



DRAFT UNDRIP REPORT

Manitoba USKE Land Managers Association Inc.,
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United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples



Ministère de la Justice
Canada

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Canada

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Summary

Manitoba USKE Land Managers Association INC. (“USKE”) received \$75,000.0 to carry out a series of meetings with First Nations throughout Manitoba to discuss the United Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (“UNDRIP”). As a First Nation organization that is 100% indigenous managed, we work directly with over 41 communities. USKE is a non-for-profit and provides technical support and capacity building in Land Management and has been in existence since 2004. First Nations participating at USKE join via Band Council Resolution, with

Chief and Council assigning an individual to represent the community. As everything and anything that happens in the Indigenous Peoples ancestral territories, and by its very nature is land related, USKE's Members-at-Large felt it was prudent that USKE participate in the UNDRIP project.

One of the most arduous tasks facing First Nations that participate at USKE, is the relationship with the Province of Manitoba. As one of the Regions, that is directly impacted by the Natural Resource Transfer Act ("NRTA"), this transfer of jurisdiction is seen by many First Nations as illegal and goes directly against the Inherent Rights and the Treaties that were signed with the Crown. Many First Nations state, "Our Inherent Rights to the lands supersede any agreements, and our existence outdates the signing of Treaties". The Doctrine of Discovery is not recognized, and constantly places onus on the First Nations to prove existence prior to contact. These are comments that are commonly shared at every meeting.

USKE has compiled a report based on member input and information, which includes several legal articles submitted by members. It was suggested that precedents from these cases be utilized to demonstrate how UNDRIP could be implemented and harmonized with federal laws. In numerous court cases, the First Nations have emerged victorious. It's unfortunate that First Nations constantly protecting their inherent rights in court.

Other information and feedback include comments and recommendations from the numerous meetings held. To support a First Nation marketing and awareness strategy, images from participating First Nations were used in the promotion campaign that aimed to address:

- Violence & discrimination against Indigenous Peoples,
- Human Rights Education & Promotion,
- Accountability and implementation,

The marketing and promotion strategy resulted in a collection of data that was attained from the different social media sites and other awareness campaigns that were used by USKE. A data source is attached.

The information provided in the draft report identifies how implementation can be achieved, using policy, legislation, consultation, consent, education, awareness, reconciliation, and the collaboration between all levels of government to support UNDRIP.

Commentary & Review

Over the last several months, information sessions were held at various locations. Participants were given an opportunity to discuss the UNDRIP document and share feedback. The most common statement was that the document is to have NO BEARING Aboriginal & Treaty Rights but rather to provide strength, and more importantly is that these information sessions are NOT Consultation.

First and foremost, one of the most common statements heard was, "Consent is Paramount. Consultation if not Enough". Projects that go through our territory often take place with minor efforts by the Provincial Government to thoroughly engage with First Nations whose areas would be impacted. There is little, if anything at all, offered to

Communities expressing interest in converting land into Reserve, using policies outside the Treaty Land Entitlement process is unfair. The Federal government places onus on the First Nations in Manitoba to directly negotiate with the province when attempting to add lands to Reserve. This becomes a jurisdictional issue for First Nations.

First Nations when attempting to address Resources Sharing as a means of improving livelihood for their communities, as opportunities to be equal partners or to hold equity stake positions on major infrastructure projects taking place within the Ancestral territories are often left fighting for a position, rather than the process being automatic.

These are a few highlights that were viewed as priorities from commentary collected at meetings held with the different groups, i.e., elders, knowledge keepers, youth, resource users etc.,

The summary will reference stories shared from members, knowledge keepers, resources users, elders, youth, and other interested members that attended our meetings and information sessions held with USKE Land Managers.



To support the implementation of UNDRIP and aligning it with Canadian Laws, a few cases were included to provide reference in acknowledging First Nations Rights and Aboriginal Title to lands and resources within their territories.

One of the elders shared that when the Indian Agents first came around, offering a treaty negotiation for our land, the people were skeptical and did not support the process.

...” He stated that the ancestors questioned how an offer or deal can be made on “paper” when that paper is held up against the sun, you can see through it, and it is not real”—meaning that the “deal or offer” is not real.

This analogy reflects the continued fight that First Nations encounter today when claiming their inherent rights to their ancestral lands and territories, and the resources that exist within them. The members state that they are constantly put into situations and scenarios where they must defend their aboriginal and treaty rights, and rights to their ancestral lands to exercise their cultural hunting, trapping, fishing etc., In some cases, like the Treaty 1 territory, these rights have been almost completely eradicated. The lands have been taken up by the Crown for settlers and farming. Not one form of compensation is currently shared with the Treaty 1 Nations on whose territory has been completely taken up.

