



# Institut nordique du Québec

Together for the North

REPORT ON THE:  
Forum on the Research Needs of First Peoples



**Photos:**

Priority 1: Cassandra Elphinstone / ArcticNet

Priority 2: James Ford / ArcticNet

Priority 3: Amélie Breton

Priority 4: Leslie Coates / ArcticNet

Priority 5: Martin Fortier / ArcticNet

Cover: Amélie Breton

This publication was produced by the Institut nordique du Québec.  
March 2018 / Printed in Canada

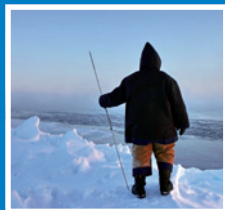
On March 7 and 8, 2017, Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue (UQAT) opened its doors to the Institut nordique du Québec (INQ) for its forum on the research needs of First Peoples. For the two days of the invitation-only event, the First Peoples Pavilion was abuzz with discussions as researchers from Université Laval, UQAT, INRS, and McGill University came together with members and representatives of the Anicinape, Atikamekw, Cree, Innu, Inuit, and Naskapi Indigenous nations. More than sixty people took part in the forum. This report summarizes the main points that emerged from the discussions.

## Table of Contents

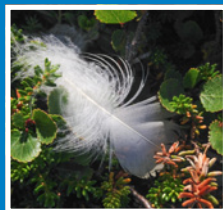
### INQ's Five Research Priorities



**6**  
**Priority 1**  
Societies  
and Culture



**8**  
**Priority 2**  
Health



**10**  
**Priority 3**  
Ecosystem  
Functioning and  
Environmental  
Protection



**12**  
**Priority 4**  
Infrastructure  
and Technology



**14**  
**Priority 5**  
Natural  
Resources

---

**16** Forum Conclusion

**17** Appendix

---



# INQ's Five Research Priorities



# Priority 1



## Societies and Culture

**THIERRY RODON**, director of the Centre interuniversitaire d'études et de recherches autochtones (CIÉRA) at Université Laval, presented the main issues pertaining to this priority:

- Development and territoriality
- Heritage and cultural representations
- Languages, identities, knowledge transfer, and education
- Physical and human environments
- Governance and rights

Representatives of the Indigenous Peoples addressed the following topics:

## Ties with the communities

- Inform communities about research projects underway (not just one individual, but the entire community).
- Share and disseminate research findings in the communities.
- Vulgarize research vocabulary to facilitate comprehension of results.
- Promote ties among communities regarding the same research topic.
- Get researchers involved in the communities by having them meet schoolchildren to promote the importance of research.
- Help communities to have their own indigenous researchers.

## Research and the university community

- Recognize the contribution of Indigenous knowledge to research by pairing empirical (scientific) and ancestral (Indigenous) knowledge.
- Increase the presence of Indigenous representatives on scientific committees by helping communities to create networks of experts.
- Promote action-research projects and focus research on the needs and definitions of the communities.
- Involve Indigenous people in research by encouraging them to become not just co-researchers, but co-directors.

## Decompartmentalization

- Spur multidisciplinary work by breaking down the silos that tend to characterize research.

## Definition of the North

- Revisit the definition of the North (which, according to official government literature, starts at the 49th parallel), so as to take into account the communities located South of this latitude, but whose traditional territory lies North of it.

## Housing

- Propose innovative ideas to improve housing conditions in the communities.



# Priority 2



## Health

**MYLÈNE RIVA**, assistant professor at McGill University's Institute for Health and Social Policy and at the Department of Geography, and **MÉLANIE LEMIRE**, Université Laval's Nassivik Research Chair in Ecosystem Approaches to Northern Health, presented the issues surrounding this priority:

- Health problems
- Factors that shape health
- Healing and health and social services

Representatives of the Indigenous Peoples addressed the following topics:



## Decompartmentalization

- Incorporate social and ecological approaches so as to gain a clearer understanding of the health problems identified.
- Promote interdisciplinary work to help understand the root causes of poor health and health inequalities.
- Take into consideration lifelong health and intergenerational effects.
- Think beyond certain artificially imposed boundaries, e.g., the 49th parallel.
- Place greater emphasis on First Nations and Inuit populations in the South and on individuals who go South for medical care or addiction treatment.

## Research with a focus on health promotion, intervention, and evaluation

- Understand the context surrounding interventions and conduct research to document what works well, for which target groups, and under which circumstances, with a view to promoting change, (e.g., behavioural change), with regard to healthcare.
- Develop, implement, and evaluate healthcare interventions with an emphasis on substance abuse (drugs and alcohol) and provide support to parents whose children drink or use drugs.
- Support and facilitate social reintegration in the community following a “relocation” or prolonged stay outside the community, regardless of the reason.
- Study mental health, with a special focus on substance abuse, life trajectories, and resilience.

