MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION

Estimates Briefing Book – 2016 Budget

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Speaking Notes for

Hon. John Rustad Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Estimates 2016

March xx, 2016

<u>Intro</u>

- I'd like to recognize the traditional territory of the Lekwungen people.
- With me today are (TBC):
 - Doug Caul, Deputy Minister
 - Neilane Mayhew, Associate Deputy Minister
 - Christian Kittleson, Assistant Deputy Minister
 - Laurel Nash, Assistant Deputy Minister
 - Michael Lord, A/Assistant Deputy Minister
- Our government has balanced its budget for a fourth term through fiscal discipline and policies that promote steady economic growth.
- We continue to be focused on increasing economic opportunities for First Nations, and partnering on decisions that affect the land base.
- Partnerships with First Nations are vital vital to the social and economic well-being of Aboriginal people and vital to our economy.
- That's why we have well over 400 economic and reconciliation agreements with First Nations.

Agreements and progress

- Our approach recognizes that different communities have different interests.
- First Nations want flexibility on how we reconcile Aboriginal rights and title, and how we partner on economic development.

- We've partnered with First Nations to provide a range of choice, and we're seeing success.
- To date, we have 114 active consultation and revenue sharing agreements for forestry, and 22 agreements that share provincial mining revenue.
- The Province has at least one Pipeline Benefits Agreement with nearly every First Nation in the North along proposed natural gas pipeline routes.
- That's 62 agreements with 29 First Nations to date, and we're negotiating with other Aboriginal communities to finalize other agreements.
- An historic milestone was achieved last year when all 16
 Nations along the proposed Pacific Trail Pipeline route joined
 with industry partners, Chevron and Woodside, in support of
 the project.
- Last year we also signed an agreement with Saulteau First Nations to guide natural resource development in the northeast, while protect areas of traditional importance.
- A companion Oil and Gas Consultation Agreement sets a clear process for the Province to engage Saulteau on natural gas tenures and permitting.
- These agreements are models to be followed.

Clean energy

- We've seen a significant push by First Nations to become part of the growing clean technology sector in B.C.
- Communities are exploring power generation through solar, hydroelectric, biomass and ocean thermal. We are supporting this through our First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund.

- Last year, we invested \$1.3 million into new clean energy projects with 14 First Nations. Overall we've invested nearly \$7 million in more than 116 First Nations communities.
- In Budget 2016, the clean energy fund has increased by 17 per cent to almost \$3 million due to increases in revenue from land and water rents.
- Today, 31 First Nations have signed 39 clean energy revenue-sharing agreements with B.C. And we've supported 10 First Nations to become equity owners in clean energy projects.
- Last year I celebrated a \$400,000 equity investment with the Beecher Bay First Nation, about 30km from here.
- Beecher Bay is building a residential community on its traditional territory, and heating its homes through ocean thermal technology – heat drawn directly from the ocean.
- In northeast B.C., we're supporting a fantastic project with Saulteau and West Moberly First Nations to convert a heating system from propane to biomass.
- This system warms greenhouses used to grow plants used in site reclamation by the mining, oil and gas industries.
- These projects highlight the ongoing leadership we're seeing from First Nations in this sector.

Tsilhqot'in

- We've made considerable progress in developing relationships and advancing reconciliation with First Nations.
- This includes the Tsilhqot'in.
- We signed a framework agreement last month with the Tsilhqot'in Nation that will guide the next five years of work.

- This framework will guide how we transfer control of the title land, and our work with the nation on improving economic opportunities and social well-being for their people.
- It commits us to negotiate additional areas within the traditional territory that will come under Tsilhqot'in ownership, management and control.
- Private interests are protected and we have no concerns about impacts on private property owners – now or at the conclusion of this five-year framework.
- Because this is a five-year framework, there will be considerable opportunity for the Province and the Tsilhqot'in to engage with local communities and stakeholders.
- Be assured that the Tsilhqot'in have told us they share our goal of creating an environment of economic and social opportunity for everyone in the Chilcotin, not just their communities.

First Citizens Fund

- We are making progress with First Nations, however low investment returns continue to affect the First Citizens Fund.
- We will be working with agencies that receive money through the fund on options for the year ahead.
- The fund is a special account and the monies do not come from the ministry budget.
- At the time it was created back in 1969, the fund was a primary source of provincial funding for Aboriginal priorities.
- Today, it is one of several provincial initiatives for investing and supporting education, training, business, culture and social programs for First Nations and Aboriginal people.

Skills training

- We have committed up to \$30 million over three years for skills training and education initiatives in First Nations communities.
- As the LNG opportunity develops, we want to make sure First Nations have the education and training they need to be successful.
- Training needs are identified by the communities themselves, and are delivered by educators who understand the priorities of the community.
- We are almost through the first year of funding.
- By the end of March, more than 1,000 First Nations people will receive skills training as a result of the Aboriginal skills training fund.
- First Nations are actively benefiting from the LNG opportunity by gaining new skills and finding new employment.
- That is success.
- We'll be working directly with First Nations communities again this year on additional training needed to set their members up for success in the LNG sector and similar fields.

First Nations and LNG industry

- I mentioned earlier a few of the successes we've seen with First Nations and the LNG opportunity with pipeline benefit agreements.
- We're also seeing this opportunity open new levels of engagement between First Nations and industry.

- In recent months, we've seen Burns Lake, Blueberry River, Lheidli T'enneh, Nadleh Whut'en and West Moberly First Nations sign project agreements with TransCanada.
- These agreements will provide training for jobs and ongoing benefits with TransCanada related to the proposed Coastal Gaslink pipeline.
- We've seen the Squamish Nation support Woodfibre LNG after working closely with the proponent on an environmental agreement that ensures the nation has a say in the project.
- The Haisla Nation actively involved in no less than five proposed LNG export projects in the Douglas Channel.
- This includes Haisla's Cedar LNG project, which received a 25-year LNG export license from the National Energy Board this past November.
- Haisla drastically cut unemployment in its community by taking advantage of responsible LNG development from the start.
- Malahat and Huu-ay-aht nations are engaged with Steelhead LNG on proposed projects for Vancouver Island.
- These proposals remain subject to rigorous environmental reviews and technical assessments.
- What we are seeing is First Nations becoming directly involved, and making sure projects are done right and their people share in long-term benefits.
- That's why we've committed up to \$30 million for the LNG Environmental Stewardship Initiative that First Nations have a direct hand in helping design.

 Our shared goal is to establish a long-term economic and environmental legacy from LNG development that we can be proud of.

Anti-domestic violence

- Economic development is a core part of our mandate, but we're also working with First Nations to address social wellbeing challenges within their communities.
- For example, we're investing \$1.5 million over the next two years to provide direct services for Aboriginal women, men and children who experience domestic violence, through the Aboriginal Domestic Violence Funding Project.
- This project was developed in consultation with Aboriginal communities and organizations, to deliver culturallyappropriate programs right in the communities that need help.
- We are committed to working with Aboriginal people, organizations and leadership to end violence and support Aboriginal women and children.
- We've demonstrated this through the Family Gathering held last month for the families of missing and murdered Aboriginal women and girls, and our active participation at both national roundtables.

MARR's budget

- Our steady, stable economy benefits our ministry's budget and resource revenues flowing to First Nations.
- Our 2016/17 budget allows us to continue to help deliver on our core mandate of supporting First Nations to take advantage of economic opportunities in B.C.

- Budget 2016 earmarks \$19 million over three years to support and coordinate work across natural resource ministries on responsible resource development, and specifically oil and gas development.
- As the LNG sector develops, we want to make sure that First Nations benefit from job creation, economic growth and environmental stewardship projects.
- MARR continues to negotiate new revenue-sharing agreements with First Nations, including agreements to support the growth of B.C.'s LNG industry.
- We are also pursuing renewal of existing agreements from forestry, mining, clean energy and other natural resource development.
- Payments under the First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund are projected to increase due to more clean power projects coming on-line.
- We expect to see more funds going to First Nations through resource revenue sharing.
- This budget demonstrates our continued commitment to ensuring First Nations are able to fully participate in B.C.'s growing economy and our commitment to work with First Nations to improve the well-being of First Nations across our Province.

END

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Budget Highlights

Ministry Budget

MARRs 2016/17 budget is \$85.772M. This represents a (\$1.111M) or 1.3% net decrease from the previous year. The net budget decrease is comprised s.13,s.17

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\$ millions	2015/16	2016/17	\$ Change	% Change
Vote 11 - Ministry Operations	38,633	39,211	578	1.5%
Vote 12 - Treaty & Other Agreements Funding	43,091	41,949	(1,142)	(2.7%)
Sub-Total	81,724	81,160	(564)	(0.7%)
First Citizens Fund	2,630	1,650	(980)	(37.3%)
First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund	2,529	2,962	433	17.1%
Total	86,883	85,772	(1,111)	(1.3%)

Tab 2

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Resource Summary

Core Business Area	2015/16 Restated Estimates ¹	2016/17 Estimates	2017/18 Plan	2018/19 Plan
	Operating Expe	enses (\$000)		
Negotations & Regional Operations	14,086	14,097	14,204	14,272
Strategic Parternships & Initiatives	19,180	19,687	19,578	19,112
Executive & Support Services	5,367	5,427	5,350	5,171
Treaty & Other Agreements Funding	43,091	41,949	43,273	44,040
First Citizens Fund	2,630	1,650	1,650	1,650
First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund	2,529	2,962	4,097	4,682
Total	86,833	85,722	88,152	88,927
Ministry Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund) (\$000)				
Executive & Support Services	1	1	1	1
Total	1	1	1	1

¹For comparative purposes, amounts shown for 2015/16 have been restated to be consistent with the presentation of the 2016/17 Estimates.

^{*}Further information on program funding and vote recoveries is available in the Estimates and Supplement to the Estimates."

Page 1 Requester: Sandra Winter

WFR BCOA Estimates Report

Run Date: 2016/02/03 Run Time: 08:57:03

Inquiry Parameters :

Ministry: Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Period Year: 2017 Service Line Rollup: SLCORE1

Parameter Set Name:

Run Date: 2016/02/03 Run Time: 08:57:03

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

The mission of the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation is to lead provincial efforts on the reconciliation and improvement of social and economic outcomes for Aboriginal peoples on behalf of all British Columbians through negotiating reconciliation agreements and treaties, supporting the goals of the New Relationship, building relationships and raising awareness, supporting culture and language revitalization, economic initiatives, community development, and capacity building.

MINISTRY SUMMARY

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	Estimates	Estimates	
	2015/16	2016/17	
VOTED APPROPRIATIONS			
Vote 11 - Ministry Operations	38,633	39,211	
Vote 12 - Treaty and Other Agreements Funding	43,091	41,949	
STATUTORY APPROPRIATIONS			
First Citizens Fund Special Account	2,630	1,650	
First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund special account Special Account	2,529	2,962	
OPERATING EXPENSE	86,883	85,772	
PREPAID CAPITAL ADVANCES	0	(
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	1	1	
LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS			
REVENUE COLLECTED FOR, AND TRANSFERRED TO, OTHER ENTITIES	0	(
FULLTIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) EMPLOYMENT	0	(

Run Date: 2016/02/03 Run Time: 08:57:03

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

CORE BUSINESS SUMMARY

(\$000)

	2015/16		016/17 ESTIMA	ESTIMATES	
OPERATING EXPENSE	Net	Gross	External Recoveries	Net	
Core Business					
Negotiations and Regional Operations	14,086	14,155	(58)	14,097	
Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives Division	19,180	20,089	(402)	19,687	
Executive and Support Services	5,367	5,429	(2)	5,427	
Treaty and Other Agreements Funding	43,091	52,461	(10,512)	41,949	
First Citizens Fund	2,630	1,650	0	1,650	
First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund	2,529	2,962	0	2,962	
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE	86,883	96,746	(10,974)	85,772	
	Net	Disbursements	Receipts	Net	
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES					
Core Business					
Executive and Support Services	1	1	0	1	
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	1	1	0	1	

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MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

OPERATING EXPENSE BY CORE BUSINESS

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Estimates

Estimates

2015/16

2016/17

VOTE 11 - MINISTRY OPERATIONS

This vote provides for the programs and operations described in the voted appropriations under the following core businesses: Negotiations and Regional Operations, Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives Division, and Executive and Support Services.

NEGOTIATIONS AND REGIONAL OPERATIONS

Voted Appropriation

Negotiations and Regional Operations

14,086

14,097

Voted Appropriation Description:

This sub-vote provides for the participation in the negotiation of treaties, incremental treaty agreements, revenue-sharing agreements, reconciliation agreements, and other agreements with First Nations and the federal government, and negotiation of agreements with the federal government to cost-share treaties and other arrangements with First Nations. This sub-vote also provides for cross-government coordination of First Nations engagements, including development of government-to-government resource management protocols, cross-government coordination of First Nations consultation and accommodation, and treaty implementation and treaty related measures. This sub-vote also supports the development of non-treaty related policy in the areas of revenue sharing and reconciliation and produces provincial lands, resources, and governance mandates and policies that represent provincial interests at non-treaty tables. This sub-vote also provides for the operation of regional offices that provide customer assistance with supporting information and strategic stakeholder engagement on regional initiatives and priorities; including guidelines on First Nations consultation, accommodation, and non-treaty policy and negotiations. Regional offices support agencies across government to coordinate engagements with First Nations; including providing day-to-day advice on relationships with First Nations, negotiation mandate development, negotiation leadership and support, and implementation to ensure that provincial government obligations are met. Costs may be recovered from ministries, other entities within government, and parties external to government for services described within this sub-vote.

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS AND INITIATIVES DIVISION

Voted Appropriation

Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives Division

19,180

19,687

Voted Appropriation Description:

This sub-vote provides for the support and enhancement of the government's approach to reconciliation with First Nations and Aboriginal peoples through non-treaty negotiations considered strategically important to furthering the sociocultural and natural resource development priorities of government, including revenue sharing and shared decision making, and by liaising with key First Nation and business groups and organizations. This sub-vote also supports the development of treaty and non-treaty related policy in the areas of consultation, accommodation, revenue sharing and reconciliation; produces the provincial lands, resources, and governance mandates and policies that represent provincial interests at the treaty and other negotiation tables; provides for implementation of agreements with the federal government to cost-share treaties and other arrangements with First Nations; provides for all activities supporting the closing and bringing into effect of agreements with First Nations; including the development of legislation, the closing and implementation of agreements under the British Columbia Treaty Commission process, and the transfer of Crown land; supports other agencies across government to implement treaties and other agreements and ensure provincial obligations within the treaty and other agreements are addressed; and facilitates engagement and negotiation among First Nations, provincial ministries, and key stakeholders with the aim of accommodating First Nation interests and promoting collaboration and coordination on Aboriginal issues across sectors and orders of government. This sub-vote also provides for initiatives to close the socio-economic gaps between Aboriginal peoples and other British Columbians, including the identification of opportunities, removal of barriers, the cross-ministry coordination of resources and services provided to Aboriginal peoples, and support for data development and reporting out on progress. This sub-vote also provides for leadership in policy development, relationship building, cultural initiatives, community development and innovation, support to Aboriginal leadership and advisory bodies, and for administration of the First Citizens Fund and related transfers. Costs may be recovered from ministries, other entities within government, and parties external to government for services described within this sub-vote.

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MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

OPERATING EXPENSE BY CORE BUSINESS

\$(000)

Estimates	Estimates
2015/16	2016/17

EXECUTIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Voted Appropriations

Corporate Services	4,785	4,846
Minister's Office	582	581
	5,367	5,427

Voted Appropriations Description:

This sub-vote provides for the office of the Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation; including salaries, benefits, allowances, and operating expenses for the minister and the minister's staff; and executive support, including the deputy minister's office and corporate administration. This sub-vote also funds the ministry's planning efforts, including strategic, service, and business plans and performance monitoring, measurement, and reporting. This sub-vote also provides for executive direction to the ministry; finance, administrative, strategic human resource, and information management services and systems; and information and privacy. Costs may be recovered from ministries, other entities within government, and parties external to government for services described within this sub-vote.

VOTE 11 - Ministry Operations	38,633	39,211

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MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

OPERATING EXPENSE BY CORE BUSINESS

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Estimates **Estimates** 2015/16 **2016/17**

VOTE 12 - TREATY AND OTHER AGREEMENTS FUNDING

This vote provides for the programs and operations described in the voted appropriation under the following core business: Treaty and Other Agreements Funding.

TREATY AND OTHER AGREEMENTS FUNDING

Voted Appropriation

Treaty and Other Agreements Funding

43,091 41,949

Voted Appropriation Description:

This sub-vote provides for transfers to First Nations and third parties as a result of the settlement of treaties, incremental treaty agreements, economic benefit agreements, forest consultation and revenue-sharing agreements, and other agreements with First Nations. This sub-vote also provides for transfers to First Nations of revenue received from petroleum, natural gas, and minerals extraction in accordance with the federal/provincial agreement as specified under the <i>Fort Nelson Indian Reserve Minerals Revenue Sharing Act</i> and other agreements with First Nations. Costs may be recovered from ministries, other entities within government, and parties external to government for services described within this sub-vote.

VOTE 12 - Treaty and Other Agreements Funding	43,091	41,949
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MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

OPERATING EXPENSE BY CORE BUSINESS

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Estimates

Estimates

2015/16

2016/17

S - SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

These statutory appropriations provide for the programs and operations under the following special accounts: First Citizens Fund and First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund.

FIRST CITIZENS FUND

Statutory Appropriation

First Citizens Fund

2,630

1,650

Statutory Appropriation Description:

This statutory appropriation provides for the First Citizens Fund which is governed under the <i>Special Accounts Appropriation and Control Act</i>

FIRST NATIONS CLEAN ENERGY BUSINESS FUND

Statutory Appropriation

First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund special account

2,529

2,962

Statutory Appropriation Description:

This statutory appropriation provides for the First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund special account which is governed under the <i>Clean Energy Act</i>

STATUTORY - SPECIAL ACCOUNT	2,630	1,650
STATUTORY - SPECIAL ACCOUNT	2,529	2,962

MINISTRY GROUP ACCOUNT CLASSIFICATION SUMMARY			
GROUP ACCOUNT CLASSIFICATION			
Operating Costs	7,849	7,954	
Other Expenses	2,504	2,500	
Recoveries	(4)	(4)	
Government Transfers	64,017	63,646	
Salaries and Benefits	22,127	22,650	
Recoveries External	(9,610)	(10,974)	
TOTAL OPERATING	86,883	85,772	

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MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

SPECIAL ACCOUNT

(\$000)

First Citizens Fund

This account was originally created as a fund under the <i>Revenue Surplus Appropriation Act</i> in 1969, was continued under the <i>Funds Control Act</i> in 1979, and was changed to a special account under the <i>Special Accounts Appropriation and Control Act</i> in 1988. The account promotes the economic, educational, and cultural well-being of Aboriginal people who are normally residents of British Columbia, by providing financial assistance through loan guarantees and government transfers. Interest attributable to the account balance is credited to the account as revenue. Expenses consist of government transfers in support of cultural, educational, and economic opportunities, including student bursaries; heritage, language, and culture programs; Aboriginal friendship centre program delivery; and economic development programs. The account also provides funds for the administration costs of certain social and economic development programs. No financing transactions are provided for under this account.

	Estimates 2015/16	Estimates 2016/17
SPENDING AUTHORITY AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR	1,071	241
OPERATING TRANSACTIONS		
Revenue	1,800	1,650
Expense	(2,630)	(1,650)
Net Revenue (Expense)	(830)	0
FINANCING TRANSACTIONS		
Loan, Investments and Other Requirements		
Receipts	0	0
Disbursements - Capital	0	0
Disbursements - Other	0	0
Net Cash Source (Requirement)	0	0
PROJECTED SPENDING AUTHORITY AVAILABLE AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR	241	241

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MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

SPECIAL ACCOUNT

(\$000)

First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund special account

This account was created as a fund under the <i>Clean Energy Act</i> which came into force in 2010. It provides for increased First Nations participation in clean energy power projects through sharing of revenue government receives from those projects or through facilitating the participation of First Nations in the clean energy sector, including supporting First Nation equity positions in those projects. The account also provides for administration costs of the account.