The Crown continually disregards the process of consultation, engagement, and most importantly Consent, by First Nations. A most recent example of how this total disregard to First Nations continues to happen without dialogue, are the influx of invitations made to new immigrants being invited to reside in this country, and to Provinces like Manitoba. These invitations take place without any regard to the First Nations whose treaty territories these immigrants are being extended an invitation to permanently reside. Meanwhile, First Nations seeking additional lands to support their community population growth, or for economic development, or other legal and valid reasons, are forced to go through an arduous and often unsuccessful attempt to gain land legitimately.

Like many First Nations across Canada, in Manitoba there are several court cases fighting battles regarding land, and the inherent rights to practise livelihoods. On several instances in Manitoba, it has been the resource users and grassroots people that have stepped up to protect their rights.

Upon adopting UNDRIP, Canada has an opportunity to use this document to correct its errors, like the NRTA. It can develop legislation and policy that supports First Nations rights to the land and resources, by implementing laws that require the provinces to share all that is taken from the land. By providing First Nations with an opportunity to become equal stakeholders on all projects that take place within their respective territories, the current issues and crises could be changed for the better.

By participating directly in infrastructure projects, having equity stake positions, sharing of resources that are extracted, First Nations can address many of the issues plaguing their communities. The opportunity to become equal stakeholders on projects, resource extraction, etc., the constant battle of litigation may be less common.





In 2016, several First Nations in Manitoba participated on a direct negotiated contract with a Crown Corporation. It was said to be one of the most successful managed projects by a corporation that had zero prior experience in completing the job. The participating nations were successful in implementing the project.

An attempt to continue this success, to participate on another similar project, with a request to contribute to costs to secure an equity on the infrastructure, the Province of Manitoba, outright denied the efforts by the First Nations to become stake holders on the project. It is these types of scenarios, and projects, that UNDRIP can support First Nations in becoming equal contributors to the Canadian economy. Canada has an opportunity to legislate that First Nations be given equal opportunity to secure equity stake positions and be a part of all activities that take place within their ancestral territories. Funding that is currently wasted on. Funding spent on court cases can be better applied to employment and training programs that bring First Nations up to par so that they are ready and provided with the necessary skills to participate in infrastructure projects taking place.

At a meeting held in Ontario, amongst industry stakeholders and government, a comment was made that Canada and the Provinces need to change the process in which First Nations are engaged. They need to be included on the onset, and policy needs to ensure that. Consultation needs to include Consent. This policy change could result in developing projects at a quicker pace and less expensive. The current model, being practised in many Provinces, like Manitoba, do not follow this method, and results in projects being halted with rising overrun costs due to lack of involvement, support, and consent by First Nations.

UNDRIP and the NRTA remain a highly complex, contentious issue for Canada, the three Provinces, and the First Nations. When the 1930 Natural Resource Transfer Act (“NRTA”) awarded jurisdiction over the lands and natural resources to the three Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the agreement unilaterally altered the treaty hunting rights of the First Nations who signed treaties that were supposed to protect and secure rights to continue land-based livelihoods.

The NRTA is viewed by most First Nations as unjust. The historical act of handing off land and jurisdiction, to Provinces like Manitoba, is one of the reasons the First Nations are constantly fighting legal battles over land in this country. When the British North American Act, involving colonies like Manitoba were allocated land, this practise is continuing today, as recently stated, by the invitations from the Crown inviting immigrants to Canada. Meanwhile, the Treaty Land Entitlements that involve settling land disputes with First Nations remains unsettled and awaiting trial in courts.

In the NRTA, the negotiations between the federal and provincial governments on the transfer of control over land and natural resources did not include Reserve and Crown lands. However, this continues to be a very contentious issues for First Nations. In attempting to utilize the policies, such as the 2016 Addition to Reserve policy, the settlement or acquisition of crowns lands, is at the discretion of the province. Meanwhile, the First Nations, never negotiated treaties with the province, but are forced to deal with them when attempting to acquire land for community growth. This issue needs to be resolved.

The treaties are often used as the claim legalizing the inherent rights to the territories, however, continue to be difficult to rely on because they were drafted illegitimately and by writers who communicated in a different language. A comment made was, First Nation people didn't believe in ownership of the land and resources. As historically, everything was shared by the original people that is how they survived. This view on the environment and world, and how it should be treated, continues to be at the crux of many legal battles today. There is a discrepancy between the two views, one has practised sustainability and only taking /using what is needed versus, the corporate model is taking everything until there is nothing left, even if that means the death of people who rely on the land and water for sustenance.

