

APPENDIX 2: RESEARCH ON ABORIGINAL INDICATORS

The basic parameters of the search were defined as “researching the application of indicators to community economic development in Aboriginal settings”. The criteria of the search was to locate material relevant to aboriginal indicators, with a focus on discussions, papers, policy frameworks and applications that try to think through the relationship between policy, programs, aboriginal development organizations and communities. This was quite a broad search, which did not yield many results.

Searches were done using keywords such as: Aboriginal/First Nations/American Indian/Native and Indicators/Benchmarks/community economic development/sustainable development. The search covered any sites related to the Canadian and American First Nations. There seemed to be a little more yield in the States and the majority of those sites were research centers coming out of the American universities. Various search engines were used, Google being the best due to the ability to cross-reference to focus the search. The database of Royal Roads University was also used and within that database all relevant journals were searched. It is my conclusion that the area of aboriginal indicators is only now being explored and the available information is sparse.

For future reference, one of the most helpful sites was <http://www.bloorstreet.com/300block/aborcan.htm>. This site, put together by a Canadian lawyer, has extensive links to several Canadian and US aboriginal websites. Two others, which had done a lot of research and focused on American Indians were **Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy** (<http://udallcenter.arizona.edu/>) and the **Harvard University Native American Program** (<http://gseweb.harvard.edu/~nap/research.html>).

Several books found on the website of **the International Institute for Sustainable Development** (www.iisd.org) could be of use.

Hardi, Peter and Laszlo Pinter. *Measuring sustainable development performance: Canadian initiatives: first survey*. Winnipeg: International Institute for Sustainable Development, 1994. 35 p.

Abstract: Survey identifying recent Canadian work on defining sustainable development related indicators (federal, provincial/territorial, municipal and multilateral initiatives, and initiatives of academic institutions, business and professional organizations, non-governmental organizations, and international organizations in Canada).

Hardi, Peter and Laszlo Pinter. *Models and methods of measuring sustainable development performance: revised draft discussion report prepared for the Sustainable Development Coordination Unit, Executive Council, Government of Manitoba*. Winnipeg: International Institute for Sustainable Development, 1995. 35 p.

Contents: (Selected): Model initiatives on the provincial/state level; Alberta's sustainable development indicators; Oregon benchmarks; Choices for Colorado's future; The sustainable Seattle; Life in Jacksonville: quality indicators for progress; Common weaknesses of the presented models; Suggestions for indicator selection methodology and application.

Abstract: Identifies operative models presenting measurable dimensions of social, economic and biophysical conditions at the state, provincial, and municipal levels.

Smith, Peggy, Grant Scott and Garry Merkel. *Aboriginal forestland management guidelines: a community approach*. Golden Lake, ON: National Aboriginal Forestry Association, 1995. 1v. in various pagings.

Contents: I - Introduction; II - Community participation; III - Administration and training; IV - Forest land management plan; V - Inventories and mapping; VI - Forest protection; VII - Access (roads, trails, waterways and air); VIII - Water and soil; IX - Protected or special management areas; X - Fire protection; XI - Biodiversity; XII - Insect and disease protection; XIII - Forest values; XIV - Fish and wildlife; XV - Non-timber vegetation; XVI - Range; XVII - Recreation and landscape; XVIII - Timber harvest and renewal.

Abstract: These guidelines are a tool developed by NAFA to help plan and carry out activities on forestlands used by Aboriginal peoples. The Guidelines describe those things that should be considered when planning and carrying out forest uses, including harvesting and renewing stands of timber, fish and wildlife management, range management, gathering, recreation and other forest-related activities such as spiritual ceremonies. These Guidelines aim to outline a high standard of care for Aboriginal forest lands by describing ways for a community to: minimize the negative impact of human disturbances such as logging, cattle grazing, hunting and trapping, recreation and other uses, and renew and protect vegetation, wildlife, soil, water, spiritual, cultural, wilderness and other forest values. These guidelines are not a rigid set of standards. They are intended to provide a framework for Aboriginal communities to develop their own forestland management plans.

American Indian Institute, University of Oklahoma

(<http://www.occe.ou.edu/aii/>).