	Estimates 2015/16	Estimates 2016/17
SPENDING AUTHORITY AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR	4,457	4,201
OPERATING TRANSACTIONS		
Revenue	2,363	3,305
Expense	(2,529)	(2,962)
Net Revenue (Expense)	(166)	343
Difference Between 2015/16 Estimates and Projected Actual Net Revenue (Expense)	(90)	0
FINANCING TRANSACTIONS		
Loan, Investments and Other Requirements		
Receipts	0	0
Disbursements - Capital	0	0
Disbursements - Other	0	0
Net Cash Source (Requirement)	0	0
PROJECTED SPENDING AUTHORITY AVAILABLE AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR	4,201	4,544

WFR BCOA Estimates

Run Date: 2016/02/03 Run Time: 08:57:03 Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

(\$000)

VOTE 11 Ministry Operations (\$000)

92	653	653	335	335	269	13	256	1,257	65	>	0	0
93	71	71	က	က	381	0	381	455	83	D	0	0
09	151	151	1,281	1,281	0	0	0	1,432	9	D	0	0
29	1,532	1,532	810	810	536	0	536	2,878	29	5	0	0
57	920	970	503	503	185	85	100	1,658	57	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	0	35	0	35	35	55	0	0	0
Total Salaries and Benefits	10,531	10,531	10,002	10,002	2,018	393	1,625	22,551	Total Salaries and Benefits	D	0	0
54	0	0	0	0	54	54	0	54		o	0	0
52	2,046	2,046	1,955	1,955	400	82	318	4,401	25	0	0	0
51	65	65	0	0	0	0	0	92	51	o	0	0
20	8,420	8,420	8,047	8,047	1,564	257	1,307	18,031	(o	D	0	0
Total 2015/16 Operating Expenses	14,086	14,086	19,180	19,180	5,367	582	4,785	38,633	Funding (\$00 Total 2015/16 Operating Expenses	43,091	43,091	43,091
Description	Negotiations and Regional Operations	Negotiations and Regional Operations	Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives	Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives Div	Executive and Support Services	Minister's Office	Corporate Services	Total Vote	VOTE 12 Treaty and Other Agreements Funding (\$000) Total 2015/16 Operating Description Expenses	I reaty and Other Agreements Funding	Treaty and Other Agreements Funding	Total Vote

WFR BCOA Estimates

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Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (\$000)

VOTE 11 Ministry Operations (\$000)

85	17	17	485	485	1,998	06	1,908	2,500	85	0	0	0
83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0
81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0
Total Government Transfers	0	0	6,671	6,671	0	0	0	6,671	Total Government Transfers	52,462	52,462	52,462
80	0	0	6,271	6,271	0	0	0	6,271	8	52,462	52,462	52,462
79	0	0	400	400	0	0	0	400	62	0	0	0
77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	0	0
Total Operating Costs	3,608	3,608	2,932	2,932	1,414	86	1,316	7,954	Total Operating Costs	0	0	0
75	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	75	0	0	0
73	230	230	0	0	0	0	0	230	73	0	0	0
72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	unding (\$00.	0	0	0
69	0	0	0	0	80	0	80	80	greements F	0	0	0
89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	and Other A	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VOTE 12 Treaty and Other Agreements Funding (\$000)	0	0	0

WFR BCOA Estimates

Run Date: 2016/02/03 Run Time: 08:57:03 Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

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VOTE 11 Ministry Operations (\$000)

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Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Land 0 0
Total 2015/16 Capital Expenses	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	Total 2015/16 Capital Expenses 0
Total 2016/17 Operating Expenses	14,097	14,097	19,687	19,687	5,427	581	4,846	39,211	Total 2016/17 Operating Expenses 41,949 41,949
Total External Recoveries	(28)	(58)	(402)	(402)	(2)	0	(2)	(462)	Total External Recoveries (10,512) (10,512)
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Total Internal Recoveries	Ξ	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	0	(£)	(3)	Funding (\$000) Total Internal Recoveries (1) (1) (1)
- 88 - R	(£)	(1)	Ð	(1)	Œ	0	(£)	(3)	greements F 88 Re (1) (1)
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	and Other A
Total Other Expenses	17	17	485	485	1,998	06	1,908	2,500	VOTE 12 Treaty and Other Agreements Funding (Total Other Other Expenses 86 88 Recoveries (1) (1) (2000) Control Other Agreements Funding (Total Other O

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WFR BCOA Estimates

Run Date: 2016/02/03 Run Time: 08:57:03

Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation
(\$000)

VOTE 11 Ministry Operations (\$000)

Total

2016/17	Capital Expenses	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	-		Total 2016/17	Capital Expenses	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			Other	0	0
	Roads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	nding (\$000)		Roads	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	reements Fur		F	0	0
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WFR BCOA Estimates

Run Date: 2016/02/03 Run Time: 08:57:03 Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

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Special Account (\$000)

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63	0	0	0	0	0
09	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	0	0
Total Salaries and Benefits 5	0	0	66	66	66
о ш	0	0	0	0	0
55	0	0	19	19	19
52	0	0	0	0	0
15					
20	0	0	80	80	80
Total 2015/16 Operating Expenses	2,630	2,630	2,529	2,529	5,159
Description	First Citizens Fund	First Citizens Fund	First Nations Clean Energy Business I	First Nations Clean Energy Business Fur	Total Special Accounts

WFR BCOA Estimates

Run Date: 2016/02/03 Run Time: 08:57:03

Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (\$000)

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Account
Special

	85	0	0	0	0	0
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	8 62	0	0	0	0	0
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al ting	sts 77	0	0	0	0	0
Total Operating		0	0	0	0	0
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WFR BCOA Estimates

Run Date: 2016/02/03 Run Time: 08:57:03

Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation
(\$000)

Special Account (\$000)

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SpE	0	0	0	0	0
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Bldg	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0
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Land	0	0	0	0	0
Total 2015/16 Capital Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Total 2016/17 Operating Expenses	1,650	1,650	2,962	2,962	4,612
Total External Recoveries	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0
06					
68	0	0	0	0	0
Total Internal Recoveries	0	0	0	0	0
ш.	0	0	0	0	0
88					
98	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other Expenses	0	0	0	0	0

WFR BCOA Estimates

Run Date: 2016/02/03 Run Time: 08:57:03

Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation
(\$000)

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	Other					
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	F	_		_		_
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Special Account (\$000)	Info					
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Capital Expenses

Total 2016/17

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Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Date: Feb. 17, 2016

Minister Responsible: Hon. John Rustad

2016/17 Budget

RECOMMENDED RESPONSE:

- MARR's 2016/17 budget contributes to a balanced provincial budget, while increasing funding for engagement, consultation and negotiations with First Nations.
- Budget 2016 provides extra funding to support our work with First Nations, industry, and stakeholders.
- These funds will facilitate First Nations engagement, consultation and negotiations on agreements that support LNG and other resource development.
- We've also increased funding to support First Nation clean energy projects, and we expect to see more funding going to First Nations through resource revenue sharing.
- MARR's 2016/17 budget has an overall decrease of 1.3 per cent, primarily due to more money being collected and shared through revenues from resource activities, allowing the ministry to reduce its spending.
- This budget demonstrates the Province's continued commitment to ensuring First Nations are able to fully participate in B.C.'s LNG opportunity and the growing economy.
- In addition, MARR is able to request funds from Treasury Board throughout the year for new agreements with First Nations around the province if required.

Decreasing government transfers to the First Citizens Fund:

- The First Citizens Fund is a special account within government's Consolidated Revenue Fund and the monies do not come from the ministry budget.
- Due to declining investment fund revenues, funding available from the First Citizens Fund will be reduced in 2016/17.
- We will be working with agencies that receive money through the fund on options for the year ahead.

Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

Increase in ministry operations:

- The 2016/17 budget for the ministry allows us to continue to help deliver on our core mandate supporting First Nations to take advantage of economic opportunities in B.C.
- MARR continues to negotiate new revenue-sharing agreements with First Nations, including deals to support B.C.'s growing LNG industry. We now have 62 pipeline benefit agreements with 29 First Nations.
- We are also pursuing renewal of existing agreements from forestry, mining, clean energy and other natural resource development.

KEY FACTS:

- On Feb. 16, 2016, the Province released budget estimates for 2016/17 and the ministry spending plans for 2017/18 and 2018/19.
- MARR's 2016/17 budget will be \$85.772M, a decrease of \$1.111M, or 1.3 per cent less than last year's budget of \$86.883M.
- Budget 2016 provides \$19 million over three years to ministries of Aboriginal Relations, Environment,
 Forests and Natural Gas Development to support activities related to natural resource development, and oil and gas development in particular.

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Aboriginal Relations	\$2M	\$2M	\$1M
Environment	\$1M	\$1M	\$1M
Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations	\$3M	\$3M	\$2M
Natural Gas Development	\$1M	\$1M	\$1M
Total	\$7M	\$7M	\$5M

- s.13,s.17
- s.13,s.17
- Treaty and Other Agreements vote has a (\$1.142M) decrease due to:
 - More money being collected and shared through revenues from resource activities, allowing the ministry to reduce its spending.
 - Province projects it will provide First Nations \$225,000 more than last year through Treaties and other Agreements vote.

Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

- The \$225,000 is offset by \$1.367M more in projected Provincial revenues from resource activities shared with First Nations, allowing ministry to decrease its budget by \$1.14 million.
- For clarity, the Treaty and Other Agreements vote primarily funds existing agreements with First Nations. It does not fund treaty negotiations and other negotiations, which are captured under the Operations vote.
- s.13,s.17
- **First Citizen Fund** reduction of (\$980,000) is primarily due to declining investment fund revenues and the elimination of surplus within the fund. The fund is providing for \$1.65M for 2016/17.
 - In 2014/15, the estimates budget was \$2.83M but the ministry maintained the funding at \$3.03M by reducing costs in other areas and using the accumulated surplus to augment the revenues.
 - o In 2015/16, the estimates budget was \$2.63M but the ministry maintained funding at \$2.83M by reducing costs in other areas and using the accumulated surplus to augment the revenues.
 - o In 2016/17, the estimates budget is \$1.65M. The accumulated surplus has been expended.
- s.13,s.17
- Organizations and programs include: First Peoples Cultural Council; Aboriginal Business Loan Program; Aboriginal Business Advisory Centres; BC Association of Friendship Centres Administration; Student Bursary Program; Elders Transportation Program.

Service Plan

- The service plan released concurrently with the budget will show that MARR's budget will:
 - decrease by \$1.111M in 2016/17;
 - o increase by \$2.38M in 2017/18 (compared to 2016/17); and
 - o increase by \$775,000 in 2018/19 (compared to 2017/18).
- Fiscal 2017/18 budget increase of \$2.380M compared to 2016/17 is mainly comprised of:

s.13,s.17

Fiscal 2018/19 budget increase of \$775,000 compared to 2017/18 is mainly comprised of:

s.13.s.17

Communications Contact: Edward Hill

Program Area Contact: Ranbir Parmar/Sandra Winter; Susan Kelly

File Created: Feb. 9, 2016

Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) Budget 2015/16

Questions and Answers

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Questions and Answers

1. How will the ministry meet its commitments to reconciliation with First Nations with a reduced budget?

 MARR's 2016/17 budget is contributing to a balanced provincial budget, while increasing funding for engagement, consultation and negotiations with First Nations.
 s.13,s.17

2. What is the ministry doing to maintain programs funded by the First Citizens Fund?

- The First Citizens Fund is a special account within government's Consolidated Revenue Fund and the monies do not come from the ministry budget.
- Due to low interest rates, fund revenues have declined dramatically over the last three years. Funding available from the First Citizens Fund will be reduced in 2016/17.
- At the time it was created in 1969, the fund was a unique and innovative undertaking and was a primary source of provincial funding for Aboriginal priorities.
- Today, the fund is one of several provincial initiatives for investing in education, training, business, culture and social programs for First Nations and Aboriginal people.
- We will be working with agencies that receive money through the fund on options for the year ahead.

Questions and Answers

3. Why is the ministry increasing funding to the First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund?

- Money returned to the fund through land and water rents associated with power projects has increased as projects come on-line.
- As the clean energy industry grows, we expect both expenditures and revenues to the fund will increase over time.
- Since 2011, government has invested more than \$6.8 million in capacity and equity funding to support clean energy opportunities for more than 116 successful Aboriginal applicants across B.C.
- Today, 31 First Nations have signed 39 clean energy revenue-sharing agreements with B.C. and we are the first province to share revenues from independent power projects, mining and other resources with First Nations.

4. With all the LNG and revenue sharing agreements being signed, why is the Treaty and Other Agreements budget decreasing by \$1.14M in 2016/17?

- More money being collected and shared through revenues from resource activities, allowing the ministry to reduce its spending.
- Province projects it will provide First Nations \$225,000 more than last year through treaties and other agreements.
- The \$225,000 is offset by \$1.367M more in projected Provincial revenues from resource activities shared with First Nations, allowing ministry to decrease its budget by \$1.14 million.

5. Does a decrease to Treaties and Other Agreements mean the Province is paying out less money from agreements with First Nations? Why?

- No, First Nations are projected to receive more through revenue sharing agreements.
- A larger proportion of those payments are funded through Provincial resource revenues, rather than the ministry's budget.
- The Province projects it will pay First Nations \$225,000 more than last year through treaties and other agreements.
- The \$225,000 is offset by \$1.367M more in projected Provincial revenues from resource activities, allowing ministry to decrease its budget by \$1.14 million.

Questions and Answers

6. s.13,s.17

7. Why doesn't the ministry funnel LNG money into programs funded by the First Citizens Fund?

- The First Citizens Fund is a special account within government's Consolidated Revenue Fund and the monies do not come from the ministry budget.
- Due to low interest rates, fund revenues have declined dramatically over the last three years.
- We will be working with agencies that receive money through the fund on options for the year ahead.

8. Why is government supporting First Nations economic development more than social and cultural programs?

- First Nations leaders continue to emphasize the importance of economic development in their communities, and B.C. is working to ensure First Nations communities and Aboriginal people are full partners in B.C.'s economy.
- Through revenue-sharing and improving access to economic opportunities, government is working with First Nations to stimulate investment, create jobs and close the socio economic gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal British Columbians.

Questions and Answers

9. How much of the budget is being spent on the treaty process?

- MARR has budgeted approximately \$14.1 million for negotiations related to treaty, reconciliation and economic agreements.
- MARR has budged \$41.9 million through the Treaties and Other Agreements
 Funding vote to fund existing agreements, including both treaty and non-treaty related agreements.
- B.C. and Canada split the cost of treaties 50:50, where Canada provides all or the majority of the cash, and British Columbia provides all or the majority of the land. s.13,s.16,s.17

10. What progress has been made to improve the treaty process?

- Last year, we started a collaborative process with the other treaty principals the
 First Nations Summit and Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada to find ways to
 deliver results faster and in ways that are less expensive.
- We are making progress and are wrapping up the initial round of work to address ongoing challenges within the process.
- It will take time to make substantive improvements to the treaty process, but I
 expect the path forward will to be discussed by the treaty Principals in coming
 months.

11. When will you appoint a new chief commissioner of the BC Treaty Commission?

 We expect an interim chief commissioner will continue to lead the B.C. Treaty Commission while our improvement work with the other principals continues.

12. Is government still focused on the treaty process, or are revenue-sharing and other agreements taking precedent?

- The Province's work with First Nations on economic and LNG agreements doesn't replace or supersede ongoing efforts to develop treaties.
- British Columbia remains committed to treaty negotiations.
- The negotiation process needs to offer more flexibility to address the varying interests of First Nations, and be more effective and efficient at delivering results.

Questions and Answers

• That's why we started a collaborative process with the other treaty principals – the First Nations Summit and Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada – to find ways to deliver results faster and in ways that are less expensive.

13. Yale First Nation has abandoned its treaty. Why should any First Nation have confidence in the treaty process?

- The decision of new leadership to back away from treaty is extremely disappointing as a lot of resources from all three parties went into reaching final agreement stage.
 The treaty was ratified through a democratic process and can provide Yale members with comprehensive benefits.
- Treaties we have reached under the BCTC process have brought significant benefits and independence for those nations that have been successful. They are achieving self-governance and incredible economic development opportunities.
- Yale First Nation membership clearly voted in favour of the treaty in 2011, and was well informed on the provisions of the treaty.
- The nation needs to ensure that a decision not to implement the treaty reflects a
 fair, transparent and democratic decision taken by its members who have already
 voted on a comprehensive benefits package, including lands and resources,
 harvesting rights, self-governance and social service provisions. This includes \$2.2
 million for economic development funding and 1,966 hectares of treaty lands.
- We are ready to work with the other parties to bring the treaty to life on the ground.

14. How much did this failed treaty cost taxpayers?

- British Columbia's costs related to the Yale Final Agreement are largely related to staff time and resources to negotiate the treaty, and work to bring it into effect, starting when Yale First Nation entered the treaty process in April 1994.
- Yale First Nation holds a treaty loan of about \$7.8 million provided by Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (according to Yale's consolidated financial statements for 2014/15)

Questions and Answers

15. How much money is MARR spending in 2016/17 to implement the Tsilhqot'in framework agreement?

- To implement this agreement, B.C. will provide the Tsilhqot'in National Government with:
 - \$4.2 million in 2016;
 - o \$3 million on March 1, 2017; and
 - \$3 million on March 1, 2018.
- Additional funds will be provided on March 1, 2019 and March 1, 2020 as well. The amount of funding will be decided at a later date.
- This reconciliation process is being done in a compressed time frame, therefore the resources required to maintain the momentum we've created are considerable.
- The Tsilhqot'in are not required to pay back any funds.
- Both parties are working hard to create economic development opportunities for the Tsilhqot'in people so they can become self-sustaining as soon as possible.

16. How much has this process already cost the Province?

- To get to this point in the reconciliation process following the Supreme Court of Canada decision, the Province has provided \$6.5 million to the Tsilhqot'in for capacity funding and in lieu of an expired forestry agreement, one-time and capacity funding for area mining activity, and a \$900,000 advance on future payments under a final reconciliation agreement.
- Funding is also provided to the Tsilhqot'in as part of the Tsilhqot'in Stewardship Agreement: \$588,333 in 2014/15; 670,000 in 2015/16; and \$670,000 in 2016/17.
- Additional funding was provided under a Letter of Intent signed in September 2014 focussed on economic opportunities and moose recovery. BC agreed to provide \$100,000 annually in 2015 and 2016 for an economic development director position and expand their economic development capacity. In addition, \$75,000 was provided to complete activities under the LOI.
- Under an LOI Addendum signed in January 2016, the Province has also committed, subject to the development and approval of a work-plan by March 31, 2016 an additional \$170,000 for the development of a First Nation Sustenance Hunting protocol and \$200,000 to support their participation in the joint development of a Moose Management Plan.

Questions and Answers

17. What financial accountability measures are in place for the government funding provided?

 The Tsilhqot'in are required to submit an annual report to B.C. that provides a summary of expenditures and achievements from the previous year's implementation funding

s.13,s.17

19. Does the ministry provide funding support to the First Nations Leaders Council each year? If so, how much? Is it more or less than previous years?

- Yes, and the ministry anticipates providing funding for the FNLC at similar levels in 2016/17.
- Once we consult with FNLC on the planned activities for fiscal 2016/17, it is expected
 the Ministry will provide \$500K in total to the 3 organizations (\$167K each):
 - a. BC Assembly of FN
 - b. Union of BC Indian Chiefs
 - c. First Nations Summit Society

20. How many other organizations does MARR directly contribute funds to, and how much will be provided in 2016/17?

- The ministry provides funding for several organizations.
- The exact amounts are available in public accounts, released in June each year.

Questions and Answers

21. After the Tsilhqot'in decision, you said that government was reviewing the tools and agreements it uses to accommodate First Nations for development in their traditional territories. How much will this cost?

- The reconciliation process with the Tsilhqot'in has offered a profound opportunity to build a stronger relationship and develop a renewed vision of First Nations as partners in the economic, political and social future of British Columbia.
- The Province and First Nations are working together nation-by-nation, government-to-government – to develop new, innovative strategies for lasting reconciliation aimed at supporting investment in BC while limiting environmental impacts.
- The goal is to ensure First Nations don't have to fight for opportunities and can fully participate in B.C.'s economy.
- Budget 2016 provides additional funding to the Natural Resource Sector \$19
 million over three years to support our work with First Nations, industry, and
 stakeholders, and to improve resource permitting. These funds will facilitate First
 Nations engagement, consultation and negotiations on agreements that support
 LNG and other resource development.

Fig. 1.13 Encouraging Natural Resource Development

(\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation	2	2	1
Ministry of Environment	1	1	1
Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations	3	3	2
Ministry of Natural Gas Development	1	1	1
Total	7	7	5

Questions and Answers

22. How much has been spent on Mount Polley?

- Following the incident, MARR provided \$200,000 to the Soda Creek Indian Band (SCIB) and \$200,000 to the Williams Lake Indian Band (WLIB) to cover costs already incurred and future costs responding to the tailings pond breach. The First Nations are an important partner in addressing the breach, and the funding supports their capacity to actively participate.
- Government and the First Nations communities signed a letter of understanding August 2014 outlining how the parties will work together to address all aspects of the Mount Polley tailings pond breach.
- The Province has worked with First Nations to provide adequate resources to assist in implementing the LOU and ensure First Nations full participation in LOU related activities.
- There were four contribution agreements provided in 2014/15 to address First Nations capacity needs in relation to Mount Polley.
 - \$400,000 LOU capacity Funding (WLIB)
 - \$400,000 LOU Capacity Funding (SCIB)
 - \$300,000 LOU Capacity Funding (FNEMC)
 - \$250,000 Mining Dialogue projects (FNEMC)
- The province has signed the following 2015/16 LOU capacity funding agreements:
 - \$542,000 LOU Capacity Funding (WLIB)
 - \$542,000 LOU Capacity Funding (SCIB)
 - \$235,000 LOU Capacity Funding (FNEMC)
- Mining Dialogue funding for 2015/16 in the amount of \$600,000 was allocated to First Nations as follows:
 - \$350,000 Mine Code Review (FN individual contracts)
 - \$250,000 Mining dialogue Funding Agreement
 - \$200,000 Environmental Assessment Review Process
 - \$50,000 mineral tenure process and mine revenue sharing

Questions and Answers

s.13,s.17

- Funding provided by the Province is not compensation, rather it supports the First Nations' participation in committees, planning for monitoring, clean-up and remediation, and analyzing and providing timely responses to comments on reports and studies as government moves forward in making future decisions on Mt. Polley related issues.
- Members of these Bands have been stewards of the land in this area for many generations and have the expertise and traditional knowledge needed to help restore the land and water back to health.

23. What was the BC Treaty Commission budget last year? This year?

 The BC Treaty Commission budget in Fiscal 15/16 was \$4.139 million and will be unchanged in Fiscal 16/17.

24. Is any funding received from the Federal government and if so, what for?

 Yes, the Ministry will receive \$76,000 in 2015/16 under the Canada - British Columbia Information Sharing Protocol Agreement

25. Were there any audits of MARR programs?

• There were no OCG or OAG MARR specific audits.

Questions and Answers

26. How much was spent on Travel in the Ministry? How does this compare to last year?

- The ministry spent \$1.672 million in Fiscal 14/15.
- To December 31, 2015, the ministry spent \$1.060 million on travel and is forecasting to spend \$1.564 million.

27. How much was spent on travel by the Minister? How does this compare to last year?

- The Minister's Office travel budget is \$85,000 and was the same last year.
 - o My travel costs to December 31 were: 44,881.
 - My travel costs in Fiscal 14/15 were: 91,222.

28. How much did the Ministry receive to cover negotiated increases for included staff resulting from existing agreements?

Budget 2016 provided:

• \$44K starting in 2015/16 for negotiated wage increases under the Economic Stability Mandate.

s.13,s.17

29. Was any additional budget received for increases for Excluded staff?

• Budget 2016 does not include any budget increases for excluded staff.