Another issue that was raised by members, was the “papal bulls and the doctrine of discovery” and how these documents are used by the Crown to justify their jurisdiction over the land and resources. This is a very contentious document, as it implies that the land only became “alive or in existence” when the first settlers arrived. It fails to acknowledge that the original people were already here and existed— and had their own customary laws and ways of living and governing.

Unfortunately, this results in First Nations must take a legal position to prove this fact.

In 2014, there was a court case involving a First Nation versus the Province.
... “Tsilhqot' In Nation V. British Columbia”

In this landmark case, the Supreme Court of Canada recognized the Aboriginal Title of the Tsilhqot'in Nation to a large tract of land in British Columbia.

The court relied on the UNDRIP to support its decision; particularly the principles of **“Free, Prior, and Informed Consent, and The Right to Self- Determination”**:

This landmark court case is often used as an example for First Nations when claiming inherent to their traditional territory. It gave strength to First Nations Aboriginal Treaty Rights. It is unfortunate that First Nations are often forced to have to prove their rights to the traditional territory.

Or in the case of...

“Clyde River (Hamlet) V. Petroleum Geo- Services Inc. (2017)”.

In this case, the Supreme Court of Canada recognized the duty of The National Energy Board to consult with and accommodate Indigenous Peoples when making decisions that affect their rights. The Court relied on UNDRIP to support its decision, particularly the principles of Free, Prior, And Informed Consent and The Right to Self- Determination.

Or in the 2018 case of, ... “

“Mikisew Cree First Nation V. Canada (Minister of Canadian Heritage):

Again, the Federal Court of Canada recognized the duty of The Federal Government to consult with and accommodate Indigenous Peoples when making decisions that affect their Treaty Rights. The Court once again relied on UNDRIP to support its decision, particularly the **“Principles of Free, Prior, And Informed Consent and The Right to Self- Determination”**.

While UNDRIP has been used as a framework for Indigenous Rights in Canada, there have also been instances where its principles have not been fully realized or implemented such as that of the following:

1. In 2021, Site C Dam Project. The Federal Court of Appeal dismissed a legal challenge by the West Moberly First Nations and The Prophet River First Nation against the Site C Dam Project in British Columbia. The Court acknowledged the significance of UNDRIP but did not require the Federal Government to fully align with its principles in Its decision- making regarding the project., and,
2. In 2018, the Trans Mountain Pipeline Project: The Federal Court of Appeal quashed the approval of The Trans Mountain Pipeline Project, citing inadequate consultation with Indigenous Peoples. However, the Court did not specifically rely on UNDRIP in its decision; or,
3. Regarding Grassy Narrows First Nation in Ontario, who have been advocating for the remediation of mercury contamination in their Traditional Lands and waters for decades. The Province of Ontario Government has been allowed to commit only verbally to cleaning up the site and has been slow and inadequate and is raising concerns about the Government' s commitment to the principles of UNDRIP.

An example of how a First Nations rights to participate on an infrastructure project were not only denied in court, but question about the process on how the decision was made was highly questionable. This First Nation fought the province for lack of consultation on a project, however, because that First Nation accepted funding by the proponent to conduct a traditional knowledge study, the proponent was able to use that document against that First Nation in court. The question on how a Provincial Court judge who is paid by the province, can ethically rule in favour against his/her employer. The issue around conflict of interest in this scenario, involved a Crown Corporation owned by the Province, the Province due to lack of consultation, and a judge who is an employer of that Provincial Crown—how is this a true and fair process for that First Nation. In the end, as expected, the province won their case.

The continued legacy of 150 years of systemic discrimination and attempted assimilation is bleak and intractable. It is continuing to result in the mass cultural erosion and alienation, relentless intergenerational trauma, and socio-economic marginalization, and lack of reclamation of language and culture. An elder commented, it is not like First Nations can go to any other Country to learn their language; unlike settlers who can return to other countries if they want to learn their languages.

Canada again has an opportunity to correct this wrong, especially with the looming extinction of many First Nation languages such as Ojibway and Cree. The priority that is placed on the French language, is a policy that needs to be applied to the traditional languages of the original people of these territories. There needs to be areas that First Nations seeking to reclaim their language can access at any given time to regain or retain their language. Funding to support language reclamation should be made a priority like all other funding that is allocated to First Nations, rather than it, continuing to be an ad hoc approach using proposal request for proposals.

