



Socioeconomic Information Gaps: Keeyask Generation Project:

Presentation to the Manitoba Clean Environmental Commission

Presentation

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On behalf of Manitoba Métis Federation

Topics: Overview

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1. Factors contributing to socioeconomic information gaps in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS).
2. Main socioeconomic information gaps in the EIS.
3. Specific socioeconomic information gaps in the EIS.

Factors Contributing to Information Gaps

Key Findings:

Identification of the Métis as a Distinct Aboriginal group:

- Métis were not identified as a distinct and separate Aboriginal group in the EIS or the Local Study Area. (LSA).
- This is in contrast to other Aboriginal groups in the LSA.

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Factors Contributing to Information Gaps

Key Findings:

Opportunities for Métis Involvement in the Assessment Process.:

- Métis were not provided opportunities for involvement in the assessment process equivalent to other “*in-vicinity*” Aboriginal groups in the LSA.
- Métis were included in the Public Involvement Program, which applied to “*potentially affected Aboriginal people*” beyond the “*in-vicinity First Nations*”.

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Main Information Gaps

Key Findings:

Identification and Assessment of Métis-specific Project Effects.:

- There is no identification and assessment of Metis-specific project effects in the EIS.
- Effects on the Metis are said to be “*captured in the total and Aboriginal populations in the LSA communities*”
- Project effects on the Metis, as a distinct Aboriginal group in the local and regional study areas , remain unknown.

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Main Information Gaps

Key Findings:

Mitigation of Métis-specific Project Effects.:

- It is anticipated that Métis-specific effects (unidentified and unassessed) will go unmitigated.
- This is in contrast to other Aboriginal groups in the LSA.
- The specific mitigation and offsetting measures contained in each of the Adverse Effects Agreements (AEAs) are not available to the Métis.

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Specific Information Gaps: Overview

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1. Economy
2. Population, Infrastructure, and Services
3. Personal, Family, and Community Life
4. Resource Economy

Specific Information Gaps: Economy

Key Findings:

Educational Attainment:

- The EIS provides information for each of KCNs , Thompson, and Gillam, and compares to Northern Aboriginal Residents, Regional Study Area, and Manitoba.
- The EIS does not provide equivalent baseline information or comparisons for Métis population.
- The potential Métis labour force and potential project effects on Métis educational attainment are not known.

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Specific Information Gaps: Economy

Key Findings:

Level of Skills by Occupational Category:

- The EIS includes estimates of KCN members with skills for project employment.
- The EIS provides skills by occupational category for Gillam and Thompson.
- The EIS does not provide equivalent baseline information or comparisons for Métis population.
- Potential Métis labour force and potential employment effects are not known.

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Specific Information Gaps: Economy

Key Findings:

Labour Force:

- The EIS provides information for each of KCNs , Thompson, and Gillam, and compares to Northern Aboriginal Residents, Regional Study Area, and Manitoba.
- The EIS does not provide equivalent baseline information or comparisons for Métis population.
- The potential Métis labour force and potential project effects on Métis educational attainment are not known.

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Specific Information Gaps: Economy

Key Findings:

Employment:

- The EIS provides estimates of project construction employment for KCNs.
- The JKDA includes targets for KCN employment during construction and operations.
- Estimates of Aboriginal participation in project employment are provided, but estimated levels of Métis participation are not provided.

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Specific Information Gaps: Population, Infrastructure and Services

Key Findings:

Population:

- The EIS provides populations figures for the KCNs (combined), Gillam, and Thompson.
- Métis populations in LSA communities is not provided.
- Métis-specific population baseline information is necessary to understand potential project effects on the Métis in the LSA communities.

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Specific Information Gaps: Population, Infrastructure and Services

Key Findings:

Housing:

- The EIS predicts adverse residual effects on housing in KCN communities, Gillam, and Thompson.
- It is anticipated that the Métis will experience adverse effects on housing cost and availability in LSA communities.
- Métis-specific effects on housing have not been assessed and there are concerns they will go unmitigated.

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Specific Information Gaps: Population, Infrastructure and Services

Key Findings:

Infrastructure and Service Delivery:

- The EIS describes existing infrastructure and service delivery in the KCNs, Gillam and Thompson and predicts adverse residual effects during construction.
- Measures to address these effects are included in the AEA's with the KCNs and provided to the LSA communities.
- It is anticipated that the Métis will experience adverse effects and that they will go unmitigated.

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Specific Information Gaps: Personal, Family and Community Wellness

Key Findings:

- The EIS does not identify or assess Métis-specific project effects.
- It is anticipated that the Métis will experience adverse effects, particularly in Thompson and Gillam during construction.
- Mitigation and offsetting measures included in the AEAAs are not extended to the Métis.
- There is concern that adverse effects on the Métis will go unmitigated.

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Specific Information Gaps: Resource Economy

Key Findings:

- The EIS assesses project effects on “cash and in-kind income and livelihood” on KCN resource users, and predicts these will be neutral as a result of mitigation measures.
- An equivalent assessment on the Métis is not provided.
- Mitigation and offsetting measures included in the AEAAs are not extended to the Métis.
- There is concern that adverse effects on the Métis will go unmitigated.

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Summary

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- The EIS is currently deficient in assessing and mitigating socioeconomic effects of the project on the Métis.
- The Partnership must assess , and mitigate, socioeconomic effects on the Manitoba Métis as a distinct Aboriginal group in the LSA.
- This must be done in collaboration with the Métis community, similar the process that was undertaken with KCNs.

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Thank-you.