

STRONG COMMUNITIES

BUILD ALBERTA

Indigenous Councils and Elections

Spring 2019 Municipal Leaders' Caucus

Wednesday, March 27





Building Meaningful Relationships



STRONG COMMUNITIES BUILD ALBERTA





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Four Winds & Associates



Awareness

Living, Working & Prospering Together



"Awareness"

The key to our discussions today is 'awareness'.

We don't have to know or understand everything – nobody can claim that.

If today we manage to raise participants' level of awareness about the differences & similarities and potential relationships that can be made, we will have succeeded.

To be aware, is half the battle won.

What is not my purpose

- All questions are welcome, but it should be stated that I'm here to educate participants on the First Nations and Metis governance process, and how municipalities and Aboriginal groups can work together to achieve regional outcomes.
- I'm not here to discuss or take a stand on any specific position or opinion.
Time & the nature of this session does not permit in-depth discussion of policy or political implications.

The different legal standings of Aboriginal People in Canada



Aboriginal people in Canada fit into a number of different legal categories.

- Treaty Indians
- Status Indians
- Non-Status Indians
- Bill C-31 Indians
- Métis
- Inuit

- TREATY 4
- TREATY 6
- TREATY 7
- TREATY 8
- TREATY 10

∞ Métis Settlements

MNA Regional Zones
Métis Nation of Alberta (MNA) Association

■ Cities and Towns

LANGUAGE GROUPING OF FIRST NATIONS IN ALBERTA

- Cree
- Dene
- ◇ Cree/Saulteaux
- ▲ Stoney/Nakoda/Sioux
- ▲ Blackfoot

*Although the Big Horn (Wesley) First Nation land is in Treaty 6 territory, it is a signatory of Treaty 7 and part of the Stoney Nation.

Note: This map shows the approximate area of treaty land as there is no consensus between rights holders and stakeholders about exact treaty boundaries.

Adapted from Alberta Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs





Alberta

Treaty Organizations	6, 7 & 8
Tribal / Regional	8
First Nations (Bands)	48

Treaty 6 Confederacy

Alexander, Alexis, Beaver Lake, Cold Lake, Enoch, Ermineskin, Frog Lake, Heart Lake, Kehewin, Louis Bull, Montana, O'Chiese, Paul, Saddle Lake, Samson, Sunchild, Whitefish (Goodfish)

Treaty 7

Blood, Piikani, Siksika, Tsuu T'ina, Stoney (Bears paw, Chiniki, Wesley)

Treaty 8

Athabasca Chipewyan, Beaver, Bigstone, Chipewyan Prairie, Dene Tha', Driftpile, Duncan's, Fort McKay, Fort McMurray #468, Horse Lake, Kapawe'no, Lubicon, Little Red River, Loon River, Mikisew, Peerless Trout, Sawridge, Smith's Landing, Sturgeon Lake, Sucker Creek, Swan River, Tallcree, Whitefish Lake, Woodland.