Although the UNDRIP document has many different opposing opinions as to its use and purpose, comments made at meetings express hope that it will provide much needed strength to aboriginal and treaty rights and will not impact any policies such as Section 35', that currently give strength to First Nations, in the fight for recognition of inherent rights to ancestral lands and territories. Although First Nations /Indigenous people only represent only five percent of Canada's population, we continue to endure massive disproportion rates of poverty, interpersonal violence, family breakdown, addiction and substance abuse, youth suicide, lower levels of education, and higher unemployment. Many reserves continue to lack basic human needs such as decent housing and access to clean drinking water. These cumulative atrocities result Indigenous people being hugely overrepresented in both the child welfare and the criminal justice systems of this country.

Canada must adopt and implement policies and legislation that Provincial Crowns must abide by, even if that means, opening dialogue on contentious issues like the Natural Resource Transfer Act. They must implement policy that requires direct involvement with First Nations on all major infrastructure projects. Legislation must

dictate how, when, where, what, and why First Nations are to be included on all land, water, air etc., projects. This includes participating on all those areas referenced above.

By supporting First Nations, in transferring delegation of services and programs, there needs to be a strict policy in place to ensure there are mechanisms that support the long-term viability of the First Nations as a group of people that will continue to be here, on the land indefinitely. They need to be looped on all program areas, including the election processes. Reserves should have the equal representation like those elected in rural municipalities and cities.

As the Court noted in *Delgamuukw*, “we are all here to stay, and while the legal justification for Crown sovereignty may well be debatable, its existence is undeniable and its continuation is certain. The task of the Court is therefore to somehow reconcile continued settler occupation and Crown sovereignty with the acknowledged pre-existence of Aboriginal societies. Reconciliation will not likely entail wholesale evisceration of common-law concepts such as private ownership of land or the enforceability of contractual obligations.

The court is bound by doctrine of precedent, which requires it to apply the law enunciated by the Supreme Court of Canada. If that construct or analytical framework attracts academic or political criticism, no matter how justified, this Court is nevertheless bound to apply it subject only to incremental changes not prohibited by precedent or legislative change.

It remains to be seen how UNDRIP will be implemented, because in the issue that arose in British Columbia versus a First Nation, it seemed as though the Canadian law protected the proponent and UNDRIP was seen as “a paper that is not real”, as stated by an elder at our meeting. A few comments were collected from the information on this case and which article were applied:

Article 26

1. Indigenous people have the right to the lands, territories, and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.
2. Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories, and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.
3. Canada and British Columbia shall give legal recognition and protection to these lands, territories, and resources.

Article 27

States shall...(give) due recognition to indigenous peoples' laws, traditions, customs, and land tenure systems, to recognize and adjudicate the right of indigenous peoples pertaining to their lands, territories, and resources, including those which were traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used.

Article 28

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to redress, by means that can include restitution or, when this is not possible, just, fair, and equitable compensation, for the lands, territories and resources which have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, taken, occupied, used, or damaged without their free, prior, and informed consent.
2. Unless otherwise freely agreed upon by the peoples concerned, compensation shall take the form of lands, territories, and resources equal in quality, size, and legal status or of monetary compensation or other appropriated redress.

Article 29

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their land or territories and resources.

The summary of these UNDRIP provisions pointed out that Indigenous peoples such as the plaintiff First Nations in this case have the right to own, use, and control their traditional lands and territories, including the waters and other resources within such lands and territories. It is not difficult to see how such principles might readily apply to the plaintiffs' claims and, in this case, backed away from completely relying on UNDRIP substantively and invited the Judge to use it as an interpretive tool.

In that case, it was recognized how UNDRIP can and should be used as an interpretive tool in support of robust recognition and accommodation of Aboriginal rights enjoying recognition under s.35(1) of the Constitution Act, 1982.

Like most Provinces, it appears as though the belief will be that UNDRIP is merely an international declaration and has yet to be seen how it can be implemented as law in Canada. There is an opportunity for Canada to right by First Nations people, and that is by implementing UNDRIP so that it becomes an international treaty that has carries the weight of force of law and is implemented by statute.

Canada must step up and implement UNDRIP creating legislation that aligns it with action plan that is recognized and adopted by all levels of government.

