

Canadian Water Resources Association

Association Canadienne des Ressources Hydriques

CWRA and Indigenous Water Issues

Dave Murray, Past National President

February 6, 2018



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What can CWRA do for AFN

- Top First Nation Water Issues
- Who is CWRA and what do we do?
- Feedback from AFN and collaboration with CWRA?
- CWRA's National Conference May 28-June 1 in Victoria

Photo Courtesy: Bob Anderson



**71st CWRA
NATIONAL
CONFERENCE**

May 28- June 1, 2018, Victoria, BC



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Our Common Water Future:
Building Resilience through Innovation

conference.cwra.org



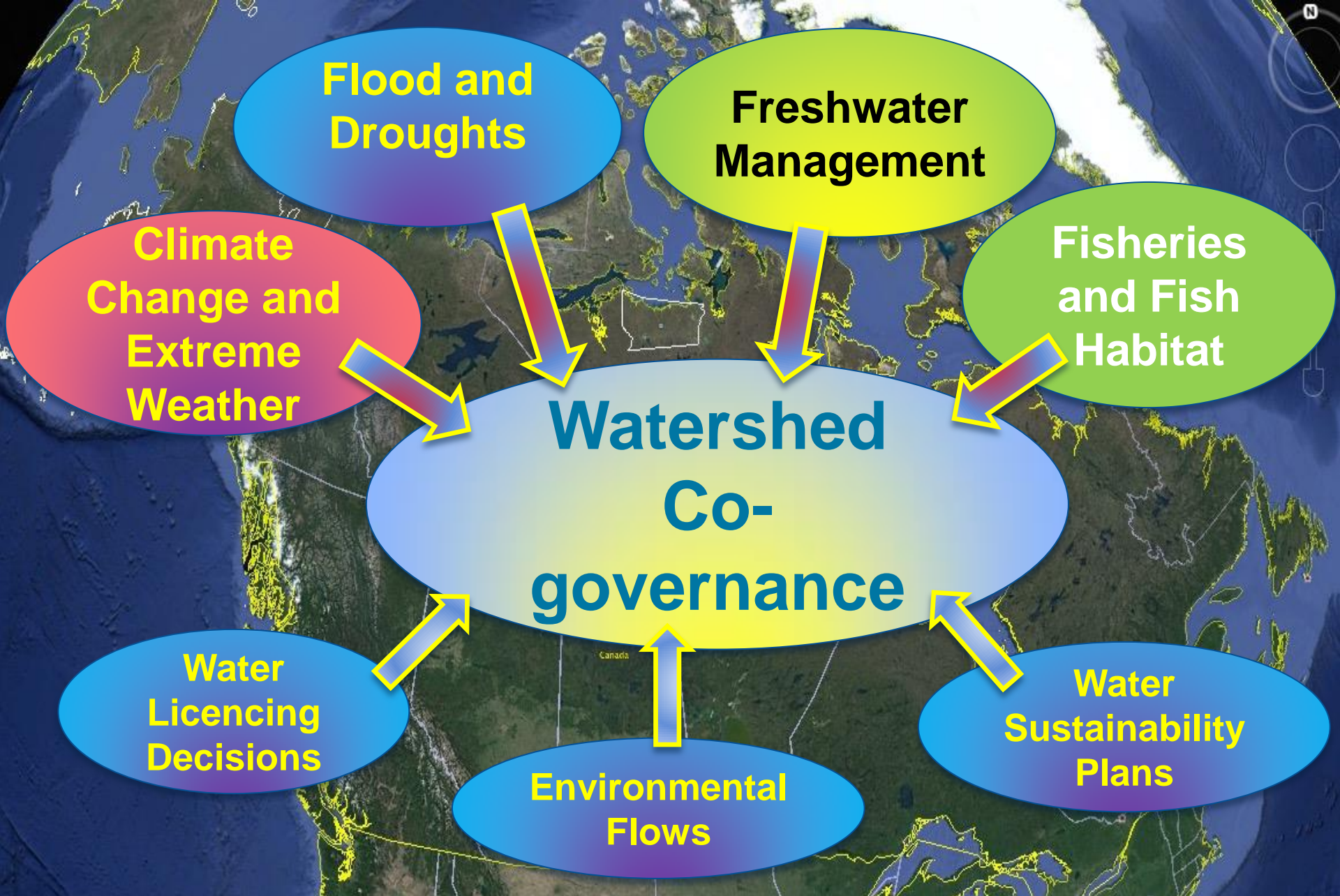
UNDRIP

Article 25

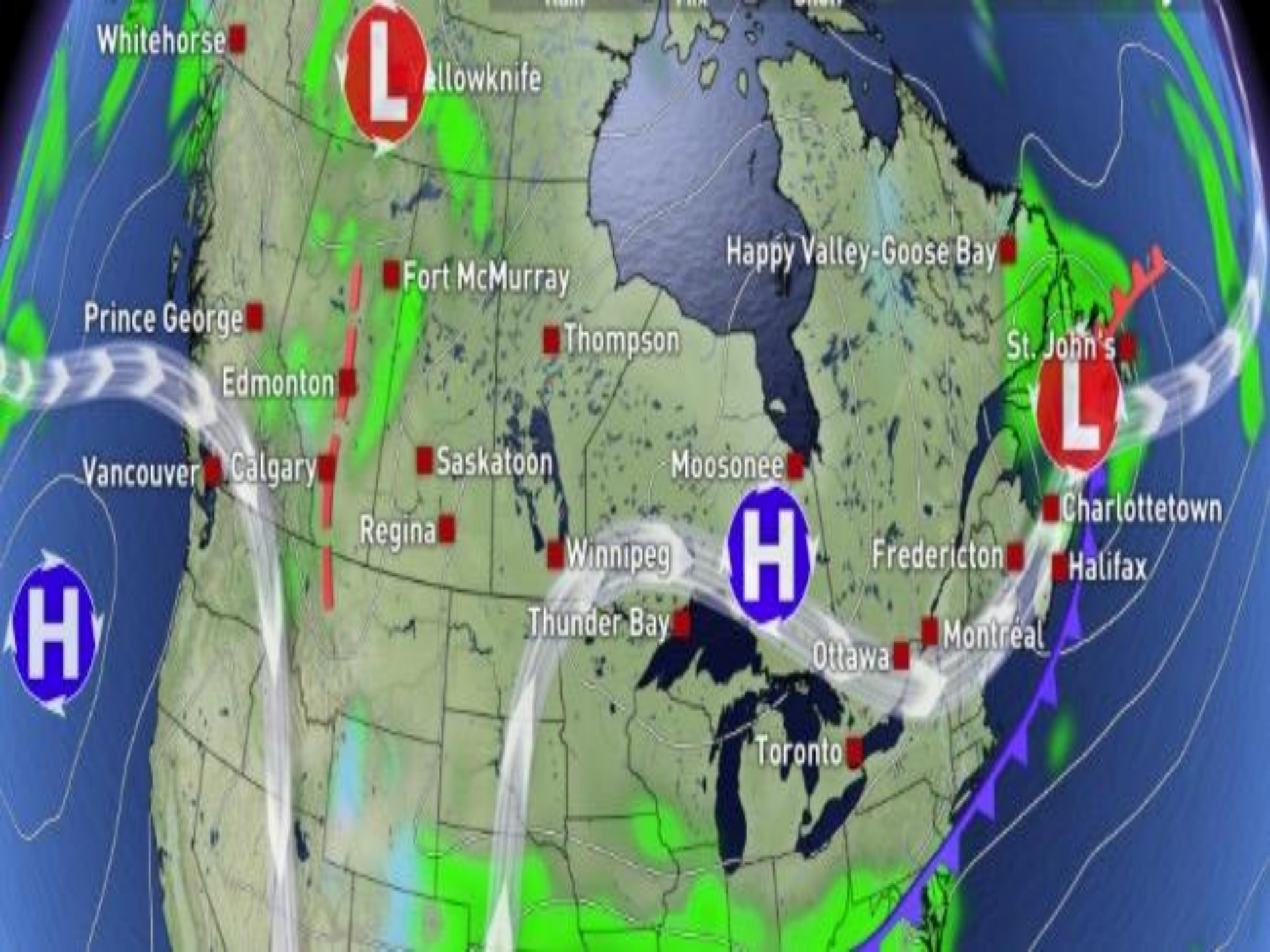
Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, **waters** and **coastal seas** and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard.

