



Indigenous Services Canada

First Nation Infrastructure Fund

First Nations Adapt Annual Gathering

March 19, 2019



Indigenous Services
Canada

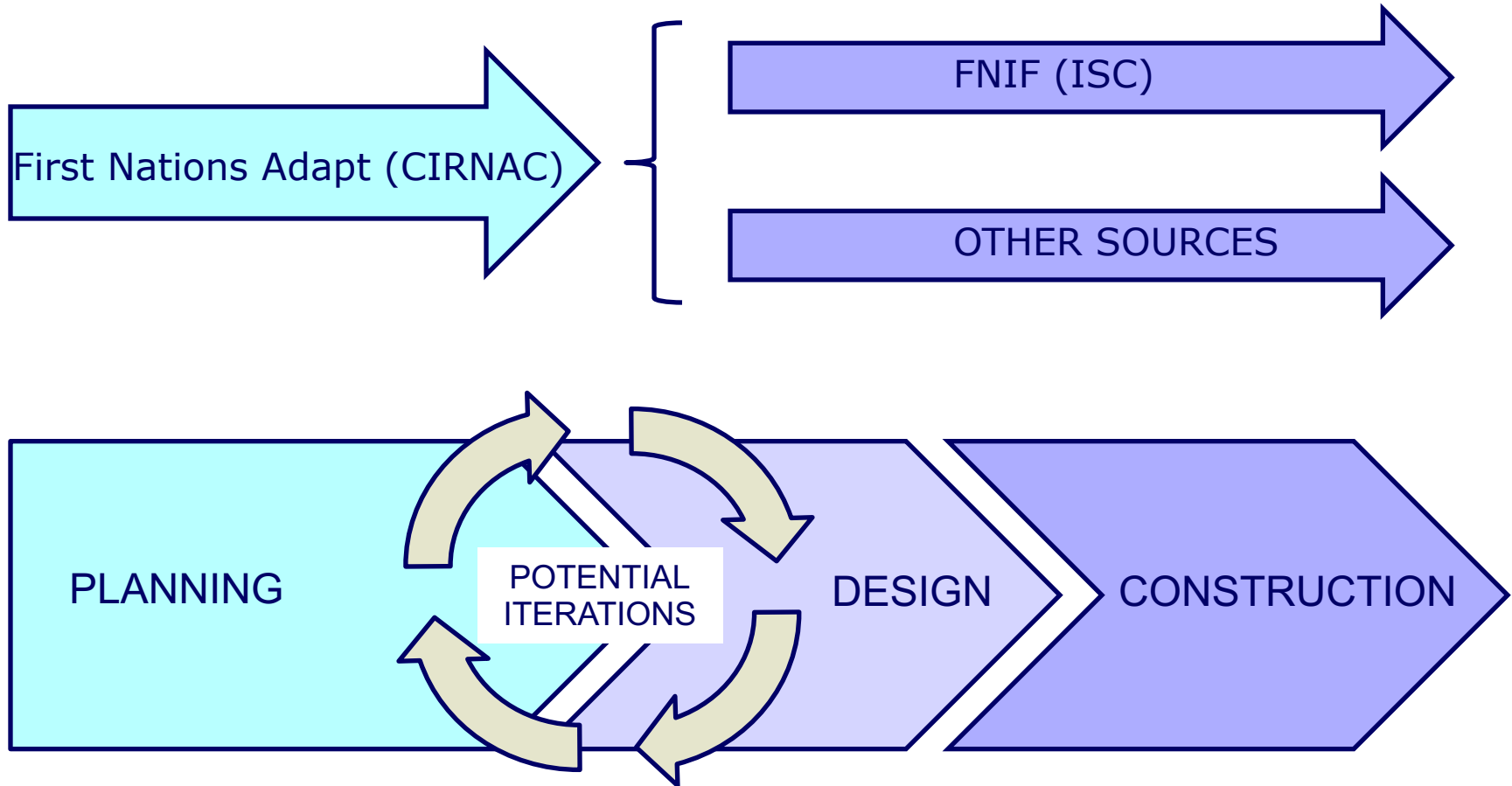
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Purpose

- Introduce First Nation Adapt (FNA) and First Nation Infrastructure Fund (FNIF) linkages
- What is Structural Mitigation (SM)?
- Funding for Structural Mitigation projects
- FNIF Program Overview
- FNIF project funding process
- Final thoughts