Comments:

- This disruption of traditional hunting practices can have significant cultural and economic impacts on First Nation communities, as hunting is often a central part of their way of life and a source of food and income. Additionally, the loss of access to traditional hunting grounds leads to a loss of connection to the land and a sense of displacement in First Nation communities.
- Many First Nation members are commercial fishers and have seen the impacts that flooded waters do on their communities such as decreased fish populations and damage to fishing infrastructure, which further exacerbates the economic and cultural impacts of climate change.
- Canada has breached the Treaties numerous times, and they get away with it.
- Changing the names from Indians to First Nations, Aboriginal, to the current description, "indigenous" is a breach of the Treaty. How can they unilaterally change the terms of a contract and the contract not be considered null and void.
- How can the province have jurisdiction over our lands and water when we never signed a treaty with them.
- We never gave up our right to the water, how can the Province of Manitoba sell our water without sharing the proceeds with First Nations around the lakes on which their hydro is generated.
- Why is the province of Manitoba and the City of Winnipeg given royalty payments from Manitoba Hydro, and all First Nations get is impacted lands, erosion of shorelines, and most annoying, a hydro bill. How can the Crown corporation profit of an resource First Nations never agreed to consented to—how Canada who is supposed to be in "charge of Indians and Indian Lands, not held accountable for this.
- The province has unilaterally placed artificial boundaries on water ways where fishing was once practiced and has given authorization to rural municipalities to dictate who, when, where First Nations can fish. This is a direct breach of the Treaty, but no one is head accountable.
- Climate Change has also affected hunting patterns as animals have been forced to adapt to new environments and migrate to different areas, making it more difficult for hunters to find and catch their prey. This has had a significant impact on Indigenous communities who rely on hunting for food and cultural practices.
- Trapping Impact affected animal populations may have a profound impact on the environment, the economy, as well as affect the cultural and spiritual significance of these animals to Indigenous communities. Changes to traditional trapping methods may result in the loss of traditional knowledge and

skills, as well as a reduction in income and food security for Indigenous groups who depend on trapping for a living.

- Displacement of Indigenous communities due to environmental degradation violates their human rights and can severely impact their cultural practices and well-being. Efforts must be made to ensure their voices are heard and included in decision-making processes. Flooded lands are one of the key issues that cause displacement for First Nation communities, remediation funds for flood-impacted would help solve this problem for FN members.
- Contamination of drinking water sources can have severe health consequences for Indigenous communities who rely on these sources for their daily needs and can also impact their cultural practices and ceremonies that involve the use of water.
- The legacy of 150 years of systemic discrimination and attempted assimilation is bleak and intractable. It has resulted in cultural erosion and alienation, relentless inter-generational trauma, and socio-economic marginalization, which in turn affects the unemployment rate refers to the percentage of the labor force that is without work but seeking employment. In First Nation communities, the unemployment rate tends to be higher than in non- Indigenous communities due to a variety of factors such as lack of access to education and training, limited job opportunities, and discrimination.
- Many Indigenous kids and adults either drop out of high school entirely or graduate without having acquired the necessary literacy and numeracy abilities.
- The ongoing underfunding of high-quality on- reserve education.
- Difficulty finding reliable internet in rural areas; The numerous side effects of growing up in families that are disproportionately affected by poverty and in families that are affected by Residential School. It is important for individuals and communities to prioritize access to education and job training programs to break this cycle of limited opportunities.
- Develop strategies to improve unemployment rate.
- Invest in infrastructure.
- Invest in education and training.
- Investment in entrepreneurship
- Hydroelectricity & providing free electricity to First Nation homes.
- Equity stake at the Provincial Hydro Office as the hydro collective directly impacts all First Nations in the Region
- Direct negotiated contracts between First Nations and Hydro Utilities Impact Benefit Agreements
- Sharing of Regional sewer and water utilities, equity stake position for First Nations
- Royalty payment to First Nations
- Equity employment opportunities for First Nations
- First Nation Board to have a say in detrimental environmental actions by various levels of Governments.
- First Nations people are involved in projects that affect water bodies at all levels and during all phases of development.
- The creation of a First Nation Regional Water Governance Board to oversee actions taking place on Regional Waterbodies
- First Nations be a part of all projects related to water including participating in inter-jurisdictional water committees and other decision- making tables.
- Incorporating water management into the education system will teach First Nations how to become effective water steward.
- Using remote sensing and satellite imagery to observe and monitor changes taking place on Regional Waterbodies, and that it be incorporated into the education system.
- Fishing & Free access to fish on all bodies of water
- Unrestricted access, no Provincial boundaries forced up First Nations Use of fish for sustenance and sale.
- A review of Natural Resource Transfer Act (“NRTA”) and allowing First Nations to have a formal consultation process on the NRTA.
- First Nation fishers and resource users to be recognized as stewards of waterbodies throughout their traditional territories.
- First Nation members be trained as environmental monitors for bodies of water in their territories.
- First Nation be equipped with infrastructure that would support economic development opportunities i.e., Fish Sheds, Processing Plants