Watershed Co-
governance

First Nations Water Issues



Sustainable Future



Flooding



Flooding



Human Impacts





Adaptation

Sediment Management in Floodplains

Lillooet River, Pemberton/Mount Currie



Cowichan River



Sea Level Rise



Adaptation

We like being
near the water

We didn't
know there
was a hazard

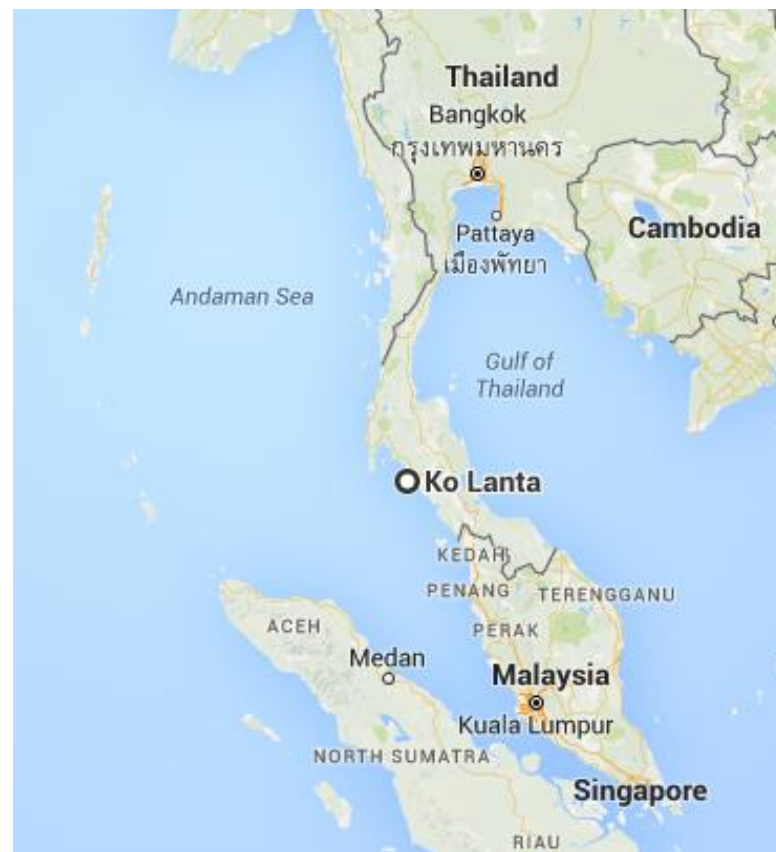
**Why are we here?
in the Floodplain that is?**

We used to
travel easier
on the water

This is where
we are from

**REMEMBER
THAILAND**

Build Back Better - 2004 Tsunami



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Before



During



After





Awareness

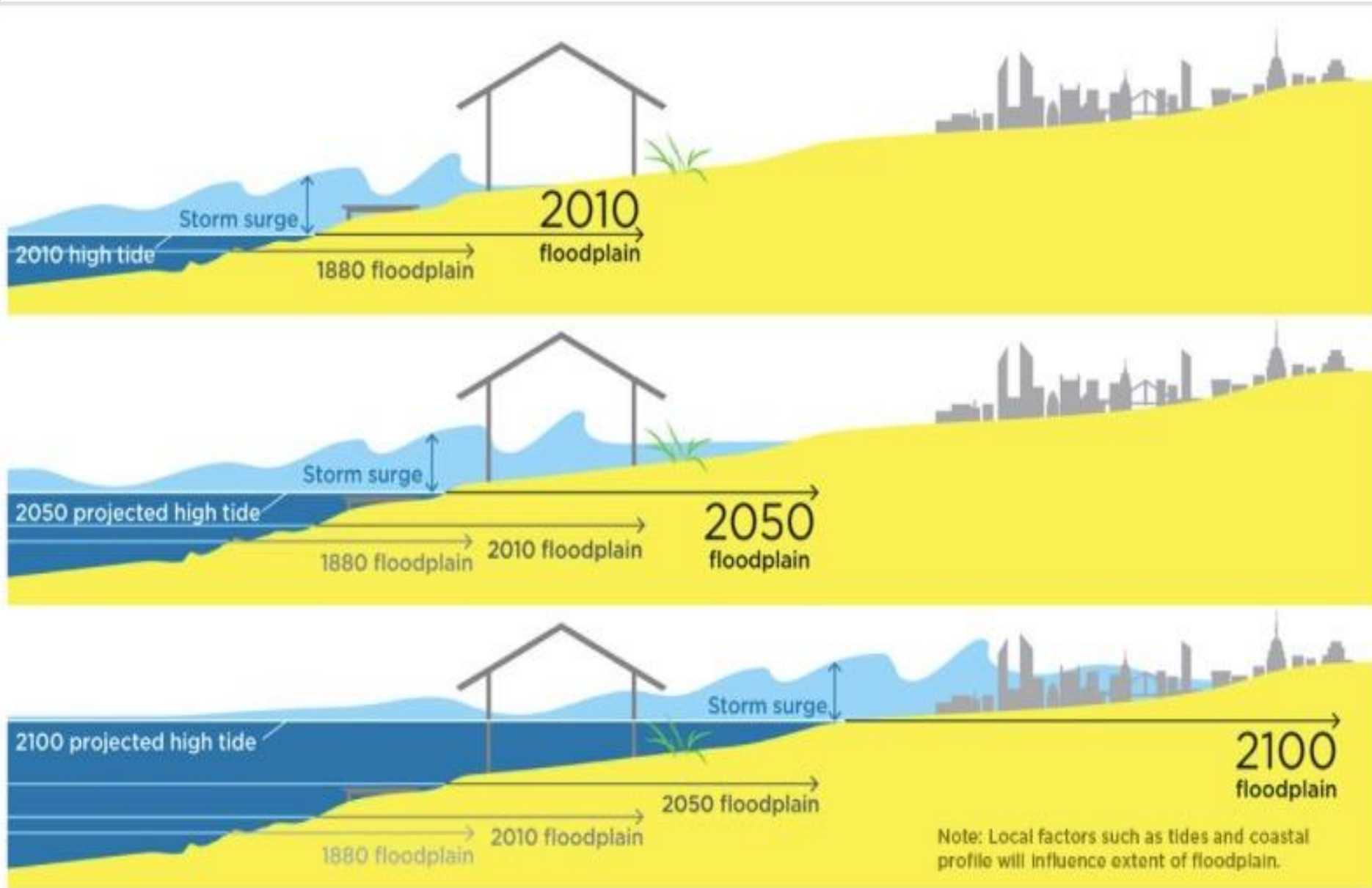


New Aid Housing



Future Coastal Water Levels

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Global warming is the **primary cause** of current sea level rise.



TEMPERATURES ARE RISING

global average temperatures
by **1.4° F** since the 1880s.

ICE IS MELTING

Shrinking glaciers
and ice sheets are
adding water to the
world's oceans.

OCEANS ARE WARMING

Sea water expands as its
temperature rises.