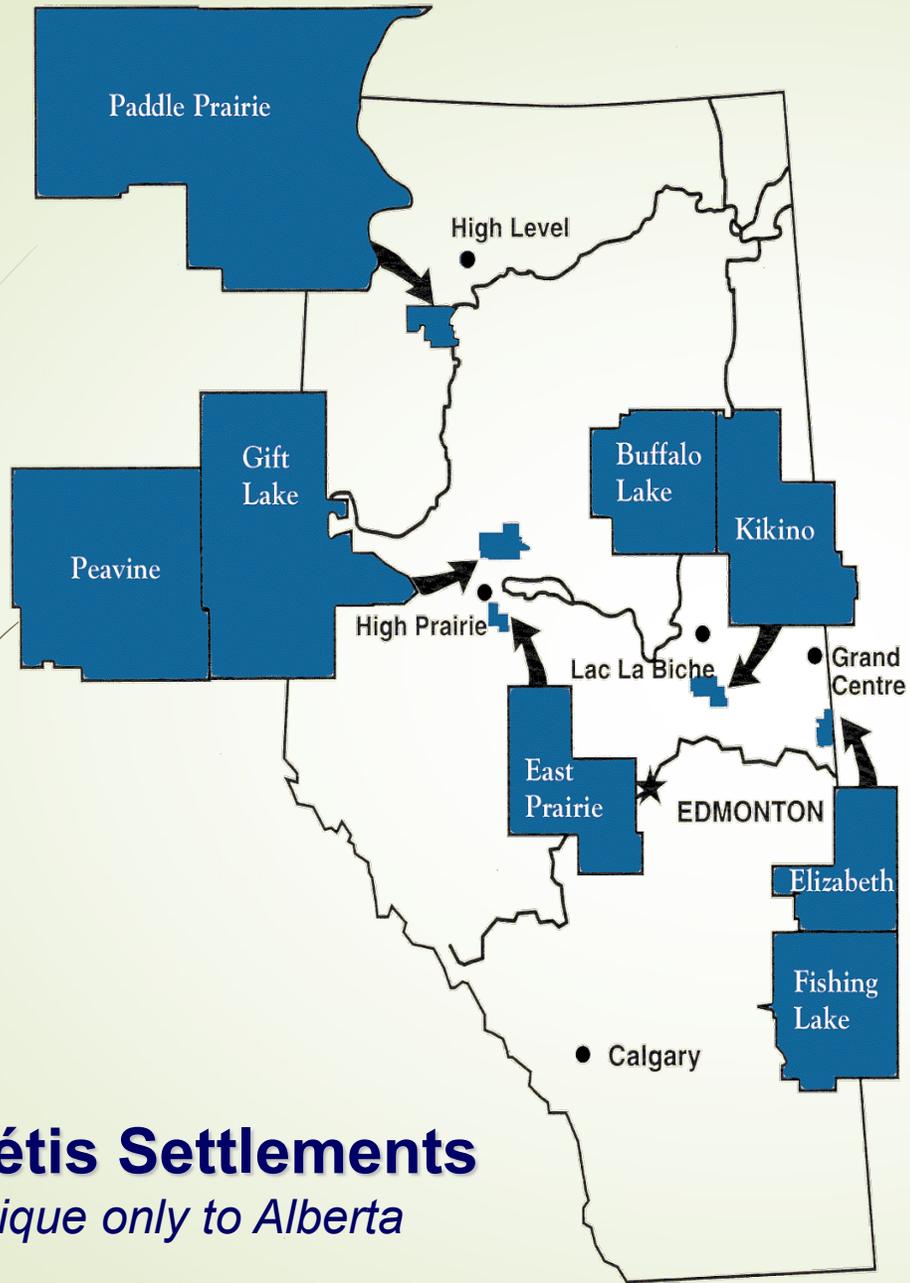


First Nation



Tribal Council

Treaty 6, 7 & 8



Métis Settlements
Unique only to Alberta



- Buffalo Lake*
- East Prairie*
- Elizabeth*
- Fishing Lake*
- Gift Lake*
- Kikino*
- Paddle Prairie*
- Peavine*

