6c, 1.10c, 2.1a, 2.1b, 2.1c, 2.1d, 2.1e, 2.1f, 2.1g, 2.1h, 2.1i, 2.1j, 2.1k, 2.1m, 2.1n, 2.1o, 2.2b, 2.2d, 2.2e, 2.4c, 3.0, 6.0, 7.0
2.11 Inadequate social services (3: Chapter Six)	2.11a Use land-claims negotiations to negotiate improved facilities, services, and personnel, based on a more detailed review of Innu needs and on experience in other aboriginal communities
2.12 Inexperienced non-Innu social workers (3: 89)	2.12a Involve Innu and, if appropriate, qualified advisors in selecting social workers 2.12b Institute a probationary period and Innu participation in evaluation of social workers
2.13 Non-Innu social workers too transient (3: 89)	2.13a See 2.12a 2.13b Initiate discussions with Social Services on incentives to retain professionals for longer periods
2.14 Lack of training for Innu social workers	2.14a Initiate training programmes for Innu social workers after detailed assessment of needs and evaluation of candidates
2.15 Decline in use/knowledge of traditional medicines (3: 93)	2.15a See 1.3a, 6.0;

TABLE 2.0 HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Cause/Symptom

Social Reconstruction Plan

2.15b On basis of a review of Innu knowledge and of experience in other aboriginal communities, use the land-claims negotiations to provide specifically for the integration of Innu medicine and healers into the functioning of the clinic at Natuashish. Particular emphasis should be given to the certification and employment of Innu midwives

2.16 Lack of translation at clinic (3: 99)

2.16a Train and employ Innu interpreters

2.16b Recruit Cree-speaking professionals

2.17 Clinic too small and poorly equipped (3: 95)

2.17a See 2.11a

2.18 Stress related to relocation

2.18a Stress-avoidance counselling before and after relocation

FIGURE 2.0 HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Measure	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
2.1a	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.1b	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.1c	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.1d	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.1e	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.1f	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.1g	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.1h	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.1i	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.1j	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.1k	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.1l	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.1m	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.1n	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.1o	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.1p	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.2b	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.2c	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.2d	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.2e	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.2f	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.2g	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.2h	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.4b	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.4c	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.6b	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.11a	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆

FIGURE 2.0 HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Measure	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
2.12a	◆										
2.12b	◆										
2.13b	□	□	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.14a		□	□	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.15b	□	□	□	□	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.16a	◆										
2.16b	◆					◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
2.18a	□	□	□	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆

Note: ◆ start or finish, or individual action or event of short duration
 • influence will persist
 -- period of maximum effort
 * period of declining need or effort
 □ preparation or negotiation

TABLE 3.0 EDUCATION/TRAINING

<i>Cause/Symptom</i>	<i>Social Reconstruction Plan</i>
3.1 Culturally inappropriate education (2: 37-40; 3: 21, Chapter Five), contributing to inter-generational alienation (2: 39; 3: Chapter Five)	3.1a See 1.1a, 1.1b, 1.1c, 1.1d, 1.1e, 1.1k, 1.3a, 1.6c, 1.16b, 1.16d, 1.17b; 3.1b Construction of a larger, better designed school at Natunashish is essential. There is no space for such a school at Davis Inlet
3.2 High rate of drop-out (2: 38; 3: 73)	3.2a On the basis of experience elsewhere, devise and implement a stay-in-school programme that involves students, parents, and Elders
3.3 Shortage of Innu teachers (2: 38; 3:79)	3.3a Initiate training programmes for Innu teachers
3.4 Lack of support/training for Innu staff (3: 73, 75)	3.4a See 1.1b, 1.1k, 3.3a
3.5 Hiring of inexperienced teachers (3: 73)	3.5a See 1.1b, 2.12a, 2.12b
3.6 Inappropriate discipline (2: 39; 3: 71, 75)	3.6a See 1.1b 3.6b Establish a working group with representation of teachers, students, parents, Elders to identify appropriate disciplinary measures
3.7 Inadequate teaching of written and spoken innu eimun (2: 38; 3:69)	3.7a See 1.1b, 1.1d, 1.1g, 1.1k, 1.16b
3.8 Lack of Mushnuu Innu pedagogical materials (2: 38; 3: 69, 75)	3.8a See 1.1a, 1.1b, 1.1c, 1.1d, 1.1e, 1.3a, 1.6c, 1.15a, 1.16b, 1.16c, 1.16d
3.9 Inadequate teaching of traditional skills (2: 38)	3.9a See 1.1d
3.10 Educational system creates unattainable expectations (3: 71)	3.10a Successful conclusion of initiatives under 7.0 as well as signing of land-claims and self-government agreements will increase potential for Innu to attain goals
3.11 Overall low level of educational attainment (3: 71)	3.11a See 1.1b, 1.1d, 1.1k 3.11b Establishment of Learning Centre in Davis Inlet in 1995