## Poverty

- Gain a clearer understanding of the impact of poverty and cost of living on health, including diabetes, and on health-related behaviours (notably substance abuse) in small communities.

## Diabetes

- Document the systemic causes of obesity and diabetes as well as effective preventive interventions.

## Access to healthcare and training for healthcare professionals

- Document how more services could be offered locally in the community instead of having to travel outside the community to receive care (this point was identified as a priority by many participants).
- Focus on aspects that Indigenous peoples consider key in terms of healthcare services so as to promote healthcare tailored to their cultural situations and help reduce stigmatization and discrimination.
- Document Indigenous medical practices, e.g., midwifery practices and ceremonies, as well as child education and family relations.
- Develop intervention and continuing education tools for healthcare professionals that promote the development of skills related to the above mentioned themes, in collaboration with existing initiatives, for example, the UQAT Indigenous educational project and the MOOC developed by Thierry Rodon.<sup>1</sup>

## Health impacts of widespread environmental change

- Gain a better understanding of the health impacts of climate change, mining activities, and environmental contamination.

## Challenge prevailing assumptions and postulates

- Conduct a critical analysis of the programs and policies implemented by the various levels of government with regard to the First Nations and Inuit, for example Health Canada’s programs, Nutrition North Canada, and others.

1. <https://inq.ulaval.ca/formation/mooc-quebec-nordique.php>

# Priority 3



## Ecosystem Functioning and Environmental Protection

**JEAN-ÉRIC TREMBLAY**, associate professor at Université Laval's Department of Biology presented the main issues pertaining to this priority:

- Terrestrial environments and Northern freshwater
- Exploration, monitoring, and management of coastal areas and sea ice

Representatives of the Indigenous Peoples addressed the following topics:

## Traditional activities

- Ensure that the notion of subsistence hunting and fishing practiced by Indigenous groups is properly understood.

## Needs identified for future research

- Presence and impact of muskox in Nunavik. These animals were previously found only in Kuujuaq, but are now present throughout the territory. The Inuit have noted an impact on the caribou.
- Impact of mines on fishing and marine resources
- Water contamination and its impact on the population
- Protection of groundwater
- Protection of caribou
- Indigenous knowledge about hunting and fishing

## Research with a more human focus

- Promote working groups that consist of Indigenous people and scientists alike.
- Adapt research to Northern environments rather than reproducing research models from the South.
- Focus on the complementarity of natural and social sciences to gain a better understanding of the dynamics of the North.
- Act quickly. Mining and other development will not wait.
- Address concerns regarding the sharing of research results in the communities.

## Breaking down borders

- Neither animals nor Indigenous people recognize borders. It's time to stop focusing solely on the administrative borders of Quebec, Ontario, and the 49th parallel.

# Priority 4



## Infrastructure and Technology

**JEAN-FRANÇOIS BLAIS**, director of Centre Eau, Terre, Environnement at Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS), presented the main issues pertaining to this priority:

- Building sustainable infrastructure
- Information technology (IT)
- Environmental technology

Representatives of the Indigenous Peoples addressed the following topics:

## Role of INQ

- Can INQ play a role within the government departments to help make them better equipped for and more aware of the realities in the North?
- Are there plans to create a research centre on Innu territory?
- Why is it taking so long to develop IT in the North?

## Waste management

- The technology present in the North comes from the South. But when that technology no longer works, they don't want to take it back, meaning the North is saddled with the problem of how to manage this waste.

## Needs identified for future research or development

- Health impacts of waste site management
- The Innu want to be part of the sustainable development movement and reduce their environmental footprint by developing more eco-friendly initiatives (energy efficient homes, rainwater recovery, community gardens, composting, etc.).
- Develop infrastructure to meet the needs of the community and access traditional lands.
- Protect groundwater and seawater

## Infrastructure in the territory

- The point was raised that there is some excellent infrastructure in place in the communities, but that it is underused.

## Education and awareness in the communities

- Certain technologies, like caribou collars, for example, require education and awareness-raising in the communities so people understand why and how they are used.
- Promote jobs in the environment sector among Indigenous community members to foster interest in these fields and encourage people to study science.
- Education is a challenge in the communities, and dropout rates are high.