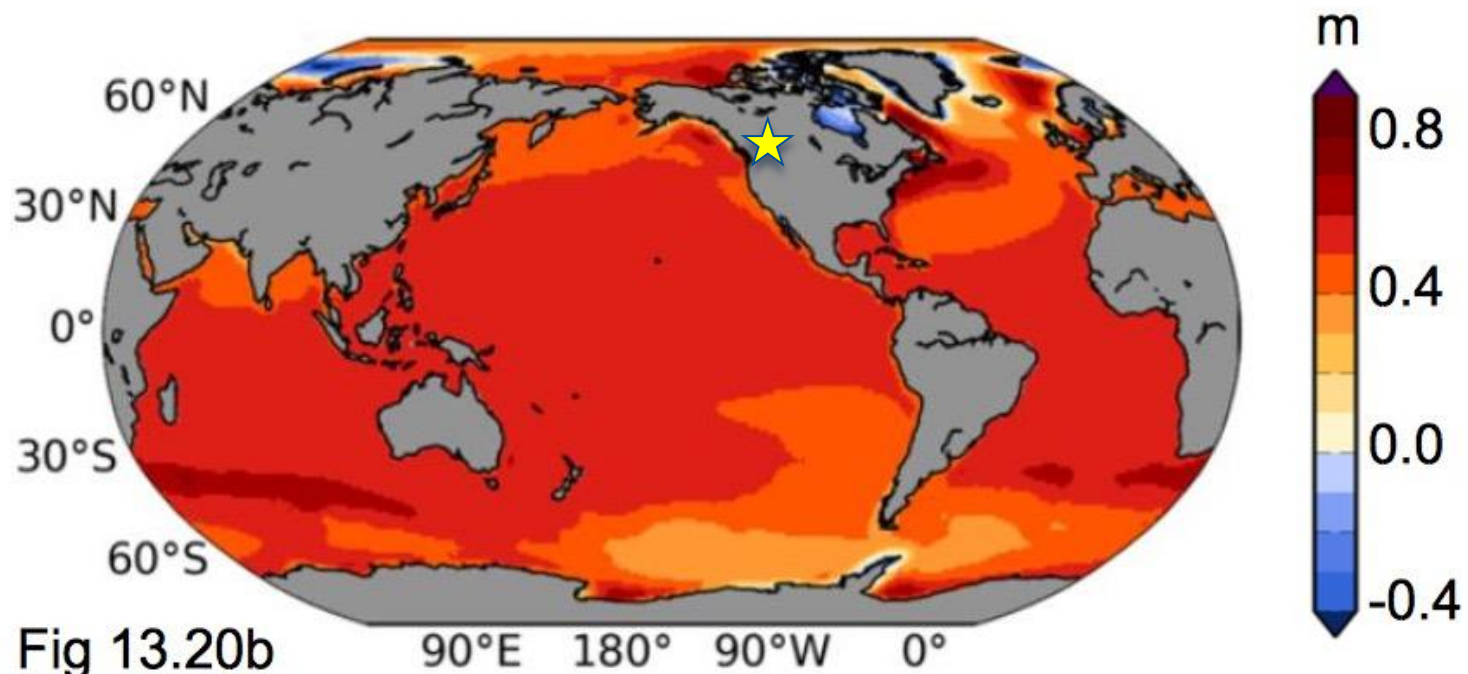
CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL SEA LEVEL RISE (1972-2008):

MELTING LAND ICE: 52%

WARMER OCEANS: 38%

OTHER: 10%

Regional sea level rise by the end of the 21st century



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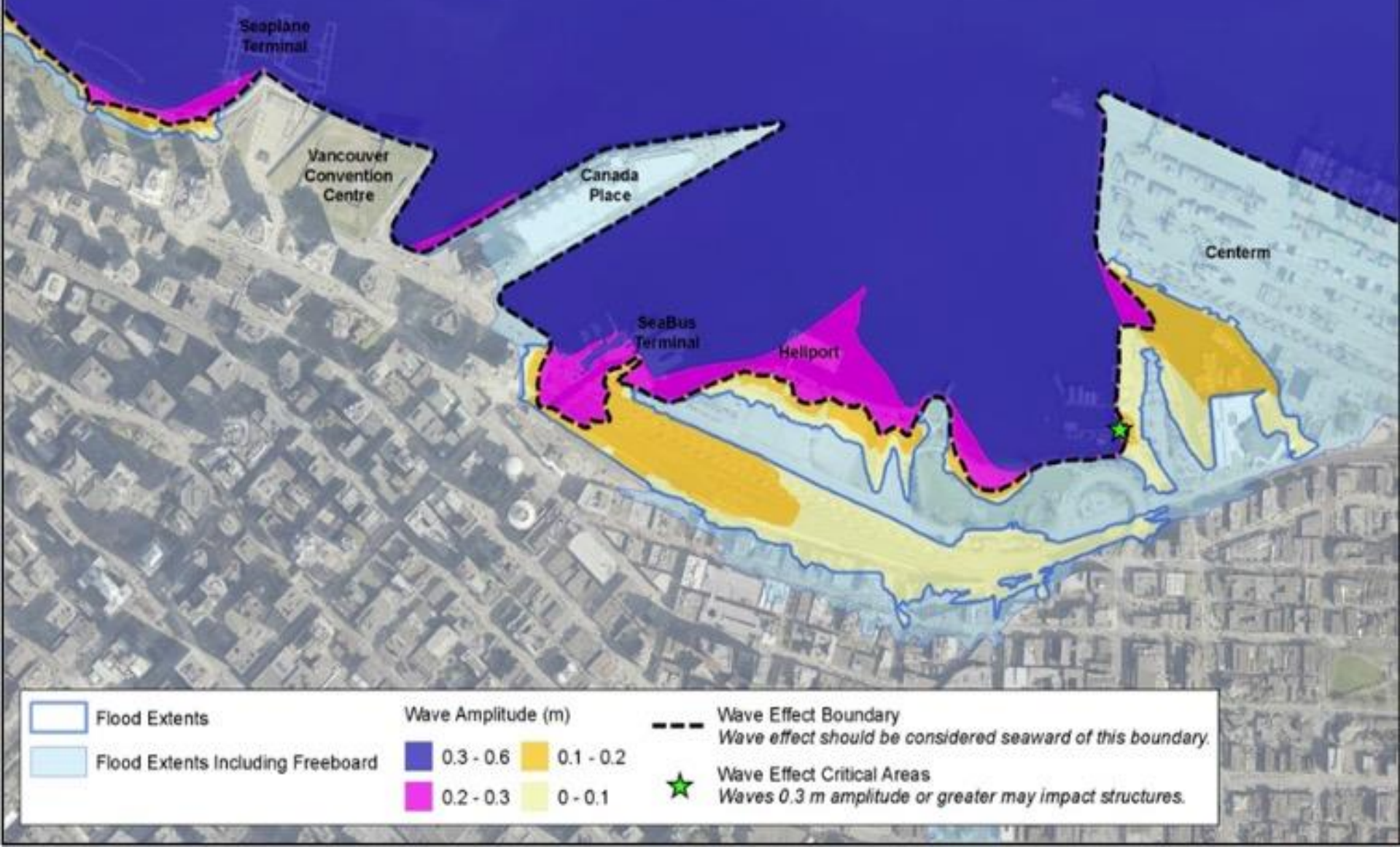
861 40.708 Degrees

Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS

POWERED BY
esri



SCENARIO 3 - YEAR 2100, SLR 1M, PROBABILITY 1/500 YEAR
CANADA PLACE (COAL HARBOUR)
ZONE 4 - MODELLED WAVE DIRECTION 65° AND 310°



