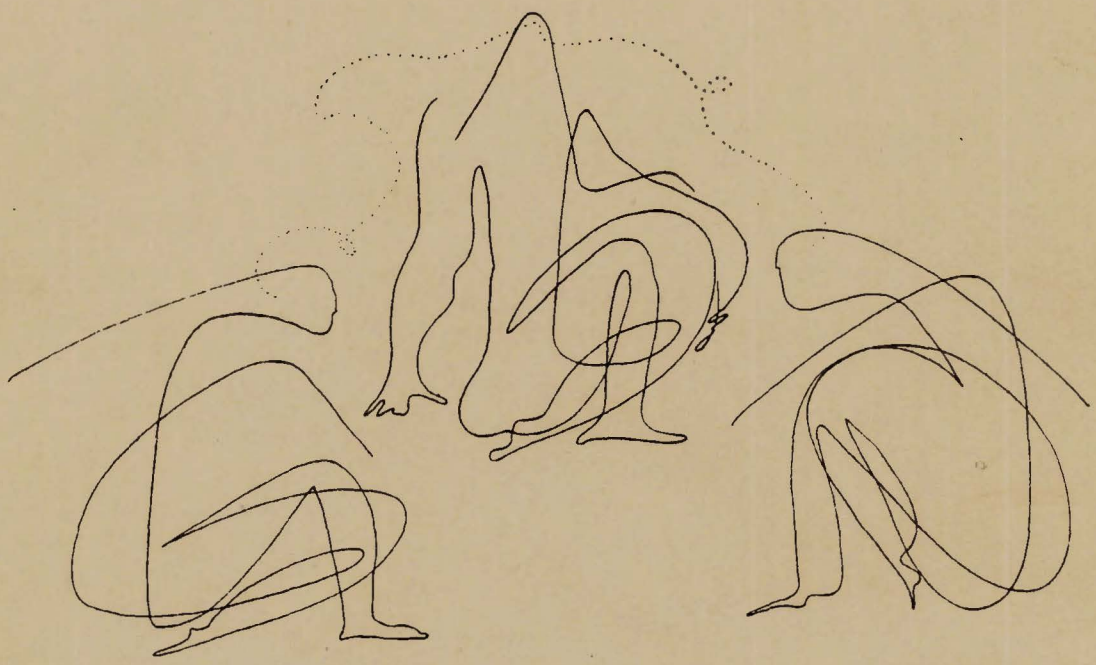
IDRC-ICC EXPLORATORY WORKSHOP ON DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH COLLABORATION

REPORT



December 1988

IDRC File: 3-A-88-4165

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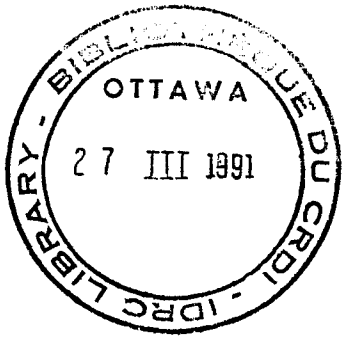
IDRC-ICC EXPLORATORY WORKSHOP

ON DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH COLLABORATION

R E P O R T



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Acknowledgements

The author is very grateful to David Brooks of IDRC and Nancy Doubleday of ICC for their considerable help in planning and coordinating the workshop, and for their comments on the draft report. Special thanks are also due to Julie Lalonde of IDRC and Corinne Gray of ICC for assisting in the coordination of activities. Each of the participants are thanked for their role in making the workshop a success, especially those who assisted in its planning. The author also appreciates the comments of Andrea Young and Terry Smutylo, which have helped to improve the clarity of this report, as well as Hartmut Krugmann for his suggestions, and the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee for use of their facilities. Susan Warren and others of the IDRC catering service deserve thanks for helping to make the event enjoyable. The cover illustration was done by Rosa Bernal, an artist from Bogota, Colombia.

The traditional caveat applies: None of those mentioned above are responsible for any errors which may remain in this document. The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of the author, and cannot be taken as expressing the policies of either the IDRC, the ICC, or the other organizations involved.

Contents

Summary

This document reports on an exploratory meeting between representatives of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC) along with other Inuit organizations, and several divisions of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). The discussions led to special interest in further examining possibilities for collaboration in the areas of health, environment, fisheries, communications and information sciences.

The ICC-IDRC event consisted of an informal evening on 6 December and a day-long structured workshop on 7 December 1988, aimed at introducing members of the different organizations to each other, discussing their respective mandates, and defining topics of mutual interest for possible collaboration. Activities were held in the Conference Room at IDRC headquarters in Ottawa.

During the evening of 6 December, Mary Simon, ICC President, introduced IDRC participants to the ICC by briefly describing the history and mandate of the international organization representing Inuit of Canada, Alaska, Greenland, and probably soon, the Soviet Union. Anne V. Whyte, Director of the Social Sciences Division for IDRC, also described the character and mandate of IDRC to the group. The workshop of 7 December consisted of introductions to the main themes and activities of IDRC by division representatives, each followed by open

discussion of Inuit activities in related areas, and the sketching out of ideas for potential collaboration between Inuit and overseas communities which IDRC might help to facilitate.

This report provides an analytical overview of the workshop discussions, for use by both the Inuit organizations and IDRC. The first section provides basic descriptions of the ICC and other Inuit organizations in Canada, as well as IDRC. The second section is an account of the working group discussions as they related to six divisions of IDRC. At various points during the meeting, particular projects or activities of the various organizations and divisions were raised as examples. In this report, twelve of the illustrative cases mentioned in the workshop discussions are highlighted in greater detail, to provide users of this report a closer understanding of relevant activities of each of the organizations involved. The third section draws together some conclusions and recommendations based on the workshop results.

Section 1:

Introduction

Workshop Objectives

This workshop was organized on behalf of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), and in co-operation with the Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC), to help to define:

a) in what areas IDRC can utilize the experiences and skills of Canadian Inuit and other arctic specialists for specific research and management applications in overseas development;

b) how such assistance can be reciprocated in part by facilitating the transfer of experiences and skills from the overseas development community toward specific needs of the Inuit population.

The Canadian Arctic is traditionally viewed as the frontier of an industrialized country, rather than as part of the developing world. However, its aboriginal inhabitants share many of the central challenges of peoples in the Third World. Its geographical remoteness and environmental sensitivity also impose strict conditions on activities similar to those faced in many other places on the globe.

The ways in which aboriginal arctic peoples address and influence problems in their region are potentially relevant to development efforts overseas. Indeed, approaches to many of the specific

topics within the traditional mandate of IDRC may be improved through greater utilization of this special genre of Canadian expertise. Conversely, a great variety of ideas and skills cultivated by peoples of developing regions overseas doubtless are of practical use to the Inuit.

The IDRC could possibly play a key role in facilitating a collaborative effort toward the exchange of development skills and experience among practitioners in the arctic and in lower-income countries of the Third World. This workshop was therefore convened to define concretely what the relevant topics of a collaborative exchange should be, what priorities should be attached to them, and how they may be effected.

Descriptions of Participating Organizations

Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC)
Ottawa Office:
176 Gloucester Street, 3rd Floor
Ottawa K2P 0A6

The ICC is the international organization representing Inuit of Canada, Alaska, Greenland. It was founded in 1977 to provide a unified forum through which all Inuit could act to protect and enhance arctic resources, as well as defend and promote their culture. The ICC has been granted Non-Governmental Organization Status (Consultative Status) since 1984 by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (UNESCO), and is a member of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (The ICC Charter is reproduced in Appendix II.)

Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (ITC)
Head Office:
176 Gloucester Street, 3rd Floor
Ottawa K2P 0A6

The ITC is the national voice of Inuit in Canada. Formed in 1971 as a non-profit organization, it represents the 25,000 Inuit of the Northwest Territories, Nunavik[1] and Labrador, addressing issues of vital importance to the preservation of Inuit identity, culture and way of life.

Regional Associations

The **Labrador Inuit Association** (Nain, Labrador) and **Makivik Corporation** (Kuujjuaq, Northern Quebec) are two of among six regional Inuit organizations in Canada affiliated with the ITC. Though they may all be referred to as regional associations, their basic legal composition varies significantly. It is through these that the ITC and ICC maintain their close grassroots contact for development and discussion of broad policy positions representing Inuit both nationally and internationally.

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[1] Nunavik is the new official name of the Inuit region in Northern Quebec (north of the 55th parallel). Announced in 1988, the name literally translated from Inuktitut means: "The place where you settle".

Within their respective regions, the organizations like LIA and Makivik deal with a great variety of specific issues facing their constituent populations. The other regional affiliates of ITC are:

Baffin Region Inuit Association (BRIA), Iqaluit, N.W.T.
Kitikmeot Inuit Association, Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.
Keewatin Inuit Association, Rankin Inlet, N.W.T.
Committee for Original People's Entitlement (COPE), Inuvik, N.W.T.

Inuit Broadcasting Corporation (IBC)
Head Office:
251 Laurier Avenue West, Suite 703
Ottawa K1P 5J6

The IBC is a non-profit Inuit-operated television network created in 1982. It produces and broadcasts seven hours of programming per day in six dialects of Inuktitut, to forty communities across the Arctic. These include news and current affairs, cultural and socio-economic documentaries, and children's programs. With production facilities in five northern communities, IBC reaches across four time zones using the CBC and Telesat Canada distribution systems.