The Native American Research Information Service (NARIS) is a computerized database containing complete bibliographic information and research abstracts related to Native American economic, natural resource and human resource development. Designed to efficiently access specific information, NARIS provides a product tailored to meet the needs and interests of its individual service users. For some reason I was unable to access NARIS but this could be of interest.

The AIHSQIC is the primary training and technical assistance provider for 177 American Indian and Alaska Native Head Start and Early Head Start programs located in 26 states. The AIHSQIC is part of a regionally-based system that provides comprehensive services designed to promote excellence by emphasizing quality program improvement, local capacity building and ongoing evaluation. Funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Head Start Bureau, American Indian Programs Branch.

American Indian Policy Center (<http://www.airpi.org/index.html>)

The Well-Being of American Indian Children in Minnesota: Economic Conditions, 1994.

This report prepared for the American Research and Policy Institute by the Urban Coalition Census Project measures poverty among American Indians in Minnesota. Appendixes also include information on infant mortality and adolescent suicide risk.

Harvard University Native American Program

(<http://gseweb.harvard.edu/~nap/research.html>)

The core of research activities currently resides at the [Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development \(HPAIED\)](#). The Harvard Project's well-known field-based research in Indian Country consistently finds that the effective exercise of sovereignty, combined with capable and culturally grounded institutions of self-government, are indispensable keys to successful, long-term development of Native communities. The concrete dimensions of "cultural match" – finding governing and other institutional structures that are consonant with individual Native nations' cultural standards of legitimacy and feasibility – form the heart of the challenge of nation building in Indian Country and beyond.

Results of Harvard Project research are published widely. Summary treatments are provided in "Reloading the Dice: Improving the Chances of Economic Development on American Indian Reservations," in *What Can Tribes Do? Strategies and Institutions in American Indian Economic Development* (edited by Cornell and Kalt, American Indian Studies Center, UCLA, Los Angeles, California) and in "Sovereignty and Nation-Building: The Development Challenge in Indian Country Today," vol. 22, no. 3, of the *American Indian Culture and Research Journal*. More than 100 topical and tribe-specific reports are available through the Harvard Project's Report Series. These papers provide valuable tools for decision-makers in government, business, education and other aspects of Indian affairs.

The following HPAIED publications available in pdf (<http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/hpaied/publ.htm>) may be relevant:

Cornell, Stephen and Joseph P. Kalt

[Reloading the Dice: Improving the Chances for Economic Development on American Indian Reservations](#)

Cornell, Stephen and Joseph P. Kalt

[Sovereignty and Nation-Building: The Development Challenges in Indian Country Today](#)

Kalt, Joseph P.

[Policy Foundations for the Future of Nation Building in Indian Country](#)

Lemont, Eric

[Developing Effective Processes of American Indian Constitutional and Governmental Reform: Lessons from Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, Hualapai Nation, Navajo Nation and Northern Cheyenne Tribe](#)

Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy (<http://udallcenter.arizona.edu/>)

Established in 1987, the Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy sponsors policy-relevant, interdisciplinary research and forums that link scholarship and education with decision-making. The Center specializes in issues concerning American Indian governance and economic development; environment, natural resources, and public lands; the U.S.-Mexico border, and related topics. Note also the following Udall publication:

Brown, Eddie F. (Director of Kathryn M. Buder Center for American Indian Studies), Stephen Cornell, Miriam Jorgensen *et al.*

[Welfare, Work, and American Indians: The Impact of Welfare Reform](#)

The Native Nations Institute for Leadership, Management and Policy
(http://udallcenter.arizona.edu/nativenations/nmi_partners.htm)

The Udall report "Arizona Intertribal and Postsecondary Institutional Networking: A Model for American Indian Higher Education" develops a Native-American led initiative to guide the inclusive and participatory development of a statewide policy that will integrate academic experience with tribal realities. The purpose of the project is to increase Native American student postsecondary success while facilitating community research and development capacity. The Arizona Tri-University for Indian Education, a university-based consortium, will partner with two tribal colleges and a community based organization, the Education Working Group of the Intertribal Council of Arizona, to develop and implement a curriculum model that integrates tribal culture with academic majors. Contact: Octaviana Trujillo, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-1311; 480-965-6292, yaqui@asu.edu