Questions and Answers

30. How much was received to fund new positions in the ministry?

s.13,s.17

31. How many people work for MARR and where are they located?

- As of January 26, 2016 MARR had 246 staff in 11 locations around the Province.
- Locations include:

Cranbrook	2 (0.8%)	Prince George	6 (2.4%)
Dawson Creek	1 (0.4%)	Smithers	10 (4.1%)
Fort Nelson	1 (0.4%)	Surrey	3 (1.2%)
Fort St. John	5 (2%)	Victoria	190 (77.2%)
Kamloops	8 (3.3%)	Williams Lake	4 (1.6%)
Nanaimo	16 (6.5%)		

32. How many people work in each Division?

• As of February 6, the breakdown was:

Division	# of Staff	% of Staff
Minister's Office	4	1.6%
Deputy Minister's Office	4	1.6%
Executive Operations/Corporate Initiatives	20	8.1%
Negotiations & Regional Operations	114	46.3%
Strategic Partnerships & Initiatives	104	42.3%
Total	246	100%

Questions and Answers

33. What is the proportion of Union to Non-Union staff?

- As of January 26, 2016 MARR had:
 - 146 (or 59%) Union staff
 - 84 (or 34%) Management level staff, and
 - 16 (or 7%) Executive and Exec Ops (i.e. Deputy Ministry, Associate Deputy Minister, Assistant Deputy Ministers (2), Chief of Staff and Executive Assistants)

34. How many "administrative" staff are employed in the Ministry?

There are 32 staff in administrative type functions (or approximately 13% of total staff) directly supporting MARR. This does not count staff in Corporate Services for the Natural Resource Sector which provide support in areas such as finance, payroll, contracts etc.

- 35. How many staff are employed in the Minister's Office and what is the total salary budget? What are the salaries per position? Are there raises in 16/17 and if yes, how much?
 - Total salary budget is \$256,000
 - Salaries per position are:
 - Band A (Chief of Staff): S.22
 - Executive Assistants:
 - Administrative Coordinator:
 - o Clerk 9:

Questions and Answers

36. What is the Minister's compensation?

Information on compensation is availabe on the following website:

https://www.leg.bc.ca/learn-about-us/accountability

The compensation is broken into 2 parts:

- Basic Compensation as an MLA is \$102,878
- Top-up of 50% for being a Minister is \$51,439

The hold back is 20% of the basic compensation. Half is accrued to meeting the government's bottom line and the other half by delivering on those accountables that are attributed to my ministry

Total \$154,317 (20% holdback \$20,576))

37. Have any programs been transferred to other Ministries?

No programs were transferred to or from other ministries.

38. How many vacant positions are there? Where

- The number of positions the ministry can accommodate within its budget depends on many factors including the staff mix throughout the year, thus the number of vacant positions will fluctuate.
- The Ministry currently has 8 positions in the recruitment process.

39. How many FTEs are there in MARR and how does this compare to past years?

Year	Average # FTEs	
2015/16 at Dec 31/15	226.94	
2014/15 at Dec 31/14	215.46	
2013/14 at March 31/14	218.59	

Questions and Answers

40. What is the ministry's budget for contracts for the coming year? How does this compare to last year?

2015/16 Budget	2016/17 Budget	Change	Reason
\$1.433M	\$1.432M	\$0.001M	N/A

- 42. How much funding is being provided from the First Citizens Fund to the First Peoples Cultural Council? Has this changed from previous years?
 - The specific funding per organization has yet to be determined.

Ministry of Aboriginal Relations & Reconciliation February 2016 - 2016/17 Estimates Summary of Grants and Transfers

s.13,s.17

INET MINISTRY OPERATIONS GRANTS & TRANSFERS S.13, S.17	1	6.321.000	6.271.000 s.13,s.17	
STOB 80 - TRANSFERS UNDER AGREEMENT S.13, S.17	1	1	I	1

5,059,000

4,513,000

1	2,630,000	1,650,000 s.13,s.17
First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund (STOR 80)	2.429.000	2.863.000

TOTAL SPECIAL ACCOUNTS TRANSFERS

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION OPERATING BUDGET - 2015/16 to 2016/17

by Group Account Classification (GAC)

		(\$000s)		
Group Account Classification	2015/16	2016/17	Increase	% Change
All Votes & Special Accounts	Restated	Estimates	(Decrease)	% Change
Salaries and benefits	22,127	22,650	523	2.4%
Operating costs	7,849	7,954	105	1.3%
Government transfers	64,017	63,646	(371)	(0.6%)
Other expenses	2,504	2,500	(4)	(0.2%)
Recoveries	(9,614)	(10,978)	(1,364)	(14.2%)
Total Operating Budget	86,883	85,772	(1,111)	(1.3%)

Variance Explanations:

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION OPERATING BUDGET - 2015/16 to 2016/17

by Group Account Classification (GAC)

			(\$000s)	
Vote / Special Accounts	Group Account Classification (GAC)	2015/16	2016/17	Increase (Decrease)
Ministry Operations	Salaries and Benefits	22,027	22,551	524
	Operating Costs	7,849	7,954	105
	Government Transfers	6,721	6,671	(50)
	Other Expenses	2,504	2,500	(4)
	Internal Recoveries	(4)	(3)	1
	External Recoveries	(464)	(462)	2
Ministry Operations Total		38,633	39,211	578
Treaty and Other Agreements Funding	Government Transfers	52,237	52,462	225
	Internal Recoveries		(1)	(1)
	External Recoveries	(9,146)	(10,512)	(1,366)
Treaty and Other Agreements Funding Total		43,091	41,949	(1,142)
Special Accounts	Salaries and Benefits	100	99	(1)
	Government Transfers	5,059	4,513	(546)
Special Accounts Total		5,159	4,612	(547)
Grand Total		86,883	85,772	(1,111)

(\$000s)

Combined Totals	2014/15	2015/16	Increase (Decrease)
Salaries and Benefits	22,127	22,650	523
Operating Costs	7,849	7,954	105
Government Transfers	64,017	63,646	(371)
Other Expenses	2,504	2,500	(4)
Internal Recoveries	(4)	(4)	-
External Recoveries	(9,610)	(10,974)	(1,364)
Combined Totals	86,883	85,772	(1,111)

Tab 5-3 56 of 291

Operating Budget Changes by STOB

\$000s s.13,s.17

		2015/16	Chanas	2016/17
Vote	11 - Ministry Operations	Restated	Change	Estimates
50	Base Salaries and Overtime	17,538	493	18,031
51	Supplementary Salary Costs	65	-	65
52	Employee Benefits	4,370	31	4,401
54	Legislative Salaries - Indemnities	54	-	54
Total	Salaries & Benefits	22,027	524	22,551
55	Boards, Commissions, Courts Fees	35	-	35
57	Public Servant Travel Expenses	1,632	26	1,658
59	Centralized Management Services	2,878	-	2,878
60	Professional Services	1,433	(1)	1,432
63	Information Systems - Operating	455	-	455
65	Office and Business Expenses	1,177	80	1,257
67	Advertising		-	
68	Statutory Advertising and Publications		-	
69	Utilities Materials and Supplies	8	-	8
70	Operating Equip, Vehicles and Other		-	
73	Amortization Expenses	230	-	230
75	Building Occupancy Charges	1	-	1
Total	Operating Expenditures	7,849	105	7,954
77	Transfers - Grants		-	
79	Entitlements	400	-	400
80	Transfers Under Agreement	6,321	(50)	6,271
Total	Grants and Transfers	6,721	(50)	6,671
81	Trsf Payment Between Votes	-	-	-
84	Interest Costs - Non Public Debt	-	-	
85	Other Expenses	2,504	(4)	2,500
Total	Misc. Expenditures	2,504	(4)	2,500
88	Recoveries - Internal	(4)	1	(3)
89/90	Recoveries - External	(464)	2	(462)
	Recoveries	(468)	3	(465)
TOTAL	MINISTRY OPERATIONS	38,633	578	39,211

Operating Budget Changes by STOB

\$000s s.13,s.17

	11 - Negotiations and Regional ations	2015/16 Restated	Change	2016/17 Estimates
Open				
50	Base Salaries and Overtime	8,378	42	8,420
51	Supplementary Salary Costs	65	-	65
52	Employee Benefits	2,078	(32)	2,046
54	Legislative Salaries - Indemnities		-	
Tota	l Salaries & Benefits	10,521	10	10,531
55	Boards, Commissions, Courts Fees		-	
57	Public Servant Travel Expenses	970	-	970
59	Centralized Management Services	1,532	-	1,532
60	Professional Services	151	-	151
63	Information Systems - Operating	71	-	71
65	Office and Business Expenses	653	-	653
67	Advertising		-	
68	Statutory Advertising and Publications		-	
69	Utilities Materials and Supplies		-	
70	Operating Equip, Vehicles and Other		-	
73	Amortization Expenses	230	-	230
75	Building Occupancy Charges	1	-	1
	l Operating Expenditures	3,608	-	3,608
77	Transfers - Grants	-	-	-
79	Entitlements	-	-	-
80	Transfers Under Agreement	-	-	-
Tota	l Grants and Transfers	-	-	-
81	Trsf Payment Between Votes	-	-	-
84	Interest Costs - Non Public Debt		-	
85	Other Expenses	16	1	17
	l Misc. Expenditures	16	1	17
88	Recoveries - Internal	(1)	-	(1)
	Recoveries - External	(58)	-	(58)
	l Recoveries	(59)	-	(59)
TOTAL	MINISTRY OPERATIONS	14,086	11	14,097
Dorcor	nt Change			0.1%

Operating Budget Changes by STOB

\$000s s.13,s.17

	11 - Strategic Partnerships and tives Division	2015/16 Restated	Change	2016/17 Estimates
50	Base Salaries and Overtime	7,600	447	8,047
51	Supplementary Salary Costs		-	
52	Employee Benefits	1,885	70	1,955
54	Legislative Salaries - Indemnities		-	
	l Salaries & Benefits	9,485	517	10,002
55	Boards, Commissions, Courts Fees		-	
57	Public Servant Travel Expenses	477	26	503
59	Centralized Management Services	810	- (4)	810
60	Professional Services	1,282	(1)	1,281
63	Information Systems - Operating	3 320	- 15	3
65	Office and Business Expenses	320	15	335
67	Advertising		-	
68	Statutory Advertising and Publications		-	
69	Utilities Materials and Supplies		-	
70	Operating Equip, Vehicles and Other		-	
73	Amortization Expenses		-	
75 -	Building Occupancy Charges	2 002	-	2 000
77	l Operating Expenditures Transfers - Grants	2,892	40	2,932
77 79	Entitlements	400	-	400
80	Transfers Under Agreement	6,321	(50)	6,271
	Grants and Transfers	6,721	(50)	6,671
81	Trsf Payment Between Votes	0,721	(30)	0,071
84	Interest Costs - Non Public Debt		-	
85		488	- (2)	405
	Other Expenses	488 488	(3)	485 485
	l Misc. Expenditures Recoveries - Internal		(3)	
88 89/90	Recoveries - Internal	(2) (404)	1 2	(1) (402)
-	Recoveries	(404)	3	(402)
	MINISTRY OPERATIONS	19,180	507	19,687
			307	
Percer	nt Change	(4.8%)		2.6%

Operating Budget Changes by STOB

		operating b	auget ent	inges by 51	
					\$000s
Vote	11 - Executive and Support	2015/16	CI	2016/17	s.13,s.17
Servi	ces	Restated	Change	Estimates	
50	Base Salaries and Overtime	1,560	4	1,564	
51	Supplementary Salary Costs	ŕ	-	ŕ	
52	Employee Benefits	407	(7)	400	
54	Legislative Salaries - Indemnities	54	- ` '	54	
Total	Salaries & Benefits	2,021	(3)	2,018	
55	Boards, Commissions, Courts Fees	35	-	35	
57	Public Servant Travel Expenses	185	-	185	
59	Centralized Management Services	536	-	536	
60	Professional Services		-		
63	Information Systems - Operating	381	-	381	
65	Office and Business Expenses	204	65	269	
67	Advertising		-		
68	Statutory Advertising and Publications		_		
69	Utilities Materials and Supplies	8		8	
70	Operating Equip, Vehicles and Other		-		
73	Amortization Expenses		-		
75	Building Occupancy Charges		-		
Total	Operating Expenditures	1,349	65	1,414	
77	Transfers - Grants	-	-	-	
79	Entitlements	-	-	-	
80	Transfers Under Agreement	-	-	-	
Total	Grants and Transfers	-	-	-	
81	Trsf Payment Between Votes	-		-	
84	Interest Costs - Non Public Debt		-		
85	Other Expenses: balancing of salaries an	2,000	(2)	1,998	
Total	Misc. Expenditures	2,000	(2)	1,998	
88	Recoveries - Internal	(1)	-	(1)	
89/90	Recoveries - External	(2)	-	(2)	
Total	Recoveries	(3)	-	(3)	
TOTAL	MINISTRY OPERATIONS	5,367	60	5,427	
Percen	t Change	22.2%		1.1%	
	-				

Operating Budget Changes by STOB

\$000s 2015/16 2016/17 S.13,S.17 Change Vote 12 - Treaty & Other Agreement Funding Restated **Estimates** Base Salaries and Overtime 50 51 **Supplementary Salary Costs** 52 **Employee Benefits** Legislative Salaries - Indemnities **Total Salaries & Benefits** Boards, Commissions, Courts Fees 55 57 **Public Servant Travel Expenses** 59 Centralized Management Services 60 **Professional Services** 63 Information Systems - Operating 65 Office and Business Expenses 67 Advertising 68 Statutory Advertising and Publications **Utilities Materials and Supplies** 69 70 Operating Equip, Vehicles and Other 73 **Amortization Expenses** 75 **Building Occupancy Charges Total Operating Expenditures** 77 Transfers - Grants 79 Entitlements 225 80 Transfers Under Agreement 52,237 52,462 **Total Grants and Transfers** 52,237 225 52,462 Trsf Payment Between Votes 84 Interest Costs - Non Public Debt 85 Other Expenses **Total Misc. Expenditures** Recoveries - Internal 89/90 Recoveries - External (9,146)(1,367)(10,513)**Total Recoveries** (1,367)(9,146)(10,513)

43,091

(1,142)

41,949

(2.7%)

s.13,s.17

Percent Change

TOTAL

Operating Budget Changes by STOB

		2015/16	Cl	2016/17
First C	Citizens' Fund	Restated	Change	Estimates
50	Base Salaries and Overtime		-	-
51	Supplementary Salary Costs		-	-
52	Employee Benefits		-	-
54	Legislative Salaries - Indemnities		-	-
Total	Salaries & Benefits	-	-	-
55	Boards, Commissions, Courts Fees	-	-	-
57	Public Servant Travel Expenses	-	-	-
59	Centralized Management Services	-	-	-
60	Professional Services	-	-	-
63	Information Systems - Operating	-	-	-
65	Office and Business Expenses	-	-	-
67	Advertising	-	-	-
68	Statutory Advertising and Publications	-	-	-
69	Utilities Materials and Supplies	-	-	-
70	Operating Equip, Vehicles and Other	_	-	-
73	Amortization Expenses	-	-	-
75	Building Occupancy Charges	-	-	-
Total	Operating Expenditures	-	-	-
77	Transfers - Grants	-	-	-
79	Entitlements	-	-	-
80	Transfers Under Agreement	2,630	(980)	1,650
Total	Grants and Transfers	2,630	(980)	1,650
81	Trsf Payment Between Votes	-	-	_
84	Interest Costs - Non Public Debt	-	_	_
85	Other Expenses	-	_	-
	Misc. Expenditures			-
88	Recoveries - Internal	-		-
	Recoveries - External	-	_	_
,	Recoveries			
TOTAL		2,630	(980)	1,650
	t Change		11	
Percen	t Change	-		(37.3%)

Operating Budget Changes by STOB

	\$000s	
Ī	s.13,s.17	7

First N	ations Clean Energy Business Fund	2015/16 Restated	Change	2016/17 Estimates
50	Base Salaries and Overtime	80	-	80
51	Supplementary Salary Costs		-	
52	Employee Benefits	20	(1)	19
54	Legislative Salaries - Indemnities	-	-	-
Total	Salaries & Benefits	100	(1)	99
55	Boards, Commissions, Courts Fees	-	-	-
57	Public Servant Travel Expenses	-	-	-
59	Centralized Management Services	-	-	-
60	Professional Services	-	-	-
63	Information Systems - Operating	-	-	-
65	Office and Business Expenses	-	-	-
67	Advertising	-	-	-
68	Statutory Advertising and Publications	-	-	-
69 70	Utilities Materials and Supplies Operating Equip, Vehicles and Other	-	-	-
70 73	Amortization Expenses	-	-	-
75 75	Building Occupancy Charges	-	-	
	Operating Expenditures	-	-	-
77	Transfers - Grants	-	-	-
79	Entitlements	_	_	_
80	Transfers Under Agreement	2,429	434	2,863
Total	Grants and Transfers	2,429	434	2,863
81	Trsf Payment Between Votes	-	-	-
84	Interest Costs - Non Public Debt	-	-	-
85	Other Expenses	-	-	-
Total	Misc. Expenditures	-	-	-
88	Recoveries - Internal	-	-	-
89/90	Recoveries - External	-	-	-
Total	Recoveries	-	-	-
TOTAL		2,529	433	2,962
Percen	t Change	-		17.1%

Ministry of Aboriginal Relations & Reconciliation

February 2016 - 2016/17 Estimates Summary of Grants and Transfers

MINISTRY OPERATIONS VOTE	2015/16 Restated	2016/17 Plan	2017/18 Plan	2018/19 Plan
s.13,s.17				
NET MINISTRY OPERATIONS GRANTS & TRANSFERS 3.13,s.17	6,321,000	6,271,000	s.13,s.17	
STOB 80 - TRANSFERS UNDER AGREEMENT				1
s.13,s.17	' '		I	I

NET TREATY & OTHER AGREEMENTS TRANSFERS S.13,S.17	43 085 640	41 949 065	s.13.s.17	
First Citizens Fund (STOB 80)				
s.13,s.17				

1	2,630,000	1,650,000 s.13,s.17
First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund (STOB 80)	2,429,000	2,863,000
TOTAL SPECIAL ACCOUNTS TRANSFERS	5,059,000	4,513,000

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

CAPITAL BUDGET - 2015/16 to 2018/19 \$000s

	2015/16 Restated	Change	2016/17 Estimates	s.13,
Ministry Operations				
Furniture & Equipment	1	-	1	
MINISTRY CAPITAL	1	-	1	

Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

2016/17 – 2018/19 SERVICE PLAN



For more information on the British Columbia Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Recociliation, see Ministry Contact Information on Page 15 or contact:

Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation:

PO BOX 9100 STN PROV GOVT VICTORIA, BC V8W 9B1

or visit our website at www.gov.bc.ca/arr

Published by the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconcilation

Minister Accountability Statement



The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation 2016/17 - 2018/19 Service Plan was prepared under my direction in accordance with the Budget Transparency and Accountability Act. I am accountable for the basis on which the plan has been prepared.

Minister's Signature

Honourable John Rustad

Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

February 5, 2016

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Purpose of the Ministry

The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation leads the Province of British Columbia in reconciliation efforts with First Nations and Aboriginal peoples¹. A key component of reconciliation involves building and maintaining relationships and partnerships, which create opportunities to collaborate on building a strong economy and a secure tomorrow so that all British Columbians, including First Nations and Aboriginal peoples, are able to pursue their goals. The Ministry continues the work of reconciliation through a variety of mechanisms. A primary course to achieving reconciliation is to establish and implement agreements with First Nations. Treaties, agreements, partnerships and other reconciliation initiatives are important tools for First Nations to develop sustainable, healthy, and resilient communities. The Ministry's work includes understanding and championing the opportunities and identified needs of First Nations and Aboriginal peoples. By working across government, partners and industry, the Ministry continues its commitment to finding solutions that strengthen the fabric and culture of First Nations and Aboriginal peoples.

The ministry is also responsible for the First Peoples' Cultural Council, a provincial Crown Corporation formed by the Government of British Columbia in 1990 to administer the First Peoples' Heritage, Language and Culture Program. British Columbia is the only province in Canada that has established a Crown corporation that leads First Nations heritage, language, culture and arts initiatives. For more information about FPCC, visit their website at: www.fpcc.ca.

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¹ Canada's Aboriginal population is distinct and diverse. The Constitution Act recognizes the Aboriginal peoples of Canada as the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada. "First Nation" is the generally preferred term for Indian peoples of Canada. The term Aboriginal as used throughout this document includes all people of Aboriginal ancestry, including First Nations, Métis and Inuit. The term communities means the diversity of Aboriginal communities as defined by Aboriginal people and includes descriptions such as urban, rural, metropolitan, land-based and reserve. The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation works with all Aboriginal peoples wherever they may live in British Columbia.

Strategic Direction and Context

The <u>BC Jobs Plan</u> is transforming British Columbia's economy through mining, natural gas, pipeline, transportation infrastructure, clean energy and other major development opportunities. The Government of British Columbia is working directly with First Nations to enable their participation in financial benefits, skills training, and environmental stewardship projects which result from these economic opportunities. Working with First Nations to build the British Columbia's economy is a key part of government's approach to reconciliation and closing socio-economic gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal British Columbians.

Recognizing the importance of working together to create a strong economy and secure tomorrow, the Ministry's Mandate Letter outlines the crucial factors to meeting its purpose.

The Ministry will:

- Balance the ministerial budget in order to control spending and ensure an overall balanced budget for the province of British Columbia.
- Continue to work with BC First Nations who are in the Treaty Process and who have an opportunity to secure a treaty with British Columbia and Canada to provide all parties with economic benefit and long lasting security.
- Continue to work with the Tsilhqot'in National Government to implement the Letter of Understanding signed with the Province of British Columbia.
- Work with the BC Treaty Commission Principals to develop a more inclusive approach to the BC Treaty Process.
- Work with BC First Nations that participate in and benefit from natural gas extraction, pipelines or LNG
 facilities to ensure they are provided with the ability to participate in this generational opportunity.
- Continue to implement our commitment to BC First Nations to expand the number of non-treaty
 agreements to further economic development opportunities that benefit both British Columbia and First
 Nations.
- Work with BC First Nations to ensure they continue to participate in and benefit from the Clean Energy Standing Offer by BC Hydro through the First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund.
- Work with BC Hydro to ensure First Nations have the ability to participate in economic development
 opportunities arising from the construction of Site C dam.
- Work with the Minister of Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training to increase the number of First Nations
 participating in apprenticeship and skills training programs to ensure economic prosperity includes First
 Nations members.
- Work with the Ministry of Energy and Mines on the Mining Dialogue with First Nations that was committed following the Mount Polley Mine tailings pond collapse.
- Host the annual meeting between First Nations leaders and the Provincial Government.
- Work with the Ministries of Justice, Health and Children and Family Development to continue to implement Violence Free BC.