# Priority 5



## Natural Resources

**JEAN-MICHEL BEAUDOIN**, professor at the Research Chair in Aboriginal Forestry at Université Laval, presented the main issues pertaining to this priority:

- Forest resource planning and management
- Responsible development of mineral resources
- Energy

Representatives of the Indigenous Peoples addressed the following topics:

## Environmental concerns

- Overexploitation of the planet and its resources at a time when sustainable development is more important than ever.
- Openness to development on the part of the Inuit, but only if it is carried out in a respectful manner.
- Environmental pollution and its impact on medicinal plants.
- Development of protected areas.
- Need to ensure the objectivity of environmental impact studies conducted by big business.
- Contamination of water and forests.

## Research and the university community

- Acknowledge the contribution of Indigenous knowledge to research by pairing empirical knowledge and the communities' ancestral knowledge.
- Make room for Indigenous people within the INQ and universities .
- Develop partnership agreements between researchers and the communities.
- Have two INQ co-directors, one Indigenous and one non-Indigenous.
- The representatives expressed the desire that research be directed by members of the Indigenous nations.

## Sharing of results

- Once the results are shared, who gains from these studies?
- The representatives asked to be made aware of all the research conducted by INQ.

## Definition of the North

- The definition of the North does not stem solely from the opposition of North and South, but also of East and West.



# Forum Conclusion

**It was proposed that ties be forged between the First Nations, the Inuit, and the INQ by means of a mediating structure, shared leadership, and the co-construction of knowledge. To achieve this, it is crucial to work together in a common space. The Forum on the Research Needs of First Peoples is a reflection of this desire.**

## Appreciation

One participant noted that the proposal to create a mediating structure for the two key actors, namely the INQ and the Indigenous Peoples, is relevant and worthwhile.

## Role of UQAT

One participant questioned why the INQ infrastructure is concentrated at Université Laval. She asked why something would be built there and not at UQAT. What is UQAT's role in INQ?

# Appendix

# Appendix I: Forum Program

## For more information about the forum

Brigitte Bigué, Université Laval  
Project Director  
Institut nordique du Québec  
T: 418 656-2131 #3904  
brigitte.bigue@fsg.ulaval.ca

Suzy Basile, UQAT  
Coordinator  
First Peoples Working Group  
T: 819-874-8728 #6336  
suzy.basile@uqat.ca

Website: [inq.ulaval.ca/evenements/forum-premiers-peuples.php](http://inq.ulaval.ca/evenements/forum-premiers-peuples.php)



## FORUM ON THE RESEARCH NEEDS OF FIRST PEOPLES | INQ

Forum by invitation

March 7 and 8, 2017  
UQAT First Peoples Pavillon – Val-d'Or (Quebec)

What Aboriginal research will be needed in the coming years? This fundamental question will be addressed by Institut nordique du Québec (INQ)'s First Peoples Working Group at the Forum on the Research Needs of First Peoples. The forum provides an opportunity to pursue the dialogue between First Peoples and researchers in order to identify research needs and match them with INQ's research priorities: societies and culture, health, ecosystem functioning and environmental protection, infrastructures and technology, and natural resources.

The Forum on the Research Needs of First Peoples is organized jointly by INQ and Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue (UQAT) and will be held in Val-d'Or at the UQAT First Peoples Pavillon on March 7 and 8, 2017. The forum, by invitation only, will bring together some sixty researchers and Aboriginal representatives.



## PROGRAM

### DAY 1 - TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 2017

8:30 - 9:00	Opening Remarks Brigitte Bigué and Suzy Basile Opening Ceremony Micheline Anichinapéo Welcome Denis Martel
9:00 - 9:30	Objectives and Sequence of Events Participant Introductions Suzy Basile
9:30 - 10:00	INQ Presentation Louis Fortier Research priorities Presentation Jean-Éric Tremblay
10:00 - 10:15	PAUSE
10:15 - 11:00	Presentation of the draft Research Guidelines prepared by INQ's First Peoples Working Group Suzy Basile
11:00 - 12:00	Moderator: Mélissa B. Saganash Priority 1 – Societies and Culture (10 minutes presentation) Thierry Rodon 50 minutes of open discussion with First Peoples representatives to answer questions 1, 2, and 3 <sup>1</sup>
12:00	LUNCH ONSITE
13:00 - 14:00	Moderator: Patricia Montambault First Nations of Quebec and Labrador Health and Social Services Commission (15 minutes presentation) Priority 2 – Health (15 minutes presentation) Mylène Riva et Mélanie Lemire 50 minutes of open discussion with First Peoples representatives to answer questions 1, 2, and 3 <sup>1</sup>
14:30 - 14:45	COFFEE BREAK
14:45 - 15:45	Moderator: Vincent Mousson Priority 3 – Ecosystem Functioning and Environmental Protection (10 minutes presentation) Jean-Éric Tremblay 50 minutes of open discussion with First Peoples representatives to answer questions 1, 2, and 3 <sup>1</sup>