A paper on the public policy context for sustainability and sustainable development that explores the themes of sustainability. It does not refer to indicators but talks about an evaluation scheme regarding effective policy. (<http://ag.arizona.edu/~lmilich/susdev.html>)

Using Health Indicators to Assess Aboriginal Health in Manitoba
(<http://itch.uvic.ca/itch96/papers/green.htm>). The use of standardized health indicators in the planning and evaluation of community based health care services has gained increasing attention and interest over the past decade. The implementation of the health indicators approach, however, has a number of significant challenges associated with it. These challenges include: 1.) accessing the unaggregated community level data required to construct local indicators; 2.) presenting the indicator data in a manner that is comprehensible and relevant to community members 3.) tying the indicators together with a meaningful and culturally relevant conceptual framework which provides an explanation of how health happens (or doesn't happen) 4.) negotiating the varied and diverse "meanings" that the indicators may have for community members 5.) articulating the implications the indicators have for the planning, implementation and evaluation of community based health programs.

This paper describes the implementation of the Health Indicator approach in Manitoba by the Health Planning and Evaluation Unit, Medical Services Branch. The paper outlines the major data sources accessed, the technical systems built to access, store and analyze health data used in the construction of the indicators, a conceptual framework used to organize the health indicators into a meaningful whole, data presentation and interpretation

strategies, a description of the health indicators developed to date and an overview of the feedback received from First Nation Communities and organizations.

Socio-Economic Indicators In Indian Reserves And Comparable Communities, 1971-1991.

This report is the result of a study, which adjusts for the effects of geographical location and community size by comparing reserves to other Canadian communities, which exist in a similar spatial milieu. The methodology used in this study has, in some instances, explained a proportion of the observed gap between socio-economic indicators found on reserve and those for the total Canadian population. Departmental Statistics Section, Information Quality and Research Directorate, Information Management Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1997

Canadian Model Forest Network Canada's Model Forest Program

(http://www.modelforest.net/e/home_enhancee.html) offers opportunities for Aboriginal communities to participate in sustainable forest management decision-making. These opportunities are provided through three main mechanisms: the model forest partnership; an Enhanced Aboriginal Involvement Strategic Initiative; and an Aboriginal led model forest, Waswanipi Cree Model Forest (http://www.modelforest.net/download/fact_sheets/wcmf_eng.pdf).

Criteria and Indicators of Sustainable Forest Practices in Canada

(http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/scf/proj/ppiab/ci/cr6p_e.html)

Criterion 6 encompasses a number of key elements of sustainable forest management: recognition of Aboriginal and treaty rights, the role of Aboriginal communities in sustainable forestry, the sustainability of forest communities, as well as fair, effective and informed decision making.

APPENDIX 3: SELECTIONS SUMMARIZING THE DEVELOPMENT WHEEL

Excerpted from Lewis, Mike, *The Development Wheel: Community Analysis and Development Planning* (Centre for Community Enterprise, 1991).

APPENDIX 4: KITIKMEOT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Excerpted from Lewis, Mike, and Sandy Lockhart, *CED in the High Arctic: Progress and Prospects* (Centre for Community Enterprise, 1999).

APPENDIX 5: THE OREGON BENCHMARKS

Lewis, Mike, and Sandy Lockhart, "The Oregon Benchmarks: Oregonians are getting results from this approach to governance. Can we too?" *Making Waves: Canada's Community Economic Development Magazine*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (Summer 2001), pp. 4-12.

APPENDIX 6: THE COMMUNITY RESILIENCE MANUAL

Community Resilience Project Team, "The Community Resilience Manual: A New resource will link rural revitalization to CED Best Practice," *Making Waves*, Vol. 10, No. 4 (Winter 1999), pp.10-14.

APPENDIX 7: “FACING FACTS: THE RECOVERY OF FIRST NATION SELF-RELIANCE REQUIRES BUILDING LOCAL ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY.”

A paper by Mike Lewis, published in *Community-Based Resource Development and Stewardship* (Centre for Community Enterprise, 1998), pp. 2-8.