Predicted SLR Scenario for BC

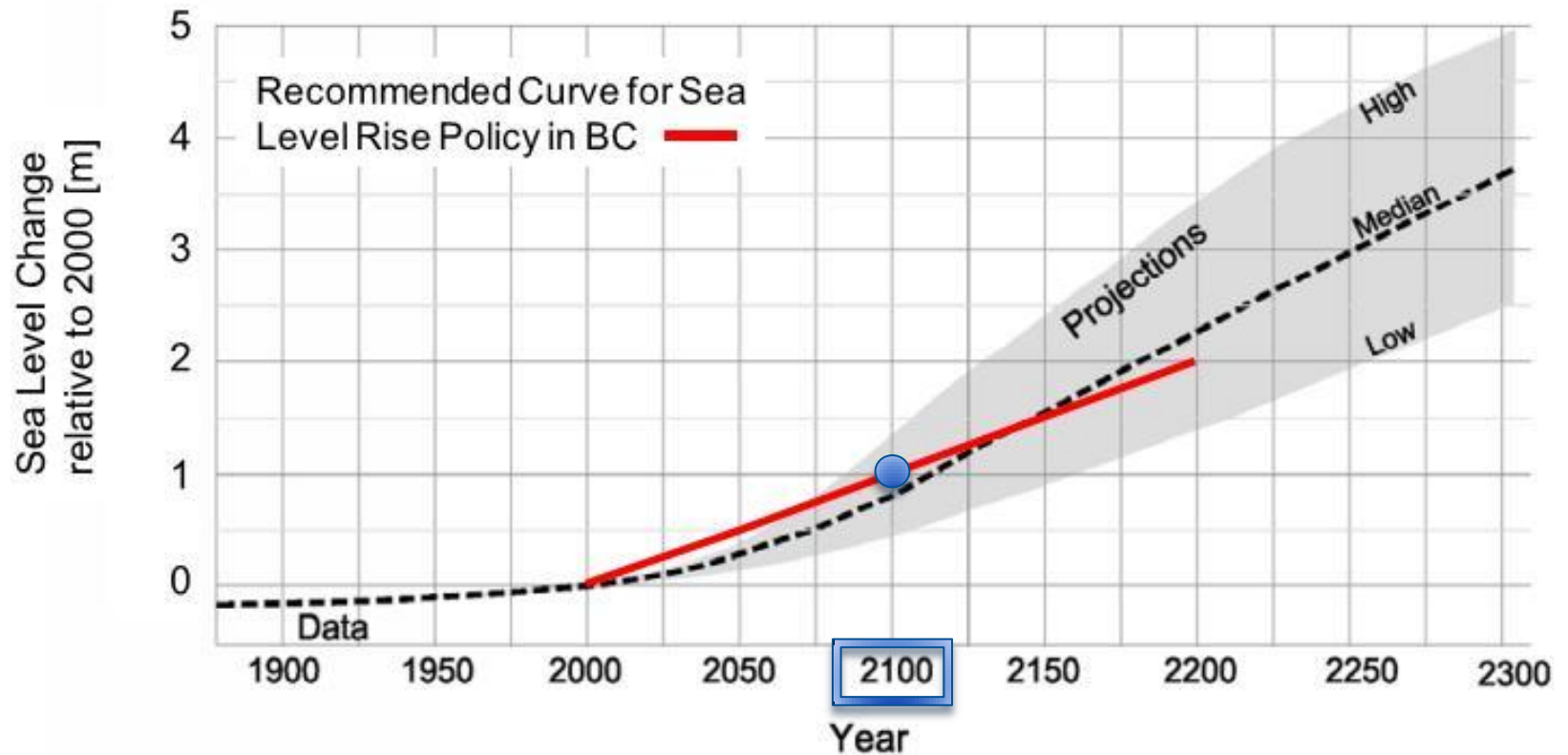


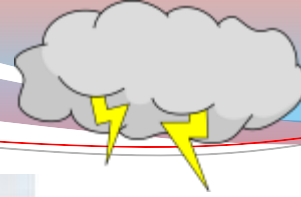
Figure 1: Recommended Global Sea Level Rise Curve for Planning and Design in BC



Sunny Summer Day- Esquimalt Lagoon



Stormy Winter Day



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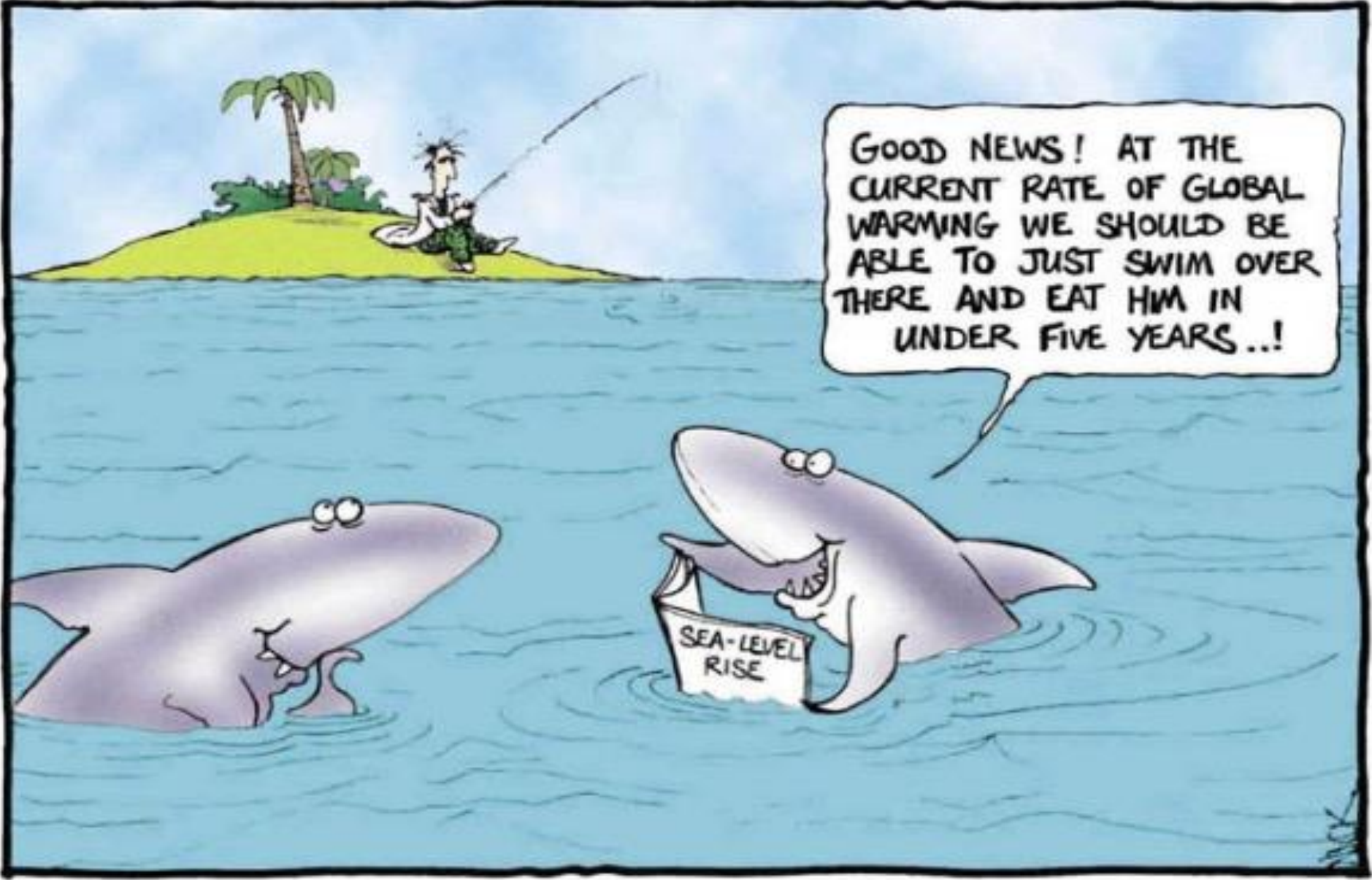
Photo: susansweetrun
via instagram