TABLE 3.0 EDUCATION/TRAINING

<i>Cause/Symptom</i>	<i>Social Reconstruction Plan</i>
3.12 Culturally inappropriate teaching methods (3: Chapter Five)	3.11c Adult Basic Education Programme initiated in Davis Inlet in 1995
3.13 Incompatibility between school year and annual economic/cultural cycle	3.12a See 1.1b, 2.12a, 2.12b 3.12b Orientation/training sessions for teachers by Elders and other professionals 3.12c Recruit Innu or other Cree teachers
3.14 Inadequate building (3: 71)	3.13a Modify school year through land-claim agreement without reducing total number of days of tuition 3.14a Build adequate new school at Natuashish
3.15 Lack of music, art, home-economics classes (3: 71)	3.15a Resume teaching of music, art, and home-economics, incorporating culturally adapted material, and employing Elders and other Innu
3.16 Cancellation of recess (4: 63)	3.16a Re-institute recess
3.17 Failure to teach traditional games (3: 71)	3.17a See 1.17a, 1.17b
3.18 Lack of counselling (3: 73)	3.18a Strengthen counselling at Nukum Mani Shan School, using Innu as well as teachers
3.19 Lack of home facilities/space for support and study (3: 73)	3.19a Design homes at Natuashish to provide students with space, lighting, and silence for home study
3.20 Culturally insensitive teachers (3: 77)	3.20 See 1.1b, 1.1k, 2.12a, 2.12b, 3.12b.
3.21 Inadequate maintenance of school (3: 77, 79)	3.21a A full-time janitor has now been hired
3.22 No systematic involvement of Elders in teaching (3: 79)	3.22a Involve Elders systematically in teaching

TABLE 3.0 EDUCATION/TRAINING

<i>Cause/Symptom</i>	<i>Social Reconstruction Plan</i>
3.23 Lack of employment-related skills	3.23a 75 Innu trained in construction and other employment-related skills between 1993 and 1995 3.23b Construction of new village will provide 103 000 person-days of employment/training/experience 3.23c See 7.0 3.23d Ensure certification is granted for training successfully completed

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Social Reconstruction Plan

FIGURE 3.0 EDUCATION/TRAINING

Measure	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
3.1b		□□	□□□□	□□◆	◆	◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆
3.2a	□	□□◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆
3.3a	□	□□□□	□◆	◆	◆	◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆
3.6b	□	□◆	◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆
3.11a, b	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆
3.13a		□□□□	□□□□	□◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆
3.14a		□□□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□	□◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆
3.15a	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆
3.16a	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆
3.18a	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆
3.19a			□□	□□□□	□□□□	□◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆
3.22a	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆
3.23b			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆

Note: ◆ start or finish, or individual action or event of short duration
 • influence will persist
 --- period of maximum effort
 * period of declining need or effort
 □ preparation or negotiation

TABLE 4.0 JUSTICE

<i>Cause/Symptom</i>	<i>Social Reconstruction Plan</i>
4.1 Distrust of governments and non-Native individuals and institutions (3: 43, 45, Chapter Eight)	4.1a Repeated demonstrations of sustained good faith by governments and by non-Native institutions and individuals
4.2 Lack of understanding of non-Innu laws (3: 105, 107)	4.2a Land-claims agreement or current discussions of Justice Working Group should provide for measures to assist Innu in understanding non-Innu laws. Measures might include booklet/videos in Innu Innu, plain-language translations of laws, talks by Aboriginal members of the judiciary, and simple explanations during sittings of the court in Davis Inlet 4.2b Adapt rules of practice of court
4.3 Failure to develop/enforce local laws (3: 111, 123, 135, 175, 105)	4.3a Current band governance training will assist Council in understanding and employing its powers 4.3b Registration under Indian Act will increase/clarify powers of Council 4.3c Self-government and land-claims negotiations should strive to broaden/strengthen jurisdiction of Innu and should provide for training and support in the exercise thereof
4.4 Poorly adapted non-Native hunting regulations (3: 103, 105)	4.4a Recent protocol to amend the <u>Migratory Birds Convention</u> will alleviate a part of the problem 4.4b See 4.3c
4.5 Insensitivity of justice personnel (3: 103, 175)	4.5a Measures to sensitize members of the judiciary working in Davis Inlet, including courses/instruction from Elders, visits to homes and camps, and participation in community events. Should flow from efforts of Justice Working Group
4.6 Lack of Innu involvement in administration of justice	4.6a Training programmes for Innu as interpreters and stenographers in the short term and as lawyers in the longer term
4.7 Inappropriate sentencing practices (3: 107, 175)	4.7a See 4.2b, 4.5a 4.7b Provide culturally adopted counselling in prisons 4.7c Permit Innu on probation to go hunting