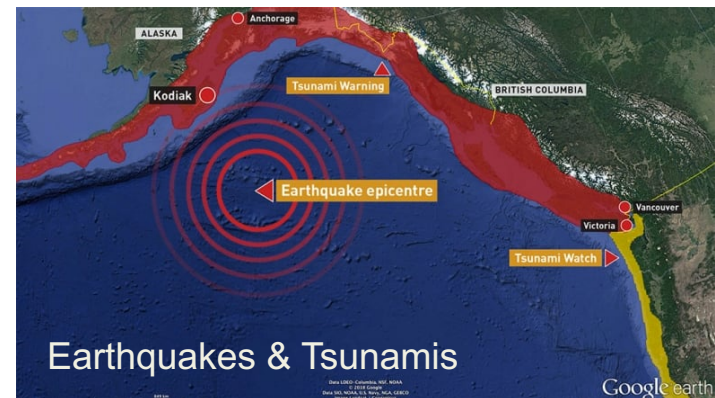
Structural Mitigation - Planning to Implementation



- Important to involve ISC regional staff early in the process
- Completion of a planning/assessment/study does not guarantee FNIF funding

What is Structural Mitigation?

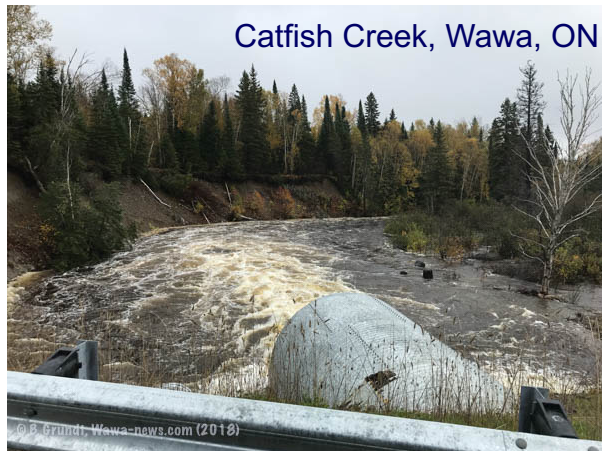
“Permanent infrastructure projects that modify hazards including removing, reducing, or eliminating them; segregate hazards by keeping them away from people and assets; and, alter the design and construction of assets to make them resilient to potential hazards.”



Structural Mitigation - Flooding

Some examples of recommendations resulting from vulnerability assessments could include:

- Infrastructure Planning: Initial investigations and design
- Overland flooding mitigation: dykes, riverbank erosion projects, culverts and drainage
- Coastal flooding mitigation: seawalls, riprap, shoreline erosion protection



Structural Mitigation – Wildfires, Landslides, Tsunamis, and Erosion

- Forest fire mitigation: fire breaks, forest stand management, ignition resistant roofing
- Landslide mitigation: drainage, erosion protection, vegetation & ground improvement techniques, barriers, debris flow deflection berms
- Tsunami mitigation: seawalls, shelters
- Erosion mitigation: riprap, groins, breakwaters, living shorelines



FIGURE 11 Debris flow deflection berm constructed to protect a residence at risk below the 2009 Terrace Mountain Fire.
(Photo: T. Smith, Westrek)