15:45 - 16:45	Moderator: Luc Côté Chilton Priority 4 - Infrastructures & Technology (10 minutes presentation) Jean-François Blais 50 minutes of open discussion with First Peoples representatives to answer questions 1, 2, and 3 <sup>1</sup>
---------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

16:45 Cocktail - Launch of the Research Laboratory on Indigenous Womens' Issues - Akwatsiw

### DAY 2 - WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 2017

8:30 - 9:30	Moderator: Serge Ashini Goupil Priority 5 - Natural Resources (10 minutes presentation) Jean-Michel Beaudoin 50 minutes of open discussion with First Peoples representatives to answer questions 1, 2, and 3 <sup>1</sup>
9:30 - 10:00	First Nations of Quebec and Labrador Sustainable Development Institute Alain Bédard
10:00 - 10:15	COFFEE BREAK
10:15 - 11:45	Sustainable Development   Interactive Activity Thierry Rodon et Murray Humphries
11:45 - 12:15	Summary of Discussions Carole Lévesque
12:15	Closing Remarks par Suzy Basile Closing ceremony par Micheline Anichinapéo
12:30	LUNCH ONSITE

\*French/English simultaneous translation will be available onsite.

<sup>1</sup> Question 1: Does this speak to your concerns?  
Question 2: Please identify your research needs.  
Question 3: Do you have an example of a research activity that made equal use of traditional Indigenous knowledge and scientific knowledge?

# Appendix II: List of participants

## Cree Nation

### Mélissa Saganash

Director of Cree–Quebec Relations,  
Cree Nation Government, Cree Nation  
Representative on the INQ  
Implementation Committee

### Sarah Pashagumskum

Executive Director, Aanischaaukamikw  
Cree Cultural Institute (ACCI)

### Jill Torrie

Director of Specialized Services,  
Cree Board of Health and Social  
Services of James Bay (CBHSSJB)

### Jessica Labrecque

Land Use Researcher,  
Cree Nation Government (CNG)

## Inuit

### Ellen Avard

Director, Nunavik Research Centre  
in Kuujuaq, Inuit Representative on  
the INQ Implementation Committee

### Tommy Palliser

Executive Director, Nunavik Marine  
Region Wildlife Board

### Robbie Watt

Inuit Research Advisor for Nunavik

## Naskapi of Kawawachikamach

### Noah Swappie

Chief, Naskapi Nation  
of Kawawachikamach

### Valérie Fauteux

Naskapi Nation Representative  
for INQ

### Curtis Tootoosis

Director General, Naskapi Nation  
of Kawawachikamach

### Natalie D'Astous

Biologist for the Naskapi Nation

## Innu Nation

### Serge Ashini Goupil

Innu Nation Representative  
for INQ

### Sylvie Basile

Organizational Development Advisor,  
Innu Council of Ekuanitshit

### Thérèse Vollant

Institut Tshakapesh, Uashat

## Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation

### Ketty Rose Mitchell

Director General, Lac Simon

### Alex Cheezo

Master's student (Lac Simon)  
in social work, UQAT

### Maurice Kistabish

Master's student (Pikogan)  
in Indigenous studies, UQAT

## Atikamekw Nation

### Jean-Claude Mequish

Advisor, Opitciwan

### Philippe Dubé

Advisor, Opitciwan

## Indigenous organizations and others

### Luc Côté-Chilton

Commission de développement  
des ressources humaines des PNQL,  
Wemotaci

### Alexandre Baillargeon

Representative, Société du Plan Nord

### Alain Bédard

Strategic advisor, First Nations  
of Quebec and Labrador Sustainable  
Development Institute

### Mireille Blais

Education Specialist, Indigenous  
Services and Northern Development,  
MEES

### Patricia Montambault

Advisor, FNQLHSSC

### Sandra Lafleur

CED Canada

### Benoit Dubreuil

Director of Communications,  
Indigenous and Northern Affairs  
Canada

### Stéphanie Bleau

Vulnerabilities, Impacts and  
Adaptation Group, Northern  
Environment and Tourism, Ouranos

## INQ, UQAT, INRS and McGill representatives

### Pierre Ayotte

Professor, Co-director,  
Nasivvik Centre, ULaval – Priority 2

### Jean-Michel Beaudoin

Professor, Research Chair in Aboriginal  
Forestry, ULaval – Axe 5

### Brigitte Bigué

INQ Project Director, ULaval  
Najat Bhiry Professor, Director,  
Centre for Northern Studies, ULaval –  
Priority 3