In order to support the <u>Taxpayer Accountability Principles</u>, the Ministry is focused on fulfilling its mandate while fostering a culture of cost-consciousness and transparency. The Ministry supports First Nations and Aboriginal peoples becoming full partners in the economic, political and social future of this province.

The pursuit of reconciliation is shared across every order of government and requires willing and productive relationships. A new federal government means a new federal-provincial relationship. To continue to create positive outcomes and address complex issues, the province will work with the new federal government to align our goals and work streams, promote British Columbia's interests, and encourage Canada's participation in reconcilation.

Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Performance Measures

Goal 1: Create immediate opportunities for improved Aboriginal participation in the economy and increased certainty for development.

Objective 1.1: Improve economic and social outcomes for Aboriginal peoples.

Strategies:

- In collaboration with natural resource sector ministries, negotiate and sign agreements with First
 Nations that create economic and social benefits, including resource revenue agreements with First
 Nations impacted by industries such as mining.
- Partner with First Nations, Aboriginal communities and organizations to support communitybased skills, training and employment initiatives.
- Manage the First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund and lead negotiation of carbon offsetsharing arrangements with First Nations.

Performance Measure 1: Revenue Sharing Agreements

Performance Measure		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
		Forecast	Target	Target	Target	
	of completed revenue sharing nts with First Nations.	4	4	4	4	

Data Source: Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Discussion

The mining, tourism and oil and gas sectors create a wide range of jobs that support families, accelerate economic growth and attract investment across the province. British Columbia is a leader in Canada in resource revenue and benefits sharing with First Nations. The Province is committed to sharing revenue with First Nations that are potentially impacted by resource development in their traditional territories. Revenue sharing agreements enable greater process certainty for the Province, First Nations and industry, shifting all parties into a partnership around development and solidifying support for project success. Economic and community development agreements, which are initiated on a case-by-case basis, are negotiated on projects such as major new mines, mine expansions and tourism initiatives like resort developments.

Performance Measure 2: Clean Energy business fund agreements

Performance Measure	2015/16 Forecast ¹			2018/19 Target
Number of completed clean energy business fund agreements.	57	92	112	132

Data Source: Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

¹ This is a cumulative total which includes clean energy business fund agreements that were signed in previous years.

Discussion

These agreements include a revenue sharing element, the performance measure addresses economic and social outcomes. Clean energy business fund agreements are intended to provide:

- Provide capacity development funding to support First Nations to undertake activities such as feasibility studies or to engage with proponents of clean energy projects;
- Provide equity funding to qualifying First Nations to help acquire equity positions in clean energy projects or assist in the undertaking of their own community clean energy project; and
- Share in the revenues from clean energy projects based on net-new incremental revenues to government derived from water rentals, land rents and eventually wind participation rents.

Performance Measure 3: Forest Consultation and revenue sharing agreements

Performance Measure	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
	Forecast ¹	Target	Target	Target
Number of completed agreements under the Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreement (FCRSA) program.	128	130	132	134

Data Source: Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Discussion

Forest consultation and revenue sharing agreements share forestry revenues with First Nations based on forest activity in their traditional territories. Forest consultation and revenue sharing agreements were launched in the fall of 2010 to replace forest and range opportunity agreements as these latter agreements expire.

Forest consultation and revenue sharing agreements directly support the forest sector by streamlining consultation with First Nations through negotiated consultation protocols and commitments by First Nations that improve stability on the land base. Developed in the spirit of the New Relationship, forest consultation and revenue sharing agreements support the Transformative Change Accord objectives; contain linkages to agreements that further reconciliation and progress to treaty; and support jobs and the economy by providing economic benefits to First Nations.

Objective 1.2: Through early engagement, ensure First Nations and Aboriginal peoples have opportunities to participate and be involved with initiatives that affect their communities.

Strategies:

- Negotiate and implement forms of reconciliation agreements with First Nations, which contribute to improved social and economic outcomes for Aboriginal peoples.
- Support First Nations' access to land and resource tenures.

¹ This is a cumulative total which includes FCRSAs that were signed in previous years.

Performance Measure 4: Strategic Agreements

Performance Measure	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
	Forecast	Target	Target	Target
Number of new agreements that support strategic engagement with First Nations, including reconciliation agreements, strategic engagement agreements, and economic benefit agreements.	7	7	7	7

Data Source: Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation.

Discussion

Non-treaty agreements focus on ensuring First Nations benefit from and participate in development opportunities, identify areas of common interest and create possibilities to work with First Nations to achieve mutual goals through meaningful engagement processes. Specific elements of each agreement are flexible, depending on the parties' objectives, local needs, and relationship history. Strategic engagement agreements establish a government-to-government relationship and improve processes for decision making. Reconciliation agreements are specifically designed to increase economic and legal certainty for resource and land use, establish a process for shared decision making and create social and economic opportunities for First Nations' communities.

Performance Measure 5: Liquefied natural gas benefit agreements.

Performance Measure	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
	Forecast ¹	Target	Target	Target
Number of completed liquefied natural gas benefit agreements, which includes agreements for pipelines and facilities.	45	65	75	80

Data Source: Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation.

Discussion

Further to the strategic agreements, the Ministry uses tools such as non-treaty agreements to support First Nations that may be impacted by natural gas development, pipelines or liquefied natural gas (LNG) facilities to ensure they are provided with the ability to participate in this generational opportunity. These benefit agreements create greater certainty for all parties by obtaining early support from First Nations and create partnerships for the development, transportation and liquefaction of natural gas. The Ministry will continue to use its innovative and flexible approach, including land, revenue and benefits sharing, strategic engagement and other agreements, to ensure First Nations are engaged on LNG activities that may impact their Aboriginal rights. In addition, to complement LNG related agreements, the Ministry will work with First Nations to support social and economic wellness such as skills training programs and an LNG Environmental Stewardship Initiative.

¹ This is a cumulative total which includes agreements signed in previous years.

Goal 2: Continue to reconcile with Aboriginal peoples in British Columbia.

Successful reconciliation produces long-term social, economic and cultural advantages for all British Columbians. Reconciliation is an ongoing process and it is rarely straightforward. It requires trust and commitment to overcome differences. There must be a willingness to learn from each other at all stages. Relationships built on mutual respect and recognition is key to making reconciliation possible.

Objective 2.1: Respectfully reconcile provincial interests with First Nations' Aboriginal and treaty rights.

Strategies:

- Advance agreements among First Nations, the Province and local governments.
- Continue to seek improvements to treaty making through tripartite processes, including treaty revitalization.
- Link economic development to treaty through land transfers for current and future use.
- Work with partner ministries and agencies, First Nations and First Nations' leaders to understand, clarify and develop solutions to issues involving Aboriginal rights and title.

Performance Measure 6: Treaties and related agreements

Performance Measure	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
	Forecast	Target	Target	Target
Number of completed treaties, incremental treaty agreements and agreements in	5	5	5	5
principle.				

Data Source: Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation.

Discussion

The Ministry coordinates and negotiates treaty, treaty-related, and non-treaty agreements to support successful reconciliation and to secure a better future for all British Columbians. Treaties are considered a comprehensive form of reconciliation between First Nations and the Province. Treaties address the rights and responsibilities of the Province, First Nations and Canada on matters including land ownership, governance, taxation, financial benefits, and environmental management (including wildlife). An agreement in principle is negotiated during the fourth stage of the six-stage treaty negotiation process. The agreement in principle outlines the major points of agreement between the parties. Incremental treaty agreements help to build trust and momentum toward treaty. They allow First Nations to realize benefits before treaties are concluded and implemented. For example, an incremental treaty agreement may allow a First Nation to develop an economic opportunity, provide employment for members or acquire culturally significant land. The forecasted and targeted numbers reflect the time and level of complexity it takes to reach advance stages in the process.

Objective 2.2: Establish respectful relationships with Aboriginal peoples as a model for all British Columbians

Strategies:

- Facilitate and support collaboration among Aboriginal organizations, all levels of government and the private sector on initiatives aimed at improving social and economic outcomes for Aboriginal peoples.
- Continue to build effective relationships with industry and industry associations including providing advice, guidance and direction to industry in engaging with Aboriginal peoples.
- Engage with the First Nations Leadership Council to reach shared goals regarding improving First Nations' communities and increasing certainty on the land base.
- Work with other provinces, territories, the federal government and national Aboriginal organizations to initiate and coordinate efforts to address issues of mutual interest.
- Directly engage with business and industry on supporting First Nations' participation in liquefied natural gas development.
- Work across ministries to support Aboriginal peoples' access to programs and services associated with liquefied natural gas related skills development and training.

Objective 2.3: Work with Aboriginal peoples to enhance and build capacity in communities, governments and organizations.

Strategies:

- Support Métis governance and capacity development on a tripartite basis.
- Build from the outcomes and commitments established through existing accords and agreements² to develop a strategic way forward.
- Work with Aboriginal youth organizations to develop opportunities to advance culturally relevant social innovations in business and entrepreneurship, education and other youth-driven priorities.

Performance Measure 7: Capacity Building

Performance Measure	2015/16 Forecast	2016/17 Target	2017/18 Target	2018/19 Target
Number of yearly capacity-building				
engagements with communities, youth and	12	12	12	12
Aboriginal organizations.				

Data Source: Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation.

Discussion

This performance measure captures the work the Ministry does to engage directly with Aboriginal youth, communities and organizations to build capacity through initiatives including governance support, community engagement, short-term work exchanges, job shadowing, human resource development and building youth leadership.

The Ministry's efforts also support government's Diversity and Inclusiveness Strategy, and enhance initiatives such as the Aboriginal Youth Internship Program and the Building Public Service Capacity in Aboriginal

.

² Examples include the Transformative Change Accord, The New Relationship and the Métis Nation Relationship Accord.

Relations strategy.

Objective 2.4: Work across government, with Aboriginal partners and with the federal and local governments to improve socio-economic outcomes for Aboriginal people in British Columbia.

Strategies:

- Continue to support innovative partnerships with provincial ministries, Aboriginal partners, and the
 federal and local governments to support employment, education and job skills training for British
 Columbia's urban/off-reserve Aboriginal population.
- Support the goals outlined in the BC's Skills for Jobs Blueprint such as adding 15,000 new
 Aboriginal workers over the next ten years and realizing the potential of Aboriginal youth and
 under-employed Aboriginal people to realize opportunities in emerging sectors like liquefied
 natural gas.
- Support British Columbia's Métis population as a unique demographic within the urban/off-reserve
 population to coordinate engagement and strategies for achieving better education and job training,
 healthier family life, and strengthened cultural linkages.
- Ensure negotiations and the implementation of agreements includes wider considerations of both social and economic benefits.

Performance Measure 8: Collaborative engagements

Performance Measure	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
	Forecast	Target	Target	Target
Number of yearly collaborative engagements, agreements or initiatives that involve formal partnership/coordination with other provincial ministries, federal and/or municipal governments and/or Aboriginal partners.	10	10	10	10

Data Source: Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation.

Discussion

This performance measure captures the work within the context of the <u>Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan</u> (ORAAP) and measures the impact of cross government and stakeholder collaboration. The ORAAP brings together a broad coalition coordinated through a formal partnership with the federal and municipal government, the BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres and the Métis Nation of BC. The community driven priorities of ORAAP, align with and advance the goals of the *BC's Skills for Jobs Blueprint* and support the off-reserve population through collaborative strategies to bring together the assets of the partners to realize better social and economic outcomes. ORAAP's effectiveness is measured in the ability to leverage key partnerships to establish a collaborative, coordinated and holistic approach to improving community-identified socio-economic priorities.

Resource Summary

Core Business Area	2015/16 Restated Estimates ¹	2016/17 Estimates	2017/18 Plan	2018/19 Plan			
	Operating Expe	enses (\$000)					
Negotiations & Regional Operations	14,086	14,097	14,204	14,272			
Strategic Partnerships & Initiatives	19,180	19,687	19,578	19,112			
Executive & Support Services	5,367	5,427	5,350	5,171			
Treaty & Other Agreements Funding	43,091	41,949	43,273	44,040			
First Citizens Fund	2,630	1,650	1,650	1,650			
First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund	2,529	2,962	4,097	4,682			
Total	86,883	85,772	88,152	88,927			
Ministry Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund) (\$000)							
Executive & Support Services	1	1	1	1			
Total	1	1	1	1			

¹For comparative purposes, amounts shown for 2015/16 have been restated to be consistent with the presentation of the 2016/17 Estimates.

^{*}Further information on program funding and vote recoveries is available in the Estimates and Supplement to the Estimates."

Appendices

Appendix A: Ministry Contact Information

Physical Address: Telephone: 1-800-880-1022 2957 Jutland Road E-mail: ABRInfo@gov.bc.ca Victoria, BC V8T 5J9 URL: www.gov.bc.ca/arr

Mailing Address: PO Box 9100 STN PROV GOVT Victoria, BC V8W 9B1

Appendix B: Hyperlinks to Additional Information

BC Treaty Commission

www.bctreaty.net/index.php

First Peoples' Cultural Council

www.fphlcc.ca/

Métis Nation Relationship Accord

http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/DownloadAsset?assetId=FFA6DACA442743418B9A3151578E1BBF&filename=metis_relationship_accord_signed.pdf

The New Relationship

http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/DownloadAsset?assetId=BB4532813FA04F17AE624D290DF792AE&filename=new_relationship_accord.pdf

New Relationship Trust

www.newrelationshiptrust.ca/

Transformative Change Accord

www.gov.bc.ca/arr/social/down/transformative_change_accord.pdf

A list of statutes that fall under the responsibility of the Ministry can be found at:

https://www.leg.bc.ca/Pages/BCLASS-

Legacy.aspx#%2Fcontent%2Flegacy%2Fweb%2Fprocs%2Fallacts%2Farr.htm

Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation 2016/2017 Estimates

Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Staffing Information

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Ministry of Aboriginal Relations & Reconciliation Staffing by Core Business

Report based on CHIPS data as at January 26, 2016

ALL STAFF

Classification		Minister's Office	Deputy Minister's Office	Exec Ops / Corporate Initiatives	Negotiations & Regional Operations	STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS & INITIATIVES DIVISION	Grand Total	% of Total Staff
Senior Executive (Deputy & ADMs)	Excluded		2	-	1	1	4	2%
Management (AL,BL, SL)	Excluded	-	1	7	47	29	84	34%
Chief of Staff, Sr Exec (BandA),								
Ministerial & Executive Assistants	Excluded	2	1	1	5	3	12	5%
(Schedule A)								
Union (all classifications)	Union	2	-	12	61	71	146	59%
Grand Total		4	4	20	114	104	246	100%
% of Total Staff		1.6%	1.6%	8.1%	46.3%	42.3%	100%	

The Annual Budget for the Ministry is \$39.211M and there are 246 staff:

Senior Executive (Deputy and ADMs)
4
Chief of Staff, Senior Executive (Band A), Ministerial and Executive Assistants (Schedule As)
84
Union Staff
Union Staff
Staff as of January 26, 2016
246

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

A A / 246 Staff

Classification		Minister's Office	Deputy Minister's Office	Exec Ops / Corporate Initiatives	Negotiations & Regional Operations	Strategic Initiatives	Grand Total	% of Total Ministry Staff
Administrative Coordinator	Union	1	-			-	1	0%
Clerk / Clerk Stenographer	Union	1	-	7	7	11	26	11%
Executive Assistant (Schedule A)	Excluded	1	-	-	-	-	1	0%
Senior Executive Assistant	Excluded	-	1	1		-	2	1%
Executive Administrative Assistant	Excluded	-	-		1	1	2	1%
Total Admin Positions		3	1	8	8	12	32	13%
% of Total Ministry Staff		1%	0%	3%	3%	5%	13%	

The ministry has 32 staff in Administrative roles, or approximately 13% of total staff.

Average estimated annual salary per administrative position is \$44,207 and the total estimated cost of salaries is \$1,414,625

The estimated annual cost of administration, as a percentage of total 15/16 Ministry Budget (\$39.211M), is 3.6%.

Location					
City	Total				
Cranbrook	2				
Dawson Creek	1				
Fort Nelson	1				
Fort St. John	5				
Kamloops	8				
Nanaimo	16				
Prince George	6				
Smithers	10				
Surrey	3				
Victoria	190				
Williams Lake	4				
Grand Total	246				

Aboriginal Relation and Reconcilliation

2015/2016 FTE BUDGET & UTILIZATION

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July 30, 2015

Honourable John Rustad Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation Parliament Buildings Victoria, British Columbia V8V 1X4

Dear Minister:

On behalf of the people of British Columbia, I would like to thank you for the contributions made by you and your ministry over the past 12 months to make our province stronger.

You have been part of a government that has continued to deliver on the promises we made in our election platform, Strong Economy, Secure Tomorrow during the past 24 months. Balancing the budget for a third time, having our triple A credit rating confirmed and re-confirmed as stable by Moody's Investors Service, and continuing to support the growth of a diverse economy are all accomplishments of which we collectively and you individually can be rightly proud.

I am very pleased to note that you and each of your colleagues were again able to live within your voted legislative budgets. The people of our province elect us to work on their behalf—to control spending.

Living within our means is demonstrating our respect for the people of our province and the tax dollars they send to Victoria. By keeping government lean and reducing the cost of administration, we can make significant investments in people and the infrastructure on which they depend to succeed in a strong and growing economy.

As a result of our strong fiscal position, we have been able to provide new assistance to single parents as they return to the workforce, greater income exemptions for single parents on income assistance and continued record investments in funding for public health care, education and transportation—services on which families depend.

Our government is resolute in our desire to grow the economy as a way to enable more British Columbians to participate in the economy and obtain meaningful, family-supporting work. The work your ministry does each and every day to contribute to these efforts are noticed and valued.

In particular, I would like to congratulate you and your ministry for:

- Your hard work in responding to the William decision by negotiating the Letter of Understanding with the Tsilhqot'in Nation and public apology for the murder of 6 Chiefs
- Your personal work with the Ministry of Energy and Mines to work with First Nations impacted by the collapse of the Mount Polley tailings pond
- Your participation and assistance in the extremely successful first-ever provincial Cabinet and First Nations leaders gathering

As you know, the annual mandate letter you receive is designed to be an ongoing workplan for your ministry that is updated on an annual basis. You will undoubtedly notice some changes since last June.

Your mandate for the following year is as follows:

- 1. Balance your ministerial budget in order to control spending and ensure an overall balanced budget for the province of British Columbia.
- Continue to work with BC First Nations who are in the Treaty Process and who have an opportunity to secure a treaty with British Columbia and Canada to provide all parties with economic benefit and long lasting security.
- 3. Continue to work with the Tsilhqot'in National Government to implement the Letter of Understanding signed with the Province of British Columbia.
- 4. Work with the BC Treaty Commission Principals to develop a more inclusive approach to the BC Treaty Process.
- Work with BC First Nations that participate in and benefit from natural gas extraction, pipelines or LNG facilities to ensure they are provided with the ability to participate in this generational opportunity.
- Continue to implement our commitment to BC First Nations to expand the number of non-treaty agreements to further economic development opportunities that benefit both British Columbia and First Nations.
- Work with BC First Nations to ensure they continue to participate in and benefit from the Clean Energy Standing Offer by BC Hydro through the First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund.
- 8. Work with BC Hydro to ensure First Nations have the ability to participate in economic development opportunities arising from the construction of the Site C dam.

- Work with the Minister of Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training to increase the number of
 First Nations participating in apprenticeship and skills training programs to ensure
 economic prosperity includes First Nations members.
- 10. Work with the Ministry of Energy and Mines on the Mining Dialogue with First Nations that was committed following the Mount Polley tailings pond collapse.
- 11. As Minister work with your colleagues to host the second annual meeting between First Nations leaders and the Provincial Government in September, 2015.
- 12. Work with the Ministries of Justice, Health and Children and Family Development to continue to implement Violence Free BC.

In addition, as discussed and approved by Cabinet, our government is committed to ensuring British Columbia government services are easily accessed by our citizens and businesses. Minister Coralee Oakes will be leading this initiative on my behalf and over the following 12 months she will be reaching out to all ministries to assist in reducing unnecessary red tape and regulation.

It is hard to believe but it has been two years since the people of British Columbia put their faith in us to lead their province. We have accomplished much in those two years, but much work remains to deliver the promise of a strong economy and secure tomorrow for our citizens. I look forward to working with you over the coming year.

Yours truly

Christy Clark

Premier of British Columbia

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Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation	
Date: March 1, 2016	Minister's Mandate
Minister Responsible: Hon. John Rustad	Willister 5 Walldate

RECOMMENDED RESPONSE:

Budget Mandate:

- Ours is a government that recognizes we have a duty to be disciplined for taxpayers today and a responsibility to be fair to future generations.
- I am committed to controlling spending and contributing to a balance budget.
- I am equally committed to ensuring First Nations can be a part of a growing and diverse economy – in ways that work for their communities and bring opportunities for their people.

MARR Mandate:

- Much of my mandate focuses on working with First Nations on opportunities economic opportunities that support health and wellness.
 - Ensuring First Nations can benefit from LNG development is critical: More than 90 per cent of First Nations eligible for natural gas pipeline benefits have signed agreements with the Province and 1,000 First Nations members have been trained this past year as a result of our new LNG Aboriginal Skills Training Fund.
 - First Nations have worked with us to reach more than 100 agreements in the last year.
 - We continue to share resource activity revenue and expect to share higher revenues in 2016.
 - We have new opportunities rolling out of the First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund and we are working with all involved nations on opportunities associated with Site C – impact benefits agreements, potential Crown land transfers and job opportunities.
- We have just achieved a five-year reconciliation framework agreement with the Tsilhqot'in Nation that establishes our shared priorities and processes in enacting title and opening up opportunities for the nation and surrounding communities.
- Treaties also create tremendous opportunities for nations and for the Province.

Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

- In the past year, we've achieved four treaty agreements in principle, two incremental treaty agreements, and are on track to bring in a final treaty with the Tla'min First Nation this spring.
- We continue to work with our partners on proposals to improve and accelerate the treaty process.
- We are committed to our Violence Free BC initiative and, in Feb. 2016, held a
 three day gathering for the families of murdered and missing Aboriginal women
 and distributed \$1.5 million to Aboriginal organizations for anti-violence services
 across B.C.

KEY FACTS:

- On June 12, 2015, cabinet ministers received updated, individual mandate letters from Premier Christy Clark. In addition to the mandate, the letter also outlines an expectation that government services are easily accessible and therefore ministries must work at reducing unnecessary red tape and regulation.
- The Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation has 12 key measures outlined in his July 2015 mandate letter. All are in progress and on track or completed.
- **1.** Balance ministerial budget to control spending and ensure an overall balanced budget. Status: In progress with budget pressures being managed.
- 2. Work with First Nations in the Treaty Process who have an opportunity to secure a treaty. Status: On track. To date this fiscal year, BC has achieved three Agreements in Principle in 2015/16 (Kitsumkalum, Kitselas and Temexw (though Temexw was reported out as a 2014 accomplishment), one Incremental Treaty Agreement, and announced one new nation moving to Final Treaty vote.
- **3.** Work with the Tsilhqot'in to implement the Letter of Understanding with the Province. Status: Completed. Negotiations have progressed beyond LOU stage with the signing of a five-year Reconciliation Framework Agreement (signed Feb. 2016).
- **4.** Work with BC Treaty Commission Principals to develop more inclusive Treaty Process. Status: On track. A working group has been established with Canada and the First Nations Summit. MARR and tripartite work continues. Proposals for the Principals' consideration as well as action items for senior officials are included in a draft "Report on the Multilateral Engagement Process to Improve and Expedite Treaty Negotiations in B.C.". The report will be provided to the Treaty Principals by end of March 2016 and will then be discussed and considered by the Principals at a meeting in the coming months.
- **5. Work with nations on natural gas extraction, pipelines or LNG to ensure they can participate.** Status: On track. 62 pipeline benefits agreements with 29 of 32 eligible First Nations covering four proposed natural gas pipeline projects, s.13.s.16

 1,000 First Nations people trained this year under MARR's LNG Aboriginal Skills Training Fund. First Nations LNG Environmental Stewardship Fund projects in development.
- 6. Continue to implement commitment to expand the number of non-treaty agreements to further economic development opportunities that benefit all British Columbians. Status: On track. More than 100

Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

agreements achieved over past year. Government continued to share revenue from mining, forestry and clean energy activities and expects higher revenues in 2016.

- 7. Work with First Nations to ensure they continue to participate in and benefit from the Clean Energy Standing Offer by BC Hydro through First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund. Status: In progress. The May 2015 FNCEBF intake is supporting one bio-energy feasibility study where the First Nation is looking for BC Hydro's support under the Standing Offer Program. s.13 s.13
- 8. Work with BC Hydro to ensure First Nations have the ability to participate in economic development opportunities from the construction of the Site C dam. Status: In progress. MARR is working with BC Hydro on impact benefits agreements, including accommodation offers made to all involved nations. One agreement (in principle) reached thus far.
- **9.** Work with JTST to increase First Nations' participation in apprenticeship and skills training. Status: JTST on track with apprenticeship opportunities; MARR on track to have funded delivery of 18 community-based Aboriginal Skills Training projects, 1,000 people trained, by end of fiscal 2015/16.
- 10. Work with Ministry of Energy and Mines on the Mining Dialogue with First Nations that was committed to following the Mount Polley Mine tailings pond collapse. Status: On track. Mining dialogues held in 2015 and more on track in 2016.
- 11. Host the second annual meeting between First Nations leaders and the Provincial Government in September 2015. Status: completed
- **12.** Work with the ministries of Justice, Health and Children and Family Development to continue to implement Violence Free BC. Status: In progress with JAG as lead. Lack of Aboriginal focus in the Violence Free BC campaign in 2015 and again in 2016 is a subject of complaint from Aboriginal stakeholders.

Communications Contact: Lisa Leslie 250 213-7724

File Created: July 6, 2015

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note TREATY NEGOTIATION STATUS

I. ISSUE: Treaty negotiations status including budget implications and valuation where applicable.

II. TALKING POINTS

- Government is continuing to build strong relationships with First Nations founded on the principles of mutual respect, reconciliation and recognition of Aboriginal rights and title.
- To date, Final Agreements have been implemented with Nisga'a (outside of the BCTC process), Tsawwassen, and five Maa-nulth First Nations.
- The Tla'amin and Yale Final Agreements have been ratified by those First Nations, BC and Canada. The Tla'amin agreement is scheduled to take effect on April 5, 2016, while the Yale First Nation has postponed its effective date.
- Lheidli T'enneh, who concluded Final Agreement negotiations in 2006 but did not successfully ratify the agreement, have announced that they will be holding a second ratification vote this calendar year.
- Without treaties and the forum to negotiate them, taxpayers would face far greater costs: costs of on-going litigation, costs of untapped economic potential and costs of lost investment possibilities due to the lack of certainty over land and resource ownership.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

The Ministry is committed to continuing to provide negotiations resources to support treaties that are at a critical milestone in the process, and to facilitate immediate partnership and development opportunities through incremental treaty agreements and other tools. The following are the suite of treaties the Province is implementing, negotiating, and employing incremental treaty agreement opportunities.

Final Agreements: Implemented

	1	
Nisga'a Final Agreement	Took effect on May 11, 2000.	Negotiated outside of the BCTC process.
Tsawwassen First Nation Final Agreement	Took effect on April 3, 2009.	s.16,s.17

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note TREATY NEGOTIATION STATUS

		million
Maa-nulth First Nations Final Agreement:	Took effect on April 1, 2011	s.16,s.17

Final Agreements: Ratified

Tla'amin First Nation Final Agreement:	Treaty effective date is April 5, 2016.	s.16,s.17
Yale First Nation Final Agreement:	Ratified by Yale in March, 2011, BC on June, 2011, and Canada June, 2013	s.16,s.17

Fiscal impacts for the above final agreements arise from three broad categories:

s.16

Final Agreements: Pending Ratification

 dli T'enneh Band l Agreement	Initialled in 2006, but the community ratification vote was not successful.	The Parties are in the process of determining another ratification vote date in 2016

Final Agreements: Under Negotiation

In-SHUCK-ch Nation	Wuikinuxv	Te'mexw Treaty Association
Komoks	Kitselas / Kitsumkalum	Yekooche

Agreement in Principle: Ratified or Pending Ratification

Northern Secwepemec te Oelmucw	Ktunaxa Kinbasket Tribal Council	Katzie
Qemucw	Tribai Councii	

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note

TREATY NEGOTIATION STATUS

Agreement in Principle: Advanced Negotiations

Metlakatla	Ditidaht/Pacheedaht	Stó:lõ Xwexwilmexw Treaty Association
Wei Wai Kum and Kwaikah Treaty Society,	Laich-kwil-tach Treaty Society (We Wai Kai)	Tlowitsis
Homalco		

Incremental Treaty Agreements: Implemented

Tla-o-qui-aht (2008)	Snuneymuxw (2013)	Kaska (2013)
Klahoose (2009)	Kitsumkalum and Kitselas (2013)	Lake Babine (2014)
Nazko (2012)	Te'mexw (2013)	Homalco (2014)
Ktunaxa Nation Council (2013)	Ditidaht/Pacheedaht (2013)	

Incremental Treaty Agreements: Signed but not Implemented.

Ktunaxa Kinbasket Tribal Council (2013) Implementation paused	Homalco (2014) Implemented paused due to ongoing FN	Northern Secwepemec te Qelmucw (2016)
due to ongoing FN consultation issues	consultation issues	

Contact:

Lloyd Roberts, A/Senior Negotiator Negotiations and Regional Operations

Phone: (250) 953-4556 Cell: (250) 380-8568

Alternate Contact

Christian Kittleson, ADM Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 356-1086 Cell: (250) 213-8763

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note

TRIPARTITE TREATY PROCESS IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVE

I. ISSUE: Tripartite Actions to Improve the BC treaty process

II. TALKING POINTS

- Our government remains committed to working in partnership with BC First Nations and Canada to secure long-term reconciliation through treaties that provide social and economic benefits and land certainty for all British Columbians.
- The process of reaching a treaty can be lengthy and costly to all parties and that is why last year we initiated a collaborative process with Canada and the First Nations Summit to improve and expedite BC's treaty negotiations process.
- The treaty process needs to offer more flexibility to address the varying needs of First Nations, and be more effective and efficient at delivering reconciliation results.
- We are making progress and are wrapping up the initial round of work to address ongoing challenges within the process this spring.
- It will take time to make substantive improvements to the treaty process. The path forward will be discussed by the treaty Principals in upcoming months.

•

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

BC treaty negotiations can be complex, lengthy and costly for all parties. The challenges faced in the treaty process have been documented in several reviews and reports.

In May 2015, the Principals to the British Columbia treaty process (Minister of Indigenous and Northern Affairs, Canada; Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, British Columbia; and the First Nations Summit Task Group) agreed to establish a multilateral initiative to review, improve and expedite the treaty process in British Columbia.

The commitment of the Principals to the multilateral initiative is an acknowledgement that the status quo is no longer acceptable. The current reality of treaty negotiations in British Columbia necessitates changes to advance more timely reconciliation.

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note TRIPARTITE TREATY PROCESS IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVE

The process was mandated to focus on the following subject areas: Process Efficiencies, Negotiation Support Funding, Shared territories and overlap issues, Role of the British Columbia Treaty Commission, and Certainty.

The Report's proposals are intended to improve and expedite treaty negotiations in British Columbia through actions such as finding greater flexibility in reaching a treaty, enhancement to treaty tools, and clarifying roles and responsibilities.

Contact/Prepared by:

Francesca Wheler Strategic Policy Branch

Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives

Division

Phone: (250) 250-953-4505

Cell: 250-360-6002

Alternate Contact

Neilane Mayhew

Associate Deputy Minister

Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250)-356-1439 Cell: (250)-480-8731

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note TREATY COST SHARING WITH CANADA

I. ISSUE: Treaty cost sharing with Canada

II. TALKING POINTS

- Treaty cost sharing was enabled under the 1993 federal-provincial cost sharing Memorandum of Understanding (1993 MOU).
- The 1993 MOU met Canada's goal of 50:50 treaty cost sharing, while minimizing the impact on British Columbia's fiscal plan.
- To date this has allowed for the tabling of offers at 26 negotiating tables worth \$3.1 billion (2016\$) in cost sharing value.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

- BC shares the total costs of treaties with Canada equally under the 1993 MOU and three additional related 2003 MOUs on sharing the costs of Treaty Related Measures, Resource Revenue Sharing in treaty-related agreements and the costs of First Nation self-government.
- BC and Canada (the Parties) agreed that BC would contribute primarily Crown land and little (if any) cash, and Canada would contribute primarily cash. This arrangement ensured treaties would have a very limited impact on the provincial fiscal plan, since only cash contributions are budgetary costs (contributions of provincial lands and resources generally do not impact the fiscal plan).
- The 1993 MOU determines how treaty costs are divided between the Parties. It does
 not commit the Parties to conclude treaties or determine the size of treaties. The size
 and composition of treaty settlements are determined through negotiations and
 according to the mandates obtained by the Parties.
- Settlement costs are characterized as 1) provincial crown lands, and 2) cash and cash
 equivalents, for which the 1993 MOU assigns cost sharing credit (reflective of market
 value). Three types of "cash contributions" are defined (capital transfer; appraised
 land; and, forgone resource revenues). The vast majority of land contributions in
 treaties is provincial rural Crown land which receives cost sharing credit according to
 high level averages and concepts negotiated and agreed to by the parties.
- For each individual treaty, cost shares are determined according to the relative land and cash contribution jointly offered. Some treaties will be relatively "land-rich" and Canada will be required to pay a higher portion of cash. Others will be relatively "cash-rich", in which case BC will be required to pay a higher portion of cash.

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note TREATY COST SHARING WITH CANADA

- The 1993 MOU is designed so that, on a cumulative basis over all treaties, BC will pay between 10 and 25 per cent of cash contributed to treaties. However, BC is able to deduct the value of forgone resource tax bases and appraised urban land contributions from its share of cash. Net of these deductions, it is projected that BC's actual cash payment to First Nations will be very close to zero.
- The 1993 MOU shares costs on a cumulative basis over all treaties. A bilateral account keeps track of whether the 50:50 balance of land and cash contributions to treaties is being achieved on an ongoing basis. If the cumulative cost sharing value of provincial land and resource contributions exceed the agreed to 50 per cent share, Canada is required (within limits) to make cash payments to BC. The design of the 1993 MOU ensures that it is extremely unlikely that BC will be required to make payments to Canada; it was engineered to incent the province to bring land to the table.

Total Cost-Sharing Value of 26 Treaty Offers to Date

s.13,s.17

Contact / Prepared by:

Stuart Gale, A/CN Fiscal Branch, Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives Division

Phone: (250) 356-8768 Cell: (250) 889-9266 **Alternate Contact**

Laurel Nash, ADM Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 953-4004 Cell: (250) 508-1670

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note BRITISH COLUMBIA TREATY COMMISION FUNDING

I. ISSUE: BRITISH COLUMBIA TREATY COMMISSION FUNDING

II. TALKING POINTS

- The British Columbia Treaty Commission (BCTC) is the independent keeper of the treaty process.
- The Government of Canada and the Government of British Columbia provide negotiation support funding to the BCTC to allocate to First Nations, under funding guidelines approved by the Principals. Eighty per cent of negotiation support funding is provided to First Nations in the form of loans by the Government of Canada exclusively. The remaining twenty per cent is provided as contribution funding and is cost shared by the two respective governments.
- The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) provided BCTC with a total of \$4.0m in FY 2015/16, comprised of BC's \$1.0m share of operating expenses and \$3.0m share of negotiation support funding (NSF).
- BC/Canada approval currently pending, BCTC has requested MARR provide a total of \$4.0m for FY 2016/17, comprised of BC's \$1.0m share of operating expenses and \$3.0m share of NSF.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

- The BCTC was established in 1992 by agreement among the Government of Canada, the Government of British Columbia, and the First Nations Summit, as the independent body responsible for the BC treaty process. Their responsibilities include facilitating treaty negotiations, providing First Nation negotiation support funding, and providing public information on the treaty process.
- The BCTC is fully funded by Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) and the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR). Eighty percent of Negotiation Support Funding provided to First Nations is through repayable loans.
 Twenty percent of funding is provided in the form of non-repayable contributions, which is shared under the Cost- Sharing Memorandum of Understanding on a 60:40

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note BRITISH COLUMBIA TREATY COMMISION FUNDING

(Canada/BC) basis. As of March 31, 2015, \$656M has been provided to First Nations (\$515M in loans plus \$141M in grants). Annual NSF funding through the BCTC to First Nations participating in the treaty process for FY 2015/16 is expected to be \$34M in total (\$26.5M in loans and \$7.5M in grants).

- For 2015/16, BC provided the BCTC \$1.019M in operational funding and \$2.999M towards the contribution portion of the First Nations negotiations support funding as its 40% share of the funding commitment. In 2014/15, MARR provided \$1.019M in operational funding and \$2.999M towards the contribution portion of the First Nations negotiations support funding to the BCTC. The funds are paid from MARR's core budget and similar amounts have been provided for the last 20 years.
- Loans are provided exclusively by the Government of Canada; however, the Government
 of British Columbia is liable jointly with the Government of Canada for any loan funding
 if a First Nation defaults. The Government of Canada has not advised of any defaults to
 date.

Contact / Prepared by:

Stuart Gale – Fiscal Branch Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives

Phone: (250) 356-8768 Cell: (250) 889-9266 **Alternate Contact**

Laurel Nash, ADM Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 953-4004 Cell: (250) 508-1670

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note Acho Dene Koe

I. ISSUE: Status of BC Relationship with Acho Dene Koe

II. TALKING POINTS

- The Province has acknowledged Acho Dene Koe's request for BC to enter into treaty negotiations under the British Columbia Treaty Commission (BCTC) comprehensive claim process.
- At this time, the Province remains of the view that as the Acho Dene Koe are signatories to Treaty No. 11 the core of their treaty rights, lands and governance authorities will be received through that treaty and the modern day treaty update currently being negotiated with Canada and the NWT.
- The claims of the Acho Dene Koe to aboriginal rights in relation to lands were surrendered under the terms of Treaty No. 11 and the treaty rights of the Acho Dene Koe are as defined within the geographic area under the treaty, and do not extend into B.C.
- The Province's view remains that the Acho Dene Koe's trans-boundary claim does not engage the comprehensive claim process contemplated by the BCTC process for British Columbia-based First Nations. At best, such a claim may include recognition of some very site specific land sites in fee simple to support wildlife harvesting or cultural activities but would exclude treaty land holding and the exercise of governance in to BC.
- BC is supportive of Acho Dene Koe reaching a Final Agreement with Canada and the Government of the Northwest Territories on the land claims arising from Treaty 11, and we wish them success in concluding this agreement.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

- Acho Dene Koe represent the Dene and Métis who are indigenous to Fort Liard, Northwest Territories (NWT)
- ADK is a signatory to Treaty 11 and "ceded, released and surrendered" their land under the terms of the treaty. Canada did not fulfill the land component (reserve establishment) of the original treaty adhesion, and are now participating in tripartite negotiations (NWT Gov't, Canada, and ADK) towards a present day treaty agreement within the bounds of Treaty 11.
 - ADK signed an Agreement in Principle (AiP) with the Government of Northwest Territories in February 2014

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2016 Estimates Note Acho Dene Koe

- Under the Agreement-in-Principle, ADK will select approximately 6,474 km of Treaty Settlement Lands
- With respect to Acho Dene Koe's claims in to BC, the Province does not accept the ADK assertion of a comprehensive claim in BC
- ADK did file with the BC Treaty Commission (BCTC) in 2002 to initiate a separate treaty claim in BC; the Province has not accepted the validity of the claim into BC, and has declined to participate in treaty negotiations with ADK to date.
- BC has signaled to ADK that the Province might consider engaging in a trans-boundary claim (subject to BC receiving the appropriate mandate) which essentially would be a modified treaty providing for the exercise of rights in to BC (e.g. hunting, trapping, fishing). This may also include fee simple land holding to accommodate hunting and fishing cabins that some of their members have in BC, but otherwise would not contain treaty land holdings, the exercise of governance or significant financial provisions that comprehensive treaties normally contain.

Contact / Prepared by:

ALEXANDRA BANFORD Integrated Negotiations Branch

Phone: (250) 387-7796 Cell: (778) 256-1191 **Alternate Contact**

CHRISTIAN KITTLESON

Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 356-1086 Cell: (250) 213-8763

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note K'ómoks First Nation

I. ISSUE: Status of K'ómoks Treaty Negotiations

II. TALKING POINTS

- The Province is committed to achieving a Final Agreement with K'ómoks.
- Canada and British Columbia are targeting a closing offer for late Spring 2016
- The Province will continue to work with K'ómoks to resolve any outstanding issues that may create a barrier to achieving treaty.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

K'ómoks has been in Final Agreement negotiations under the BC Treaty Commission (BCTC) process since completing an Agreement-in-Principle (AiP) in March 2012.

Located in mid-Vancouver Island with a population of 323 its main reserves are within the Comox Valley. K'ómoks is involved in a number of economic development initiatives, in particular forestry, aquaculture and residential development; and actively seeks out commercial joint ventures.

K'ómoks is expecting a refreshed land and cash offer to close their Final Agreement, and is increasingly frustrated about delays. Canada and British Columbia are targeting a closing offer for late Spring 2016.

A significant portion of K'ómoks' territory is encompassed by the E&N Railway Grant, and as such it has been challenging to develop a satisfactory treaty land package. This has been exacerbated by the Chief's increased expectations regarding land quantum as a result of the Tsilhqot'in decision. Additionally, access to potable water is an issue that could affect the success of a K'ómoks treaty if an adequate amount and source is not offered.

K'ómoks has identified several outstanding provincial negotiating issues:

- New lands, including a proposed Incremental Treaty Agreement;
- Water reservation on Comox Lake;
- Shared decision making; and
- Forestry volume.

The negotiations are currently focussed on the federal issues of fisheries and fiscal relations.

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note

K'ómoks First Nation

Provincial negotiators continue to seek solutions to the outstanding provincial issues to ensure an acceptable closing offer can be tabled.

Contact / Prepared by:

HEINZ DYCK, CN

Negotiations & Regional Operations

Phone: (250) 356-7971 Cell: (250) 889-4121 **Alternate Contact**

CHRISTIAN KITTLESON, ADM Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 356-1086 Cell: (250) 213-8763

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2016 Estimates Note

In-SHUCK-ch Final Agreement - Status Update

I. ISSUE: Concluding the In-SHUCK-ch Final Agreement

II. TALKING POINTS

- I want to commend the In-SHUCK-ch Nation's efforts to substantively conclude negotiations on their treaty.
- Each of the parties to the Final Agreement will seek authority within their respective systems to initial the agreement and begin the ratification process
- We arein the process of seeking authority now).
- Through self-government and other benefits, the Final Agreement will provide an opportunity for In-SHUCK-ch to close the socioeconomic gap between themselves and non-Aboriginal people.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

Background:

- The In-SHUCK-ch communities of Baptiste-Smith and Skatin are located in the Lower Lillooet River Valley, between Highway 99 in the North and the head of Harrison Lake in the South. The proposed treaty settlement land straddles the Fraser Valley Regional District and the Squamish Lillooet Regional District.
- In December 2009, provincial, federal and First Nations negotiators reached an understanding on the In-SHUCK-ch Final Agreement, which included Douglas Band (Xa'xsta). However, Xa'xsta chose to withdraw from the treaty process.
- While <u>all</u> Xa'xsta's reasons for withdrawing remain unclear, In-SHUCK-ch and government provided a resolution to Xa'xtsa's independent power production project revenue issue. However, the Xa'xtsa remained withdrawn from the treaty.
- Chief negotiators signed a Letter of Understanding on April 21, 2013 substantively concluding negotiations.