Gabion baskets – Landslide mitigation



Beaver FN, AB. Creating a firebreak

Structural Mitigation – Natural Infrastructure

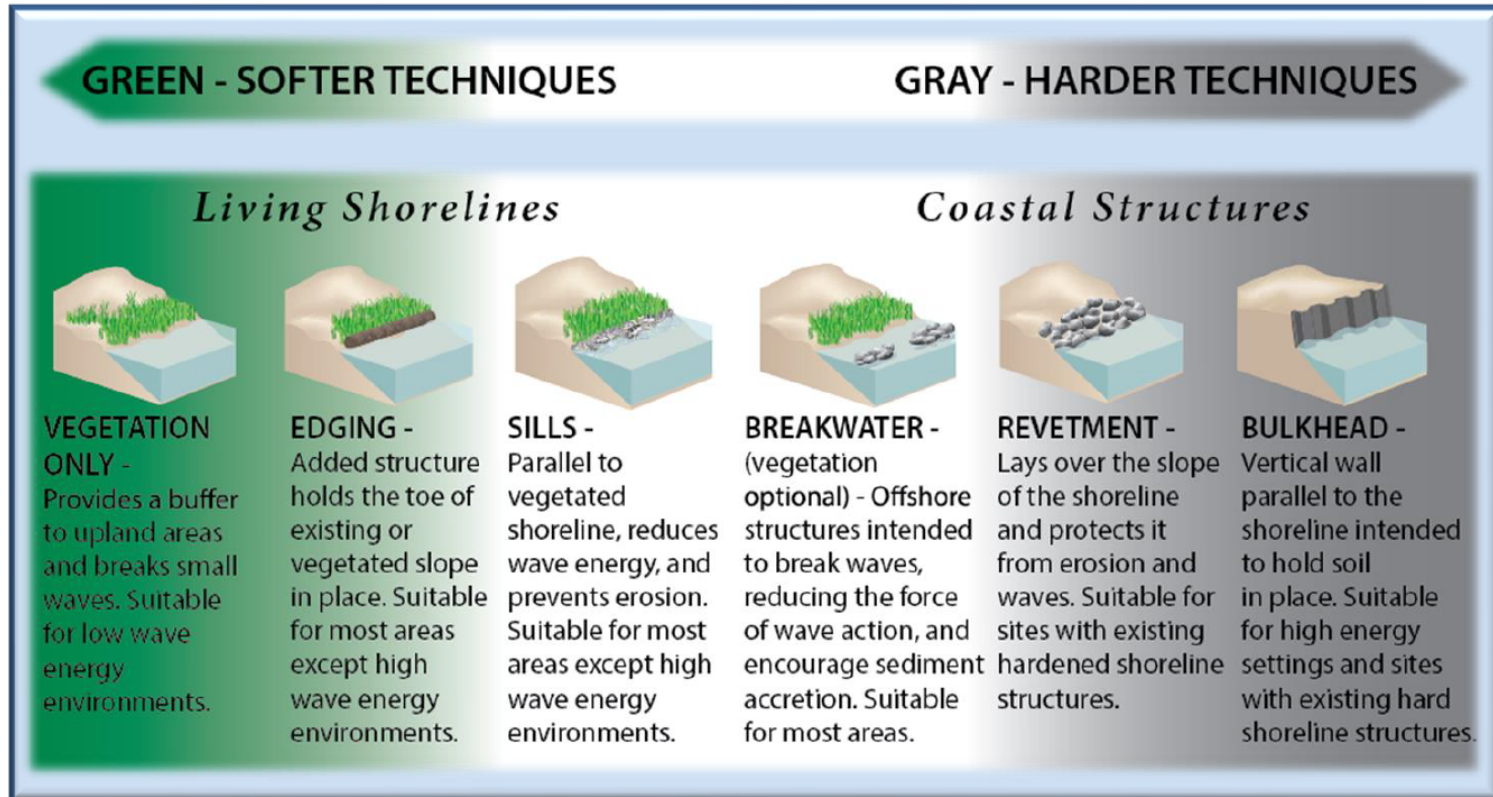
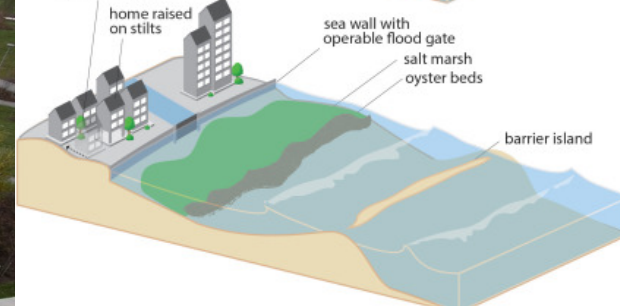
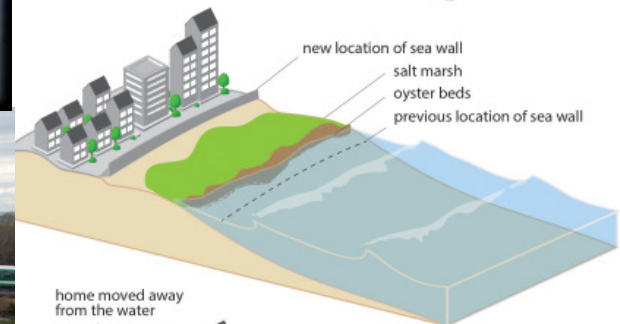
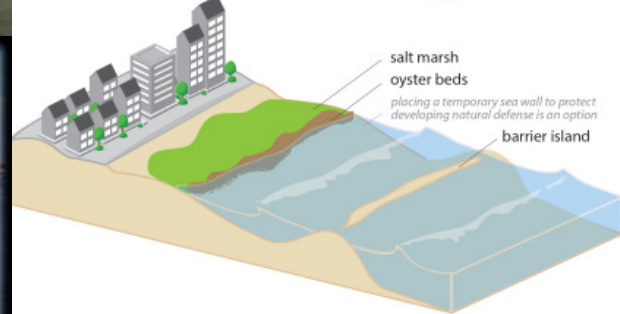
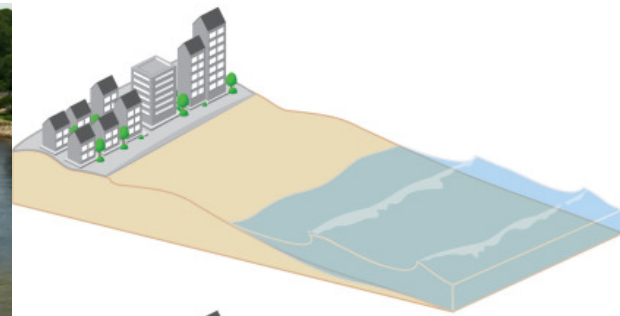