- First Nations be given an opportunity to develop economic opportunities involving water and provided with funding to support those economic initiatives, i.e., fishing lodges, guides, tours, etc.
- First Nations be allowed to incorporate historical fishing practices into their education system so that children can regain and retain knowledge on how to sustain themselves.
- First Nations be allowed to award or deny licenses to anyone accessing or utilizing water boundaries in their areas.
- First Nations be allowed to determine the process of the stewardship of all marine habitat Training opportunities that focus on the development of monetary systems and databases tracking the sales of all water-related activities, i.e., fish sales, tourism, hydroelectricity uses, sales and consumption of water.
- Forestry
- Providing lumber for First Nation infrastructure Stumpage fee sharing
- Free and informed consent with large-scale forestry projects Accessibility to forestry products to support cultural practices Accessibility to forestry products for sustenance.
- Extra care is taken to the environment when purporting forestry projects Halting projects that uncover endangered species and Indigenous artifacts.
- Mining Consultation - Free and informed prior consent
- Direct engagement with each First Nation in person that includes representation from the following groups: Fishers, Hunters, Trappers, Traditional Land and Resource Users, Recreational Users, Elders, Youth, Disadvantaged/Disengaged Members, etc.
- Remediation of lands and restoration of lands be incorporated into project financial plan prior to projects being implemented, i.e., an insurance plan to ensure funding is available for the remediation of contaminated lands.
- First Nations be directly involved from the onset to every stage of the project and be allowed to have authority to ensure the protection of the environment.
- Proponents of projects incorporate training costs to ensure that First Nations can function as environmental stewards and monitors over the course of the project and have the authority to cease projects if traditional and environmental areas are impacted.
- Implementation of Impact Benefit Agreements benefiting First Nations with resource profit sharing, job creation
- Direct negotiated contract to do portions of the project.
- Transparency on all minerals found and potential opportunities and impacts associated with them.
- Municipal/Intergovernmental Relations
- Form partnerships with various level of Government to push forth economic development endeavors Create a First Nation Gaming Authority to decide gaming laws in the province and create more First Nation autonomy when it comes to gaming.
- Work with Provincial Government to ensure First Nations have a seat at the table in terms of gaming rules, regulations, and changes to policies.
- Education, Incorporating First Nation teaching customs.
- Accrediting and accepting First Nations traditional activities as an educational course i.e., fishing, Farming, hunting, trapping, medicinal teachings, and horticulture.
- Language reclamation and revitalization
- Using the environment as a way of teaching courses i.e., Land Use Planning
- Utilizing all activities currently taking place on Reserves as an educational opportunity that can be taught into the school curriculum.
- Fiscal management and financial literacy
- Incorporation of diverse types of financial systems that can be taught in elementary to ensure retention and comprehension of the diverse types of financial programs that are used currently on all band operated businesses i.e., band corporations, education, health, gas stations, lumber companies, smoke shops, etc.
- The recognition of Indigenous Knowledge Keepers, experienced and skilled members from community that are called upon to provide support and training, i.e.,
- Individuals currently offering supports and services to be compensated as educational providers on an official scale.
- All positions offered on First Nation Reserves be at par with Provincial and Federal pay scales on all comparable positions.