Status:

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2016 Estimates Note

In-SHUCK-ch Final Agreement - Status Update

- Discussions continue to address the outstanding issues related to closing the In-SHUCK-ch' Final Agreement (BC: improving road access to communities and economic development fund, Canada: update fiscal numbers due to fiscal harmonization program).
- Consultation with neighbouring FN's is concluding.
- Provincial Treasury Board Submission is being prepared to seek authority to initial the Final Agreement and begin the ratification process.
- In-SHUCK-ch ratification of the Final Agreement targeted for late 2016/ early 2017.
- In-SHUCK-ch is recommend for inclusion in MARR's Focus Table Strategy.

Contact / Prepared by:

Heinz Dyck Chief Negotiator, NROD Phone: (250) 356-8769

Cell: (250) 889-4121

Alternate Contact

Christian Kittleson, ADM, NROD Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation Phone: (250) 356-1086

Cell: (250) 213-8763

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note OVERVIEW OF ECONOMIC AND RECONCILIATION AGREEMENTS

I. ISSUE: Overview of Economic Development and Reconciliation Agreements

II. TALKING POINTS:

- Economic Development and Reconciliation Agreements with First Nations support economic development and job creation by enhancing certainty regarding land and resource decision making.
- These Agreements provide important benefits to First Nations while at the same time advancing the Province's resource development objectives as set out in the BC Jobs Plan.
- MARR committed to develop 7 new strategic agreements in Fiscal Year 2015-16 to respond to specific First Nations' interests and support regional economic growth. We have far exceeded that target, with a combined total of 82 such agreements signed since the launch of the 2011 Jobs Plan.
- Non-treaty agreements such as Economic Development and Reconciliation Agreements improve consultation processes and reduce conflict over land and resource decisions.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

- There are four types of Economic Benefit revenue sharing opportunities: Forest
 Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreements (FCRSAs), Economic and
 Community Development Agreements (ECDAs), Economic Benefits Agreements
 (EBAs) and revenues flowing from the First Nation Clean Energy Business
 Fund. While MARR's Service Plan pools EBA's with Strategic Agreements into a
 single performance measure, ECDA's, Clean Energy Business Fund agreements, and
 FCRSAs are listed as separate performance indicators.
- There are two types of Strategic Agreements: **Strategic Engagement Agreements** (**SEAs**) and **Reconciliation Agreements** (**RAs**).
- SEAs establish a Government-to-Government (G2G) Forum, which streamlines engagement and supports other negotiations. Currently the province has seven (8) SEAs in place.

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note OVERVIEW OF ECONOMIC AND RECONCILIATION AGREEMENTS

- Ten (9) RAs with consultation frameworks are also being implemented across the
 province. These agreements pursue broader reconciliation objectives and may
 include commitments to pursue resource revenue-sharing, economic development
 opportunities (e.g. carbon-offset sharing) and socio-cultural initiatives.
- Two hundred and fifteen (215) FCRSAs have been signed, which includes 88
 renewals. FCRSAs establish a consultation process for operational forestry decisions
 and are a part of an approach to revitalize BCs forest industry and provide a positive
 environment for investment.
- Nineteen (23) ECDAs have been signed, providing a share of mining tax revenue to First Nations and ensures First Nations support for projects. For 2016/17, MARR is working to conclude up to four (4) new ECDAs to support a number of mining projects.
- s.16
- The Province is negotiating comprehensive G2G agreements which combine benefits sharing, environmental stewardship, community well-being, and joint governance with three Treaty 8 First Nations. These agreements are intended to "re-set" the relationship with the Treaty 8 First Nations and bring about increased certainty for resource development including liquefied natural gas (LNG) projects.
- Thirty five (35) clean energy revenue sharing agreements have been completed with twenty seven (27) First Nations under the First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund.

Attachment: Current non-treaty agreements with BC First Nations

Contact / Prepared by:

Alexandra Banford, A/Executive Director Negotiations and Regional Operations

Phone: (250) 387-7796 Cell: (778) 256-1191

Alternate Contact

Christian Kittleson, ADM Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 356-1942 Cell: (250) 213-8763

Attachment: Non-treaty agreements with BC First Nations

OVERVIEW OF ECONOMIC AND RECONCILIATION AGREEMENTS

As of December 31, 2015, the provincial government has reached a total of 82 non-treaty agreements since the BC Jobs Plan was launched in September 2011. The chronology is as follows:

- A Strategic Land Use Planning Agreement with Ulkatcho First Nation means the First Nation is eligible to apply for funding to promote sustainable economic development for their portion of territory that is within the Great Bear Rainforest (August 2012).
- 2. Economic Benefits and Oil and Gas Consultation Agreements with the **Fort Nelson First Nation** benefit B.C.'s Northeast by establishing a clear process for consultation and management of lands and resources (June 2012).
- 3. The **Nak'azdli** Economic and Community Development Agreement (ECDA) on mining revenue-sharing will create certainty for the Mt. Milligan mine project (June 2012).
- 4. A Memorandum of Understanding with the **Sts'ailes** (Chehalis Indian Band) provides greater certainty over land and resources through open communication, shared decision-making, and mutual respect and recognition (November 2011).
- 5. The **Haisla** Framework agreement allows the First Nation to acquire a key parcel of Crown land for development and use for an LNG facility and associated marine export terminal in the Douglas Channel (July 2012).
- The Ktunaxa ECDA helps four Ktunaxa communities benefit from resource-development activity in the Ktunaxa traditional territory, while increasing economic certainty in the Kootenays (January 2013).
- 7. A Strategic Engagement Agreement with **Ktunaxa** was signed in November 2013.
- 8. A shared decision-making agreement with the **Tahltan Nation** allows B.C. and the Tahltan to collaborate on land and resource issues as a step toward longer-term reconciliation (March 2013).
- 9. A revenue-sharing agreement will see the **Tahltan** benefit from the Forrest Kerr hydroelectric project. The Tahltan will receive a portion of water rentals and land rents charged by the Province for the Forrest Kerr hydroelectric project (March 2013).
- An ECDA will enable the Upper Similkameen Indian Band and Lower Similkameen Indian Band to benefit from the Copper Mountain Mine, located southwest of Princeton (March 2013).
- 11. An ECDA will facilitate the **Williams Lake Indian Band** to receive a share of mineral tax revenues collected by the Province enabled by the expansion of the Mt. Polley mine, located east of Williams Lake (March 2013).
- 12. An ECDA will facilitate the **Xatsull First Nation** (Soda Creek Indian Band) to receive a share of mineral tax revenues collected by the Province enabled by the expansion of the Mt. Polley mine (March 2013).
- 13. 14. and 15. Three new ECDAs will ensure that fourteen **Nlaka'pamux** communities will benefit from the expansion of the Highland Valley Copper Mine (March 2013).
- 16. **Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations** to share revenue from the Haa-ak-suuk Creek Power Project (August 2013).
- Squamish Nation revenue-sharing agreement will enable the Squamish Nation to share provincial revenue from the Skookum Creek Power Project (August 2013).
- 18. **Secwepemc** Reconciliation Framework Agreement (August 2013).

OVERVIEW OF ECONOMIC AND RECONCILIATION AGREEMENTS

- 19. **Taku River Tlinget** revenue sharing agreement will enable Taku to share provincial revenue from the Pine Creek Micro-Hydro project (December 2013).
- 20. Lax Kw'alaams First Nation Revenue Sharing agreement which share a portion of provincial government revenues from Sole Proponent Agreements (SPA) related to the Grassy Point lands, and proponents Aurora LNG and Woodside (April 2014).
- 21. **Metlakatla First Nation** Revenue Sharing agreement which share a portion of provincial government revenues from Sole Proponent Agreements (SPA) related to the Grassy Point lands, and proponents Aurora LNG and Woodside (April 2014).
- 22. **Tahltan Nation** Revenue Sharing Agreement will enable the Tahltan to share revenue from run-of-river projects slated for the Northwest the McLymont Creek hydroelectric project (May 2014).
- 23. **Tahltan Nation** Revenue Sharing Agreement will enable the Tahltan to share revenue from run-of-river projects slated for the Northwest —the Volcano Creek hydroelectric project (May 2014).
- 24. **Nlaka'pamux Nation** Tribal Council Shared Decision Making and Revenue Sharing Pilot Agreement to will make recommendations, and support more collaborative engagement around mining and forestry decisions (May 2014).
- 25. **Cheslatta Carrier First Nation** Economic and Community Development Agreement enables the First Nation to receive a share of mineral tax revenues collected by the Province from the expansion of the Huckleberry Mine (May 2014).
- 26. **Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band** Economic and Community Development Agreement enables the First Nation to receive a share of mineral tax revenues collected by the Province from the expansion of the Huckleberry Mine (May 2014).
- 27. **Skin Tyee Nation** Economic and Community Development Agreement enables the First Nation to receive a share of mineral tax revenues collected by the Province from the expansion of the Huckleberry Mine (May 2014).
- 28. **Wet'suwet'en First Nation** Economic and Community Development Agreement enables the First Nation to receive a share of mineral tax revenues collected by the Province from the expansion of the Huckleberry Mine (May 2014).
- 29. **Kanaka Bar Band** Clean Energy Revenue Sharing Agreement will enable the Kanaka to share revenue from Kwoiek Creek Hydro (July 2014).
- 30. **Shackan Indian Band** Clean Energy Revenue Sharing Agreement will enable the Shackan to share revenue from Kwoiek Creek hydro project (July 2014).
- 31. **Skuppah Indian Band** Clean Energy Revenue Sharing Agreement will enable the Skuppah to share revenue from Kwoiek Creek hydro project (July 2014).
- 32. **Boston Bar First Nation** Clean Energy Revenue Sharing Agreement will enable the Boston Bar First Nation to share revenue from Kwoiek Creek hydro project (July 2014).
- 33. **Lil'wat Nation** Clean Energy Revenue Sharing Agreement Upper Lillooet / Pemberton Valley (July 2014).
- 34. **Nisga'a** ECDA for the Kitsault Mine (2014).
- 35. Tsleil-Waututh Clean Energy Revenue Sharing Agreement for Skookum Creek (2014).
- 36. **Squamish** Clean Energy Revenue Sharing Agreement for Skookum Creek (2014).
- 37. **'Namgis** First Nation Clean Energy Revenue Sharing Agreement with Kokish River Hydro (2014).

OVERVIEW OF ECONOMIC AND RECONCILIATION AGREEMENTS

- 38. **Mowachaht-Muchalaht First Nation** Clean energy Revenue Sharing Agreement for Cypress Creek (2014).
- 39. **Klahoose First Nation** Clean Energy Revenue Sharing Agreement for Jimmie Creek (August 2014).
- 40. Nisga'a Clean Energy Revenue Sharing Agreement for Long Lake (August 2014).
- 41. **Squamish Nation** Clean Energy Revenue Sharing Agreement for Box Canyon (September 2014).
- 42. **Squamish Nation** Clean Energy Revenue Sharing Agreement for Culliton Creek (September 2014).
- 43. **Tsleil-Waututh** Clean Energy Revenue Sharing Agreement for Culliton Creek (August 2014).
- 44. **Splatsin First Nation** Clean Energy Revenue Sharing Agreement for the Cranberry Creek Hydroelectric project (August 2014.)
- 45. **Bridge River Indian Band**, the **N'Quatqua First Nation** and the **T'it'q'et Nation** Clean Energy Revenue Sharing Agreement for the Jamie Creek Hydroelectric Project (August 2014).
- 46. **Wei Wai Kum First Nation** (Campbell River Indian Band) Economic and Community Development Agreement (ECDA) helps the Wei Wai Kum benefit from resource-development activity at the Quinsam Mine (May 2014).
- 47. **We Wai Kai Nation** (Cape Mudge Indian Band) Economic and Community Development Agreement (ECDA) helps the We Wai Kai benefit from resource-development activity at the Quinsam Mine (May 2014).
- 48. **K'ómoks First Nation** Economic and Community Development Agreement (ECDA) helps the K'ómoks benefit from resource-development activity at the Quinsam Mine (May 2014).
- 49. **Nisga'a Nation** Pipeline benefits agreement helps the Nisga'a benefit from development of TransCanada's proposed Prince Rupert Gas Transmission pipeline project (November 2014).
- 50. **Skin Tyee First Nation** Pipeline benefits agreement helps the Skin Tyee benefit from development of TransCanada's proposed Coastal GasLink pipeline project (December 2014).
- 51. **Nee Tahi Buhn Indian Band** Pipeline benefits agreement helps the Nee Tahi Buhn benefit from development of TransCanada's proposed Coastal GasLink pipeline project (December 2014).
- 52. **Wet'suwet'en First Nation** Pipeline benefits agreement helps the Wet'suwet'en benefit from development of TransCanada's proposed Coastal GasLink pipeline project (December 2014).
- 53. **Gitxaala First Nation** Pipeline benefits agreement helps the Gitxaala benefit from development of TransCanada's proposed Prince Rupert Gas Transmission pipeline project (December 2014).
- 54. **Gitxaala First Nation** Pipeline benefits agreement helps the Gitxaala benefit from development of Spectra Energy's proposed Westcoast Connector Gas Transmission pipeline project (December 2014).
- 55. **Kitselas First Nation** Pipeline benefits agreement helps the Kitselas benefit from development of TransCanada's proposed Prince Rupert Gas Transmission and Coastal

OVERVIEW OF ECONOMIC AND RECONCILIATION AGREEMENTS

- GasLink pipeline projects, and from Spectra Energy's proposed Westcoast Connector Gas Transmission pipeline project (December 2014).
- 56. **Yekooche First Nation** Pipeline benefits agreement helps the Yekooche benefit from development of TransCanada's proposed Prince Rupert Gas Transmission pipeline project (December 2014).
- 57. **Yekooche First Nation** Pipeline benefits agreement helps the Yekooche benefit from development of TransCanada's proposed Coastal GasLink pipeline project (December 2014).
- 58. **Moricetown Band** Pipeline benefits agreement helps Moricetown benefit from development of TransCanada's proposed Coastal GasLink pipeline project (January 2014).
- 59. **Snuneymuxw** First Nation Reconciliation Agreement (March 2013)
- 60. A fourth amending agreement was signed to the **Nanwakolas** Strategic Engagement Agreement (February 2014).
- 61. The **Tsilhqot'in** Strategic Engagement Agreement Respecting Land and Resource Management replaces the previous Strategic Engagement Extension Agreement (June 2014)
- 62. **Taku River Tlingit First Nation** Wooshtin Yan TOO.AAT Land & Resource Management & Shared Decision Making Agreement Amendment (January 2015)
- 63. A Strategic Engagement Agreement (SEA) Pilot with 12 **Sto:lo First Nations** will create a more streamlined consultation process for industry in the Fraser Valley Amendment (February 2015).
- 64. The **Nanwakolas** Reconciliation Protocol supports five First Nations in developing their economies through opportunities in forestry, tourism and clean energy amended (May 2015).
- 65. A reconciliation agreement with the **Gitanyow** Nation will lead to shared decision-making in an area covering 6,285 square kilometres and allow the Gitanyow to explore economic opportunities associated with the development of the Northwest Transmission Line an amended agreement was signed in March 2015.
- 66. and 67. The Carrier Sekani Tribal Council Environmental and Socio-Cultural Agreement, and the Carrier Sekani Tribal Council Collaboration Agreement were signed with Nadleh Whuten First Nation, Nak'azdli Band, Saik'uz First Nation, Stellat'en First Nation, Takla Lake First Nation, Tl'azt'en Nation, Ts'il Kaz Koh First Nation (April 2015)
- 68. The Reconciliation Agreement with **Saulteau** First Nation was signed in September 2015.
- 69. Secwe'pemc Reconciliation Framework Agreement with Tk'emlups te Secwepemc, Skeetchestn Indian Band, Adams Lake Indian Band, Splats'in Indian Band, Simpcw First Nation Amended (February 2014]
- 70. **Tla-o-qui-aht First Nation** (Clayoquot) Clean Energy Business Fund Revenue Sharing Agreement for Winchie Creek Power project (February 2015)
- 71. The Strategic Land Use Planning Agreement with **Kaska Dena First Nations** creates certainty for natural-resource development and environmental stewardship in northern B.C.. Renewed (March 2015)
- 72. The Coastal Reconciliation Protocol with Coastal First Nations Hartley Bay Village Council (Gitga'at); Heiltsuk Nation (Bella Bella Indian Band); Kitasoo/Xai'xais Band Council (Klemtu); Metlakatla was amended in March 2015.

OVERVIEW OF ECONOMIC AND RECONCILIATION AGREEMENTS

- 73. **Kitselas** Revenue Sharing Agreement (June 2015)
- 74. **Kitsumkalum** Revenue Sharing Agreement (June 2015)
- 75. A Clean Energy Business Fund Revenue Sharing Agreement has been signed with Laxkw'alaams Indian Band (September 2015)
- 76. A Clean Energy Business Fund Revenue Sharing Agreement has been signed with **Seton** Lake Band (September 2015)
- 77. A Clean Energy Business Fund Revenue Sharing Agreement has been signed with **Ashcroft Indian Band** (April 2015)
- 78. A Clean Energy Business Fund Revenue Sharing Agreement has been signed with **Gitg'at Nation** (April 2015)
- 79. A Clean Energy Business Fund Revenue Sharing Agreement has been signed with **Nicomen Indian Band** (March 2015)
- 80. 81. and 82. A total of three Clean Energy Business Fund Revenue Sharing Agreements have been signed with **Douglas First Nation (Xa'xtsa)**, **Peters Band**, **Popkum Indian Band** for the Tretheway Creek Power project in April 2015
 - 83. A **Tahltan Nation** Revenue Sharing Agreement will help the Tahltan Nation benefit from resource-development activity at the Red Chris Mine (July 2015).
 - 84. A **Saulteau First Nations** Economic and Community Development Agreement (ECDA) provides for revenue sharing on north-east coal development. (September 2015)
 - 85. A **West Moberly First Nations** Economic and Community Development Agreement (ECDA) provides for revenue sharing on north-east coal development. (November 2015)
 - 86. A **Halfway River First Nation** Economic and Community Development Agreement (ECDA) provides for revenue sharing on north-east coal development. (September 2015)

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Additional exceptions:

Mount Polley - Letter of Understanding (August 2014)

Tsilhqot'in First Nation - Letter of Understanding (September 2014)

MINERAL TAX ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

I. ISSUE: Update on Mineral Tax Revenue Sharing (through Economic and Community Development Agreements)

II. TALKING POINTS

- The Province's mineral tax revenue sharing initiative is creating project and sector partnerships and facilitates collaborative economic development.
- The Province is committed to sharing mineral tax revenue with First Nations as a means to ensure First Nations are partners in resource development.
- Economic and Community Development Agreements (ECDAs), provide financial resources to First Nations to support the achievement of the socio-economic goals they identify for their communities.
- Signed agreements cover the following mines: New Afton outside of Kamloops; Mt. Milligan north of Fort St. James; Elk Valley Coal in southeastern BC; Copper Mountain near Princeton; Highland Valley Copper near Logan Lake; Huckleberry in the Smithers/ Houston area; Quinsam Coal on Vancouver Island; Gibraltar Mine north of Williams Lake; the Kitsault project northeast of Prince Rupert; Mount Polley Mine; Red Chris Mine in the Northwest, and; Northeast Coal projects.
- To date, 39 First Nations are participating in 23 agreements respecting emergent and producing mines in the Province.
- Potential or approved mine projects for which revenue-sharing negotiations or discussions underway include Ajax, Kemess Underground, Blackwater Gold, Brucejack, Endako and Silvertip.
- In response to First Nations and industry requests, provincial mandates facilitate early engagement with First Nations to support reaching more agreements faster.
- ECDAs continue to be a critical component of meeting the Province's commitments under the *BC Jobs Plan*.

MINERAL TAX ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

- In 2008, BC became the first province in Canada to introduce a policy to share
 with First Nations direct provincial mineral tax revenue from new and expanded
 mines. ECDAs build support for mining projects, increase process certainty for
 the Province, First Nations and industry, and reduce litigation risks for the life of
 the agreement.
- MARR leads the negotiation of ECDAs and these agreements provide First
 Nations with up to 37.5% of the incremental mineral tax revenue from the specific
 mine projects. Payments are made for the life of the mine.
- The actual revenue share percentage tabled with First Nations is dependent on considerations that are project specific. Project size and value, potential impact and, if more than one First Nation is involved, the populations and proximity to the mine are included in the factors taken into consideration in determining the actual percentage tabled with the First Nation.
- ECDAs require that First Nations use project payments for socio-economic objectives on behalf of their members to support the goals of the Transformative Change Accord.
- First Nations identify funding priorities and goals and prepare annual reports on the expenditure of the mineral tax revenues for their community members and the Province.
- Over \$22 million in incremental mineral tax revenue has been shared to date under Economic and Community Development Agreements.