November 1995

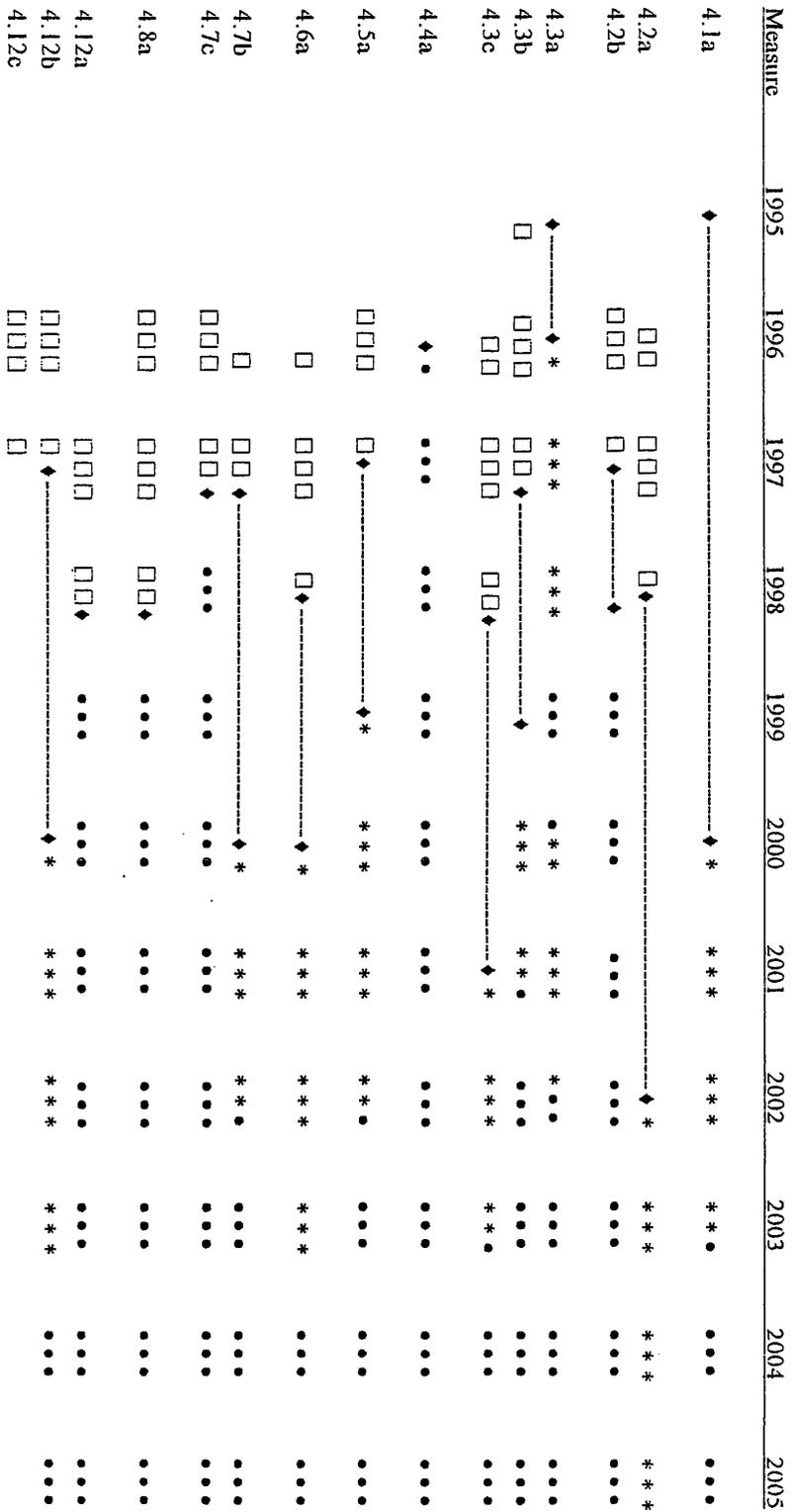
2

Social Reconstruction Plan

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 JUSTICE

<i>Cause/Symptom</i>	<i>Social Reconstruction Plan</i>
4.8 Failure to recognize Innu laws/jurisdiction (3: 103)	4.8a To be addressed through land-claims and self-government negotiations
4.9 Imposition of non-Innu laws without Innu consent (3: 175)	4.9a See 4.8a
4.10 Failure of justice system to stem crime (3: 103)	4.10a See 4.2b, 4.5a, 4.7b, 4.7c, 5.0
4.11 Poor or absent interpreting (3: 107)	4.11a See 4.6a
4.12 Distant and inappropriate prisons (3: 107)	4.12a Send Innu sentenced to prison to institutions that have Cree-speaking inmates and that have services/facilities that respond to the needs of First-Nation individuals
	4.12b Provide means (visits, communications, videos, activities) whereby Innu inmates can maintain ties with their culture and society, at least to the same extent as do non-Innu
	4.12c Evaluate the feasibility of establishing an appropriate facility in Labrador or Northern Quebec
4.13 Lack of community facilities/services for young offenders (3: 109)	4.13a Establish services and facilities at Davis Inlet
	4.13b Involve Innu, especially members of the offender's family, in relevant programmes/treatment
4.14 Racially-motivated discrimination in application of laws (3: 111)	4.14a See 1.1k, 4.2a, 4.2b, 4.5a, 4.6a

FIGURE 4.0 JUSTICE



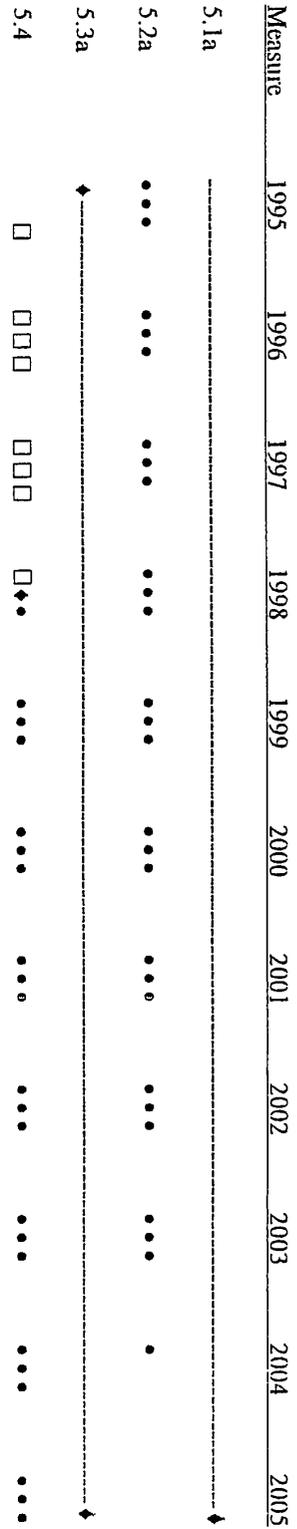
Note:

- ◆ start or finish, or individual action or event of short duration
- influence will persist
- period of maximum effort
- * period of declining need or effort
- preparation or negotiation