Metis Settlement



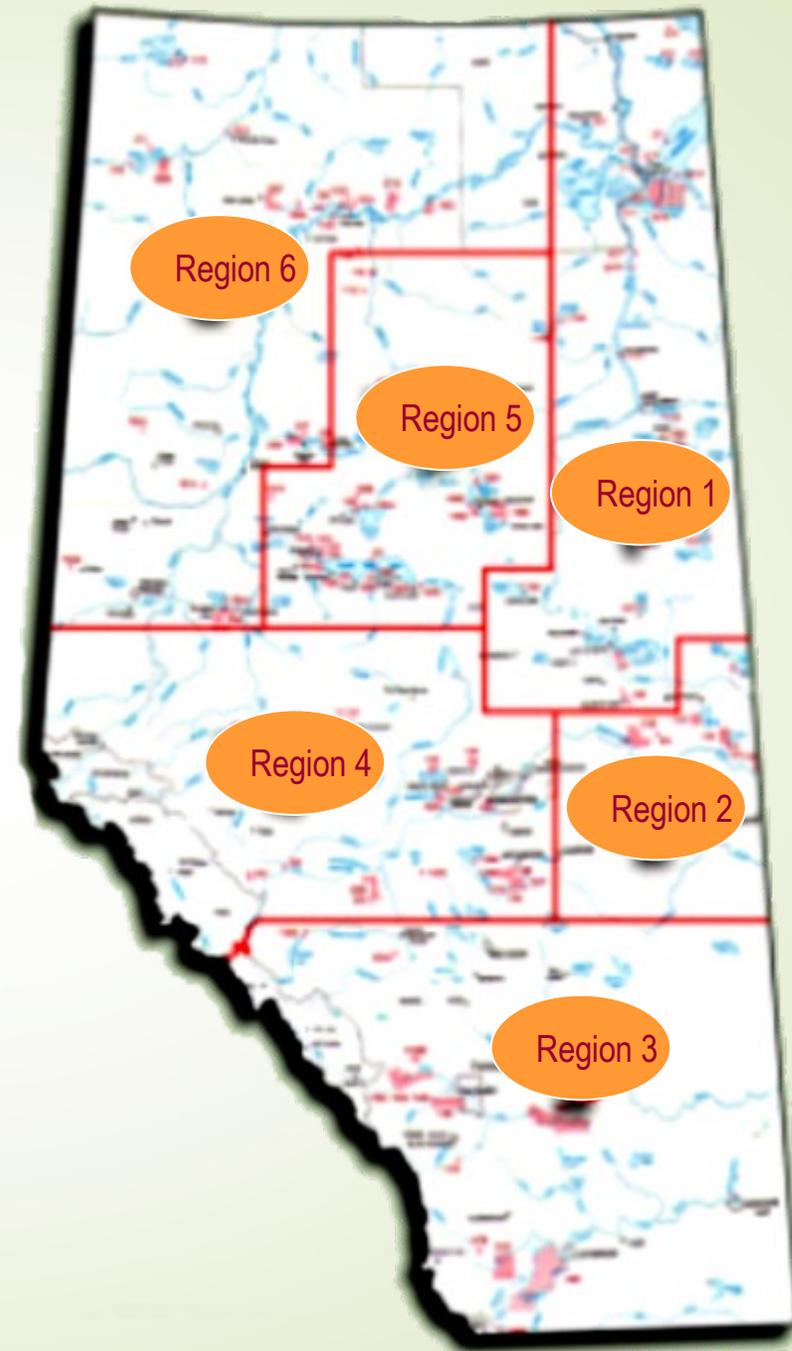
Metis Settlement General Council

Metis Settlement General Council Executive

Métis Nation of Alberta Association



***MNAA Provincial Board
Six Regional Councils
Locals***



Metis Locals



Metis Regional Council

Metis Nation of Alberta



Non-Status

*First Nation People not
registered for Treaty*



Aseniwuche Winewak Nation



Alberta View

Municipality

Provincial

Federal



Political Scan

1. The federal political landscape should remain (relatively) stable for the next 5 years; indigenous policies are trending towards reconciliation and greater stability.
2. The provincial political landscape may be more turbulent; however, the Regional Council has less reliance on provincial funds.
3. Cooperation with cities, towns and counties is increasing with formal arrangements and informal “good neighbor” policies.

Other Items You should be aware of



- Urban Aboriginal Population
- TRC
- UNDRIP
- Big “C” Consultation
- There’s a lot more...



Working Together

*Strategies to Build Relationships
and Develop Approaches*

- Time of recovery & development for Aboriginal people & cultures.
- Opportunity for renegotiation & renewal to become full, distinct governmental partners.
- Cooperative partnerships are available in the economy to build a stronger economic foundation in Aboriginal communities.
- Training & education to make use of this opportunity as a tool for economic development.

Working together as stakeholders

How do we bring everyone together?

By being *aware*, by finding areas of commonality & common interest – & by networking for mutual benefit.





Working towards a better future ...

“We only ask an even chance to live as other men live. We ask to be recognized as men. Let me be a free man. Free to travel, free to stop. Free to work. Free to choose my own teachers. Free to follow the religion of my fathers. Free to think and talk and act for myself.”

- Chief Joseph