First Nation or First Nation Group	Mine	Agreement Date	Grand total Revenue Sharing (2010-2015)
Cheslatta Carrier Nation	Huckleberry Mines Ltd - Imperial Metals	March 4, 2014	s.17
Halfway River First Nation	Trend Mine - Anglo American Metallurgical Coal Ltd.	September 30, 2015	
Halfway River First Nation	Quintette Mine - Teck Coal Ltd	September 30, 2015	
Kanaka Bar Indian Band	Highland Valley Copper expansion- Teck Resources	March 27, 2013	
K'omoks First Nation	Quinsam Coal	April 11, 2014	
Ktunaxa Nation Council	Elk Valley Coal - Teck Resources	January 29, 2013	
Lower Similkameen Indian Band and Upper Similkameen Indian Band	Copper Mountain Mining Corp	March 28, 2013	
McLeod Lake Indian	Mt. Milligan	August 25,	

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MINERAL TAX ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

Band		2010		
Nak'azdli First Nation	Mt. Milligan	June 12, 2012	s.17	
Nee-Tahi-Buhn Indian Band	Huckleberry Mines Ltd - Imperial Metals	March 12, 2014		
Nlaka'pamux Nation Tribal Council	Highland Valley Copper expansion- Teck Resources	March 29, 2013		
Nisga'a Nation	Kitsault	July 31, 2014		
Nlaka'pamux Nation member bands	Highland Valley Copper expansion- Teck Resources	March 27, 2013		
Saulteau First Nations	Trend Mine - Anglo American Metallurgical Coal Ltd.	September 25, 2015		
Saulteau First Nations	Quintette Mine - Teck Coal Ltd	September 25, 2015		
Skin Tyee Nation	Huckleberry Mines Ltd - Imperial Metals	March 11, 2014		
Stk'emlupsemc of the Secwepemc Nation/Kamloops	New Afton Mine Project	August 24, 2010		
We Wai Kai (Cape Mudge Indian Band)	Quinsam Coal	June 30, 2014		
Wei Wai Kum (Campbell River Indian Band)	Quinsam Coal	March 5, 2014		
West Moberly First Nations	Quintette Mine - Teck Coal Ltd	October 26, 2015		
Wet'suwet'en First Nation	Huckleberry Mines Ltd - Imperial Metals	March 14, 2014		
Williams Lake Indian Band	Mt. Polley Mining Corp	March 6, 2013		
Xat'sūll (Soda Creek Indian Band)	Mt. Polley Mining Corp	March 5, 2013		
Xat'sūll (Soda Creek Indian Band)	Gibraltar Mines Ltd and Cariboo Copper Corp - Taseko	January 23, 2014		
TOTAL # of FN or FN Groups 21	Total # of ECDA's 22			

Contact / Prepared by:

Alexandra Banford Integrated Negotiations Branch

Phone: (250) 387-7796 Cell: (778) 256-1191

Alternate Contact

Christian Kittleson, ADM, NROD Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 356-1942 Cell: (250) 213-8763

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2016 Estimates Note

Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreements (FCRSAs)

I. ISSUE: Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreements

II. TALKING POINTS

- To date, the Province has entered into 215 Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreements (FCRSAs) which includes 88 renewals with a further 12 renewed FCRSAs projected to be done by March 31, 2016.
- A further 20 FCRSAs expire in fiscal year 2016/17 and will be eligible for renewal.
- Since 2010, BC has provided over \$143 million in forestry revenue sharing benefits to First Nations though the FCRSA program.
- The FCRSA has been very successful, 149 First Nations (81% of those eligible) have participated in program.
- MARR's 2016/17 budget includes \$32.8 million for FCRSA benefits.
- FCRSAs share revenues based on harvesting activity within a First Nations' traditional territory. They include a transition period from per-capita to activity-based revenue sharing.
- FCRSAs provide a consultation process for operational decisions related to forestry in a First Nation's claimed territory. This enhances consultation efficiency, provides certainty to the land base, a positive investment environment for industry and opportunities for First Nations and non-First Nations community members.
- BC will continue to pursue FCRSAs to support BC's revitalized forest industry, support the goals and objectives of the New Relationship and the Transformative Change Accord, and provide a stepping stone to broader reconciliation.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

- The former Ministry of Forests and Range entered into 132 Forest and Range Agreements (FRAs) with 153 First Nations between 2004 and 2009 before the program was transferred to MARR in December 2010.
- The FCRSA was introduced in 2010 to replace the previous FRA and continued to deliver revenue sharing to First Nations as FRAs expired. All FRAs are now expired.

2016 Estimates Note

Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreements (FCRSAs)

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- The FCRSAs provide an accommodation of Aboriginal interests for forest activity and funding to meet objectives of the *Transformative Change Accord*. Also included are planning, reporting and auditing mechanisms to meet public accountability objectives.
- In December 2010, the responsibility for the delivery of the FCRSA was transferred
 from the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNR) to
 MARR. FCRSA negotiations are a priority for the negotiations division and
 resources are dedicated in Victoria and across the province. MARR continues to work
 closely with FLNR on the delivery of the FCRSA program.
- The Strategy Forestry Accommodation Initiative is an additional source of forestry benefits for some First Nations; benefits include business-to-business arrangements, tenure acquisition, and joint forestry planning activities.
- Post Tsilhqot'in First Nations expectations concerning land management in revenuesharing have increased sharply. BC Government is currently exploring new ideas to accommodate aboriginal interests and share force revenue.
- Since the spring of 2015, the Province has been engaged with the First Nations
 Forestry Council (FNFC) on potential revisions to the FCRSA program. The FNFC
 concluded a review of the FCRSA program in November 2015 and produced a report
 highly critical of the current program. The Report provided a set of recommendations
 with the overall message that the 'status quo will not work' and any future forest
 revenue-sharing policy must reflect the post-Tsilhqot'in reality.

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2016 Estimates Note

Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreements (FCRSAs)

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*Estimate for 16/17 is from currently approved program R/S % levels and transition.

Contact / Prepared by:

Paul Kerr

Negotiations and Regional Operations

Phone: (250) 356-8769

Alternate Contact

Christian Kittleson, ADM

Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 356-1942 Cell: (250) 213-8763

Engagement with FNs Forestry Council and FNs Energy and Mining Council

I. ISSUE: Provincial Engagement with First Nations Forestry Council and First Nations Energy and Mining Council

II. TALKING POINTS

- The Province is committed to working together through the First Nations' Forestry Council (FNFC) and First Nations' Energy and Mining Council (FNEMC) to create productive dialogue and improve working relationships, with an overall goal of developing ways to further foster an increased First Nation's participation in resource development.
- BC will continue to engage with the FNFC and the FNEMC to support BC's revitalized forest and mining industries, support the goals and objectives of the New Relationship and the Transformative Change Accord, and to close the socioeconomic gap.
- BC is committed to continue working closely with First Nations organizations to develop policy options and programs that support sustainable resource development, First Nation partnership in prosperity, and economic independence.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

First Nations Forestry Council

- The First Nations Forestry Council (FNFC) is governed by a board of directors composed of representatives from the First Nations Summit, the Union of BC Indian Chiefs, and the BC Assembly of First Nations. The FNFC is politically accountable to the First Nations Leadership Council, and the First Nations of BC.
- The government has been engaging with First Nations through the FNFC to explore First Nations interests in the forestry industry and inform future mandates.
- In 2015 three (3) regional workshops on forestry revenue sharing and direct award timber allocation programs were held with First Nations in Prince George, Kamloops and Nanaimo.
- These workshops were sponsored by MARR and FLNRO and were facilitated by the FNFC. The primary deliverable from these workshops is a report authored by the FNFC providing the Province with a set of recommendations with respect to the forestry revenue sharing program (FCRSA) and the direct award tenure program (FTOA).

2016 Estimates Note

Engagement with FNs Forestry Council and FNs Energy and Mining Council

- The Province is currently reviewing the report and its recommendations. Over the
 coming months the Province will be discussing the report with the FNFC. This may
 include further regional workshops in 2016 that could include representatives from
 industry and other forest sector partners.
- While these discussions are ongoing the province will continue to offer its highly successful forestry revenue-sharing and tenure opportunity agreements based on the current government approved mandates.

First Nations Energy and Mining Council

- FNEMC is a provincial First Nations non-profit organization with a mandate to support and facilitate First Nation efforts to manage and develop energy and mineral resources sustainably while enhancing the social, cultural, economic and political well-being of BC First Nations. The mandate was established by the BC First Nations Leadership Council the political executives of the BC Assembly of First Nations, the First Nations Summit and the Union of BC Indian Chiefs and the Chiefs of British Columbia.
- FNEMC operates under the authority of BC First Nations to advocate and facilitate
 the priorities outlined in the BC First Nations Energy Action Plan, and the BC First
 Nations Mineral Exploration and Mining Action Plan.

Mount Polley Response

- As part of the August 2014 Mount Polley Letter of Understanding the province has committed to commencing a dialogue about existing laws and regulations in relation to the mining industry in BC.
- The Province is working with First Nations on several issues through the mining dialogue including the mine code review, tailings pond management, revenue sharing, mineral tenure process and the environmental assessment process.
- In March 2014, the Province provided capacity to the FNEMC to co-host a tailings pond management workshop with the Province in Prince George, B.C. with an intent to:
 - increase understanding of the independent panel's recommendations and tailings storage facilities, and
 - engage in collaborative discussions on implementing the independent panel's recommendations; and identify opportunities for further engagement and collaboration on implementing recommendations.
- In 2015/16 the province has supported the FNEMC in their continued engagement
 and collaboration with the Environmental Assessment Office, to jointly develop
 recommendations on options for improving the current environmental assessment
 process. FNEMC has also signed an MOU with AMEBC to enter into discussions on
 options for improving the current mineral tenure process.

2016 Estimates Note

Engagement with FNs Forestry Council and FNs Energy and Mining Council

Contact / Prepared by:

Alexandra Banford

Negotiations and Regional Operations

Phone: (250) 387-7796

Alternate Contact

Christian Kittleson, ADM

Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 356-1942 Cell: (250) 213-8763

2016 ESTIMATES NOTE

First Nation Clean Energy Business Fund (FNCEBF)

I. ISSUE: First Nation Clean Energy Business Fund (FNCEBF)

II. TALKING POINTS:

- Budget 2016 reflects spending an anticipated \$2.963M (amount in approval process, subject to change) for fiscal 2016/17.
- The FNCEBF aims to promote increased Aboriginal community participation in the clean energy sector within their asserted traditional territories and treaty areas through agreements between the BC Government and eligible First Nations.
- First Nations can apply for Capacity funding to support activities such as community energy plans, feasibility studies or to engage with proponents of clean energy projects (Capacity Funding).
- Qualifying applicants can receive funding to acquire equity positions in clean energy projects or assist in the undertaking of their own community clean energy project or towards demand side management and energy load displacement opportunities. (Equity Funding).
- Eligible First Nations may enter into revenue sharing agreements with the BC Government related clean energy projects. These agreements are based on new, net, incremental revenues to government derived from water rentals, land rents and wind participation rents from within a First Nations territory (Revenue Sharing).
- Since this fund was launched in April 2011, the ministry has completed 13 rounds of intakes and committed approximately \$7.2 million for capacity and equity funding to 117 Aboriginal projects. To date the fund has approved ten equity agreements totaling \$3.65M.
- The ministry has signed 15 new agreements in 2015 and today a total of 32 First Nations have signed 41 clean energy revenue sharing agreements with B.C. and we are the first province to share revenues from independent power projects, mining and other resources with First Nations.

2016 ESTIMATES NOTE

First Nation Clean Energy Business Fund (FNCEBF)

• It is expected that the ministry will have up to seven more agreements for signing by March 31, 2016.

KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

- The Clean Energy Act (CEA), which received Royal Assent on June 3, 2010, enables the creation of a First Nation Clean Energy Business Fund (FNCEBF). The fund has an initial appropriation of \$5M. Over time, the fund is expected to receive additional revenue from new power projects based on a percentage of land and water rentals derived from such projects.
- Total Capacity Funding is limited to \$50,000 per First Nation community; and maximum Equity Funding is up to \$500,000 per applicant – regardless of the number of potential projects in the applicant's traditional territory;
- 50% of new incremental water and land rentals, for any one project will be deposited into the FNCEBF for sharing with applicants. 37.5% in sharable revenues; the remaining 12.5% will remain in the fund to further support capacity and equity grants to be made available by the fund.
- Over two intakes for the program during 2015, the Province has invested approximately \$1.36M through the First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund to further support First Nations projects in B.C.
- In September 2015, the scope of Capacity and Equity funding was expanded to fund a wider variety of projects.
 - a. Equity investments were expanded to include a maximum of \$150,000 towards demand side management and energy load displacement opportunities.
 - b. Capacity funding was expanded to also include training and business development related to construction or implementation of energy efficiency projects.
- Expanding the scope of Capacity and Equity funding enables First Nations to implement
 projects that are more closely aligned with provincial clean energy priorities and
 improving quality of life in First Nation communities through reduced emissions,
 increased energy efficiency, and stimulating economic growth in the clean energy
 sector.
- Intended to increase the amount of distributed funds for each intake, the amount of annual intakes for the fund were reduced in 2015 from three to two January and May.

2016 ESTIMATES NOTE

First Nation Clean Energy Business Fund (FNCEBF)

Contact / Prepared by:

Lindsay Wood

Senior Project Advisor

Phone: (250) 356-8759 Cell: (778) 679-0603 Contact / Prepared by:

Laurel Nash

ADM Strategic Initiatives Division

Phone: (250) 953-4004 Cell: (250) 508-1670

2016 Estimates Note STATUS OF STRATEGIC AGREEMENTS WITH FIRST NATIONS

I. ISSUE: Status of Strategic Agreements with First Nations

II. TALKING POINTS

- Strategic Agreements are part of a provincial strategy to work collaboratively with First Nations to support economic development, job creation and to achieve greater certainty regarding land and resource decision making. Targeted outcomes include:
 - Enduring Government-to-Government (G2G) relationships with First Nations as envisioned in the New Relationship;
 - Greater predictability for resource development approval processes; and
 - Accelerated timelines for proponents to advance projects.
- Strategic Agreements form a key part of the comprehensive solutions available to support key natural resource development projects and the BC Jobs Plan.
- Strategic Agreements can vary in complexity and can take the form of strategic engagement agreements, reconciliation agreements, and other variations that assist in creating opportunities to improve relationships, build economic capacity and close the socio economic gap.
- The Province is working in partnership with First Nations and industry to strengthen policy tools and approaches to help reconcile First Nations title, rights and interests.
- Our goal is to work collaboratively and strategically with First Nations on land and resource management issues, as partners in development.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

• B.C. has 8 SEAs¹ with First Nations that establish comprehensive consultation processes and 9 Reconciliation Framework Agreements. (see overview of economic development and reconciliation agreements estimates note)

¹ Tsilhqot'in National Government Framework Agreement, Ktunaxa Nation Council Strategic Engagement Agreement, Land and Resource Management and Shared Decision Making Agreement with the Taku River Tlingit, Nanwakolas/British Columbia Strategic Engagement and Reconciliation Agreement, Kaska Dena Council Strategic

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2016 Estimates Note

Treaty 8 Coordination and Significant Areas

I. ISSUE: Treaty 8 coordination and significant areas

II. TALKING POINTS

- The Province has a coordinated approach to engaging with Treaty 8
 First Nations, providing greater opportunities for Treaty 8 First
 Nations to benefit from, and participate in economic development,
 stewardship, and collaborative decision making opportunities in
 Northeast BC.
- BC is negotiating Government to Government Agreements with the majority of Treaty 8 First Nations.
- In 2015, the Province ratified with the Saulteau First Nations the first of potentially several New Relationship and Reconciliation Agreements (NRRA) that exemplifies the Province's commitment to Treaty 8 and to providing certainty to upstream LNG producers.
- Critical to the success of the NRRA is the development of opportunities for Treaty 8 First Nations to utilize new tools such as the proposed First Nations Woodland License in the Peace Moberly Tract, the expansion of the Twin Sisters Provincial Park, and Saulteau First Nations' participation in the protection of Significant Areas within their traditional territory.
- Significant Areas will be managed utilizing existing protection measures and will not trigger the need for compensation of existing tenure holders.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

The Province is taking a planned approach to engagement with Treaty 8 First Nations in the Northeast in order to ensure:

 Clarity and certainty for economic development, BC's legal and contractual obligations are met, and a positive forward-looking relationship is established between the provincial government and Treaty 8 First Nations.

This planned approach is supported by a combination of policy and agreement tools:

- 1) Development of strategic Government to Government Agreements IE: NRRA
- 2) Sector specific agreements IE: Development of Regional Coal Agreement (RCA), Oil and Gas Consultation Agreements (OGCA)
- 3) Manage legal and contractual obligations
- 4) Resource Stewardship Initiatives IE: LNG Environmental Stewardship Initiative (ESI), Regional Strategic Environmental Assessment (RSEA)

2016 Estimates Note

Treaty 8 Coordination and Significant Areas

- 5) Significant Areas IE: targeted culturally significant areas protected via legislated tools
- 6) First Nations involvement in industry IE: First Nations Woodland License (FNWL), Business-to-Business arrangements

Contact / Prepared by:

Alexandra Banford, Negotiations and Regional Operations

Phone: (250) 387-7796 Cell: (778) 256-1191 **Alternate Contact**

Christian Kittleson, Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 356-1086 Cell: (250) 213-8763

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note FIRST NATION LNG RELATED AGREEMENTS

I. ISSUE: Summary of First Nation Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Related Agreements

II. TALKING POINTS

- We're working to ensure First Nation communities can participate in and benefit from B.C.'s LNG opportunity.
- We're working with more than 40 First Nations to discuss benefits and opportunities on proposed natural gas pipelines and LNGrelated infrastructure within their traditional territories.
- Across the full spectrum of LNG development from upstream, to midstream and down to the facilities and marine terminals - we have completed over 60 agreements with more than 30 First Nations and are continuing discussions with a number of others.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

The Province is seeking LNG agreements with First Nations to ensure they can participate and benefit from B.C.'s LNG opportunity, to ensure an LNG export industry is developed in B.C., and to give proponents the certainty needed to make final investment decisions.

Upstream Agreements

There are eight Treaty 8 First Nations affected by upstream natural gas and LNG-related activities. Additionally, there are coal, wind and hydro-electric projects being proposed in northeast British Columbia. It is critical to achieve certainty for upstream-related activities in order for LNG facilities to become operational.

The Province has three Economic Benefit Agreements in place with Treaty 8 First Nations (Prophet River, West Moberly and Saulteau First Nations), negotiations with other Nations is ongoing.

Midstream Agreements

Significant new natural gas pipeline proposals from Northeast B.C., to coastal locations in Kitimat and the Prince Rupert area are required for transporting gas to LNG facilities. These projects are 500-800km in length.

29 First Nations have signed agreements with the Province with one or more of the four proposed natural gas pipeline projects: Pacific Trail Pipeline (PTP) (Chevron), Prince

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note FIRST NATION LNG RELATED AGREEMENTS

Rupert Gas Transmission (PRGT) (TransCanada), Coastal GasLink (CGL) (TransCanada), and Westcoast Connector Gas Transmission (WCGT) (Spectra).

For one pipeline, PTP, there are agreements with all 16 First Nations that are represented by the First Nations Limited Partnership (FNLP). In addition to the payments under the original agreement, once the pipeline is in service, ongoing benefit payments of \$10 million per year, to be shared amongst the 16 affected First Nations.

B.C.'s offer of benefits to First Nations associated with the three new natural gas pipeline proposals (CGL, PRGT and WCGT) include;

- Early completion/signing bonuses (before the end of March)
- Construction related payments;
- In-service, ongoing annual payments of \$10 million per pipeline project, to be shared by all affected First Nations.

Downstream

B.C. has completed agreements with Haisla Nation associated with the Kitimat LNG (Chevron/Woodside). B.C. has also completed agreements with Metlakatla and Lax Kw'alaams associated with Grassy Point (Woodside) and Digby Island (Nexen) proposals.

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Contact / Prepared by:

Giovanni Puggioni, Executive Director Strategic Initiatives Division Phone: (250) 952-0530

Cell: (250) 812-6779

Alternate Contact

Laurel Nash, ADM Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation Phone: (250) 953-4004

Cell: (250) 508-1670

LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS – UPSTREAM NEGOTIATIONS

I. ISSUE: LNG Upstream Negotiations - Treaty 8 First Nations

II. TALKING POINTS:

- Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) represents an unprecedented opportunity for British Columbia, including B.C. First Nations.
- Development of an LNG industry will provide an important economic stimulus to many communities throughout British Columbia including Aboriginal communities.
- Government has demonstrated success in working with First Nations to build agreements that provide benefits and jobs for First Nation communities, and provide certainty for development.
- LNG pipeline benefits agreements are part of a comprehensive approach to partnering with First Nations on LNG opportunities.
- LNG pipeline benefits agreements are being negotiated with Treaty 8 First Nations that may be impacted by major pipeline projects.
- The Province provides capacity funding to support BC Oil and Gas Commission (OGC) Consultation Agreement negotiations. Once the agreements are concluded, OGC provides capacity funding to support the First Nation in the consultation process.
- BC has provided more than \$76 million in Economic Benefit Agreement (EBA) benefits, which includes natural gas revenue sharing, to five of the Treaty 8 First Nations to date.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

- Government is working with First Nations that are impacted by natural gas
 extraction, pipelines or LNG facilities to ensure they are provided with the ability to
 participate in this generational opportunity.
- Access to good-paying jobs, economic growth, and collaboration on the development of a long-term environmental legacy are all part of the opportunity for First Nations.
- With the prospect of multiple LNG plants being developed, it is expected that most
 of the natural gas feedstock for these LNG projects will be derived from gas
 production within Treaty 8 territory.
- Securing long-term agreements with Treaty 8 First Nations is an important foundation for providing certainty for investment, and for effective consultation and accommodation of Treaty 8 rights.
- The Province has developed a forward-looking strategy that seeks to strengthen relationships with Treaty 8 First Nations in B.C, with the ultimate goal of reaching lasting partnerships with each First Nation through strategic agreements. These

LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS – UPSTREAM NEGOTIATIONS

agreements will provide a structure to support Government-to-Government relationships, a framework for benefit sharing, and processes for effective collaboration on resource management decision making.