TABLE 5.0 POLICE

<i>Cause/Symptom</i>	<i>Social Reconstruction Plan</i>
5.1 Increase in crime (3: 103)	5.1a Establishment of Innu Police Force in 1993 and conclusion of agreement with R.C.M.P. in 1995
5.2 Excessive dependence on police (3: 103)	5.2a Should emerge as a result of all measures specified herein
5.3 Lack of understanding of Innu by police (3: 103, 105, 107)	5.3a See 5.1a
5.4 Lack of respect of Innu laws by the police (3: 103)	5.4a Land-claims and self-government agreements will have to resolve issue of Innu jurisdiction and powers
5.5 Fear of police (3: 103, 105)	5.5a See 5.3a
5.6 Racism by police (3: 103, 109)	5.6a See 5.3a
5.7 Lack of interpreters (3: 105)	5.7a See 5.1a
5.8 Lack of trust in and understanding of police by Innu (3: passim)	5.8a See 5.1a, 5.3a
5.9 Abuses of power by police (3: 105, 107, 111)	5.9a See 5.1a, 5.3a
5.10 Sporadic presence of police in community (3: 109)	5.10a See 5.1a, 5.3a
5.11 Failure of police to respond to calls (3: 109)	5.11a See 5.1a, 5.3a

FIGURE 5.0 POLICE



- Note:
- ♦ start or finish, or individual action or event of short duration
 - influence will persist
 - period of maximum effort
 - * period of declining need or effort
 - preparation or negotiation

TABLE 6.0 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY

<i>Cause/Symptom</i>	<i>Social Reconstruction Plan</i>
6.1 Seasonal isolation on Iluikoyak Island (3: 39)	6.1a See 1.10a
6.2 Separation from traditional harvesting areas	6.2a See 1.10a
6.3 Requirement for children to attend school (3: 163)	6.3a See 3.13a
6.4 Increased cost of harvesting (2: 77, 79)	6.4a See 1.10a, 7.0
6.5 Decline in George River Caribou Herd and other resources (2: 74)	6.5a In part uncontrollable. Land-claims agreement should provide for improved impact assessment and for expanded monitoring of and research into wildlife population, with full Innu involvement in both
6.6 Sedentarisation, leading to local over-exploitation of resources (3: 57; 2: 27)	6.6a See 1.1k, 1.10a, 1.10d, 2.1g
6.7 Inappropriate hunting regulations (3: 43, 103; 2: 34, 74)	6.7a Land-claims and self-government agreements should address harmonisation of regulations with Innu needs and practices
6.8 Suppression of spirituality/culture (3: Chapter Four)	6.8a See 1.1a, 1.1k, 1.3a, 1.3b, 1.5b, 1.5c
6.9 Lack of health care facilities in the country, combined with loss of traditional medicines (3: 93; 2: 28)	6.9a Land-claims agreement should provide for improved delivery of health services in the country
6.10 Dependence on traders (3: 173; 2: 7)	6.10a See 2.2c 6.10b Land-claims and self-government agreements should provide for increased Innu independence in every sphere
6.11 Poorly adapted social programmes, such as UIC and welfare (3: 165; 2: 41)	6.11a See 6.10b
6.12 Failure to teach traditional skills in school (3: Chapter 5)	6.12a See 1.1d
6.13 Loss of tradition of sharing/cooperation (3: 21, 31, 39, 41)	6.13a See 1.1k, 1.7a, 1.7b, 1.7c

TABLE 6.0 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY

<i>Cause/Symptom</i>	<i>Social Reconstruction Plan</i>
6.14 Interference from low-level flying (2: 8, 74-75)	6.14a Depends largely on implementation of recommendation of the EARP panel
6.15 Alcohol- and substance-abuse (3: passim)	6.15a See 2.1a-2.1o
6.16 Loss of traditional skills/knowledge (2: 63-64)	6.16a See 1.1k, 1.1d
6.17 Hydroelectric, forestry, roads, fishing camps, and other developments (2: 74)	6.17a See 6.5a

FIGURE 6.0 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY

Measure	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
6.1a						◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
6.5a		□□	□□□□	□◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
6.7a		□□	□□□□	□◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
6.9a		□□	□□□□	□◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
6.10b		□□	□□□□	□◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
6.14a		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆

Note: ◆ start or finish, or individual action or event of short duration
 • influence will persist
 -- period of maximum effort
 * period of declining need or effort
 □ preparation or negotiation

TABLE 7.0 NON-TRADITIONAL ECONOMY

<i>Cause/Symptom</i>	<i>Social Reconstruction Plan</i>
7.1 Absence of opportunities	7.1a See 3.24a 7.1b Operation of new village will provide 24-100 full- or part-time jobs
	7.1c Economic development study identified 20 potential businesses with an employment potential of approximately 130 full- and part-time jobs
	7.1d Current negotiations with Diamond Fields Resources may result in employment and contracting opportunities
	7.1e Exploration by other mining companies may lead to employment and contracting opportunities
7.2 Lack of education (5: 180)	7.2a See 3.0
7.3 Lack of training (5: 180)	7.3a See 3.0 7.3b Government of Canada has been asked to provide the following training relative to economic development: life-skills (general); life-skills (housing); adult basic education; construction
7.4 Incompatibility between employment opportunities and other cultural/economic activities of Innu	7.4a Innu ownership and control of businesses will permit them to be run in a manner that reduces incompatibilities with traditional cultural/economic activities
7.5 Lack of prior experience of Innu (5: 179-180)	7.5a Creation of economic development support/planning/Coordination office 7.5b See 3.23a, 3.23b, 3.23d
7.6 Lack of fluency in English (5: 180-181)	7.6a See 3.11c
7.7 Lack of life skills (5: 181)	7.7a See 3.23d, 7.3b
7.8 Psychology of dependence (5: 181-182)	7.8a Dependency will be reduced as a consequence of all the initiatives described herein
7.9 Misconceptions about businesses (5: 183)	7.9a See 7.5a