### Caroline Desbiens

Professor, Université Laval – Priority 1

### Louis Fortier

Professor, INQ Science  
and Innovation Director, ULaval

### Mélanie Lemire

Professor, Nasivvik Research Chair,  
ULaval – Priority 2

### Thierry Rodon

Professor, CIERA Director, INQ  
Research Chair in Sustainable  
Development of the North, ULaval –  
Priority 1

### Jean-François Blais

Director, Centre ETE, INRS –  
Priority 4

### Jean-Éric Tremblay

Professor, Scientific Director,  
Québec-Océan, ULaval; Leader,  
INQ Working Group on Research  
Priorities – Priority 3

### Murray Humphries

Professor, McGill University; Leader,  
INQ Working Group on Sustainable  
Development; Research Chair –  
Priority 2

### Beatriz Osorio

INQ Coordinator, McGill University

### Mylène Riva

Professor, McGill University –  
Priority 2

### Angelo Tremblay

Vice-Rector of Research  
and Innovation, Université Laval

### Denis Martel

Vice-Rector of Teaching, Research,  
and Innovation, UQAT

### Patrice LeBlanc

Dean, Academic Affairs, UQAT  
Hugo Asselin Director, School  
of Indigenous Studies, UQAT

### Francis Lévesque

Professor, School of Indigenous  
Studies, UQAT

### Suzy Basile

Professor, School of Indigenous  
Studies, UQAT

### Frédérique Cornellier

Research Officer, UQAT  
Lily Bacon Professor, URFDEMIA,  
UQAT

### Éric Rosa

Professor, UQAT

### Mathieu Noury

Research Advisor, VRERC, UQAT

### Myriam Trudel

Coordinator, School of Indigenous  
Studies, UQAT

### Stéphanie Duchesne

Head, Communications  
and Recruitment, UQAT

### Vincent Rousson

Director, UQAT campus,  
Val-d'Or

### Carole Lévesque

Réseau DIALOG –  
INRS Urbanisation culture et société

### Ioana Rady

Réseau DIALOG –  
INRS Urbanisation culture et société

# Appendix III: Press review



## Media Invitation – Forum on the Research Needs of First Peoples

by pnnationtalk on March 2, 2017

VAL-D'OR, QC, March 2, 2017 – What Aboriginal research will be needed in the coming years? This fundamental question will be addressed by Institut nordique du Québec (INQ)'s First Peoples Working Group at the Forum on the Research Needs of First Peoples. The forum will be an opportunity to pursue the dialogue between First Peoples and researchers in order to identify research needs and align them with INQ's research priorities: societies and culture, health, ecosystem functioning and environmental protection, infrastructure and technology, and natural resources.

Jointly organized by Institut nordique du Québec (INQ) and Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue (UQAT), this invitation-only forum will bring together representatives of the First Peoples and researchers who are active in one or more of INQ's five research priorities.

Members of the media are invited to attend the Forum, which will take place on March 7 and 8 at the First Peoples Pavilion on the UQAT campus in Val-d'Or, located at 675 1re Avenue. Please note that the Forum will start at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, March 7. Certain Indigenous representatives and researchers will be available for interview during the event.

Dates:	March 7 and 8, 2017
Location:	First Peoples Pavilion
	Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue (UQAT), Val-d'Or campus
	Multipurpose Room
	675 1re Avenue, Val-d'Or

To consult the complete event schedule, please click [here \(https://inq.ulaval.ca/evenements/forum-premiers-peuples.php\)](https://inq.ulaval.ca/evenements/forum-premiers-peuples.php).

### About Institut nordique du Québec

Formed in August 2014, Institut nordique du Québec is the product of a far-reaching alliance between Université Laval, McGill University, and Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS), as well as a host of other partners, including northern populations, Indigenous communities, and representatives from universities and the public and private sector. The mission of Institut nordique du Québec is to keep its partners on the cutting edge of new knowledge and its applications in the field of northern and circumpolar development. The mandate of Institut nordique du Québec is to consolidate Québec expertise in the broad fields of northern research (natural sciences and engineering, health sciences, social and human sciences) and apply this expertise to sustainable development in northern Québec and the Canadian Arctic in a context of global climate change.