Inuit Women's Association of Canada (Pauktutit)
Head Office:
200 Elgin Street, Suite 804
Ottawa K2P 1L5

Pauktutit is a non-profit organization representing all Canadian Inuit women. Its mandate is to foster a greater awareness of the needs of Inuit women and to encourage their participation in community, regional and national concerns in relation to health, social, cultural and economic development.

International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
Head Office:
250 Albert Street
P.O. Box 8500
Ottawa K1G 3H9

The IDRC is a public corporation created by the Parliament of Canada in 1970 to stimulate and support scientific and technical research by developing countries for their own benefit. It also helps to create and support international networks through which developing countries can learn from each other, and promotes

cooperation between researchers in developing countries and in Canada. (The IDRC Act is reproduced in Appendix III.)

Funded by the Canadian Parliament, the IDRC is an autonomous organization whose operations are guided by a 21-member Board of Governors, of whom seven are from developing countries. It is fully separate and distinct from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). IDRC is not a aid agency representing official policy of the Canadian government, and it does not involve itself with capital investment, state-to-state financial services, or international trade in commodities.

The IDRC Act commits the organization to support indigenous research capabilities in developing countries. However, it specifically includes the fostering of cooperation in research on development problems between the developed and developing regions for their mutual benefit. The latter is given effect primarily through it's Cooperative Programs, and the Fellowships and Awards Division. In this regard, IDRC is exploring ways in which cooperative arrangements with overseas institutions can directly involve Canada's aboriginal population and be of value to their development efforts.

Participants

Representatives of Inuit Organizations

Mary Simon, President, ICC
Rosemary Kuptana, Vice President for Canada, ICC
Nancy Doubleday, International Environmental Coordinator, ICC
Corinne Gray, Coordinator, ICC
William Andersen III, President, Labrador Inuit Association (LIA)
Robert Higgins, Economic Development Coordinator, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (ITC)
Doug Saunders, President, Inuit Broadcasting Corporation (IBC)
Terry Rudden, Training Coordinator, IBC
Mark Allard, Research Development Coordinator, Makivik Corp.
Neil Greig, Director of Operations, Seaku Fisheries
Henry Copestake, President, Seaku Fisheries

Representatives of IDRC Divisions

Doug Daniels, Director, Office of Planning and Evaluation
Andrew Asibey, Planning Officer, Office of Planning and Evaluation
Anne V. Whyte, Director, Social Sciences Division
David Brooks, Coordinator, Environment & Natural Resource Management Unit
Hartmut Krugmann, Program Officer, Environment & Natural Resources Management Unit
Young-Ja Cho, Senior Program Officer (Earth and Marine Sciences), Information Sciences
Garth Graham, Regional Program Officer, Information Sciences, Eastern and Southern Africa
Gerrard Bourrier, Director, Fellowships and Awards
Francoise Coupal, Program Officer, Fellowships and Awards
Neill McKee, Associate Director (Distribution and Dissemination), Communications
Susan Stockwell, Associate Director (Scientific Publishing), Communications
Michael Graham, Program Officer, Communications
Karl Smith, Deputy Director, Health Sciences
Greg Spendjian, Deputy Director, Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences

Workshop Coordinator
Joseph R. Potvin, Consultant

Section 2:

Workshop Discussions

Workshop Discussions

Discussion during the workshop was pursued along the lines of topics addressed by the IDRC divisions. Each part began with a description by an IDRC participant of the sorts of activities supported by the particular division, followed by roundtable discussion about activities of Inuit organizations which related to the respective subject areas. Both IDRC and Inuit presentations were interspersed with references to actual projects, and details of many of these are provided alongside the main text in this report.

The reader may find this section of the report somewhat open-ended. However, the aim of the workshop was not to come to any very specific project ideas, but rather, to explore potential areas of collaboration in a preliminary fashion. An effort has been made in compiling this report to avoid over-synthesizing the discussions; hence, the divisional reports are substantially true to the progress of the discussions as they occurred. This may make for slightly cumbersome reading from front to back, but reflects an attempt to keep within the bounds of topics dealt with by the participants, and portray the particular interests which they expressed. Finally, it should be kept in mind that this report has two different audiences: it is for use both by staff at IDRC, and by the various Inuit organizations.

Fellowships and Awards Division

Introductory Presentation

The Fellowships and Awards Division is aimed at building research and training capabilities. It assists in the development of research skills at the graduate level, for professionals associated with IDRC projects, and in one program at the undergraduate level. Its support is provided through five different programs:

a. Project, program and institutional development;
b. Scholarships and short term training;
c. Collaborative projects (See: Models for Native Education in Latin America);
d. Specialized training for health professionals (undergraduate level);
e. Careers in development for Canadian researchers (graduate and professional);

Recently the division has been actively exploring ways its programs might be made more responsive to the needs of Canadian aboriginal people.

Models for Native Education in Latin America

The Fellowships and Awards Division of IDRC provided partial funding in 1986 to enable the Saskatchewan Federated Indian College (SFIC) to implement an accord with the World Council of Indigenous Peoples and the Consejo Indio de Suramerica for training in management, administration and research.

The participants are aboriginal people in management positions of organizations representing indigenous populations of several countries of South and Central America, which promote self-reliant economic and social development. The program aims to formulate models for the development of bilingual and bicultural training programs in Latin America, and enable participants to acquire basic research skills and training in the field of planning, management and implementation of community-oriented development. Participants are trained in skills to better equip them to design and implement educational and development programs in their own communities.

Roundtable Discussion

Participants with the Inuit organizations pointed out that among 25,000 Canadian Inuit, there are none with a doctoral degree, one with a masters degree in French literature, and one qualified as a medical doctor.

In regard to the Young Canadian Researchers Program (YCR), which finances graduate and professional research and training, it was admitted that restriction of support to Masters and Doctoral research, and professional research (on topics such of Communications, Finance and Administration) in academic institutions, has not found much response from within the aboriginal community. However, it was again emphasized that IDRC is questioning the appropriateness of its current programs in this division for aboriginal people, and is open to suggestions for changes.

IDRC's Collaborative Program receives proposals only from institutions outside Canada, but Canadian Native priorities can be accommodated by IDRC helping Inuit organizations to find overseas partners for such projects.

Health Sciences

Introductory Presentation

Health Sciences Division is concerned with the broad area of health, and not just diseases and remedial care. Its activities stress the importance of community involvement in the research, which begins with the believe that ordinary people can express their health needs. Therefore, research on health care options must be communicated in a two-way fashion.

There are three multidisciplinary programs for health within IDRC, each inter-related such that any one project could be involved with more than one program.

One program promotes research on health and the environment. This deals with occupational health, environmental impacts on human well-being, and disease prevention. A second program addresses health in relation to human behaviour and circumstances. Important topics include the effects of new technology, social behaviour and the transmission of communicable diseases, participatory research on health care, health education, and the role of women and children in health promotion. A third program is concerned with health systems and the planning, management, and delivery of services. It includes analysis of health policy, and the development of analytical research capability of indigenous institutions.

A number of broad themes characterize all the program activities. These include the advancement of women in the health-related professions, promotion of better nutrition, the importance of health education, the protection and conservation of the environment, and concern with health-related aspects of human shelter.

It was emphasized that these areas outlined above should be taken only as indicative of the range of research topics assisted by this division, and that there are many other possibilities. The program is very flexible, so just about any health-related problem can be considered.

Roundtable Discussion

The Inuit organization most active in the health field is Pauktutit (Inuit Women's Association). It is a key motivator in the Arctic for a variety of community-based and regional activities to deal with substance abuse, improved delivery of medical services, family violence, pornography and child sexual abuse, and midwifery. Pauktutit operates at the community level through local women's groups, relying on the wisdom of Inuit elders to create community awareness of the issues, encourage young people to become involved in creating solutions to social problems, and to recruit Inuit into the health professions.

In reference to health services delivery in Arctic communities, Inuit have not been involved in formal health care services, and community residents must go to hospitals up to thousands of kilometers away for many of the most common medical treatments. For example, women giving birth are forced to leave their communities to have their babies, far away from contact with their families. If there are any complications, the separation from family and community often extends for a considerable time, or the mother may even have to return home alone while the baby's health is monitored elsewhere. The integration of traditional midwifery skills with Western scientific skill is very slow in coming. There is some progress in this direction now in Northern Quebec, but not yet in Northwest Territories.

The ICC delegation pointed out that the effort to integrate traditional and Western medicine has been slow because of both practicalities and politics. However, a start has been made on research about how to implement such integration, and it was suggested that perhaps IDRC might have overseas contacts that could be of assistance.

In another area, the health education work of the Inuit Broadcasting Corporation (IBC) is of notable. IBC has prepared very successful public service announcements for the Government

Public Health Education on AIDS (IBC)

In 1988, IBC received a standing ovation after a screening of its series of public service announcements about AIDS at the interprovincial Conference on AIDS in Toronto. The ten 30-second television announcements were shot and produced in the North in 10 languages (English, French, Inuktitut, South Slavey, North Slavey, Dogrib, Chipewyan, Loucheux, Inuvialuktun, and Innuinaqtun) on a very limited budget of $50,000.

The IBC work is notable for its creative use of Inuit and Dene cultural values and metaphors. Whereas much of the southern Canadian AIDS information campaign has related to fear of the disease, this series emphasized community support for the sick and suffering. For example, one ad compares having AIDS to being lost out on the land; associating the survival strategy of the lost hunter, to that of an AIDS victim. After the screening of its work at the Toronto conference, IBC received requests from a number of provinces for copies of the material.

of Northwest Territories on topics like alcoholism, substance abuse, AIDS and spousal assault (See: Public Health Education on AIDS).