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Social Reconstruction Plan

TABLE 7.0 NON-TRADITIONAL ECONOMY

<i>Cause/Symptom</i>	<i>Social Reconstruction Plan</i>
7.10 Substance-abuse (5: 184-185)	7.10a See 2.1
7.11 Lack of child-care facilities (5: 185-186)	7.11a Establishment of Women's Centre in 1995 7.11b Funding for interim facility requested from the Federal Government 7.11c New community should have day-care facility
7.12 Inappropriate cultural values (5: 186-187)	7.12a See 7.3b
7.13 Ignorance of markets (5: 188)	7.13a See 7.5a
7.14 Lack of confidence/track record (5: 188)	7.14a See 1.1k 7.14b This problem will be resolved largely as a result of acquired experience
7.15 Lack of networking (5: 188-189)	7.15a See 7.5a
7.16 Unawareness of economic potential of resources (5: 189)	7.16a See 7.5a
7.17 Absence of appropriate work patterns (5: 189-190)	7.17a Already largely resolved as a result of employment/training since 1993
7.18 Lack of community infrastructure (5: 191)	7.18a See 1.10a
7.19 Lack of services (5: 191-192)	7.19a See 1.10a
7.20 Isolation from markets (5: 192-194)	7.20a Cannot be resolved, but not necessarily serious
7.21 Lack of capital and operating funds (5: 193-194)	7.21a Land-claims settlement should include financial compensation and an economic development fund 7.21b Negotiations with Diamond Field Resources may yield royalties or cash settlement

TABLE 7.0 NON-TRADITIONAL ECONOMY

<i>Cause/Symptom</i>	<i>Social Reconstruction Plan</i>
7.22 Lack of primary- and secondary-sector potential (5: 193-194)	7.22a Economic development study and recent mineral finds have identified adequate potential
7.23 Difficulties with bonding and performance guarantees	7.23a Must be resolved on a Canada-wide basis
7.24 Taxable status of Innu (5: 196)	7.24a Discussions are under way for registration of Innu under <u>Indian Act</u>
7.25 Small numbers of Innu (5: 196)	7.25a Cannot be resolved, although population is expected to continue to grow rapidly
7.26 Unsuitability of financing programmes (5: 197-198)	7.26a See 7.23a
7.27 High capital and operating costs (5: 198)	7.27a See 7.20a, 7.23a

7.0 NON-TRADITIONAL ECONOMY

Measure	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
7.1b	□□□	□♦									
7.1c	□□	□□□	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦
7.1d	□□	□□□	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦
7.1e	□□	□□□	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦
7.3b	♦										
7.4a	♦										
7.5a	□□□	□□□	□♦			♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦
7.8a	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦
7.11a	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦
7.11b	□□	□♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦
7.11c				□□□	□□□	□♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦
7.14a					♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦
7.17a	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦
7.21a	□	□□□	□□□	□♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦
7.21b	□□	□□□	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦
7.24a	□□	□□□	□□□	□♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦	♦♦♦

Note: Prediction not appropriate for 7.22a
 No prediction can be made for 7.23a
 ♦ start or finish, or individual action or event of short duration
 • influence will persist
 -- period of maximum effort
 * period of declining need or effort
 □ preparation or negotiation

1 We assume that land-claims and self-government agreements will be signed in 1998.
2 We assume that the relocation will be complete by 2000.

3 Where a reference is made to another section or subsection, it must be interpreted as
4 requiring the necessary changes. For example, the reference at 2.2a to 2.1d expresses the
conviction that strengthening the economy will contribute to an improvement in physical
health as well as to a decline in substance-abuse.

5 Natushish is the provisional name of the planned new Innu village near Little Sango Pond.

6 "Economy" refers to traditional and non-traditional activities.

TABLE 8.0 SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION PLAN - FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Measure	Financial Considerations
1.1a	Funding already available
1.1b	Modest cost, to be absorbed by MIBC/MIRC
1.1c	Funding already available
1.1d	Funding to be negotiated through land-claims negotiations. Additional cost, if any, will be modest
1.1e	Funding available
1.1f	Cost covered from existing budgets
1.1g	No associated cost
1.1h	Modest cost, to be negotiated
1.1i	Included in existing budgets
1.1j	No additional cost
1.3a	Funding applied for
1.3b	No additional cost
1.4a	No additional cost
1.5b	Included in requested relocation budget
1.5c	No additional cost
1.5d	No additional cost
1.6a	Will come from anticipated training budgets
1.6b	Will be financed largely from subscription charges
1.6c	Will be included in operating budget
1.7a	No additional cost
1.7b	No additional cost
1.7c	No cost
1.8a	No cost
1.8b	No direct cost
1.10a	Included in requested relocation budget
1.10c	No additional cost
1.10d	Cost will be provided for in land-claims agreement
1.11b	Funded from 1995-1996 budget
1.11c	No additional cost
1.15a	No cost
1.16a	Possibly a minor additional cost, but will be eligible for funding under training budgets
1.16b	To be incorporated into cost of relocation
1.16c	No additional cost
1.16d	No additional cost

