1 WHAT IS THE PROBLEM?

*"...within Canada's First Nations Communities, one-third of the population considers the primary source of drinking water to be unsafe to drink, and 12% of First Nations communities must boil their drinking water.*

2 OVERALL OUTLOOK

- First Nations with the most days under a water advisory
  - Neskantaga P.N., ON: 7772
  - Neskio P.N., BC: 5458
  - Alkali Creek P.N., BC: 5753
  - Lake Babine P.N., BC: 6256
  - Algonquin Kittigun ZOO P.N., ON: 5650
  - Shool Lake No. 45 P.N., ON: 5118
  - Xeni Dveet'tin P.N., BC: 4932
  - Babine Lake P.N., BC: 4990
  - North Spirit Lake P.N., ON: 4000
  - Clear Lake P.N., ON: 4000

The issues related to water are noted in many indigenous across the country - including the sites under investigation in this project.

3 EXISTING MEASURES & MAJOR CHALLENGES

- Canadian Government's Financial Commitments for Upgrading Water Systems on First Nations Land
- Strataclity
- Poor water infrastructure
- Limited water availability
- Poor waste water management
- Water and Wastewater Action Plan
- Upgrading Infrastructure
- Wastewater Management
- Renovate On-Reserve Water Infrastructure

The Project “Co-creating of Indigenous Water Quality Tools,” funded under the Global Water Futures (https://gwf.usask.ca) wherein UNU-INWEH (http://inweh.unu.edu) is a partner with McMaster University to examine the governance dynamics related water security status in two distinct communities (Six Nations of the Grand River (Ontario) and Lubicon Cree Nation of Little Buffalo (northern Alberta)


4 SOLUTIONS

- Incorporate indigenous knowledge in the decision making process.
- Enforce regulations
- Increase funds for capital, operation, maintenance costs
- Focus on innovative governance mechanisms to facilitate sharing and integration of contemporary science and Indigenous and Local Knowledge.