Inuit organizations have also been very interested in studying the health effects on humans (and on the wildlife they eat) of background pollution (PCBs, radiation, heavy metal accumulation, pesticides, etc.) now commonly found in the arctic environment. Unfortunately, the research resources available to communities have been very limited. Moveover, research that is conducted by Inuit or on behalf of Inuit organizations is usually not accepted by Southern Canadian institutions, so a credibility problem must be overcome.

Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences

Introductory Presentation

Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences is the most decentralized of IDRC's divisions. Of 30 program staff, only 1 is based in Ottawa, and the rest are in the 6 regional offices. This division incorporates five broad programs: crops and animal production systems, forestry, fisheries, agricultural economics, and post production systems.

The basic focus of AFNS has changed over the years from one of simply increasing food production volumes, to increasing peoples' access to food. Thus, improving the distribution of benefits from development has become the main criterion for assessment. Research projects funded by AFNS tend to support income and employment generation, particulary among the small-scale and poorer producers, technology adaptation with on-farm testing, and the development of local institutional research capacity.

The program for crop and animal production systems is related to farming, and has not been involved with any research focussed on hunting, trapping or gathering as forms of income generation. However, nothing bars the future consideration by AFNS of projects having to do with the harvesting of wild animals and plants. For the poor in many remote areas, farm meat is expensive, so that where wildlife is abundant it provides an accessible source of food and other useful materials.[2]

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[2] Wild meat contributes over 10 per cent of per capita animal protein supply in eleven African countries, and in the more remote areas of the Amazon region in South America, proportions range from 20 to 85 per cent (Robert and Christine Prescott-Allen. 1982. What's Wildlife Worth: Economic Contributions of Wild Plants and Animals to Developing Countries. Earthscan). In the Arctic, hunting provides three quarters or more of animal protein consumed in most communities. In the Northwest Territories alone, a total of about 5.5 million kilos of edible wild meat is produced annually, about 110 kilos per capita. Hunting products of importance to many remote populations include meat, offal, oils, fur, leather, medicines, bone and ivory.

The fisheries program has concentrated on artisanal production and aquaculture. IDRC support for fisheries research is moving toward a more integrated approach to coastal development, involving the identification of biomass resource and sustainable yields, production management systems, fish handling and processing, socioeconomic aspects, and exploration of alternative employment opportunities in fishing communities. Most of the research on artisanal fisheries is in Latin America (See: Artisanal Fisheries in Latin America), while IDRC support of aquaculture development occurs primarily in Asia.

Roundtable Discussion

Representatives of the Inuit organizations noted that the most important fishery for the arctic population is based on artisanal subsistence activity for fish or seal. The Inuit are a coastal population for whom fish and seals have always been key elements of their livelihood. However in the last 3 to 4 years, commercial shrimp fishing has also been developed off the coasts of Nunavik (Northern Quebec) and Baffin Island. The very short 2 to 3 month commercial fishing season provides an important source of cash in the communities, which helps to replace the income loss that results from the campaign against seal harvesting.

Until the anti-sealing campaign, seal skin sales provided a good source of money income that supported the purchase of inputs to the subsistence production of meat and other goods. Now the ICC

Artisanal Fisheries in Latin America

IDRC has contributed to a variety of research projects related to artisanal fisheries development in Latin American countries. Three of these are described below to provide examples of the sort of work supported in this field.

The Social Sciences Division provided partial funding in 1983 to enable the Foundation for Higher Education in Colombia to study the social and economic conditions of artisanal fishing households, and the effects on them of large-scale commercial fishing in near-by waters. Industrial fishing has seriously affected fish stock levels, primarily due to over-fishing and the discharge of waste associated with on-ship processing. The small-scale fishery is also faced with lack of access to credit, and inadequate refrigeration, transport and marketing facilities.

Research was conducted with residents of two typical fishing communities on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Information was collected on fish harvesting techniques, volume of the catch, equipment used, the organization of household labour, marketing strategies, traditional processing techniques, as well as what services were available to producing households. The results were used to formulate recommendations for an artisanal fisheries development policy applicable to the sector as a whole.

In Chile, the Communications Division of IDRC supported a project beginning in 1984 to produce and evaluate three educational videotapes designed to help improve fishing and marketing techniques of small-scale fishermen. Two of the videos are tailored to improving the efficiency of popular fishing methods used in individual communities. The third aims to help fishermen streamline and diversify the marketing of their products.

This was a pilot project to determine the feasibility of producing 24 other videos for use in a larger training program to improve the technical capabilities of artisanal fishermen. The project is based at a Chilean university, but throughout, it was planned, implemented, and evaluated in participation with a number of local fishermen's cooperatives.

Another project supporting artisanal fisheries was begun 1985, to develop a series of user-friendly micro-computer software programs for use in small-scale fisheries research programs throughout Latin America. The programs permit statistical analysis integrating socio-economic, biological and technological variables within a framework of sustainable renewable resource exploitation. Specific programs include, for example, the budgeting of boat expenses, retail cost structure, comparative analysis of different artisanal fisheries, and a statistical package for a variety of indicators for socio-economic analysis of the sector.

and other Inuit organizations have had to change their approach to the commercial side of sealing, and are moving away from the sale of raw pelts to re-adapt traditional technologies and increase local value added. (See: Inuit Sealing Strategy). It is essentially oriented toward development of household production for own-use, but the effort also includes production of high quality finished leather products for commercial sale. (It should be noted that Inuit harvesting of seals is well within sustainable yields.)

To develop the arctic commercial fishery, Inuit-owned Makivik Corporation formed a joint venture (See: Seaku Fisheries) in 1986 with an east-coast company. Considerable resources are devoted to research on resource stocks and their sustainable yields. The commercial fishery is primarily based on shrimp, and does not compete with the subsistence production sector. Where the same species are caught, careful research aims to ensure that the commercial fishery will not cut into subsistence production rates. On the contrary, the extra cash made available at the community level for purchases of equipment used by households, and the training received on the trawlers, should have beneficial effects for the artisanal subsistence fishery. Profits from Seaku's marine operations are being used to develop the commercial inshore fishery as well.

Inuit Sealing Strategy (ITC)

In 1986, the report of the Royal Commission on Seal and Sealing in Canada was submitted to the federal government. The commission had been established in response to trade restrictions imposed by the European Economic Community in 1983. Contrary to the views of the anti-sealing protest movement, the commission asserted that sealing activities in Canada were a legitimate and important industry, that did not threaten the long term viability of seal stocks on the Atlantic Coast. Repsonding to the recommendations of the Royal Commission, the federal government announced that financial assistance would be made available to sealing communities, to counteract the economic decline brought about by the anti-sealing movement.

Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (ITC), as the national Inuit organization, was asked to develop a strategy outlining a plan of action for the northern component of this initiative. Inuit sealers, although not the direct target of the anti-sealing movement, had nonetheless experienced considerable economic hardship when the markets for seal pelts collapsed after the trade import ban was implemented in 1983. Prior to the imposition of this ban, sealing had been a major source of both food and cash for Inuit communities. Without this critical source of cash, many hunters were unable to afford to continue hunting even for their own food, since they could no longer replace and maintain essential equipment like snowmobiles, communications equipment, and firearms.

In response to this request by government, ITC formed a working group with representation from each of the six Inuit regions in Canada, as well as representatives of Inuit owned businesses with an interest in the sealing industry. This working group developed a strategy document which outlined a process for the revitalization of the industry, and a set of principles under which this process was to take place.

Three key elements of the strategy are as follows:

i) Revitalization of Inuit sealing should take place within the framework of "sustainable development". That is to say, the sound management of the wildlife resource base is a fundamental element of the development of economic opportunities associated with hunting activities.

ii) Planning would seek to make maximum use of the harvested resource, and aim to eliminate wastage of by-products.

iii) A process of community and regional consultation would ensure that Inuit at the community level participate in determining the pace and direction of planning and implementation efforts.

By the end of 1988, an extensive community-level consultation process across the North had been completed, and detailed feasibility work was begun. The latter includes consideration of small-scale, environmentally-safe tanneries to augment local value added production; identification of new market opportunities for products using seal skin and leather; development of seal meat products in the regional market; re-application of traditional technology to use seal oil as an alternative fuel source for space heating; and, on-going development of the existing handicrafts industry. The consultation process also highlighted the need for improved information relating to the status of seal stocks in the North, and the need for cooperative management systems built upon the participation of hunting households.

Seaku Fisheries (Makivik)

Seaku Fisheries Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Makivik Corporation, which belongs to the Inuit of Nunavik (Northern Quebec). Seaku was incorporated in 1986 to allow the Inuit to undertake commercial fishing ventures, particularly shrimp, in areas off the northern coast of Quebec, in Davis Strait, and off Labrador.

Makivik, through its subsidiary, Imaqpik Fisheries, has carried out research since 1979 which identified large shrimp stocks in the northern seas. With the aim of entering the commercial fishing market, Makivik solicited a joint venture partner that would support the socio-economic objectives of Quebec Inuit, could transfer expertise to local employees through on-the-job training, and which could also invest significantly in the operation. Therefore, in 1986 Makivik formed Seaku Fisheries in partnership with a Canadian company called Farocan.

Farocan lobbied for the appropriate fishing licenses from the Canadian government, and when they were obtained, put in place two shrimp vessels. Seaku holds one and one half licences off the coast of Nunavik, and one and one half off Baffin Island, which are operated by the two vessels. They easily meet their quotas for shrimp and fish each year, and also engage in extensive exploratory fishing. The vessels are factory freezer trawlers, so only about 20 per cent of the production activity on board is catching shrimp and fish, while the rest involves processing.