- Educational hours and semester scheduling in relation to programming being offered, be defined by each First Nation, i.e., land and water-based knowledge (seasonal practices) Incorporating each Treaty into the education system and teaching how it applies to all individuals.
- All new and existing immigrants and settlers be made aware of the Treaties Incorporating First Nations history and Treaties into National Citizenship testing.
- Make education more accessible to accommodate First Nation people who reside in isolated communities.
- Employing more First Nation educators
- More on Reserve Post-Secondary education programs A school division for each First Nation
- Introducing cultural sensitivity training to First Nation educators
- Teachers' educators and other employees to be compensated at same rate as provincial and federal counterparts.
- Including technology in First Nation education i.e., drones and mapping
- Soil & having access to agricultural programs i.e., seeds, what/where to grow, etc. Provincial assistance for First Nation members looking to farm their lands.
- Valuable aggregate discoveries in traditional territories are to be shared with First Nations
- All aggregate extraction, sale, and usage be approved and shared with each First Nation Education and training on the diverse types of usage of aggregate and its various uses and be incorporated into the school curriculum.
- Air & First Nations having a say in Federal Aeronautic Airspace Regulations, i.e., Reserves zoned individually.
- All infrastructure going through First Nation air, powerlines, and cell towers, be compensated to First Nation members.
- Cultural Traditions and practices Spiritual property Ceremonial Objects
- Language Revitalization
- Funding attached to support the reclamation of Ojibway, Cree on an annual basis until there is a similar number of speakers as there was before assimilation policies were enacted.
- Any lands that are flooded due to man-made or natural flooding events should be replaced to all affected First Nations immediately without them having to fight.
- The Provincial Crown lands office should be ready to work for First Nations on converting new lands to Reserve especially when it involves man-made floods.
- There should be an Indigenous entity that exists at the Provincial Crown lands office to assess how much land is needed to meet Treaty Land Entitlements.
- Provincial and federally owned and created land related data should be available to First Nation communities.
- First Nations to be directly involved in all Infrastructure projects & Highways and transportation of goods.
- Leasing and sales of all Crown lands be halted until all First Nations have given approval to proceed.
- Political representation based on demographic location i.e., 63 Reserve in Manitoba, each First Nation should have a Federal and Provincial Representative
- Re-examine treaties boundaries and definitions. Original boundaries are geographical based, such rivers and lakes, with climate change, these boundaries have changed Mapping permafrost and climate effects.
- Burial sites (example, some ceremonial sites are flooded)
- Recording and honouring ancestral/traditional knowledge and land keepers Resource centres to locate and record traditional knowledge.
- Land Use Planning
- Zoning changes to any land, First Nations should be consulted. to zoning of public lands should consult with First Nation communities.
- Implementation UNDRIP can be implemented in Canada through a variety of means, and Canada should implement legislation and policy on First Nations, Provinces and other stakeholders can work together to achieve it.
- Legislation: The Canadian government can pass laws that align with the principles of UNDRIP, such as laws that protect the rights of Indigenous peoples to their land, culture, and language.
- Policy changes: The Canadian government can change policies to better align with UNDRIP, such as implementing policies that support the self-determination of Indigenous peoples.

- Consultation and consent: The Canadian government can work with Indigenous communities to ensure that their consent is obtained before making decisions that affect their land, resources, or way of life.
- Education and awareness: The Canadian government can increase education and awareness about UNDRIP, its principles, and its implications for Indigenous peoples in Canada.
- Reconciliation: The Canadian government can work towards reconciliation with Indigenous peoples by addressing the legacy of colonialism, including residential schools, and by providing reparations and support for Indigenous communities.
- Collaborative Efforts: The Canadian government can collaborate with Indigenous communities to co-create solutions that align with UNDRIP, such as land-use plans and natural resource management.
- Implementing of UNDRIP in Canada will require a collaborative effort between the Canadian government and Indigenous communities, as well as a commitment to address the legacy of colonialism and work towards reconciliation.
- The Indian Act is a federal law in Canada that governs the relationship between the federal government and Indigenous peoples. The Indian Act has been criticized for its paternalistic and colonial approach toward Indigenous peoples, and it is not fully aligned with the principles of UNDRIP. Here are some ways in which the Indian Act can change to reflect UNDRIP.
- Recognition of Indigenous self-determination: UNDRIP affirms the right of Indigenous peoples to self-determination. The Indian Act can be changed to recognize Indigenous self-determination by removing provisions that limit the autonomy of Indigenous communities and by enabling Indigenous peoples to govern their own affairs.
- Removal of discriminatory provisions: The Indian Act contains discriminatory provisions, such as those that determine who is considered an "Indian" and those that restrict the rights of Indigenous women. These provisions can be removed to align with UNDRIP principles of non-discrimination and equality.
- Consultation and consent: UNDRIP emphasize the importance of consultation and consent when making decisions that affect Indigenous peoples. The Indian Act can be changed to require consultation and consent from Indigenous communities before making decisions that affect their lands, resources, or way of life.
- Recognition of Indigenous rights: UNDRIP affirms the rights of Indigenous peoples to their lands, resources, cultures, and languages. The Indian Act can be changed to recognize and protect Indigenous rights, including the right to traditional lands, resources, and cultures.
- Support for Indigenous governance: UNDRIP recognizes the importance of Indigenous governance and traditional knowledge. The Indian Act can be changed to support Indigenous governance structures and to enable Indigenous peoples to apply their traditional knowledge and practices.
- Incorporate our citizenship laws. i.e., Anishinaabe, Cree

Marketing & Promotion

Marketing and promotion are strategies used by USKE to promote UNDRIP through various channels such as radio, television, social media, and print media. These strategies aim to create awareness of UNDRIP and its importance in protecting the rights of Indigenous peoples, as well as to encourage support and action towards its implementation. Through effective marketing and promotion, USKE hopes to reach a wider audience and generate greater engagement with UNDRIP.