### About Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue

Founded in 1983, Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue (UQAT) is a French-language university with almost 4,000 students. UQAT is part of the Université du Québec network and offers about one hundred programs of study in a variety of areas, including Indigenous studies. UQAT has an annual research budget of over 14 million dollars, including 10 research chairs, 11 research groups, and two research groups that focus on regional priorities. Since its inception, UQAT has worked in collaboration with Indigenous peoples and fully assumed its role as an agent for change. It concretely supports reconciliation between nations by contributing to Indigenous people's skill development and well-being. The creation of the School of Indigenous Studies, a new department dedicated to teaching and research with Indigenous people, has consolidated UQAT's partnership with First Peoples. The Continuing Education Service offers recognized training programs for Indigenous and non-Indigenous students to meet the needs of individuals, businesses and organizations.

For further information: Stéphanie Duchesne, Communications and Recruitment Officer, Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Office: 819-762-0971, ext. 2222, Cell: 819-763-2538, Toll-free: 1-877-870-8728, ext. 2222, stephanie.duchesne@uqat.ca; Andrée-Anne Stewart, Media Relations, Université Laval, Office: 418-656-3952, Cell: 418-254-3141, andree-anne.stewart@dc.ulaval.ca

### RELATED LINKS

<http://www.uqat.ca/> (<http://www.uqat.ca/>)



## Le dialogue se poursuit



En matière de santé, les participants ont insisté sur le leadership que les peuples autochtones du Nord doivent assumer dans l'établissement des priorités de recherche pour leurs régions. photo Karsten Bidstrup/Visit-Greenland

### Un forum sur les besoins de recherche des premiers peuples a réuni des représentants de six nations autochtones du Nord ainsi que des chercheurs, dont une dizaine de l'Université Laval

par Yvon Larose

Une trentaine de chercheurs provenant principalement de l'Université Laval, de l'Université McGill et du réseau de l'Université du Québec (INRS, UQAT) ainsi qu'une trentaine de représentants des nations crie, innue, inuite, naskapie, attikamekw et anishnabe se sont réunis à Val-d'Or, du 7 au 8 mars, à l'occasion du Forum sur les besoins de recherche des premiers peuples du Nord du Québec. La rencontre était organisée conjointement par l'Institut nordique du Québec (INQ) et l'Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue (UQAT).

« À l'INQ, le Groupe de travail des premiers peuples a pour mission de s'assurer que les préoccupations des nations autochtones membres, ainsi que leurs besoins de recherche, soient bien couverts dans nos activités », explique la vice-rectrice adjointe à la recherche et à la création et membre du Groupe de travail, Marie Audette.

Dans le cadre de ses activités, l'Institut nordique du Québec couvre un immense territoire situé au nord du 49<sup>e</sup> parallèle. Fondé en 2014 par les universités Laval, McGill et l'INRS, l'Institut réunit un grand nombre de chercheurs, dont quelque 140 à l'Université Laval. « Cette dernière a joué un rôle de leader dans la création de l'INQ, rappelle Marie

Audette. Nous voulons exercer un leadership ouvert et collaboratif. »

L'INQ a tenu un premier colloque, en 2015, sur ses axes de recherche. Ce sont les sociétés et les cultures, la santé, le fonctionnement des

Déterminer ces besoins, mais aussi préciser ceux qui pourraient être arriérés aux axes de recherche de l'INQ, tels étaient les objectifs du Forum. Les échanges ont porté, entre autres, sur la mise en valeur du patrimoine

archéologique et culturel du Québec nordique. En matière de santé, les participants ont insisté sur le leadership que les peuples autochtones du Nord doivent assumer dans l'établissement des priorités de recherche pour leurs régions. On a aussi discuté de la nécessité de concevoir des plans d'aménagement pour les infrastructures de transport afin de rendre celles-ci plus durables et résilientes face aux conséquences des changements climatiques. De



Vue de la communauté inuite de Salluit (Nunavik). Dans le cadre de ses activités, l'Institut nordique du Québec couvre un immense territoire situé au nord du 49<sup>e</sup> parallèle. photo Louis Carrier

écosystèmes et la protection de l'environnement, les infrastructures et les technologies ainsi que les ressources naturelles.

Le Forum a permis d'avancer dans la validation et la définition des besoins de recherche des premiers peuples. « Nous avons écouté ce que nos partenaires avaient à nous dire, s'ils avaient d'autres besoins que ceux déjà exprimés », indique la directrice de projet à l'INQ, Brigitte Bigué.

telles améliorations auront un effet positif sur la qualité de vie des populations et des travailleurs. Les participants ont aussi souligné l'importance de rehausser la sécurité des communautés éloignées et isolées à l'aide des technologies de l'information et des communications.