Terms of the Farocan-Makivik agreement were that Farocan absorbed all the financial risk at the start of the operation, with the Inuit parties taking their share options after start up of the operations. The options can be exercised over a period of ten years. The Inuit also share in a percentage of the gross revenue and of the net profit position of each vessel operation. Farocan undertook to place Inuit crew on the vessels, and at the present time almost half of each crew is Inuit. Farocan also established an orientation and training regime for Inuit who showed the willingness and aptitude to learn the quality control, tight management and the self discipline required in this type of working environment. All the trainging is of the in-house learn-by-doing approach, assisted by the operational experience of the outside participant. Over one hundred Inuit have gone through such orientation, and eighty of these currently make up half the crew. Eighteen have been given advanced training in offshore fishing operations. By 1992, the owners plan to have Inuit hold at least 20 per cent of the senior positions on the vessels.

As a joint venture with a profitable back-out arrangement tied to training of local personnel by the outside company, the Seaku project provides a good model for other countries. The Inuit of Nunavik and Baffin will eventually take over all operations, perhaps over a period of a decade.

The development of the northern commercial fishery is a long term undertaking for the Inuit, and a considerable level of expertise is required beyond what is currently available among the local population. This is the first commercial offshore fishery in the region. Plans are underway for research in 1989 to survey new areas, using locally-owned vessels that would in the future carry out the commercial fishery if sufficient resource is located.

The Makivik Resource Development Department, which coordinates their fisheries research activities, has also been very active for many years in widely-respected research related to land use planning and socio-environmental impact assessment. In a broader sense, it is dedicated to the sustainable development of renewable resources, through both consumptive (i.e. food and clothing) and non-consumptive (i.e. tourism) utilization.

Communications

Introductory Presentation

The Communications Division carries out three main activities. The first consists of creative support in the production of books, films, videos and other media for the dissemination and utilization of research results in the communities affected, and among other scientists. The second is support of research on communications systems and technologies related to development processes and translation. Third is public affairs and development education, relating to community dynamics and ways in which people decide on change, how they relate to science and its methods, and how they participate in research.

Strong indigenous community participation in, and familiarity with the methods and results of IDRC-funded research, is a

genuine concern. This division is primarily devoted to supporting community interaction, and improving communication approaches, media and technical support. For example, in China the division is involved with a technical support project training farmers in improved methods of farming. The key element of such work is to understand how scientific information can best be communicated to achieve results.

Roundtable Discussion

Inuit representatives at the workshop described the creation of the Inuit Broadcasting Corporation (IBC) television network. It grew out of a 1978-81 federal experiment to test the interactive capacity of Canadian satellite communications. IBC was created and on the air with access to the CBC transponder in 1982. Its mandate was broadly based in the human rights aspect of communications: Inuit had a right to be involved in discussions about their future. This required a two-way flow of information, and the conditions under which it had to develop were quite unique. IBC had to broadcast over a very extensive area (approximately the size if India), in six dialects of Inuktitut, to a sparse population of about 25,000 people. There was an immediate need to train local people to run IBC, and today all journalistic, programming and production staff are Inuit who have been trained in-house over the last 6 years.

The network has produced a wide range of current affairs and educational material (See: IBC Children's Programming), public health messages on AIDS (See: IBC Public Health Education, p. 18), solvent abuse, spousal assault, as well as cultural and socio-economic documentaries. While most of its work is has to do with local topics for local audiences, IBC has also been involved with overseas productions. In 1985, IBC sent a crew to Ethiopia and produced "People of the Sands", a documentary used as part of a remarkably successful fundraising campaign across the North. It has also participated in many co-productions with other networks, including Japan's national broadcasting service, NHK. In the workshop it was noted that successful productions must grow out of careful research and design. Unfortunately, there is usually very little up-front money for the research that goes into putting such material together.

In reference to the dissemination of research results, the Inuit representatives mentioned that many southerners have looked upon the northern population as subjects for study. There has been a lot of discussion on how to remedy this. Ideas include increasing community-based research and local participation through cooperative research, improving the sharing of knowledge, and formalizing the regulation of research in the North. (The Science Institute of the Northwest Territories now requires researchers to obtain a research licence, obtain the support of community representatives where they intend to visit, and abide

Children's Television Programming (IBC)

TAKUGINAI is an Inuktitut word meaning: "Look here and see!". This is the name of Inuit Broadcasting Corporation's children's educational television series, Canada's first and only native language children's television program.

In July 1986, IBC produced and tested three fifteen minute pilot programs. In December of the same year, IBC commenced the production of the first children's television series designed for northern Canada, consisting of twenty-one fifteen minute programs. The series began broadcasting in April 1987, and a formative evaluation was conducted in the schools with children aged 5-7 and teachers. Based on their recommendations and response to the first series, a second series of twenty-one fifteen minute programs were produced and commenced broadcast in November 1987. Formal response to the first and second series was received through IBC's formal audience survey, indicating the program's popularity throughout all age groups and clearly identifying the need for culturally-orientated programming for children.

by a statement of ethical standards.) The Inuit organizations often attempt to assist research needs while defending the local people's right to privacy and desire not to be harassed. When the impact of IBC on Inuit communities was being studied by graduate students, IBC requested that they first inform the network of their requirements -- not for purposes of control -- but with the aim of preventing people in the communities from being unnecessarily bothered to provide information that perhaps IBC already had. In this way the research methodology used by the students was revised and made more efficient.

During the workshop, the IBC representative was asked how the network deals with controversial matters. It was explained that in the early days of IBC, its mandate was quite often misunderstood among the local population, who expected that it was to serve as an organ of the Inuit political institutions. However, IBC has been able to demonstrate its independence, guard against political interference, and maintain its journalistic standards and ethics.

A very powerful and interesting communications medium across the arctic is also community radio. It is not a network. Rather, it is fully community-based, and each community has full control over its programming services. It is used extensively for local public service announcements, airing points of view, and public debate of issues. As such, it is a good method of determining

the level of consensus on matters of public importance. It is also widely used by organizations, for example, as a recruiting tool for employment opportunities. Community radio receives very little outside funding, and much of the programming money is raised locally through bingos, bake sales and raffles. An even more decentralized and highly utilized version of community radio is an interactive network of CB radios.

Social Sciences

Introductory Presentation

The Social Sciences Division of IDRC encompasses a very wide range of projects and programs, ranging from macro to micro in scale. The division's projects are grouped under three basic inter-related topic areas of economic policy analysis, population education and society, and regional development. Within these topic areas, specific research activities supported have been related to public policy management to maximize local participation, the application of science and technology to human well-being, and a range of special initiatives by the division itself.

Economics and policy analysis is concentrated on issues of macro management and finance, such as debt, stabilization, commodity

pricing, trade, and economic restructuring. The regional development subject area concentrates on integrated rural development, and the urban issues of shelter and service delivery for the poor, management of megacities, and the informal market sector[3]. As well, projects are supported dealing with regional planning for sustainable development, decentralization and social equity. The third general grouping, population, education and society, has been mostly involved with collecting and analyzing demographic data, education and health, educational systems, and community participation (See: School-Community System for Literacy - Uganda).

The Social Science Division is attempting to move in several new directions. For one thing, it is encouraging the use of participatory research methodologies. This is challenging because it involves greater commitments, but experience shows it to be a very productive approach. The Centre is also working more with NGOs as participants in its research projects. As an

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[3] The phrase "informal sector" has come to have a meaning in arctic research that is very different from its use in the urban context of developing countries. The informal sector in developing countries tends to refer to the collection of low-income producing entities operating outside official channels, often from their own homes, and using artisanal methods of production. In the urban setting, these entities normally produce for commercial sale. But one may distinguish between monetary and non-monetary informal activity. In rural areas, the phrase "informal sector" more often refers to entities producing goods and services outside the market. This is the general meaning of the term among Arctic researchers, and in much of the Arctic literature, non-monetary and non-market are used synonymously with the term informal, rather than as adjectives.

School-Community System for Literacy (Uganda)

The Social Science Division of IDRC funded a project in Uganda in 1987, designed to harness the efforts of both school and community to work together to master literacy skills, and teach each other knowledge useful to improving the quality of life. Students, teachers and adult learners compose, write, read, discuss and produce for publication, indigenous stories, and make them available to others through small learning networks.

Researchers work with teachers in workshops to analyze the core curriculum and identify themes that lend themselves to research and data collection in the community by school children. The students are informed about where they can obtain information, and are then encouraged to collect data in the community and write reports about it. The middle primary grades spend 12 hours per week on these creative writing exercises, while the secondary schools give a three-hour block of time per class each week. Community meetings are used to inform local residents about the children's research work so that they are prepared to assist by providing information to the children or coming to the school to give talks or demonstrate particular skills. Once children have produced their reports, these are disseminated to the class, the whole school and the wider community. Students study each others' work, and the material is put together for community displays and for the school library. Some of the work is to be published.

Self-help writing for schoolchildren is already practiced in many schools in one form or another, as a means by which they coped with many years of shortages and neglect due to war and mismanagement. The government's post-war rehabilitation strategy relies to a great extent on partnership with national institutions and local communities through the organization of a popular grassroots democratic system of self-government and development.