By promoting UNDRIP through marketing and advertising, USKE strived to create an increased awareness and an understanding of the rights of Indigenous peoples. The goal was to create support for the public in Manitoba—and an understanding of why the First Nations continue to make statements like, “taking our land back”. We aimed trying to generate respect and recognition of the indigenous rights and explain how First Nations used the land historically. The campaign with images from the First Nation people to members using the land, resources etc., were included to share that First Nations continue to use the land and territories. The campaign resulted in calls, comments, coming into USKE thanking us for bringing this information to their attention. The advertisements are the Winnipeg Airport, on Transit buses, on social media, were embraced by First Nations.

Members from throughout the region, both indigenous and non-indigenous enjoyed seeing images reflective of the First peoples in the region.

**HONOURING OUR PAST
PROTECTING OUR PRESENT
PRESERVING OUR TOMORROW**

As the Original People, we have the Right to the Land, Territories, and Resources. Which we have occupied for Time Immemorial (UNDRIP, Article 26)

www.uske.ca

Aniin, Tansi! Lets talk about...

UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

**MARCH 1 - 2, 2023
2 - DAY WORKSHOP**

FOR MORE INFO:
Lana: 431-338-4897
contact@uske.ca

OFFICE
8123 - 1075 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3G 0R8
204-784-9420

1 REPRESENTATIVE PER FIRST NATION

**HONOURING OUR PAST
PROTECTING OUR PRESENT
PRESERVING OUR TOMORROW**

Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired. (UNDRIP, Article 26)

www.uske.ca

Statistics shown are from Manitoba USKE's Facebook Business Suite, January 1st-April 30th 2023

Reach

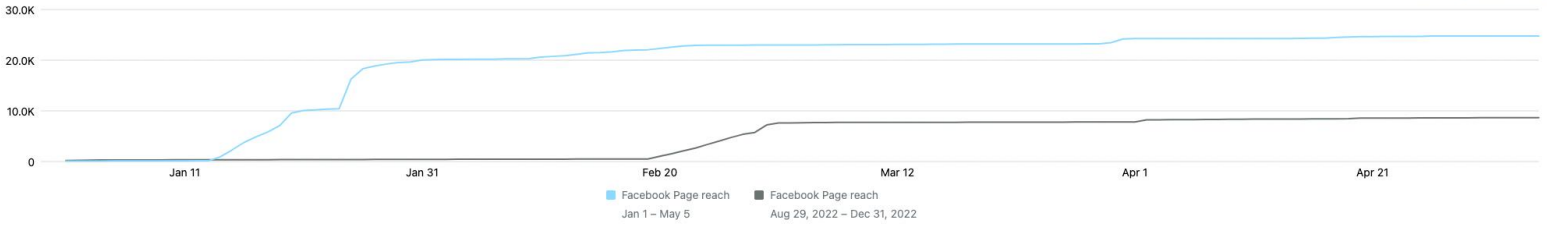
Compare your reach from this period to the previous one.

See more about your content performance

Facebook Page reach ⓘ Instagram reach ⓘ Paid reach ⓘ

24,764 136 7,758

Daily Cumulative



Post frequently and consistently

- Posts ⓘ
- Stories ⓘ

Create post ▼

Improve engagement for your content

These insights are based on your most recent posts and stories.

- Median post reactions, comments and shares ⓘ
- Median story reactions, replies and shares ⓘ

See tips to help improve your content

Try reaching more people with an ad

- Facebook Page paid reach ⓘ

Create ad

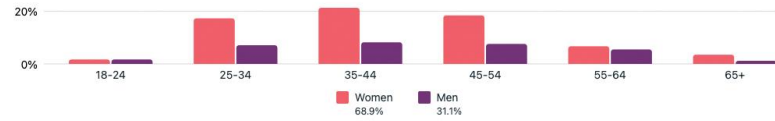
Audience ⓘ

See audience report

Facebook Page followers ⓘ

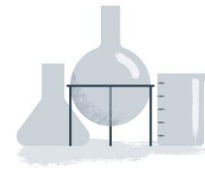
613

Age & gender ⓘ



Instagram followers ⓘ

91



Reach 100 Instagram followers to see demographic data

Once you reach 100 followers, you can access demographic information including age, gender, top cities, and top countries. Start by inviting your friends to follow your Instagram account. [Learn more](#)

USKE UNDRIP Budget- \$75,000

Funding received to implement information sessions on UNDRIP, was fully allocated to the items listed below:

EXPENSES		Approximate Amount	TOTAL
VENUE RENTALS		\$5,000.00	
TRAVEL – MILEAGE, MEALS, HOTEL, INCIDENTALS		\$44,050.00	
HONORARIA – language & knowledge holders		\$9,000.00	
MARKETING & PROMOTION		\$5,700.00	
ADMINISTRATION		\$11,250.00	
			\$75,000.00