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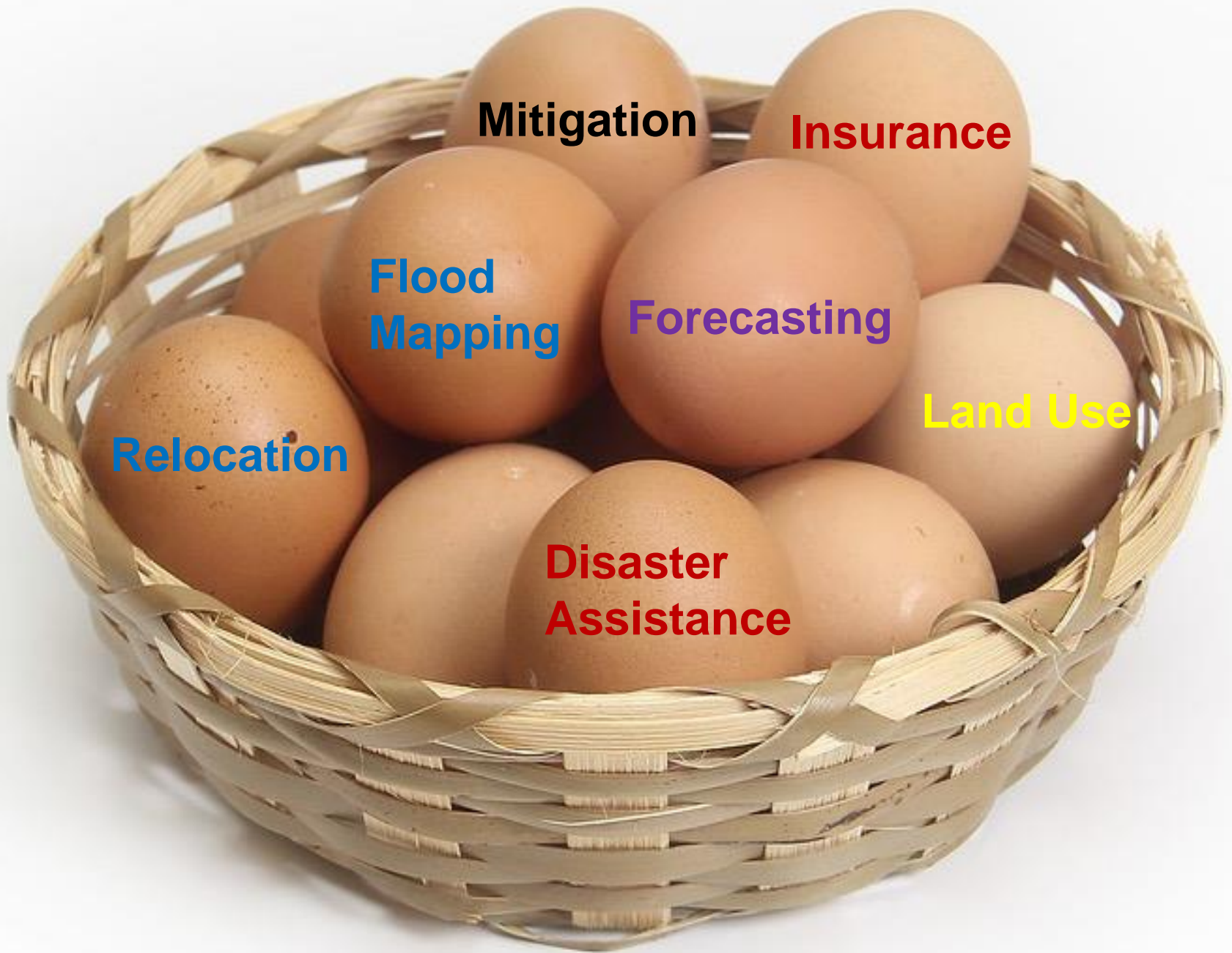
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Drought



A close-up photograph of a person's lower leg and foot stepping onto a green, textured surface, likely algae or moss, on a rocky shore. The leg is light-skinned and has a thin, brown, braided anklet. The foot is bare and is about to step onto the green surface. To the left, there is a patch of yellowish-brown sand or wet rocks. The word "Quality" is written in white, sans-serif font in the upper right quadrant of the image.

Quality



Mitigation

Insurance

**Flood
Mapping**

Forecasting

Land Use

Relocation

**Disaster
Assistance**

An aerial photograph of a city, likely Chicago, showing significant flooding. The city skyline is visible in the background, while the foreground is dominated by brown, murky floodwaters that have inundated large areas of the city. Several large, modern buildings are partially submerged. A yellow line, possibly a pipeline or a road, runs through the flooded area. Three blue arrows point upwards from the bottom right towards the text boxes on the left.

Extreme Weather Events

Cost of Damage

Decay of Infrastructure

Consequences

- Flood and erosion
- Sea Level Rise
- Fires
- Sewer back-up

What the future holds

- Rivers: **By 2100** floodplain depth and the lateral flood area projected to increase by about **40%**
- Coastal: **By 2100**, coastal flood hazard areas may increase up to **50%**
- Population **by 2100** within riverine and coastal flood hazard areas is expected to increase by **130 to 150%**

Reference: Natural Resources Canada 2016

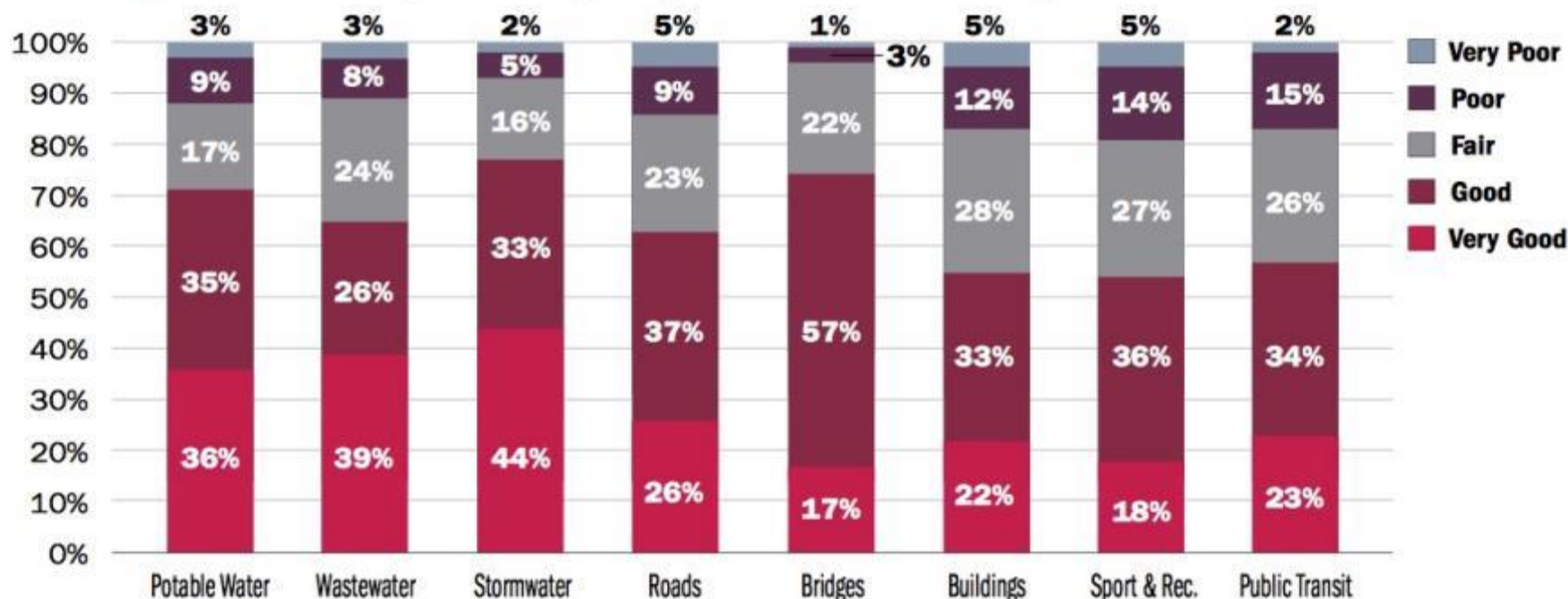


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Figure 3: Summary of Average Physical Condition Rating



1/3 of our infrastructure is in fair, poor or very poor condition

Source: Canadian Infrastructure Report Card 2016



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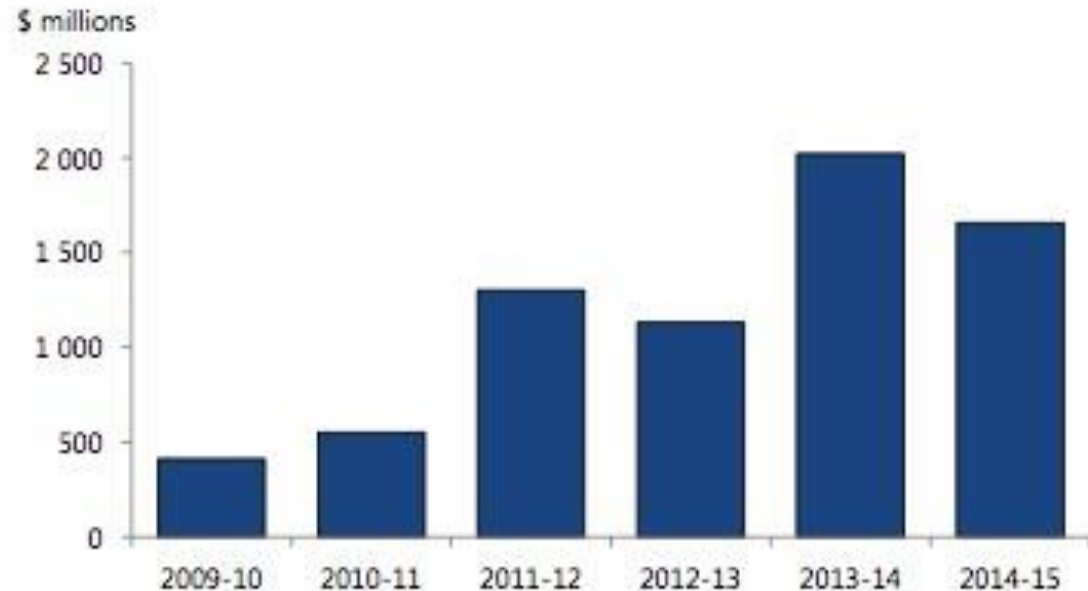
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Disaster Financial Assistance

Summary Figure 1

DFAA liabilities



Source: Public Safety.