The project involves research into ways different communities have adapted their school curricula to the circumstances, case studies of school-community partnership, and an evaluation of the overall project experience. It is expected that the pedagogical methods and ideas will have applications in other parts of the world.

example, there are 30 international NGOs involved in assisting Nigeria in production of a State of the Environment Report, assisted by both IDRC and CUSO. IDRC has been interested to increase its collaboration with NGOs, because they more often operate in an open and participatory fashion than state agencies. However arrangements like the one in Nigeria take a lot of time to set up, and involve collective evaluation mechanisms that can be difficult to manage. IDRC's cooperative program is also directing greater support to networks made up of various research groups in different developing countries (See: Women and Natural Resource Management Network - Africa). Networks bring a greater range of people and points of view together on common problems, and often have excellent long-term benefits in expanding communication within the developing regions.

It was emphasized that there is no need for potential applicants to make projects fall neatly into the slots of program definitions. About a fifth of the projects supported by the Social Sciences Division are jointly funded with other divisions, and there is a lot of cooperation among the different sections of IDRC on the content of projects funded by any one division. It was pointed out, as well, that small pre-project grants are sometimes made by IDRC to help increase an organization's capacity to carry out research in the future by providing applicants their first chance.

Women and Natural Resource Management Network (Africa)

In 1988 IDRC undertook to support a network of African researchers in 9 countries to research and promote the greater recognition of women's indigenous knowledge about the environment and natural resource management. It has the specific policy focus of determining how changes in agricultural production systems affect women's traditional use of, authority over, and rights to natural resources. The project aims to correct state policy-makers' neglect of women's particular needs, as well as women's individual and collective decision-making capacity in natural resources management.

The work highlights the relationship of African women's knowledge to other ways of understanding the environment for resource utilization, and how they approach solutions to environmental problems. In particular, it examines how women's sphere of environmental knowledge and decision-making style differ from men's. It seeks to identify what resources women rely upon for their particular activities, the nature of their household strategies for coping with environmental degradation, and approaches of individual women and women's groups for sustainable resource management.

The project includes an information sharing network among participating institutions and policy makers in the various countries, and large number of interested persons and groups. It is based at the Environmental Liaison Centre International (ELCI) in Kenya, a coalition of over 250 NGOs, which promotes an appreciation of indigenous knowledge of local communities concerning their own resource bases, and promotion of sustainable development through grass-roots self-reliance and their strong involvement in planning policy making process. The ELCI assists in promoting South-South and North-South networking among NGOs.

Roundtable Discussion

Representatives from the Inuit organizations expressed a great deal of interest in the curriculum development and resource management projects mentioned. They also suggested that they might be able to make useful contributions to overseas research work having to do with the implementation of sustainable development policies, particularly in relation to isolated communities. They could also assist researchers in developing countries in development of language and cultural retention programs, with which the Inuit have made very successful efforts. Interest was further expressed in possibilities for sharing in the area of regional economic analysis. Recent research in Denmark shows capital flows out of, not to, Greenland. Inter-regional economic relations have not been well documented for northern Canada, but it was suggested by one participant that this may also be the case, through mechanisms which are analogous to those better understood in the developing world.

A question was raised in regard to how the Inuit might enter into a partnership with an overseas organization, if it were not part of a formal academic, university-based program. IDRC can act as a broker between the organizations in the Arctic and overseas, and indeed, the Centre can suggest relationships based on the needs expressed by the Inuit organizations. A look at IDRC's

Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy (ICC)

The Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy (IRCS) is a project of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC) to develop a sustainable development strategy for the Inuit homelands of Alaska, Canada and Greenland (and possibly the USSR in the near future). Based on the World Conservation Strategy, it was named to the Global 500 Roll of Honour in June 1988 by the United Nations Environmental Programme, as a grassroots environmental strategy for the Arctic. Ongoing development of the IRCS is a community-based process co-ordinated internationally through the ICC.

The IRCS is composed of a number of inter-dependent elements:

1. Register of Inuit Experts

The IRCS is developing an inventory of knowledge resources among Inuit people who are recognized by the Inuit population as a whole to be authorities on various aspects of their society. This register will facilitate greater awareness of and access to the knowledge and values which are representative of Inuit society and have broad community-based support.

2. Manual of Inuit Management

A manual is being prepared which explains the integration of traditional Inuit and modern Western management practices from the point of view of those who have been involved in very successful efforts of this nature.

3. IRCS Database

Research, planning, management, and monitoring activities are to be assisted through the creation of a comprehensive database, which involves coordination of effort among a wide range of information producers throughout the northern regions. The work draws on the considerable experience of different Inuit organizations. Greater documentation of traditional knowledge will facilitate its broader utilization, in conjunction with scientific data. In order that the database be accessible to communities, a telecommunications network based on telephones, fax machines and personal computers is planned.

4. Protected Areas Network

Areas important for ecological and cultural reasons may be identified through the IRCS for the purpose of seeking special designation domestically and internationally. This will help to ensure that these areas continue to be available to the species and the people who have depended upon them. The importance of traditional uses will influence the choice of protection mechanism proposed.

5. Sustainable Development Projects

The IRCS will promote demonstration projects in the North, based on the sustainable use of renewable resources. These projects will help the people in the communities achieve greater self-sufficiency, while building support outside the region for their efforts.

6. Management of Shared Resources

The IRCS actively supports the creation of joint management regimes for wildlife resources that cross jurisdictional boundaries, and encourages development of necessary legal instruments for their implementation. There is now considerable experience with the international, domestic and community aspects of implementation of such arrangements.

7. International Cooperation

Ultimately, the ICC hopes to see the development of a truly circumpolar conservation strategy, based on the work of the IRCS and the variety of governments and other agencies with an interest in sustainable development in the Arctic. To this end, the IRCS is working with the many parties involved to facilitate cooperation, identify areas where new international agreements are needed, and to monitor existing international accords.

8. Education and Communication

The IRCS aims to promote conservation education in the region through integrating traditional knowledge and conservation science. It will also play a role in educating the public elsewhere about realities of northern life, and help to build channels of communication both within and outside the Arctic.

experiences with existing projects and past efforts can also provide Inuit organizations a greater understanding of ways the Centre could be of assistance.

Some of the Centre's work aims to build research and training capacity for other than formal scientists. It is helpful to create a core of people who understand the scientific method to increase local participation in research activity, for example through greater use of self-surveys. The key is to de-mystify research activity, while at the same time training people in the scientific method. It is not difficult to get these concepts through, but experience seems to be that women in developing countries are able to adapt more readily to this approach than men. IDRC could perhaps help an Inuit organization to develop curriculum material to make people more familiar with the scientific method, allowing them to more fully participate in research activities in their communities.

Introductory Presentation (Social Sciences: Environment and Natural Resource Management Unit)

In addition to the subject areas described above, there are two units in the Social Sciences Division which cut across the whole centre in an advisory role to all divisions. One emphasizes the role of women in development, and the other, management of environment and natural resources.

Natural Resources Management in Communal Lands (Zimbabwe)

IDRC's Environment Unit has recently begun support for a research project in Zimbabwe on the socio-economic aspects of natural resource and wildlife management under communal land tenure conditions. The work focuses on the Zambezi Valley, about half of which is made up of communal land, with most of the rest being parks and wildlife reserves. There is a very small amount of commercial farming in the area.

The research program will compare different land use development options for the communal portion of the Zambezi Valley and examine possibilities for combining different resource use options. Half of the wildlife of the valley resides in the communal lands, and wildlife-related activities (including tourism) bring over $200 million annually to the national economy. For the local people, it appears likely that development of wildlife-based activities represents a source of potential income far greater than what would be obtained by extending marginal arable cultivation or domestic livestock husbandry.

However, there is currently a high rate of in-migration to the valley, and thus an urgent need to determine an appropriate land use strategy. Past experience suggests that technological ability to carry out rapid change usually translates into large-scale industrial projects or conventional agricultural expansion, to the neglect of wilderness and wildlife stock development. It is feared that industrial and cash-crop development in the Zambezi Valley could subordinate long-term environmental issues to short-term economic and political perspectives, and may put the interests of the local rural population second to those of the urban and industrial centre.

This research program contributes to a larger set of activities carried out by the Centre for Applied Social Sciences (CASS) at the University of Zimbabwe, towards local management of natural resources. In 1985 CASS was asked to assist the Government of Zimbabwe in the implementation of its Communal Areas Management Program for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE). Among other things, this policy aims to decentralize responsibility for wildlife management to the people who live in the communal lands. It recognizes that local communities are the principal stakeholders in the sustained maintenance of wildlife stocks, and have the collective capacity manage these resources.

This project integrates research on wildlife and woodland management, grazing and livestock management, socio-legal issues, and ideas on implementation and education extension related to the culture and local organization of the communities involved. It uses a participatory research approach, and so is also

designed to augment community and district level research capacities. The research results and recommendations are to be presented to communities and councils in the region.

The basic objectives of this project are to produce research findings of direct planning and policy relevance, as well as advance community and district level research and management capacity, and contribute to the development of an interdisciplinary training program in natural resources management at the University of Zimbabwe. The Centre for Applied Social Sciences is collaborating with various departments at the university, for research on related topics like terrestrial ecology, wildlife stocking rates, and sustainable yields in relation to wildlife harvesting. While the project is associated with the Social Sciences Division of IDRC, it involves the participation of Information Sciences, Fellowships and Awards, and particularly, Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences.

The activities of the Environment and Natural Resource Management Unit were described in greater detail. It was explained that since there is such a great range of possible topics that could potentially be dealt with under such a heading, the unit has needed to establish some practical boundaries to avoid spreading its resources too thinly.