1.17a	No additional cost
1.17b	No additional cost
1.18a	Funded from 1994-1995 budget
1.18b	Funded from 1995-1996 budget
1.18c	No cost
1.18d	Funded from 1995-1996 budget
1.18e	Funded from 1995-1996 budget
1.18f	No cost
1.18g	Included in requested relocation budget
2.1a	To be funded from ongoing regular budgets
2.1b	To be funded from ongoing regular budgets
2.1c	No additional cost
2.1d	No additional cost
2.1e	No additional cost
2.1f	No additional cost
2.1g	Will probably require approximately 300 000\$/year for at least three more years
2.1h	No cost
2.1i	No cost
2.1j	Included in requested relocation budget
2.1k	No cost
2.11a	No additional cost
2.12a	No additional cost
2.12b	No additional cost
2.13a	No additional cost
2.13b	No additional cost
2.14a	Modest cost, but should be available from normal programme funding
2.15b	To be taken from land-claims funding
2.16a	Should be covered by normal programme funding
2.16b	No additional cost
2.18a	Funding requested in March, 1995
3.1b	Funding requested in March, 1995
3.2a	Modest cost, since can involve Innu and non-Innu volunteers
3.3a	Should be covered by existing funding

Measure Financial Considerations

TABLE 8.0 SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION PLAN - FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

TABLE 8.0 SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION PLAN - FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Measure	Financial Considerations
3.6b	No additional cost
3.11b	Covered in 1995-1996 budget
3.11c	Covered in 1995-1996 budget
3.12b	Modest cost. Should be available from normal programme funding
3.12c	No additional cost
3.13a	No additional cost
3.14a	Funding requested in March, 1995
3.15a	No additional cost
3.16a	No additional cost
3.18a	Very modest cost, which should be available from normal programme funding
3.19a	Funding requested in March, 1995
3.21a	No additional cost
3.22a	Very modest additional cost, if any
3.23a	No additional cost
3.23b	Funding requested in March, 1995
3.23d	No additional cost
4.1a	No additional cost
4.2a	To be funded under land-claims agreement
4.2b	No additional cost
4.3a	Covered in 1995-1996 budget
4.3b	No special cost
4.3c	Modest cost, to be addressed in appropriate agreements
4.4a	No cost to or for Innu
4.5a	Modest cost; source to be identified by Justice Working Group
4.6a	See 4.6a
4.7b	Modest cost; should be funded from normal programmes
4.7c	No cost

Measure	Financial Considerations
4.8a	No cost
4.12a	Minor cost; should be funded from normal programmes
4.12b	See 4.12a
4.12c	Negligible cost
4.13a	Slight additional cost, largely capital
4.13b	No additional cost
5.1a	Funding already available
5.2a	No cost
5.4a	Cost to be addressed in appropriate agreements
6.5a	Cost to be addressed in land-claims agreement
6.7a	No additional cost
6.9a	Cost to be addressed in land-claims agreement
6.10b	No additional cost
6.14a	No additional cost
7.1b	Funding requested in March, 1995
7.1c	Initial funding requested in March, 1995
7.1d	Negotiations funded by Diamond Fields Resources
7.1e	Negotiations should be funded by concerned companies
7.3b	Funding requested in March, 1995
7.4a	No additional funding
7.5a	Funding requested in March, 1995
7.8a	No additional cost
7.11a	Funded from 1995-1996 budget
7.11b	Funding requested in March, 1995
7.11c	Funding requested in March, 1995
7.14b	No cost
7.17a	No additional cost

Social Reconstruction Plan

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4 December 1995

SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION PLAN - FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

TABLE 8.0

TABLE 8.0 SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION PLAN - FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Measure	Financial Considerations
7.20a	No cost
7.21a	To be addressed in land-claims settlement
7.21b	Cost to be covered by Diamond Fields Resources
7.22a	No associated cost
7.23a	No Innu-specific cost
7.24a	Modest cost
7.25a	No cost

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The present report suggests that there exists a range of effective, inexpensive, and culturally appropriate methods of supporting the Mushuau Innu in overcoming the social problems that have come to afflict them. Those measures have already proved their effectiveness in Ushimassits or in other aboriginal communities. The mechanisms for coordinating their planning and implementation, the Innu Nation, Innu Health Commission, Mushuau Innu Band Council, and Mushuau Innu Renewal Committee, among others, are already in place and have proved their effectiveness.

It is clear, however, that the relocation to Nanushish and, indeed, the anticipation of that relocation, are indispensable and integral components of the social reconstruction plan.

This report endorses the conclusion of Dr Mary Alton Mackey (4:vii) that

If the Innu continue to be given financial, moral, and other support, there is every reason to believe that, as required by the Statement of Political Commitments, ... *the problems plaguing the existing community will not be transferred to the new site.*

It goes beyond that report, however, in describing the form that the support must take and identifying a timetable for providing it.

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APPENDIX I

LIST OF REPORTS PREPARED
TO FULFIL THE STATEMENT
OF POLITICAL COMMITMENTS

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APPENDIX II

CORRESPONDENCE OF 30 OCTOBER, 1995

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Indian and Northern
Affairs Canada

Affaires indiennes
et du Nord Canada

Assistant Deputy Minister

Sous-ministre adjoint

Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0H4

- 2 NOV. 1995

OCT 30 1995

Chief Katie Rich
Mushuau Innu First Nation
Box 107
UTSHIMASSITS LA AOP 1A0

Dear Chief Rich:

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge all the work that has been undertaken by your community in order to prepare the twenty-nine technical studies to meet the conditions for the possible relocation to Little Sango Pond set out in the Statement of Political Commitments.

One of our objectives in assessing the reports submitted by your community was to examine potential economic development opportunities and the avoidance of social pathologies. As was expressed by Leslie Anderson, Director of Major Projects, at the MIRC meeting on September 27, 1995, we have concluded that further information is needed in order to complete this assessment. Before we will be able to go to Cabinet for a decision on relocation, we need your assistance in further examining potential employment opportunities and developing a long-term plan for community healing initiatives. The completion of this work will help us strengthen the case for the relocation of your community.