Canadian Average \$900 M per year

Reference: Public Safety Canada 2017

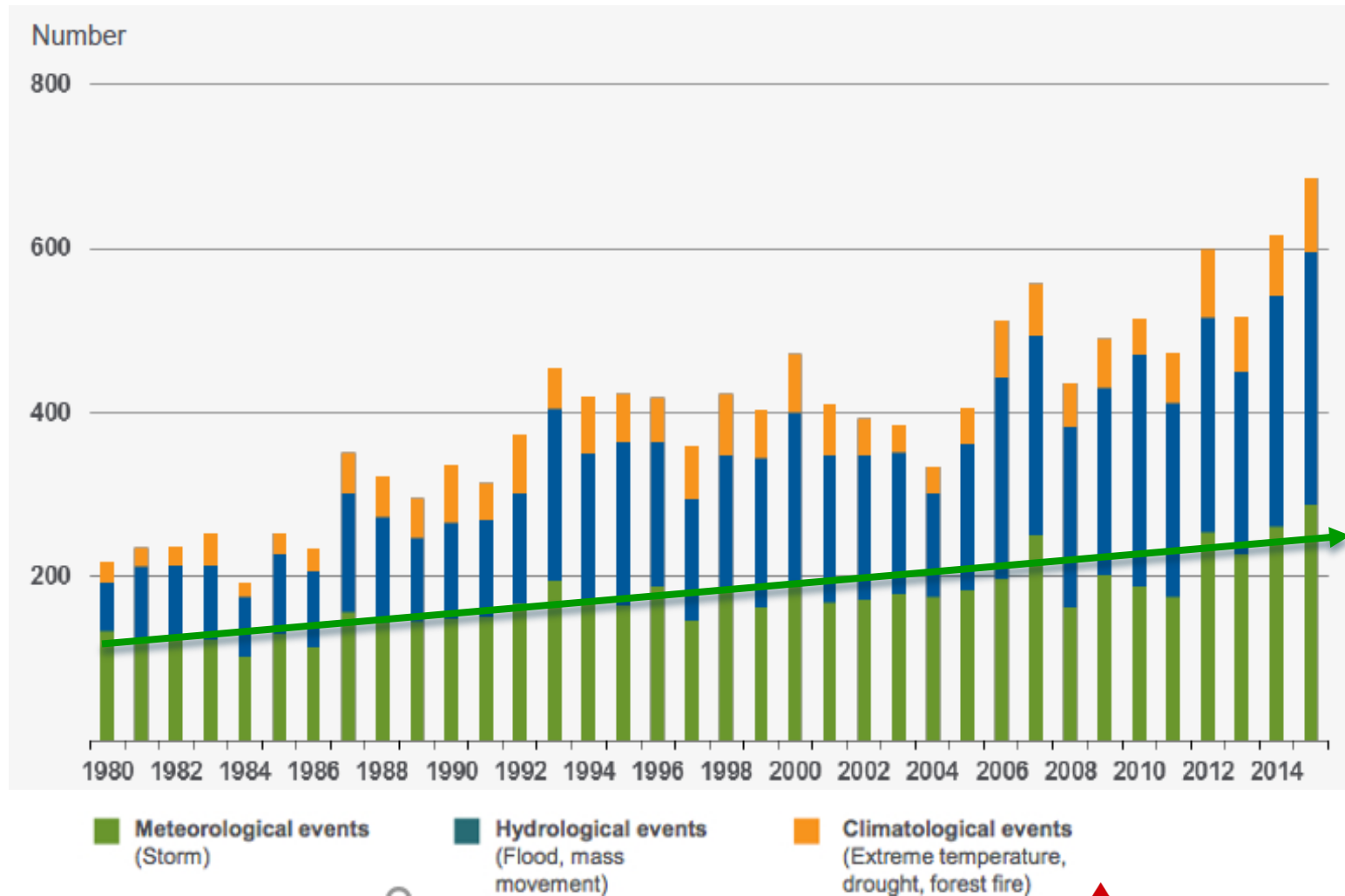


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Weather-Related Loss Events



© 2016 Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft, Geo Risks Research, NatCatSERVICE – As at March 2016