Three of these areas that were mentioned as being especially interesting for possible collaboration and sharing with Inuit communities are: resource management (For example, see: Natural Resources Management on Communal Lands - Zimbabwe), habitat protection, and environmental evaluation. The latter does not involve resource and environmental assessment per se, but refers to development of the methodology for carrying them out. Other research topics promoted by the unit include technology adaptation, environment-society linkages, pollution (by pesticides, air-borne contamination and urban solid waste), and energy issues (related to delivery systems, transportation as an end use, and biomass sources).

Roundtable Discussion

There was agreement among workshop participants that that there are a lot of experiences and ideas to share in this area. The ICC is very closely involved in articulating basic policies for international cooperation on sustainable development through the process of drafting an Arctic Policy. (See: Arctic Policy

Principles). This contains a very wide range of specific research interests of the ICC.

Special interest was expressed in IDRC's attention to transportation as an end use. In the geographical context of the Arctic, transport matters are paramount, and there has been a great deal of research in the Arctic on the relationship between environment and energy. Regulation of shipping is an area in which much work has been done, because of conflicts over use of sea ice and the flow edge. Inuit travel between settlements and camps by snowmobile in this off-shore region, and find much of their traditional food sources there as well. Large ships can make the ice impassible to snowmobiles, scare off wildlife, and pollute the water. Thus, there has been extensive work in development of legislation on regulation of shipping and sovereignty, and comparative evaluation of alternative waterway utilization. Socio-legal questions are very much part of the agenda in this division of IDRC, and some cooperative projects are devoted to fitting different legal regimes together.

Arctic Policy Principles (ICC)

A consensual policy statement on behalf of all Inuit has been one of the main goals following the creation of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC) in 1977, and adoption of the ICC Charter in 1980 (See Appendix II). Formulation of a statement of principles for an Arctic Policy has therefore been a project of the ICC, designed to reflect Inuit concerns in international affairs which directly affect their homelands in Canada, Alaska, Greenland and the Soviet North.

A decade of active consensus building came to a point of synthesis at the 1983 ICC General Assembly with the decision to compose a draft set of principles. This was a time-consuming, multi-lateral process bringing grassroots concerns among diverse Inuit communities to bear on policy formulation at the international level. The First Arctic Policy Conference was held at the Centre for Northern Studies and Research at McGill University in 1985, as a forum at which Inuit and non-Inuit politicians, government officials and academics could meet informally to initiate a series of draft principles, for discussion among Inuit representatives at the 1986 ICC Assembly. A more comprehensive draft has since been prepared, and in order to provide a chance for further input by non-Inuit, a Second Arctic Policy Conference was held at McGill in December 1988. This was designed to raise comments on the draft before it is considered at the fifth ICC General Assembly in 1989.

The draft Arctic Policy Principles is a wide-ranging document touching on the following areas:

a) Inuit rights, peace and security
   - Circumpolar regional cooperation
   - Arctic and global security and disarmament
   - Peaceful and safe uses of the Arctic
   - Emerging rights of peace and development

b) Environmental issues
   - Polar ocean management
   - Land use management
   - Coastal zone management
   - Wildlife management
   - Energy use and conservation
   - Transboundary pollution

c) Social issues
   - Role of elders
   - Children

d) Cultural issues
- Cultural development
- Communications
- Archaeological and other cultural property
- Religious concerns

e) Economic issues
- Renewable resources and Inuit subsistence rights
- Non-renewable resources
- Aerial and marine transportation
- International trade and travel
- Employment and training

f) Implementation measures

The political objective in formulating an Arctic Policy representing Inuit concerns, is to help integrate policy measures taken by the four countries which affect the land and people of the region. The principles are intended to foster a pan-Arctic cultural consciousness, human rights, environmental health, peaceful co-existence and international cooperation.

Information Sciences

Introductory Presentation

Information Sciences Division includes more than library sciences. While it does deal with many aspects of library systems, Information Sciences also supports research related to various aspects of factual information and numeric data. These include collection, organization, processing, analysis, storage, and dissemination of information in socio-economic and technological sciences.

This range of topics is encompassed in basically three sorts of activities. The division works closely with all the other divisions in helping to build indigenous capacity in information management; providing advice in the management of information systems and tools; and assisting in coordination of development efforts through the sharing of information.

Roundtable Discussion

In response to a question about how Inuit in the communities adapt imported knowledge to their needs, it was explained that many difficulties are encountered because training in the use of outside technology requires a great deal of money and appropriate orientation material. There is a lot of effort across the North to "repackage" information from outside to make it appropriate for local training. Some kinds of knowledge transfer are fairly

Kenyan-Inuit Soapstone Sculptors Exchange

In 1986, the IDRC funded a small skills exchange project involving a soapstone sculptor from Western Kenya and one from Nunavik (Northern Quebec).

The two visited each other's production facilities and worked with local artisans to instruct on and to learn from each other's carving techniques, designs, production, and marketing. They also produced a video for use in teaching art courses.

The Inuit carver travelled to Kenya to give talks and demonstrations at the Kisii Teachers College, and work with the Kenyan at his home in the village of Tabaks, centre of the Kenyan soapstone carving industry. The Kenyan, who was studying for an M.A. in Art Education at McGill University, visited several Northern Quebec communities. He was particularly interested in the success of the co-op movement in Quebec, which is the principal marketer of Inuit soapstone carvings.

Ideas generated in the exchange were to be used in designing a research project on Kenyan handicrafts industry assisted by the Economics and Rural Development Program of IDRC's Social Sciences Division. The research project was to support expansion of the soapstone cottage industry in Kenya.

straightforward: for example, Seaku Fisheries uses a film of what life is like on a ship in its first-stage orientation for prospective crew-members. But there is considerable difficulty in the more technical applications like training of pipefitters, ships engineers and so on. Air Inuit has not had a successful record in training pilots. IBC, on the other hand, has had a great deal of success in training its technical production and programming staff. Biological information from the south is often a problem, because southern-based studies usually fail to take account of the local population's existing intensive knowledge about animal demographics, health and behaviour.

Looking at repackaging in the other direction, there is a great deal of work taking place to adapt indigenous knowledge from its oral medium to printed and video material for use in broadcasting, land use planning, resource management, legal negotiations over land and resource rights, and as curriculum material in the schools. It involves the transfer of information from people to paper or video, and then again to other people, so it is recognized that the efficiency of the communication system is very important.

Community access to research by outsiders does not have a very good record in the North. Experience has been that many researchers from outside are not very good on feedback. There has been talk of a clippings service for northerners to try to

partially remedy this situation. It was suggested that IDRC does not experience too many problems in this regard. It is an issue that must be address during the project formulation period, and the key to this problem is who the researchers are. This determines how big the feedback problem will be, and is why IDRC places so much emphasis on building indigenous research capability at the local level. Makivik's Research Department also tries to address the problem by empowering local people to carry out research. The research issues are prioritized by Inuit, and the operations are carried out by locals with technical assistance from outsiders as required. Full technical reports are sent to the organizations involved and certain others, while summaries of the objectives, operations, findings are provided and explained to the communities in the local languages.

Section 3:

Conclusions and Recommendations

Concluding Discussion

In the concluding session, both sides acknowledged that there were other individuals who would have liked to participate in the workshop, but were unable to attend due to prior commitments. However, a great deal of interest was expressed in further discussions of a more specific kind between IDRC and the Inuit organizations. Areas of priority were identified as: health, environment and regional development, fisheries, communications and information sciences. ICC will keep affiliated organizations informed, and assist in communication between these and the appropriate IDRC divisions on preliminary ideas for collaboration. IDRC will help in proposal formulation and in finding interested organizations overseas, as part of a conscious effort to better accommodate the interests and needs of aboriginal Canadians, to the extent possible within its mandate.

All agreed that time would be saved if discussions continued to take place informally and in an exploratory fashion, and IDRC added that Inuit organizations should avoid coming to the Centre with elaborate proposals. Collaborative project ideas can best be acted upon if discussions are initiated at a very early stage. Sometimes IDRC makes small pre-project grants to help potential applicants get their first proposal together.

Clearly from the discussions, there is no need for potential applicants to make projects fall neatly into the slots of program definitions; IDRC's approach tends to be interdisciplinary, and any one project may involve more than one division's assistance. The Centre prefers to lend support to projects dealing with subject areas in which it already has technical expertise. However, it considers proposals on a case-by-case basis, without rigid criteria. IDRC policy on subject areas is not pre-defined, so much as mapped out according to the relative merits of proposals it receives.

Proposal development should take place with the input of the institutions in the Arctic and overseas that will coordinate the work, the technical people who will be involved, individuals who will do the field work, and the citizens of the communities affected. Projects should be designed with a maximum of native community involvement in monitoring, using, and control over the research.

Recommended Guidelines for Further Discussion

Note: The following recommendations are solely reflections of the author based on his own analysis of the workshop, plus a variety of background discussions before and after the meetings. These recommendations and comments can only be taken to represent the views of the author, as conference coordinator, and can not be attributed to other participants in the workshop.

1. The ICC and IDRC can both act as intermediaries helping each other to develop approaches and to find partners in the Arctic and overseas for collaborative projects.

In the exploration of project ideas affecting Canadian Inuit, IDRC will likely find the Canadian office of the ICC its most convenient principal facilitator for contact with different Inuit organizations and communities, as well as with other institutions operating in the Canadian Inuit homeland (including government). As the sole international body representing Inuit, it is also the logical initial point of contact in the development of collaborative arrangements between Inuit and institutions overseas. However, projects would be designed and arranged directly among IDRC and the participating arctic and overseas institutions.