Selon la directrice de projet, les changements climatiques ont teinté les échanges. « Nous recherchons une meilleure compréhension du Nord afin de soutenir le développement durable du territoire, dit-elle. Les changements climatiques vont affecter les écosystèmes, les populations, leurs façons de vivre. »

Soixante minutes ont été consacrées à chacun des cinq axes de recherche. La présentation d'un chercheur était suivie de 50 minutes de discussion ouverte entre les chercheurs et les représentants des premiers peuples. Des chercheurs de l'Université Laval ont assuré quatre des cinq présentations. Expert en sociétés autochtones, Thierry Rodon (science politique) a abordé les questions de société et de culture. Mylène Riva et Mélanie Lemire (médecine sociale et préventive) ont touché aux problématiques de santé dans le Nord. Rappelons que l'Université Laval s'intéresse

depuis quelques décennies à ces questions dans la foulée des travaux du professeur Éric Dewailly. Pour sa part, Jean-Éric Tremblay, professeur au Département de biologie et directeur scientifique de Québec-Océan, s'est penché sur le fonctionnement des écosystèmes et sur la protection de l'environnement marin et terrestre. « Il a parlé, dans un contexte de changements climatiques, de la migration de certaines espèces animales et végétales du sud vers le nord », souligne Marie Audette. Quant à Jean-Michel Beaudoin (sciences du bois et de la forêt), il a consacré son exposé aux ressources naturelles, mettant de l'avant l'exploitation durable de l'énergie, des mines et de la forêt sans répercussions négatives sur les populations.

« Le Forum a constitué une étape importante dans les rapports de l'INQ avec ses partenaires autochtones du Nord, affirme Marie Audette. Les occasions sont rares de réunir ainsi des chercheurs et des nations autochtones. Notre approche est ouverte et inclusive, et les autochtones doivent être consultés dans le cadre de nos recherches. Leurs valeurs, leur savoir-être et leurs besoins doivent être reconnus et respectés. Ils sont de véritables partenaires de recherche. »

**La rencontre était organisée conjointement par l'Institut nordique du Québec (INQ) et l'Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue (UQAT)**

**lefil**

Le journal de la communauté universitaire

Fondé en 1965, **Le Fil** est un hebdomadaire publié 29 fois par an par la Direction des communications de l'Université Laval et distribué gratuitement sur le campus.

On peut le lire en ligne à [lefil.ulaval.ca](http://lefil.ulaval.ca) et s'abonner gratuitement à un avis de parution électronique.

Vous désirez proposer un sujet d'article? Écrivez-nous à l'adresse [lefil@ulaval.ca](mailto:lefil@ulaval.ca) au plus tard le jeudi midi précédant la prochaine parution. Les textes soumis doivent comporter le nom et le numéro de téléphone de leur auteur. Écrivez-nous! **Le Fil** accueille vos idées avec plaisir.

Le contenu de ce journal peut être reproduit à condition de mentionner la source et l'auteur.

**Rédaction**

Éditeur: Jacques Villeneuve, directeur des communications  
Rédactrice en chef: Claudine Magny  
Journalistes: Matthieu Desseureaut, Jean Hébert, Yvon Larose  
Collaborateurs: Pascale Guéroux, Stéphanie Jobin, Renée Larochelle, Caroline Lesieur, Mathieu Tanguy  
Collaborateurs au Web: Carl Bélandier, Thierry Mellon  
Rédactrice-révisrice: Marion Plante

**Production**

Infographie: Geneviève Bolduc, Service de reprographie de l'Université Laval  
Impression: TC Imprimeries Transcontinentales, Québec (Québec)

**Placements publicitaires**

Claudine Trudel  
418 656-2131 poste 6415

**Dépôt légal**

Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, ISSN 0221-1965

**Pour nous joindre**

2325, rue de l'Université, local 3108  
Québec (Québec) G1V 0A6  
Téléphone: 418 656-2131 poste 4887





# Un Forum sur les besoins de recherches des Premiers Peuples à l'UQAT

PUBLIÉ LE MARDI 7 MARS 2017



Le Pavillon des Premiers-Peuples du Campus Val-d'Or de l'UQAT Photo : Radio-Canada/UQAT

**Le Forum sur les besoins de recherches des Premiers Peuples se déroule mardi et mercredi au Pavillon des Premiers Peuples de l'Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue (UQAT) à Val-d'Or.**

L'évènement est organisé conjointement par l'UQAT et l'Institut nordique du Québec. Ce forum, qui rassemblera une soixante de personnes, doit permettre de poursuivre le dialogue entre les Premiers Peuples et les chercheurs.

Le directeur de la science et de l'innovation à l'Institut nordique du Québec, Louis Fortier, explique que traditionnellement, les scientifiques arrivaient dans les communautés et disaient qu'ils allaient étudier tel aspect ou tel aspect. Cependant, cette façon de faire ne faisait pas nécessairement l'affaire des communautés.