Courtesy of John van der Eerden, Associated Engineering

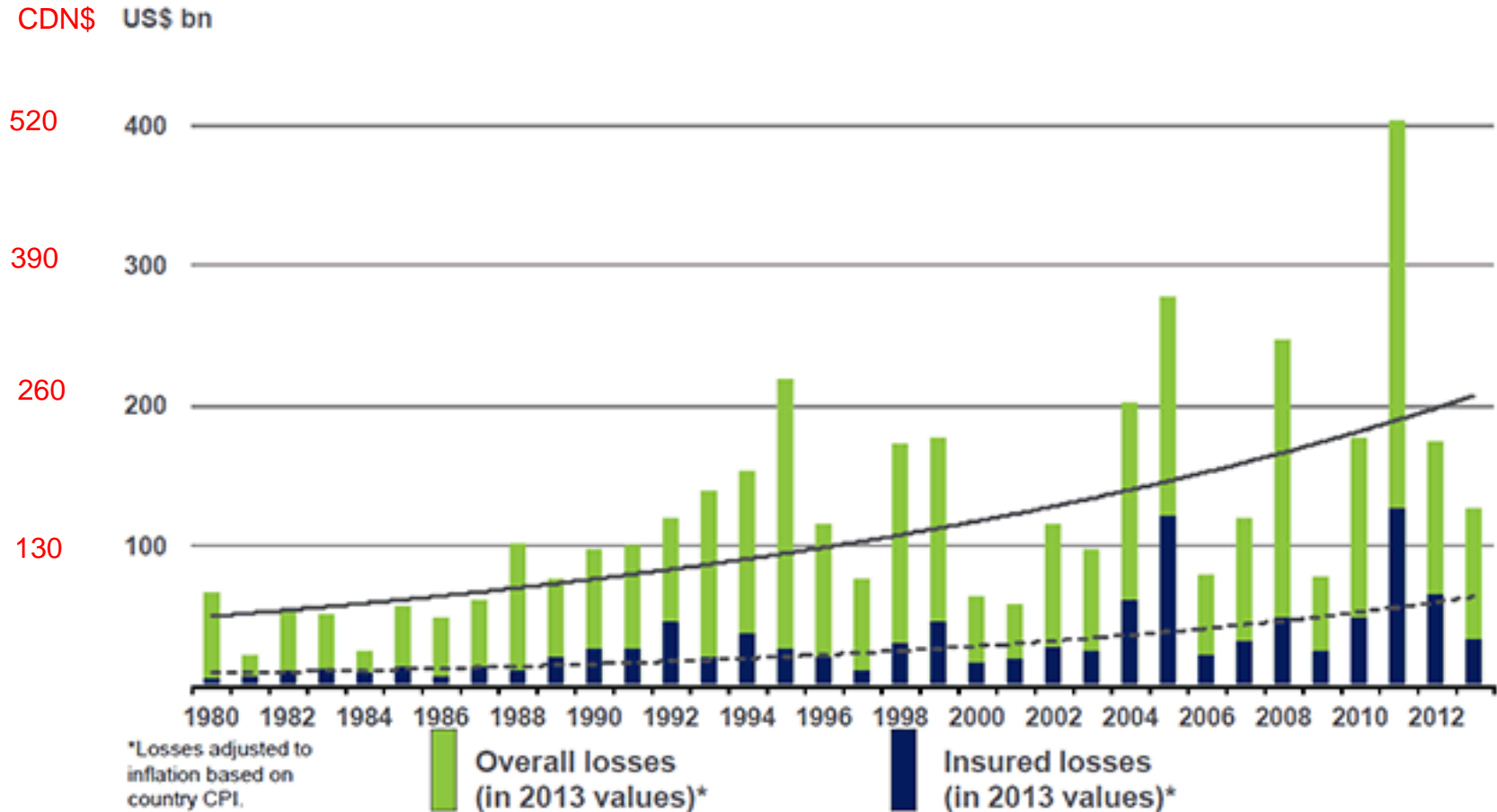


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Cost of Damage Worldwide



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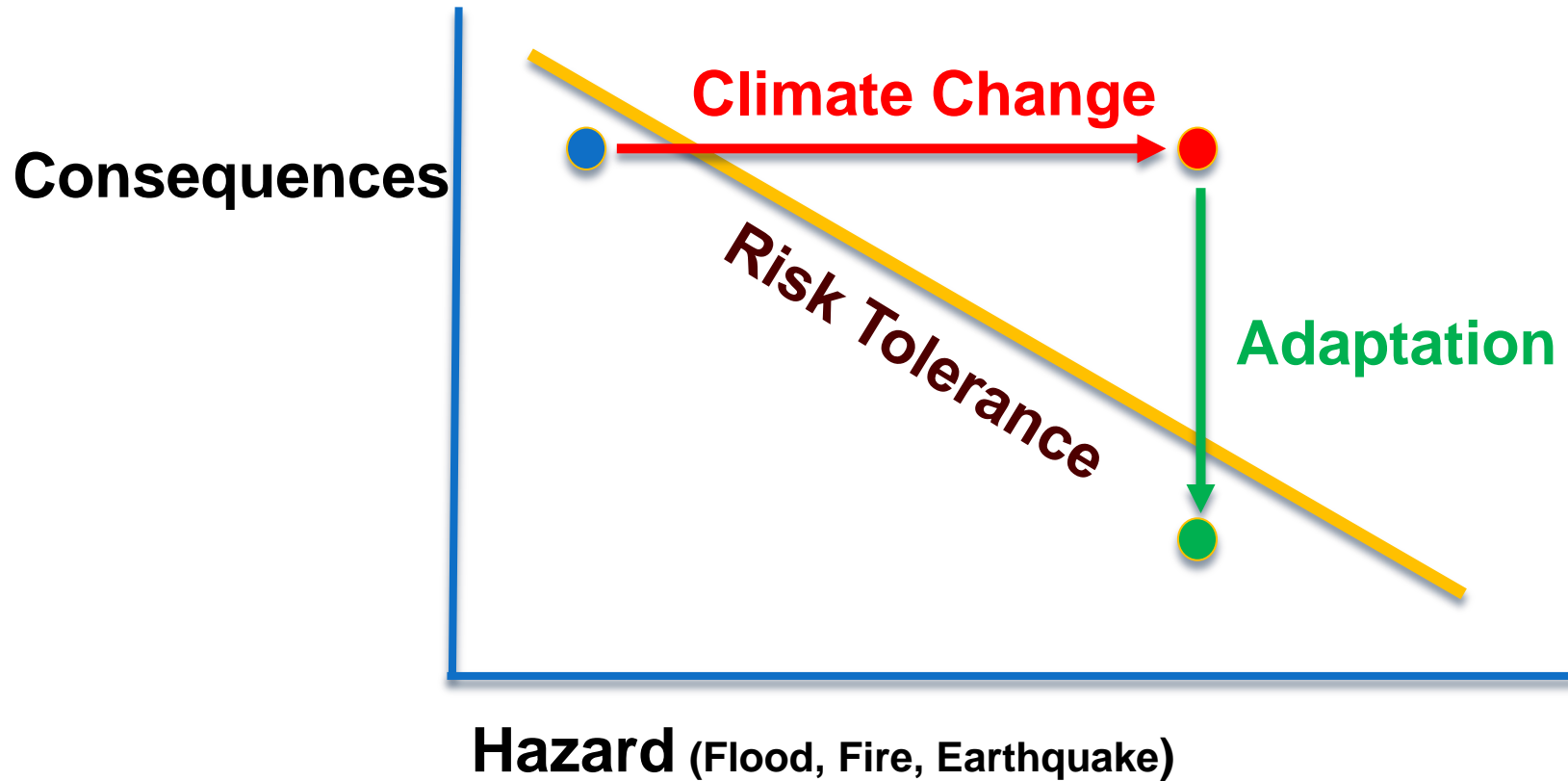


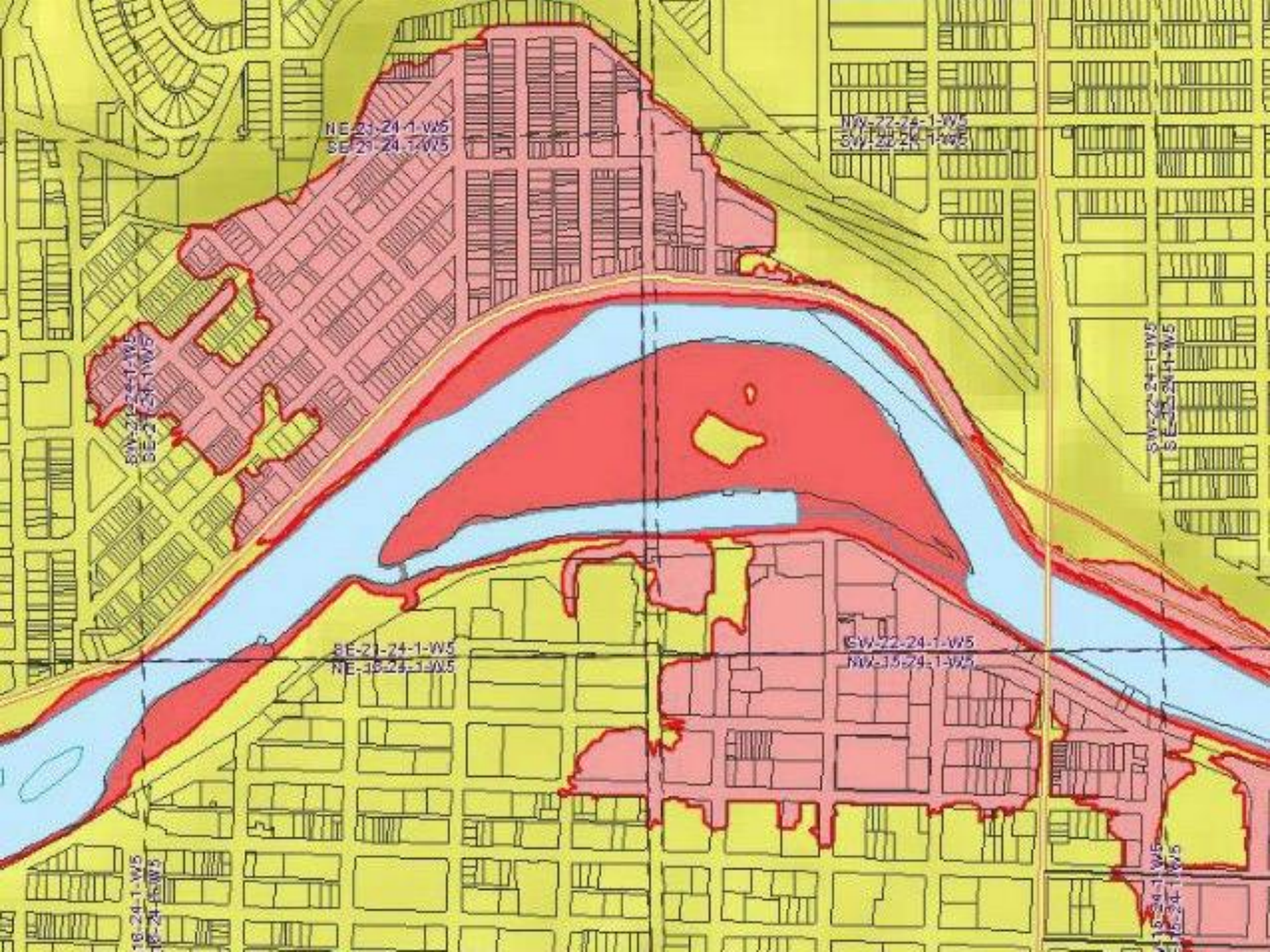
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Acceptable Risk