Conversely, the IDRC can play a very useful role assisting Inuit organizations to identify institutions in developing countries that could contribute to and benefit from collaborative efforts.

In planning measures to open its programs more to the Canadian Native population, IDRC should not assume that general references to Canada's 3/4 million aboriginal people (Indian, Metis and Inuit) properly reflect the specific situations of the 25,000 Inuit included therein. It should also not assume that changes in its own programming designed to accommodate the majority of Canada's aboriginal people as a whole will necessarily be appropriate to accommodate Inuit abilities and needs. Therefore, it is suggested that contact with the ICC will help ensure program design that is relevant to the Inuit along with other different aboriginal populations. (The Assembly of First Nations (AFN) represents Canada's Indian population.)

2. Collaborative activities should generally be pursued on the basis of a two-way flow of learning between overseas and Inuit communities.

Cooperation among people of different societies for their mutual benefit is a central, and commonly held value of each of organizations involved in this workshop. In this there exists a close harmony of interest between IDRC and the Inuit institutions, which serves as the basis for their potential collaboration.

However, it is difficult to always take full advantage of the potential for a two-way flow of learning in development research, and this objective demands special attention in project design. The two collaborative projects funded by IDRC to date, which involved Canadian aboriginal people, do not seem to have built on their potential for two-way flow as well as they might have done.

The Kenyan-Inuit Soapstone Sculptors Exchange (p. 49) had an Inuit carver teaching in Kenya, and the Kenyan carver learning about marketing in Nunavik (Northern Quebec), the results of which were to be used in formulating an IDRC project supporting the Kenyan handicrafts industry. The project summary does not anticipate that the Kenyan would be teaching in the Inuit communities he visited, that Inuit carvers might learn anything of special interest to the Inuit soapstone industry, nor does it refer to any application of general results for use in N. Quebec.

The project on Models for Native Education in Latin America (p. 13) also appears to have been designed without attention to what the Saskatchewan Indian community might learn from the Latin American participants. The Saskatchewan College's formulation of models for the development of bilingual and bicultural training programs in Latin America seems (at least from the project summary) to grow out of their role as reflective teachers, rather than co-learners. Reference is made to the Latin Americans acquiring skills for research, planning, and management, but

there is no indication that they might be able to teach Canadian Indians about community-oriented development.

These comments are not intended as criticisms of the two projects, but rather to indicate certain unexploited opportunities that apparently were not pursued in the design stage, even if they might have occurred naturally as the projects progressed. Had the project designs in these cases ensured attention to two-way flow, costs would not likely have increased at all, while a greater output might have been secured.

Two-way flow of learning is also critical to the successful implementation of participatory research methodology. The reason why may be illustrated with an example. One of the Inuit organizations had been approached by an international development organization to assist in an overseas project. But despite the fact they were to be paid for their involvement, the local workers in the organization did not understand how it made sense to work on problems far away, when they were already pressed with insufficient local manpower for the urgent tasks in and around their own communities. If these Inuit communities were also to receive assistance from the participants of the developing country, they might feel less alienated from the overseas project work, and be better equipped to apply their efforts to assist in solving other people's problems overseas. The exchange becomes more of a community-to-community affair, and application of the

efforts of local people to projects in distant locations can become more justifiable to the rest of the local population.

3. Agreements should be established by which people who are recognized as experts by their societies, but who do not have formal academic qualifications, would be accepted to lead, manage or oversee IDRC-supported research activities.

Important individuals in many non-Western societies around the world are relied upon by the local populations, and often by academic researchers from outside, to provide and interpret information (on the environment, resource utilization, oral history, health care, etc.) which is critical to development efforts. For Inuit society, the ICC is compiling a basic inventory and reference source on indigenous knowledge resources, based on the judgement of Inuit communities themselves about who demonstrates special expertise. The Register of Inuit Experts is part of the Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy.

Non-western societies like the Inuit have means of recognizing intellectual accomplishment and wisdom unrelated to academic titles. However, the Register of Inuit Experts could indirectly serve also as a formal means by which Inuit society acknowledges authority on what is often referred to as "traditional knowledge", and would provide a useful first reference for both

locals and outsiders when formal academic accomplishment is not an appropriate indicator of subject area expertise. Among about 25,000 Inuit in Canada, none hold a Ph.D., one has a Masters degree in French literature, and one an M.D.

It is important to understand that community-level experience in the Arctic with university researchers has not always been positive in recent decades. Local people often feel used in the pursuit of other people's careers, and find that information they openly provide for one purpose is liable to be used out of context and against them in adversarial situations like land claims negotiations. Southern-based graduate students tend to have a poor record on community feedback, leaving no local benefit from what has come to be known as summertime "academic tourism". In addition, Inuit who pursue formal academic education often find themselves criticized locally as studying to become "white". There are even greater disincentives facing Inuit women who attempt to further their academic education.

Therefore, participation of Inuit in IDRC-supported research activities would likely be restricted if such research had necessarily to be in partial fulfillment of academic degree requirements, or under the supervision of non-Inuit-directed institutions and southern universities. In many cases productive relationships can be struck with the local colleges, adult education centres, and organizations like the Science Institute

of the Northwest Territories. However, IDRC may find it very useful, as part of its general approach to supporting research by aboriginal people in Canada, to articulate specific guidelines by which expertise and informal methods of learning in areas of "traditional knowledge" of members of the societies in question may be recognized on par with formal academic certification. To find a way of doing this would ensure a more enthusiastic participation of community residents in the design and implementation of research projects.

A similar approach to community-based managerial participation might prove useful in the design and monitoring of development research projects overseas which involve traditional societies.

4. Modification of existing IDRC programs to make them more responsive to Inuit abilities and needs should be done through broader application of existing criteria and guidelines, rather than through changes to these policies.

Existing IDRC programs appear to be sufficiently broad and flexible to provide for an increased involvement of Canadian aboriginal people in the Centre's research activities. But while there is no need to create special programs for aboriginal people, special effort may sometimes be necessary to identify and pursue collaborative research activities that will benefit from

greater participation of this sector of the Canadian population, and contribute to their needs.

The Young Canadian Researchers program, for example, can presently pursue greater involvement of aboriginal people as "young Canadian professionals" in the fields of communications media, finance and administration. Inuit involved with IBC provide an obvious group of young professionals among whom possibilities might be explored, but there are also young administrators in many of the hamlets and Inuit organizations that provide an interesting pool of talent to be considered. Eventually, an minor expansion of the topics eligible for professional placement in FAD may provide a convenient means of opening the door specific types of research, and avoiding the limitations imposed by the rarity of Inuit who find it possible or desireable to pursue graduate university degrees.

One of the objectives of IDRC is to "foster cooperation in research on development problems between the developed and developing regions for their mutual benefit" (IDRC Act 4.1.d.). However, it remains clear from the IDRC ACT that neither the Canadian Arctic, nor Canadian aboriginal people generally, can be considered a developing region or society in relation to the mandate of the organization, despite wide acknowledgment that they do share many of the central challenges of the countries and peoples of the Third World. IDRC can make a unique contribution

consistent with its mandate, by supporting research activities by Inuit which are specifically designed as collaborative efforts with people from developing countries. There is currently no research funding source promoting collaboration between Canadian aboriginals and populations of the overseas Third World. To state that IDRC has potential to provide such assistance, is merely to suggest there are ways aboriginal people could become more involved in IDRC activities in the way that other Canadians have participated.

APPENDIX I:

Agenda and list of materials distributed to participants

IDRC-ICC EXPLORATORY WORKSHOP
ON DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH COLLABORATION

Agenda

14th Floor, IDRC headquarters
250 Albert Street, Ottawa

----------INFORMAL WINE AND CHEESE----------

Tuesday, 6 December -- 6:30 to 8:30 p.m.

7:00 - 7:30 p.m.

Introductions

a) Welcome. (Joseph Potvin, Workshop Co-ordinator)
b) Description of broad organizational mandate and key development issues addressed by IDRC. (Anne V. Whyte, Director, Social Science Division)
c) Description of broad organizational mandate and key development issues addressed by ICC. (Rosemary Kuptana, Vice President for Canada, ICC)

----------WORKSHOP----------

Wednesday, 7 December -- 9:15 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

(Co-chaired by David Brooks and Joseph Potvin)

9:15 a.m.	Review of detailed agenda, workshop methodology, introduction of participants, and administrative details.
9:30 a.m.	What is IDRC looking for in this workshop? Doug Daniels, Director, Office of Planning and Evaluation, IDRC.
10:00 a.m.	Discussion of potential topics for collaboration (Refer to preliminary list attached.)
11:15 a.m.	Prioritization of topics (If appropriate, one-to-one discussions can be held at this point.)
12:15 noon	Buffet lunch (provided by IDRC)
1:30 p.m.	Expanded discussion of priority topics.
3:00 p.m.	Exploring possibilities for collaboration.
4:00 p.m.	Adjournment

Contents of Information Packages to Participants

Inuit Circumpolar Conference. 1988. Report on Activities: Summer 1986 - Summer 1988. Ottawa.

Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. 1988. The International Development Research Centre: A Guide for the Canadian University Research Community. Ottawa.

IDRC. 1988. Reports. Vol 17, No 4. October.

Janes, R. 1988. Science and the Northwest Territories: An Essay on Possibilities. Paper delivered to the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Commission for Unesco, Yellowknife, N.W.T. June.