In order to address unemployment in the community, we would suggest that the community of Davis Inlet use a Community Economic Development (CED) plan to assist you in identifying potentially successful business opportunities. This plan ensures community involvement in generating the views of the community and allows you to determine and assess the training requirement skills and business opportunities available in your community. This plan begins with the creation by the community of a list of possible economic development opportunities as you have done within the study you submitted. The next step, with the help of a facilitator, is to begin to look at each idea to determine

.../2

Canada

you.
 be undertaken and who the consultant will be that assists
 be established though, we will have to agree on the work to
 be able to assist you. Before funding for a consultant can
 suggestions as to what experts in each of these fields may
 determine what issues will be addressed, as well as make
 funding of this work. We would like to work with you to
 endeavour and would be willing to consider appropriate
 this work. We are fully prepared to support you in this
 community. We would like to assist you in the completion of
 would enhance and ensure employment opportunities for the
 of healing initiatives that have been established and how it
 evidence of how relocation would assist in the continuation
 Before we will be able to go to Cabinet, we need to have

and healing to help you develop this plan.
 necessary for you to hire an expert in the area of health
 healing initiatives. Once again, we feel that it will be
 will be extremely important to the overall success of these
 involvement of the community in developing this healing plan
 to be worked on and your plan to address these. The
 coordination of healing activities, problems that still need
 the social problems that affect your community, the overall
 In this plan, you will want to identify the root causes of
 shows how healing will continue at the Little Sango site.
 Little Sango Pond, we would like you to develop a plan that
 commitments that social problems will not be transferred to
 to address the condition in the statement of political
 require further work to be done (i.e. education). In order
 undertaken and you have also outlined several areas that
 identified a number of healing initiatives that have been
 In your report "We Are Healing Ourselves" you have

economic case for relocation.
 that should be explored in your efforts to strengthen the
 development represents a possible employment opportunity
 management of your own community. As well, the Volsey Bay
 business opportunities that will maximize the Mushuan Inn's
 community it will be important to look at small, local,
 In developing an economic development plan for your

needs.
 suited to your specific location, culture and community
 Davis Inlet to develop an economic development plan that is
 implementation. This process would allow the community of
 employ and if a business case can be developed for its
 how it could be developed in your community, who it would

- 3 -

I hope that this letter further explains to you the position of the federal government. We want to continue working with the community of Davis Inlet in partnership in order to address these issues. Leslie Anderson will be meeting with Paul Wilkinson on November 1, 1995, in order to discuss these issues in more detail.

Yours truly,



Jack Stagg
Assistant Deputy Minister
Policy and Strategic Direction

c.c. Paul Wilkinson

Canada

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You will note from our chart that we increased the costs of the individual elements by 15 percent to allow for unknown elements or unpredictable occurrences such as soil conditions or delays in scheduling. The allowance of the 15 percent risk factor is normally used at this stage in any federal capital construction project when there are unknown items yet to be defined.

Another reason for the differences between the MIRC costs and the ones prepared by the federal government is site specific remoteness. When the federal government costs any construction, it always allows for variance in costing depending on the location of the construction. The more remote the location, the higher the cost of construction given the distance required to bring appropriate resources unavailable locally to the site for the construction.

Our review did uncover a few differences in costing which I would like to highlight here. A more detailed comparison of our costing with that of MIRC can be found in the table attached to this letter.

Overall, the feasibility studies have been well done. Thus far, the Little Sango Pond site has been shown to be technically feasible. While our comprehensive review is not yet complete, we are able to provide a comparison of the capital costs contained in your proposal with our revised estimates of these costs.

The federal government has been actively reviewing the twenty-nine technical studies prepared by your community's Mushnuan Innu Renewal Committee (MIRC) concerning the possible relocation to Little Sango Pond. I am writing to advise you of some of our key results of this review.

Dear Chief Rich:

Chief Karie Rich
 Mushnuan Innu Council
 Band Council Office
 Box 107
 UTSHIMASSITS LA AOP 1A0

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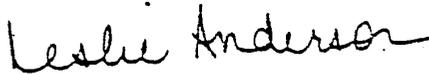
- 2 -

With respect to energy requirements, the study submitted included an estimate that piping for a district heating system would be approximately four kilometres long and was costed accordingly. Our estimates indicate that, in fact, the length of this energy piping would be ten kilometres. The cost of this energy alternative rose as a result.

The cost of community buildings was also revised upwards to reflect what it normally costs to build these types of buildings based on sizes typical to what has been built on First Nations' reserves. The 15 percent risk factor, as previously discussed, was also included. This increased the MIRC estimate for community buildings of \$23.5 million to a revised cost of \$31.6 million.

On November 1, 1995, Mr. Paul Wilkinson and his engineers will be meeting with us to discuss these costing issues in more depth. If there is any more information that you would like me to provide to you, please let me know. You may reach me at: (819) 953-9897.