Figure 1: A continuum of green (soft) to gray (hard) shoreline stabilization techniques. Source: This continuum is based on the more detailed continuum in the Systems Approach to Geomorphic Engineering (SAGE) Natural and Structural Measures for Shoreline Stabilization brochure (SAGE 2015).

Natural Infrastructure - Examples



Funding Structural Mitigation Project Proposals

There are many ways to fund Structural Mitigation projects:

- Federal funding programs:
 - First Nation Infrastructure Fund (FNIF)
 - Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund (DMAF)
 - National Disaster Mitigation Program (NDMP)
- Local partners – business, non-profit organizations
- Municipal/Provincial/territorial government funding programs
- First Nations' own source of funds
- Collaborations between the partners listed above

ISC staff can help determine what funding programs may be applicable and how best to apply

First Nations Infrastructure Fund Overview

First Nation Infrastructure Fund (FNIF)

The fund focuses on community infrastructure *other* than the priority housing, education and water and wastewater funding.

This includes:

- Structural mitigation,
- Fire protection,
- Solid waste management,
- Roads & bridges,
- Energy systems,
- Connectivity (i.e. internet connection),
- Planning and skills development, and
- Cultural & recreational facilities.

FNIF Project Funding Process

There are three main stages to having a project funded through FNIF:

- 1. Project Identification**
- 2. Eligibility Screening**
- 3. Prioritization**

This process occurs on an annual basis and is coordinated between the First Nation and the ISC Regional office

FNIF Project Funding Process

Project Identification

In this stage, the community identifies infrastructure projects they would like funded. The overall process occurs annually as follows:

1. Communities develop their First Nation Infrastructure Investment Plan (FNIIP), which lists projects for potential FNIF funding
2. First Nations share the FNIIP with ISC
3. ISC allocates funding based on eligibility and priorities (detailed on next two slides)

FNIF Project Funding Process

Eligibility Screening

- Project proposals are screened for eligibility by ISC based on:
- Whether a project is in one of the 8 categories:
 1. Planning and skills development
 2. Solid waste management
 3. Roads and bridges
 4. Energy systems (including fuel tanks)
 5. Connectivity
 6. Structural mitigation (previously disaster mitigation)
 7. Fire protection
 8. Cultural and recreational facilities
- Local needs and priorities.

FNIF Project Funding Process

Prioritization

- Priority may be given to projects that:
 - Address longstanding and/or urgent needs
 - Have a broader, regional impact by providing a benefit for more than one First Nation community and/or cross regional boundaries
 - Have another source of funding (for example, a municipality nearby, the private sector) and/or supplement funding with a contribution of own-source revenue from the First Nation community
 - Align with other government priorities (such as municipal, provincial, federal)
 - Demonstrate partnership with other communities

Final Thoughts...

- ISC is working to better integrate the First Nations Adapt and First Nations Infrastructure Fund programs
- Communities are encouraged to involve ISC early in the planning process. This can facilitate better understanding of community needs and priorities at ISC, leading to better government support of the implementation of community plans
- ISC staff are available to help with any part of the process

Additional Information

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