Pamphlets:

- IDRC general information pamphlet
- IDRC Cooperative Programs: Guidelines for Applications
- IDRC Cooperative Programs: Guidelines for Applications in the Social Sciences
- IDRC Program Directions, Social Science Division
- ICC general information pamphlet

Agenda

Statement of Workshop Objectives

Examples of possible topics for Arctic and overseas collaboration

List of Participants

APPENDIX II:

ICC Charter

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE CHARTER

1980

NUUK, GREENLAND

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Constitution of the ICC

ICC's "charter" is the constitution of the international Inuit organization.

Inuit representatives from Alaska, Canada as well as from Greenland have - between the 1st Inuit Circumpolar Conference in Barrow, Alaska 1977, and the 2nd Inuit Circumpolar Conference in Nuuk, Greenland 1980 - prepared the constitution of the organization.

The present form was submitted at the Conference in 1980, during which it was decided to found and start the organization.

At the same time it was decided that Inuit in the three member countries were to finally ratify the charter in the present form.

The charter states the superior aims and also the building up and decisions of the organization. To be short the organization aims to strengthen the co-operation between Inuit i.a. with a view to secure our culture and our influence on our own concerns/affairs.

Hans-Pavia Rosing
President

CHARTER

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

PREAMBLE

RECOGNIZING

That we, the Inuit, are an indigenous people, with a unique ancestry, culture and homeland;

That the world's arctic and sub-arctic areas which we use and occupy transcend political boundaries;

That due to our historical inheritance and use and occupancy of our homeland we enjoy cultural rights unique to indigenous peoples and share common traditions, values and concerns;

That the Inuit homeland and its resources are of critical importance to the international community;

That renewable and non-renewable resources of the Inuit homeland are essential to the present state and future development of Inuit economies and cultural identity;

That international and national policies and practices should give due consideration to protection of the arctic and sub-arctic environment and to the preservation and evolution of Inuit culture and societies;

That our right to self-determination must be confirmed and Inuit participation in policies and activities affecting our homeland assured;

That in furtherance of our spirit of cooperation with the international community, we seek to promote world peace and the objectives of this Charter;

That an international organization of Inuit, known as the INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE dedicated to protect and advance Inuit rights and interests on the international level, has been created by a resolution unanimously adopted on June 15, 1977 in Barrow, Alaska;

THEREFORE:

A FORMAL CHARTER FOR THE INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE IS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO CONTINUE THE ENDEAVOURS INITIATED BY THE CONFERENCE AND TO IMPLEMENT ITS RESOLUTIONS AND WE, THE INUIT OF THE CIRCUMPOLAR REGION, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF EQUALITY, FRIENDSHIP AND RESPECT, HEREBY ACCEPT AND AGREE TO THIS CHARTER, THE PROVISIONS OF WHICH ARE SET FORTH BELOW.

DEFINITIONS

1. "Aboriginal rights and interests" mean those collective and individual rights and interests which are unique to indigenous peoples.

2. "Circumpolar region" means the Inuit homeland.

3. "Inuit" mean indigenous members of the Inuit homeland, recognized by Inuit as being members of their people, and include such regional groups as Inupiat, Yupik (Alaska), Inuit, Inuvialuit (Canada), and Kalaallit (Greenland).

4. "Inut homeland" means those arctic and sub-arctic areas where, presently or traditionally, Inuit have aboriginal rights and interests.

5. "Member Party" or "Member" means, collectively, Inuit of a member state of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference.

6. "Regional Organizations" mean the Inuit regional organizations of the Member Parties.

ARTICLE 1 OFFICIAL NAME

The official name of the Conference shall be:

(a) _____

(b) "Inuit Circumpolar Conference", in English.

ARTICLE 2 PURPOSES

The Purposes of the Conference are:

(a) to strengthen unity among the Inuit of the circumpolar region;

(b) to promote Inuit rights and interests on the international level;

(c) to ensure adequate Inuit participation in political, economic and social institutions which we, the Inuit, deem relevant;

(d) to promote greater self-sufficiency of Inuit in the circumpolar region;

(e) to ensure the endurance and the growth of Inuit culture and societies for both present and future generations;

(f) to promote long-term management and protection of arctic and sub-arctic wildlife, environment and biological productivity;

(g) to promote wise management and use of non-renewable resources in the circumpolar region and incorporating such resources in the present and future development of Inuit economies, taking into account other Inuit interests.

ARTICLE 3 FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

The Conference shall have the following Functions and powers to carry out the Purposes and Principles declared in this Charter:

(a) to establish policies, principles and positions in matters affecting Inuit and the circumpolar region, in accordance with resolutions duly passed for such purposes;

(b) to further exchange information among Member Parties and to disseminate information to the international community;

(c) to support actions for political, economic and social justice for Inuit;

(d) to participate in, or make representations to, international organizations concerned with matters affecting Inuit interests;

(e) to undertake appropriate action, where necessary, in accordance with resolutions duly passed for such purposes;

(f) to undertake and assist research in areas of interest to Inuit;

(g) to recommend measures to be taken to further Inuit common interests;

(h) to otherwise act so as to carry out the purposes of this Charter.

ARTICLE 4 MEMBERSHIP

1. Initial Membership

The initial Members of the Conference shall be the Inuit of those states, namely United States (Alaska), Denmark (Greenland) and Canada, who founded and participated in the first Inuit Circumpolar Conference held at Barrow, Alaska, in June, 1977.

2. Subsequent Membership

Membership in the Conference is open to all Inuit who accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgement of the Conference, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

3. Observer Status

Observer status may be permitted non-Members at the approval of the Executive Council.

ARTICLE 5 ORGANIZATIONS

There are established as the principal organizations of the Conference, a General Assembly, an Executive Council, and a Secretariat. Additional organizations may be established from time to time by the General Assembly.

ARTICLE 6 GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. Composition

The General Assembly shall consist of all recognized delegates to the Conference at a meeting duly called and convened.

2. Delegates

There shall be in the General Assembly an equal number of Inuit delegates from each Member Party to this Chapter. The proposed delegates shall be subject to the procedure provided for in the by-laws. Initially, there shall be eighteen delegates from each Member Party, unless a different number is established by the General Assembly.

3. Powers

The General Assembly:

(a) discuss any matter within the scope of the Conference;

(b) shall determine policy of the Conference and shall exercise the other powers conferred upon it by this Charter and the by-laws;

(c) shall elect members of the Executive Council. The delegation of each Member Party shall elect its own two members to the Executive Council;

(d) shall elect its President of each regular General Assembly. Election of a President shall require a two-thirds majority vote of each Member Party;

(e) shall have the powers necessary to conduct its business, including the power to receive and expend funds and to consider and approve the budget of the Conference.

4. Voting

Each delegate shall have one vote in the General Assembly. Decisions shall be made by a two-thirds majority vote of each Member delegation. A majority shall be a majority of the delegates present and voting. Voting by proxy is prohibited.

5. Quorum

A quorum of the General Assembly shall consist of two-thirds of the delegates of each Member. No action of the General Assembly may take place without a quorum.

6. Meetings

The General Assembly shall meet in regular sessions at such intervals as determined by the General Assembly and in special sessions at such intervals as may be determined by the Executive Council.

ARTICLE 7 EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1. Composition

The Executive Council shall consist of the President of the General Assembly and six executive members selected by the Member Parties in accordance with paragraph 3 (c) of Article 6.

2. Powers

The functions and powers of the Executive Council shall be defined by the General Assembly and are contained in the by-laws to this Charter.

3. Voting

Each executive member shall have one vote. Decisions of the Executive Council shall require a unanimous vote.

4. Quorum

A quorum of the Executive Council shall consist of four executive members physically present; one executive member freom each of the Member Parties and the President.

5. Meetings

The Executive Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously and shall hold at least two regular meetings each year. Special meetings may be called by the President at any time.

ARTICLE 8 SECRETARIAT

1. The Executive Council shall establish a Secretariat to carry out the administrative and program functions of the Conference.

2. The staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the President under criteria established by the General Assembly.

3. The Secretariat shall be located in a place to be determined by the President.

ARTICLE 9 BUDGET AND CONTRIBUTIONS

1. The Executive Council shall submit to each regular session of the General Assembly a budget for the INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE for approval.

2. Each Member Party undertakes to contribute to the Conference an equal share of the budget as apportioned by the Executive Council.

3. Each Member Party shall pay as its first contribution a proportion, to be determined by the Executive Council, of the budget for the current financial period.

4. The financial period of the Conference shall be the period between regular sessions of the General Assembly of the Conference, unless the General Assembly should otherwise determine.

5. Decisions by the General Assembly on the level of the budget shall require a two-thirds majority vote by each Member delegation.

ARTICLE 10 BY-LAWS

1. Adoption

The General Assembly shall adopt by-laws to implement and make more specific the provisions of this Charter. All by-laws must be consistent with the Articles of this Charter.

2. Amendment

Amendments to the by-laws require a two-thirds majority vote of each Member delegation to the General Assembly.

ARTICLE 11 AMENDMENTS

1. Amendments to the present Charter shall become effective for all Member Parties when they have been adopted by a vote of the Executive Council with all executive members physically present and voting and by a unanimous vote at the General Assembly.

2. The President, any Executive Council representative and any delegate to the General Assembly through its respective Executive Council representative may propose an amendment to the Charter or its by-laws.

ARTICLE 12 RATIFICATION

This Charter shall be ratified by July 1, 1982 by the Member Parties in accordance with their respective procedures which procedures shall be subject to certain minimum standards to be set forth by the Executive Council. This Charter shall come into force after ratification and when signed by all the initial Member Parties.

APPENDIX III:

IDRC Act