Yours truly,



Leslie Anderson
Director
Major Projects/Key Issues

Enclosed

c.c. Paul Wilkinson
Jack Stagg

.../2

**INNU PROPOSAL,
COMPARISON OF TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS***
Little Sango Pond
Class "C" (x 1,000 in \$ 1994)

(520 Population)

COMPONENT	Innu Proposal	Revised Innu Proposal	COMMENTS
Airport	2,900	3,000	A 15% risk has been added to account for unpredictable occurrences such as: changes in soil conditions, any delays in schedules, changes in cost of materials, etc. The more accurate estimates become, the lower the risk impact on project costs. The 15% is the standard factor used at this stage in all federal Crown projects.
Wharfs	5,600	5,300	The MIRC's estimate includes 20% risk while 15% is the standard risk factor used at this stage in all federal Crown projects. The revised estimates are therefore lowered.
Wharf & Airport Roads	4,700	4,400	The road design has been reviewed by a road specialist. As a result, minor changes were made to the unit cost which lowered the total estimates by about 6%.
Community Streets	3,000	4,000	The MIRC's estimates for community streets have not provided allowances for entrances to houses (driveways) and for other road elements such as drainage ditches and culverts. Costs of the above elements are included and shown in the revised MIRC's estimates column.
Service Roads	600	700	Based on a road specialist's unit cost, estimates of service roads were underestimated and costs were accordingly adjusted. Also, 15% risk is included.

A comparison of the capital costs provided in the Innu proposal with our revised estimates of these costs.

INNU PROPOSAL
COMPARISON OF TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS
 Little Sango Pond
 Class "C" (x 1,000 in \$1994)

(520 Population)			
COMPONENT	Innu Proposal	Revised Innu Proposal	COMMENTS
Energy	7,300	11,200	<p>The revised estimates identified the major cost variations totalling \$3.9 million. This difference occurred for the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the estimate of piping for heating should account for about 10 km of a line not 4 km as it was assessed by the MIRC's consultant; 2) the energy study shows that the consultant has not accounted for any risk element (usually 15% risk should be included). 15% is the standard risk value used, in all federal Crown projects (at this stage). <p>The cost for energy has been re-estimated and costs of the above included.</p>
Municipal Servicing (Water, Sewage, Solid Wastes)	15,000	27,000	<p>The consultants' costs are underestimated primarily because they do not account for the site specific factors such as remoteness of the site. As a result, costs of transportation of materials is usually high (long distance), access to the site is usually difficult during winter months, construction seasons are usually short. Also, consultants included 1% risk which is lower than normally used in all Federal Crown projects (15% at this stage).</p>

INNU PROPOSAL
COMPARISON OF TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS
 Little Sango Pond
 Class "C" (x 1,000 in \$1994)

(520 Population)

COMPONENT	Innu Proposal	Revised Innu Proposal	COMMENTS
Residential Housing	24,700	22,400	Although the number and sizes of houses were provided in the consultant's study, no design details were identified. The unit cost was compared to the cost of other houses in First Nation communities in similar locations. Also, estimates were compared to the unit cost of Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). As a result of this analysis, estimates were lowered as shown in the revised column.
Community Buildings	23,500	31,600	The MIRC's consultant only provided a list of the community buildings. No details were provided on their size and scope. All buildings were re-evaluated and appropriate unit costs adopted. It appeared that these buildings would cost approximately \$31.6 million rather than \$23.4 million. This increase includes a 15% risk which was added because of unpredictable occurrences as: changes in soil conditions, any delays in schedules, changes in cost of materials and other.

**INNU PROPOSAL
COMPARISON OF TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS
Little Sango Pond
Class "C" (x 1,000 in \$1994)**

(520 Population)

COMPONENT	Innu Proposal	Revised Innu Proposal	COMMENTS
Vehicles/Heavy Equipment	1,300	1,900	<p>The cost and type of vehicles and heavy equipment necessary to build and operate the community were analyzed. The final estimates are slightly higher than those provided by MIRC as the provision for garbage trucks was omitted.</p> <p>The revised estimates include 15% risk due to unpredictable occurrences such as changes in soil conditions, any delays in schedules, changes in cost of materials and other.</p>
Decommissioning	2,000	4,000	<p>The cost of decommissioning of Davis Inlet was estimated by MIRC at \$2.0 million. This estimate was made prior to the Decommissioning study by Davis Engineering. Based on this study, it appears that decommissioning would be about \$4.0 million. 15% risk was included in this estimate.</p>
SUB-TOTAL	90,600	115,500	

**INNU PROPOSAL
COMPARISON OF TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS
Little Sango Pond
Class "C" (x 1,000 in \$1994)**

(520 Population)

COMPONENT	Innu Proposal	Revised Innu Proposal	COMMENTS
<u>Other Costs</u>			
Site Planning	400		Costs not reviewed. Detailed costs to be assessed during project design phase.
Field Hospital	400		Costs not reviewed. Detailed costs to be assessed during project design phase.
Moving Cost	300		Costs not reviewed. Detailed costs to be assessed during project design phase.
Heritage Supervision	400		Costs not reviewed. Detailed costs to be assessed during project-design phase.
Emergency Measures	1,900		Reviewed by Mount Allison University's Rural and Small Town Programme, but numbers were not substantiated.
Environmental Plan	500		Costs not reviewed. Detailed costs to be assessed during project design phase.
Local Transport	700		Costs not reviewed. Detailed costs to be assessed during project design phase.
MIRC Administration	7,200		Costs not reviewed. Detailed costs to be assessed during project design phase.
MIRC Planning	900		Costs not reviewed. Detailed costs to be assessed during project design phase.
Training Education	7,300		Reviewed by Mount Allison University's Rural and Small Town Programme, but numbers were not substantiated.

INNU PROPOSAL
COMPARISON OF TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS
Little Sango Pond
Class "C" (x 1,000 in \$1994)

Economic Development	7,400		Reviewed by Mount Allison University's Rural and Small Town Programme, but numbers were not substantiated.
Sub-Total	27,400		
TOTAL	118,000		

Note: All costs are rounded off to the nearest \$100K.