NE-23-24-1-W5
SE-21-24-1-W5

NW-22-24-1-W5
SW-22-24-1-W5

SW-22-24-1-W5
SE-21-24-1-W5

SW-22-24-1-W5
SE-21-24-1-W5

SE-21-24-1-W5
NE-15-24-1-W5

SW-22-24-1-W5
NW-15-24-1-W5

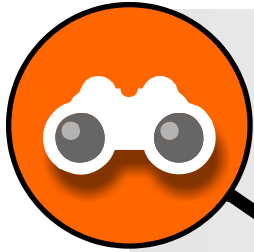
NE-23-24-1-W5
SE-21-24-1-W5

NE-23-24-1-W5
SE-21-24-1-W5



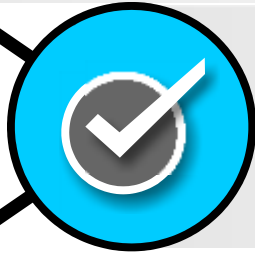


There is hope!



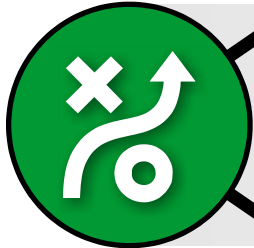
VISION

Vision- where are we going?



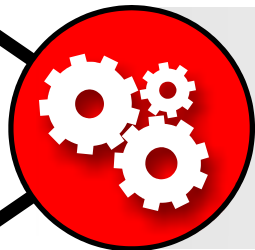
VALUES

What matters most to us?



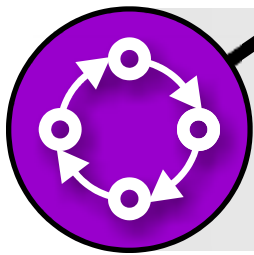
STRATEGIES

High-level approach



PROCESSES

Apply, communicate and implement



PLAN

How do we pull it all together?

Background on CWRA

- Origins in 1948; CWRA formally established in 1968
- Approx. 800 members – individuals & organizations – nationwide
- Full spectrum of water resource professionals (engineers to biologists)
- Branches in 9 provinces
- 4 Affiliates (CANCID, CSHS, SYP, Project WET)
- National Executive Director, National Office



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Who We Are

- Canada's broadest-based not-for-profit water organization
- Water resource professionals from the public, private, and academic sectors
- A volunteer organization dedicated to **EFFECTIVE WATER MANAGEMENT** (Mission)



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What We Aren't

- A lobby organization
- A business



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Our Objectives

- To **stimulate public awareness** and understanding of Canada's water resources
- To encourage **public recognition** of the **high priority of water**
- To provide a **forum for the exchange of information** and opinion relating to the management of water
- To participate with appropriate agencies in **international** water management activities



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What We Do

- Major Conferences, Workshops, Webinars & other seminars
- Project WET (Water Education for Teachers)
- *Canadian Water Resources Journal*
- *WaterNews*
- Website: www.cwra.org
- Special Projects – publications, consultations, policy support
- Scholarships



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What We Offer

- Access to specialist technical expertise
- National exposure
- Unfettered, unbiased, credible professional expertise; “honest broker”
- Opportunities for education and outreach
- Effective working partnerships and collaborative approach
- A sincere commitment to effective water management



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First Nations Water Issues

- Coastal Flooding and Adaptation to Climate Change
- Protection of communities from floods and droughts
- Water Governance, Law, Water Economics
- Technical capacity building of water expertise
- Fisheries programs, challenges and projects
- Watershed & water supply protection
- Water monitoring and networks
- Water quality and source water protection



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CWRA's Strengths

- Ability to provide balanced viewpoints
- Sound science and technical knowledge
- Multidisciplinary perspective
- Strong network of water resources professionals across Canada
- Able to lead on issues of national significance
- Able to address regional or local issues/priorities through Branches and Affiliates



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How do we Build First Nations Capacity in Water Management?



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Monitoring Program

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Training for Fort Nelson and Fort Liard First Nations

- Project Coordination
- First Nations Engagement
- Hydrometric and Climate Monitoring
- Water Quality and Biological Sampling
- Data Management and Reporting



KERR WOOD LEIDAL
consulting engineers

First Nations Skill Capacity

54

- 
- A person wearing a high-visibility vest is working in a snowy field, possibly installing a monitoring station. In the background, there is a bridge and a dense forest of snow-covered evergreen trees under a clear blue sky.
- **Project Management**
 - ❖ Project management skills
 - ❖ Mentoring and experience
 - **Environmental Planning**
 - ❖ Monitoring station design and location
 - ❖ Traditional use – final site selection
 - **Field Monitoring**
 - ❖ Classroom training
 - ❖ Field crew experience



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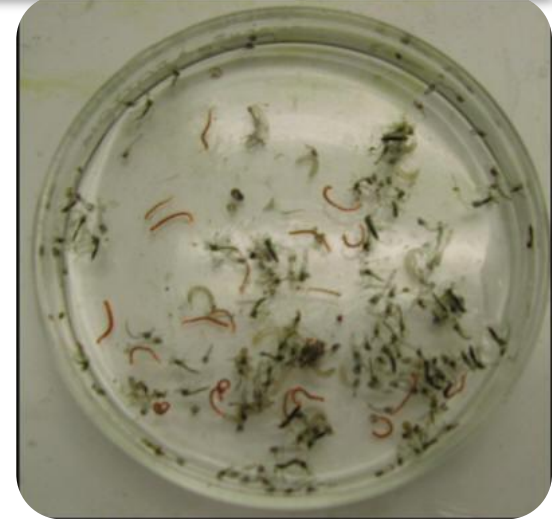
First Nations Training

55



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Biological Monitoring Program⁵⁶



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consulting engineers

Photos: Cathy Mackay EDI

Lower Fraser Flood Strategy

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From Hope to Richmond and Squamish to Whiterock
Phase 1 Flood Hazards, Vulnerabilities, Infrastructure
Phase 2 Regional Action Plan
Phase 3 Implementation Plan

Criteria



Process



Consensus



Financing

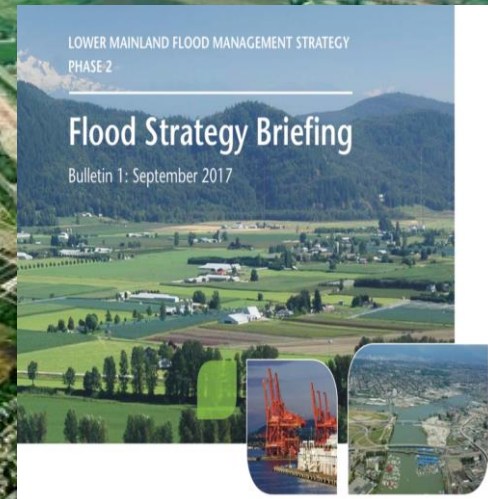


Fraser Basin Council

LOWER MAINLAND FLOOD MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
PHASE 2

Flood Strategy Briefing

Bulletin 1: September 2017



Leadership Committee

- Two provincial government senior officials
- Two federal government senior officials
- Four elected local government leaders (Metro Vancouver and the Fraser Valley regions)
- Four elected First Nations government leaders (Fraser Valley and BC South Coast)
- One infrastructure / private sector representative



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How do we Build First Nations Capacity in Water Management?

- Training programs?
- Mentoring programs?
- Co-managed project experience?
- Project WET (water Education for Teachers)



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Photo Courtesy: Bob Anderson



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