Le présent forum s'inspire donc de nouvelles façons de consulter les communautés autochtones. On a appris rapidement que c'est beaucoup mieux de demander aux Premiers Peuples, aux Autochtones : quelles sont vos problématiques? C'est quoi qui vous inquiète avec les changements climatiques ou avec le développement industriel dans vos régions? , note-t-il.

## Appendix III: Press review (continued)

L'Écho Abitibien et Le Citoyen de la Vallée de l'or et Le Citoyen de l'Harricana

### Arrimer la recherche universitaire aux besoins des Premiers Peuples

Un forum au Pavillon des Premiers-Peuples de l'UQAT



Louis Fortier, directeur de la science et de l'innovation à l'Institut nordique du Québec (INQ).

©Photo TC Média – Thomas Deshaies

**L'Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue est l'hôte du Forum sur les besoins de recherche des Premiers Peuples mardi et mercredi à Val-d'Or. L'objectif est de favoriser les échanges entre la quarantaine de chercheurs et la trentaine de représentants des Premiers Peuples présents.**

«On ne veut pas faire de la recherche sur les autochtones, mais avec les autochtones», a expliqué d'entrée de jeu le chercheur Thierry Rodon, directeur du Centre interuniversitaire d'études et de recherche autochtone (CIÉRA) de l'Université Laval. Il soutient qu'il est important de déterminer les besoins des communautés, afin d'établir un agenda de recherche commun et cohérent. «Il faut ensuite utiliser les résultats pour créer du changement dans les gouvernements ou les communautés», soutient M. Rodon.

Pour Louis Fortier, directeur de la science et de l'innovation de l'Institut nordique du Québec (INQ), ce type de journée de réflexion est essentiel pour assurer la pertinence des futures publications universitaires. «C'est la meilleure façon de réussir à avoir un impact réel grâce à la recherche, soutient-il. Ils (représentants des Premiers Peuples) peuvent avoir une vision différente, ou complètement différente de la nôtre (communauté universitaire) concernant des grands enjeux.»

#### Unir les centres de recherche

Le forum est organisé par l'Institut nordique du Québec, conjointement avec l'Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue. L'INQ a été créé en 2014 et a notamment pour objectif de fédérer les centres de recherches qui abordent les enjeux autochtones du Nord et de favoriser la collaboration.

L'INQ se concentre plus précisément sur les besoins de quatre Premiers Peuples: Inuit, Innue, Naskapi et Cri. «Le thème central, c'est le développement durable du Nord, souligne M. Fortier. Donc, comment favoriser un développement durable, qui n'hypothèque pas le développement pour les générations futures.»

#### Nécessité de la recherche-action

Selon M. Rodon, le développement est un enjeu complexe. Il avait par le passé critiqué le Plan Nord, puisqu'il ne répondait pas habilement, à son avis, aux impératifs du développement durable. «Je suis assez critique du Plan Nord qui perçoit le développement durable comme une protection de 50 % du territoire, déplore-t-il. Il me semble que c'est assez simpliste.»

Le modèle de développement en vigueur dans le sud de la province n'est parfois pas adéquat pour le Nord, croit le professeur Rodon. «D'où l'importance qu'elles (communautés autochtones) créent leur propre modèle de développement et qu'elles prennent le contrôle», insiste-t-il.

Plusieurs thèmes seront abordés durant le Forum. «On tente de couvrir tous les aspects: sociétés et cultures, santé, développement industriel et énergétique», résume M. Rodon.

## Appendix IV: Photos



The participants to the Forum on the Research Needs of First Peoples.



Thierry Rodon, CIÉRA director, present the research priority 1: Society and Culture.



## Appendix IV: Photos (continued)



The members of the First Peoples Working Group and the Science and Innovation director, from left to right: Ellen Avard, director of the Nunavik Research Center and Inuit representative for INQ; Valérie Fauteux, Naskapi Nation representative for INQ; Louis Fortier, Science and Innovation director of INQ; Mélissa Saganash, Director of Cree-Quebec relations for the Cree Nation Government and Cree Nation representative for INQ; Suzy Basile, professor at UQAT and coordinator of the FPWG; Serge Ashini Goupil, Innu Nation representative for INQ and Brigitte Bigué, INQ Project Director at Université Laval.



**Institut nordique du Québec**

Vice-rectorat à la recherche et à la création, pavillon Alexandre-Vachon, local 1036  
1045, avenue de la Médecine, Université Laval, Québec (Québec) G1V 0A6

[www.inq.ulaval.ca](http://www.inq.ulaval.ca)