- The Province has provided natural gas revenue-sharing opportunities to four Treaty 8
 First Nations since 2006 through Economic Benefit Agreements (EBAs) and
 companion consultation agreements. More than \$76 million in gas and other resource
 revenues have been shared with Treaty 8 First Nations since 2006.
- The Province is also currently in active negotiations with a number of Treaty 8 First Nations to enhance EBAs through the negotiation of Government-to-Government agreements.
- The Province is also providing LNG Pipeline Benefit Agreement (PBA)
 opportunities to Treaty 8 First Nations, to ensure those Treaty 8 First Nations
 impacted by upstream natural gas extraction may benefit from B.C.'s LNG
 opportunity.
- Two (2) Treaty 8 Nations have announced PBAs with the Province for major natural
 gas pipelines in their territory. Four (4) Treaty 8 Nations have also signed PBAs with
 the Province for other pipeline projects, but those agreements have yet to be
 announced while negotiations with pipeline proponents are completed.
- In total, the Province has committed more than \$39 million in PBA related benefits
 to Treaty 8 Nations, the majority of which is payable when the pipelines enter
 operation. Treaty 8 Nations will also be eligible for as much as \$12 million per year
 in operational ongoing benefits, based on the four projects currently proposed in the
 territory.
- In addition to the benefits associated with the PBAs, six (6) Treaty 8 Nations are participating in skills and training programs funded by the Province for more than \$1 million in 2015 and 2016. The skills and training programs include driver training, job readiness, environmental monitoring and essential skills.
- There are important linkages between LNG ESI and the numerous other stewardship initiatives Treaty 8 First Nations have been engaged in, including the Northeast water strategy, caribou plans, and cumulative effects assessment and management.

Contact:

GIOVANNI PUGGIONI
Strategic Partnerships and Initiative

Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives

Division

Phone: (250) 952-0930 Cell: (250) 812-6779 Alternate Contact

LAUREL NASH

Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250)-953-4004 Cell: (250)-508-1670

LNG MIDSTREAM NEGOTIATIONS (PIPELINE BENEFIT AGREEMENTS)

I. ISSUE: Natural Gas Pipeline Benefits - Update

II. TALKING POINTS

- The Province has concluded negotiations on natural gas pipeline benefits with the majority of First Nations (29) on each of the proposed pipeline routes.
- 32 First Nations are eligible for pipeline benefits; to date, the Province has concluded negotiations with 29 and continues to negotiate where agreements have not been yet reached.
- BC's offer of benefits to First Nations associated with four new natural gas pipeline proposals include: early completion/signing bonuses, for those that concluded negotiations before June 30, 2015; construction related payments; and in-service ongoing annual payments of \$10 million per pipeline project, to be shared by all affected First Nations.
- Benefit-sharing is our path to partnership, and offers First Nations the resources to partner in economic development and providing industry with the certainty needed to make final investment decisions.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

There are four major pipelines projects under consideration by proponents Pacific Trail Pipeline (PTP), Coastal GasLink (CGL), Prince Rupert Gas Transmission (PRGT), and WestCoast Gas Transmission (WCGT).

There is one agreement for PTP with a group of 16 First Nations that are represented by the First Nation Limited Partnership (FLNP). In addition to the payments under the original agreement, once the pipeline is in service, ongoing benefit payments of \$10 million per year, to be shared amongst the 16 affected First Nations.

The Province has concluded negotiations and found support for LNG development from twenty seven First Nations affected by the other three proposed natural gas pipeline projects, CGL, PRGT, and WCGT.

2016 Estimates Note

LNG MIDSTREAM NEGOTIATIONS (PIPELINE BENEFIT AGREEMENTS)

Many First Nations have concluded negotiations with the Province and agreements have been announced. Other agreements will be announced when they are finalized. Some First Nation are holding off an announcement until they have completed community consultation processes, and their ongoing negotiations with industry proponents, or they are certain of their share of ongoing benefits.

Overall benefits to First Nations for these three projects are designed as follows:

- an initial one-time payment as signing bonuses, for those First Nations that met the deadlines for early signing;
- construction related project payments, will be made in parallel to construction milestones; and
- ongoing annual benefits, will be available on the first anniversary of a pipeline becoming operational.

For agreements in effect so far, initial one-time payment total approximately \$9.2 million. These payments are percentage bonuses of the construction related payments.

First Nations are working on the allocation of ongoing benefits for each of the four pipelines, PTP, CGL, PRGT, and WCGT. If First Nations cannot come to an agreement, the Province will decide on these allocations reflecting the consensus per pipeline by March 31, 2016. Some First Nations are waiting on their ongoing benefits allocation to bring their agreement into effect.

In addition to the direct financial benefits negotiated with First Nations affected by the proposed natural gas pipelines, the Province has committed to funding the LNG Environmental Stewardship Initiative (LNG ESI), and the Aboriginal Skills Training program.

BC understands the importance First Nations place on the environment and developing skills for their communities, and has committed \$30 million to each of these initiatives over the next three years.

Contact / Prepared by:

Jeff Sheldrake, Director Strategic and Partnership Initiatives

Division

Phone: (250) 953-3322 Cell: (250) 812-0924 **Alternate Contact**

Laurel Nash, ADM

Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 953-4004 Cell: (250) 508-1670

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LNG DOWNSTREAM NEGOTIATIONS (COASTAL AND FACILITY AGREEMENTS)

I. ISSUE: Province's engagement with First Nations on Downstream LNG-related initiatives

II. TALKING POINTS

- We're working to ensure First Nation benefit from B.C.'s LNG opportunity.
- The Province is placing a priority on negotiating First Nation agreements on projects most advanced including LNG Canada, Woodfibre LNG, and PNW LNG.
- Completing agreements with First Nations provides important benefits to aboriginal communities as well as certainty for proponents and positive investment climate in British Columbia.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

Prince Rupert Area

Ministry representatives are engaged in discussions with the Tsimshian First Nations whose traditional territory includes proposed LNG plants. These First Nations have indicated a general support for LNG development in their traditional territory.

The most advanced project in the region is Pacific Northwest LNG (PNW LNG) sited on Federal Port Authority lands. BC has completed its environmental review of this project and the Federal review is ongoing; a Federal Government decision on the project is anticipated in early April.

The Province is working closely with TESA (Tsimshian Environmental Stewardship Authority) to provide capacity and support for ongoing research and monitoring of environmental values of importance to Tsimshian Nations.

A key element being assessed in the Federal review of PNW LNG is with respect to Flora Bank and eel grass important to the Skeena fishery. As a result of further studies and mitigation measures from the proponent, First Nations from TESA have indicated they are supportive of the project and effects on Flora Bank can be managed and mitigated.

B.C. has entered into sole proponent agreements (SPAs) with Woodside and Nexen for LNG projects. Initially both of these agreements were for lands at Grassy Point; with the latter agreement being recently transferred to a site at Digby Island. Coincidental with the SPAs, the Province entered into revenue sharing agreements with both Metlakatla and

2016 Estimates Note

LNG DOWNSTREAM NEGOTIATIONS (COASTAL AND FACILITY AGREEMENTS)

Lax Kw'alaams that provide 37.5% of the land rents being collected from the two proponents.

Kitimat Area

In Kitimat, the Woodside/Chevron LNG facility will operate on the Haisla Nation Indian Reserve. The Province entered into an agreement with the Haisla Nation that provided additional lands to the Indian Reserve to allow the project to be sited on the expanded Indian Reserve. These additional lands were provided at a substantial discount to market value. To further facilitate this project, B.C. entered into agreements with Canada and the Haisla First Nation through the First Nation Commercial Industrial Implementation that will allow the BC Oil and Gas Commission to regulate the project on Indian Reserve.

The Province is in negotiations with the Haisla Nation on a broad-based LNG agreement to provide benefits from proposed pipelines and facilities, including LNG Canada.

The Province has recently completed an overarching agreement with Coastal First Nations (CFN) to provide benefits from LNG facilities proposed in both Kitimat and Prince Rupert areas. This agreement has not yet been publicly announced.

Lower Mainland

The most advanced project is Woodfibre LNG which has proposed a small-scale LNG facility in the Squamish area; which also requires an expansion of an existing Fortis pipeline (Eagle Mountain). The facility has completed its environmental assessment and the Province has issued its approval.

Woodfibre LNG supported an independent review of its proposed facility by Squamish Nation. The Nation approved the project subject to a number of conditions which the proponent has publicly endorsed. Economic benefit negotiations between Squamish Nation and Woodfibre and BC (separately), are well advanced.

The Eagle Mountain project is currently in suspension mode of its review by British Columbia pending further route alignment and environmental impact work being undertaken by Fortis with Squamish Nation and Tsleil Waututh.

Contact / Prepared by: GIOVANNI PUGGIONI

Executive Director

Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives

Division

Phone: (250) 952-0530 Cell: (250) 812-6779 Alternate Contact

LAUREL NASH, ADM

Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 953-4004 Cell: (250) 508-1670

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ABORIGINAL SKILLS TRAINING DEVELOPMENT FUND

I. ISSUE: Aboriginal Skills Training Development Fund

II. TALKING POINTS:

- As the fastest growing young demographic in British Columbia, Aboriginal people are a key element of B.C.'s future workforce.
- Given this, Aboriginal people can potentially fill gaps in the workforce for industry.
- Through the *BC Skills for Jobs Blueprint*, there is an opportunity now to support increased opportunities for training and employment for B.C.'s Aboriginal population.
- To support the *Blueprint*, the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) is providing up to \$30 million from 2015/16 to 2017/18 through the Aboriginal Skills Training Development Fund (ASTDF).
- The fund supports Aboriginal skills training and employment initiatives focused primarily on First Nations communities poised to benefit from LNG development.
- The fund has been developed with other provincial ministeries, Aboriginal partners and input from industry.
- This year, over 1000 Aboriginal people are being trained utilizing ASTDF.
- Examples of training projects funded this year include:
 - Essential Skills/Job Readiness
 - > Environmental Monitoring/Stewardship Training
 - > Pre-Trades/Bridging to Trades
 - > Driver's Training
 - > Business Venture Development
- Over the coming months, MARR will continue to work First Nation communities to identify year 2 skills training projects that meet community interests and needs.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

 Over 50% of British Columbia's Aboriginal population are under the age of 25 representing a critical and much needed element of the future workforce.

ABORIGINAL SKILLS TRAINING DEVELOPMENT FUND

- On April 29, 2014, British Columbia announced its *BC Skills for Jobs Blueprint*. A key target of the *Blueprint* is to increase Aboriginal workforce participation by 15,000 new Aboriginal workers over the next 10 years.
- To support the *Blueprint*, in April 2015, MARR announced that it is providing up to \$30M over the next 3 years for new skills training projects primarily focused on First Nation communities poised to benefit from LNG development.
- This year, the funding is currently supporting the following initiatives (see Attachment 1 for funding details):
 - 21 skills training projects (single and multi-year) for 45 First Nation communities.
 - ➤ G2G Agreements with Carrier Sekani Tribal Council and Lake Babine Nation that contain skills development components.
 - Whole of corridor' investments in collaboration with cross sector partners. Projects include:
 - Urban/Off Reserve LNG Corridor Skills Development Employment Project: 7 northern Friendship Centres providing services to place over 1000 off-reserve Aboriginal people in jobs over the next 3 years.
 - Bridging to Technology Professional Development Stream: IT training to be delivered to 40 First Nations people over the next 2 years.
 - Aboriginal Career Network: development of an online tool/network to connect First Nations labour supply with LNG labour demand/employers.
- Although detailed project outcomes will not be known until spring 2016, there is some
 initial outcomes information available related to the *Pathways to Success* project,
 which is an essential skills and job placement initiative with the Tsimshian Nation.
- More specifically, to date, *Pathways* has: found 105 permanent jobs for Aboriginal
 women and men; achieved an average wage of \$18.75 per hour for participants; and,
 based on preliminary estimates achieved a direct cost savings to government of
 approximately \$660,000 through reductions in provincial Income Assistance.
- As other skills training projects are completed, detailed outcomes data will be available.

Contact / Prepared by:

Rachel Holmes, Executive Director Partnerships and Community Renewal Division

Phone: (250) 387-2179 Cell: (250) 589-0678

Alternate Contact:

Laurel Nash, ADM Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 953-4004 Cell: (250) 508-1670 Page 147

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s.16;s.13;s.17

2016 Estimates Note

LNG Environmental Stewardship Initiative

I. ISSUE: Status of the Liquefied Natural Gas Environmental Stewardship Initiative (LNG ESI)

II. TALKING POINTS

- The Province and First Nations have been working collaboratively with industry representatives, including upstream development, pipeline, and LNG facility proponents to co-design environmental initiatives in areas impacted by LNG development in northern BC.
- The Province has allocated up to \$30M over a 3 years for development and implementation of the LNG Environmental Stewardship Initiative. We are now in the second year of this initiative.
- The goal is to develop a new, collaborative approach to generating high quality, accessible and trusted environmental information that can be used by all parties to support future resource management.
- The scope of LNG ESI projects includes ecosystem assessment and monitoring, restoration and reclamation, research and knowledge; and education and training.
- The LNG ESI is separate from regulatory processes and focuses on developing a shared understanding of the environment to support our collective responsibilities as environmental stewards.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

The LNG ESI is a new form of collaboration among the Province, First Nations and the LNG sector. The Province is working to ensure First Nations in the north can participate in, and benefit from, a developing LNG export industry in B.C.

Through the LNG ESI, First Nations, industry and the Province are creating opportunities for developing new environmental stewardship projects associated with LNG development. These projects will be separate, and additional to, the regulatory requirements related to environmental issues associated with LNG projects.

A key focus of LNG ESI development has been to move demonstration projects forward in each of the four regions (Northeast, Omineca, Skeena, and North Coast) of the LNG ESI:

 Northeast – In September 2015, the Province signed an agreement with the Doig River, Halfway, Prophet River, Saulteau and West Moberly First Nations to pursue a Regional Strategic Environmental Assessment (RSEA). The RSEA will assess the cumulative

2016 Estimates Note

LNG Environmental Stewardship Initiative

effects of natural resource development activities on environmental values that are linked to the Treaty 8 rights of the participating First Nations. *Next steps:* A Project Team comprised of the Treaty 8 Nations that are signatories to the RSEA, the Province and select upstream natural gas industry proponents met on November 30 to begin planning. The Project Team is developing a detailed workplan and budget for the design and implementation of the RSEA.

- Omineca a cumulative effects assessment on values that are linked to Aboriginal rights
 and title was endorsed by the Province and is close to being finalized by the Carrier
 Sekani First Nations leadership. Next Steps: Once finalized, a Project Team will be
 established to develop a detailed workplan and budget for the design and implementation
 of the Project.
- Skeena A conceptual framework called the Skeena Sustainability Agreement Forum
 was agreed upon by Skeena First Nations that will monitor and assess the condition of
 key values in a way that considers both western and indigenous perspectives. This
 framework will be supported through a series of related Indigenous Stewardship Projects
 that will be undertaken by each participating Nation. *Next Steps*: The Framework is
 expected to be endorsed by the leadership of the Parties in early 2016.
- North Coast Representatives from seven First Nations and the Province agreed to draft
 a Letter of Understanding (LOU) to formalize the governance structure for the
 implementation of LNG ESI in the North Coast region. Potential projects are still being
 discussed. Next Steps: A working group was established to further refine project ideas
 and start to draft project agreements.

A Governance Working Group has been established to collaboratively design a governance and fiscal structure for the LNG ESI. This group endorsed its Terms of Reference and Funding Guidelines in December 2015, which will inform project development in the regions. The next phase of work will be focused on developing options and recommendations on longer LNG ESI governance and financial management mechanisms.

The natural gas industry remains engaged in the LNG ESI and the Province is committed to continuing to discuss the implications of LNG ESI with the sector and seek their support of the initiative.

The LNG ESI is one component of the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation strategy to ensure that First Nation communities are able to share in the benefits of LNG development. The other components include the negotiation of Pipeline Benefits Agreements and the Aboriginal Skills Training project and partnerships.

Contact: Alternate Contact

Giovanni Puggioni Laurel Nash

Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Division

Phone: (250) 952-0930 Phone: (250)-953-4004 Cell: (250) 812-6779 Cell: (250)-508-1670

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MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note OIL AND BC's FIVE CONDITIONS

I. ISSUE: British Columbia's Five Conditions that must be met in order to support heavy oil projects.

II. TALKING POINTS

- British Columbia has outlined five specific requirements which must be met before it will consider support for any heavy oil pipeline project within its borders.
- In the context of First Nations Aboriginal or treaty rights, British Columbia expects that heavy oil projects address the legal requirements to consult and accommodate.
- Representatives of the Province, including those from the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, have met with a number of proponents to review its expectation for Aboriginal consultation and accommodation.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

The Government of British Columbia has identified five minimum requirements that must be met before it will consider support for any heavy oil pipeline projects in the province. These requirements apply to all projects being proposed that have the potential to affect the Province. This includes pipelines, refineries and marine terminals.

Specific project proposals include:

- o Northern Gateway Enbridge Pipeline;
- Trans Mountain Expansion Kinder Morgan Pipeline;
- Eagle Spirit Acquilini Investments Pipeline and Refinery;
- Kitimat Clean Refinery David Black Refinery; and
- Pacific Futures Energy Refinery.

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note OIL AND BC's FIVE CONDITIONS

The five heavy oil conditions are:

- Successful completion of the environmental review process: in the case of Enbridge, this would mean a recommendation by the Federal Joint Review Panel that the project should proceed;
- World-leading marine oil spill response, prevention and recovery systems for B.C.'s coastline and ocean to manage and mitigate the risks and costs of heavy oil pipelines and shipments;
- 3. World-leading practices for land oil spill prevention, response and recovery systems to manage and mitigate the risks and costs of heavy oil pipelines;
- 4. Legal requirements regarding Aboriginal and treaty rights are addressed, and First Nations are provided with the opportunities, information and resources necessary to participate in and benefit from a heavy-oil project; and,
- British Columbia receives a fair share of the fiscal and economic benefits of a
 proposed heavy oil project that reflects the level, degree and nature of the risk borne
 by the Province, the environment and taxpayers.

For each of the five conditions, more specific expectations for proponents have been identified. The eleven (11) Aboriginal conditions for proponents are attached in Appendix 1.

Subsequent to the release of the Heavy Oil Conditions, a number of meetings were held with heavy oil proponents to review and explain these conditions. Staff from the Ministry participated in a number of these meetings with proponents.

Work is currently underway within Government with respect to the Trans Mountain Expansion project to assess whether the project has met the Province's conditions – and to set out a final position of the BC Government on the project.

The BC Government position on the project is expected to be finalized in late summer; in advance of an expected Federal Cabinet decision on the project in December 2016.

Contact / Prepared by:

GIOVANNI PUGGIONI

Executive Director

Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives

Division

Phone: (250) 952-0530 Cell: (250) 812-6779 Alternate Contact LAUREL NASH, ADM

Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 953-4004 Cell: (250) 508-1670

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note OIL AND BC's FIVE CONDITIONS

Appendix 1 – Aboriginal Consultation and Engagement Expectations for Proponents

- Recognize the nature of the First Nations' connection to the land or traditional territories.
- Provide opportunities for First Nations' involvement in the planning of the project, offering greater opportunities to address cultural issues, economic priorities, and environmental values.
- Seek First Nations' input into, and involvement in, environmental protection
 measures, including adaptive management regimes, potential remediation measures,
 and environmental monitoring.
- 4. Modify development plans to mitigate potential impacts on Aboriginal rights. For example, should consultation reveal that the project may need to be modified to protect a culturally sensitive area; the proponent would be expected to modify plans accordingly.
- 5. Establish a commitment to provide employment, training and education opportunities to First Nation community members.
- 6. Provide financial support for First Nations' participation in project planning, development and review.
- Establish a commitment to enter into service and supply arrangements to the project that would build the economic capacity of a First Nation and meet the needs of the company and the industry.
- 8. Provide financial support for environmental assessments or traditional use studies by First Nations.
- 9. Enter into protocols for engaging, sharing information and clarifying roles and responsibilities.
- 10. Provide the opportunity for First Nations to participate in equity, profit or benefit sharing in the project through such vehicles as Impact and Benefit Agreements.
- Produce a comprehensive and accurate recording of the engagements with First Nations.

2016 Estimates Note

BC-Tsilhqot'in Nation Nengay Deni Accord

I. ISSUE: BC-Tsilhqot'in Nation Nengay Deni Accord

II. TALKING POINTS

- The BC government has signed a five-year framework agreement with the six communities that form the Tsilhqot'in Nation in the Cariboo-Chilcotin region.
- The Nenqay Deni Accord (The People's Accord) establishes a shared vision, principles and structures to negotiate a comprehensive and lasting reconciliation between the Nation and the Province.
- The Accord is the result of commitments made in a letter of understanding signed with the Tsilhqot'in in September 2014 to build a more effective government-to-government relationship.
- The Accord sets a path for future negotiations on topics including Tsilhqot'in culture and language, children and families, healthy communities, justice, education and training, lands and resources and economic development.
- The negotiations will also result in the transfer of management responsibilities for the lands and resources within the 1700 square kilometer declared title area, awarded to the Tsilhoqot'in Nation by the Supreme Court of Canada in June 2014.
- The Province and the Tsilhqot'in are working collaboratively to bring Canada to the negotiations table moving forward to ensure all commitments in the framework agreement can be achieved.
- A key focus in the negotiations over the next five years will be to support new economic development opportunities for the Tsilhqot'in communities that also make a positive contribution to the economies of the region and British Columbia.

2016 Estimates Note

BC-Tsilhqot'in Nation Nengay Deni Accord

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

The Accord

- The Nenqay Deni Accord outlines eight pillars of reconciliation to be negotiated in a holistic manner.
- Joint negotiating tables comprised of senior provincial staff and Tsilhqot'in
 representatives will be established to make progress in all of these areas while the longerterm negotiations unfold. A leadership table comprised of Tsilhqot'in chiefs and key
 ministers will continue to lead the negotiations.
- Crown land within the Tsilhqot'in territory will be part of the negotiation, with no private lands involved. The amount of Crown land will be subject to further negotiations with the Tsilhqot'in.
- The Nenqay Deni Accord clarifies the next steps in transitioning the title area to
 Tsilhqot'in management and control and commits to a joint exploration of economic and
 social opportunities for the Tsilhqot'in throughout the larger traditional territory.
- Within the five-year agreement, there will be considerable opportunity for the Province and the Tsilhqot'in to conduct broader community and stakeholder engagement.
- To implement this agreement, B.C. will provide the Tsilhqot'in National Government with:
 - \$4.2 million within 30 days of the effective date;
 - o \$3 million on March 1, 2017; and
 - o \$3 million on March 1, 2018.
- Additional funds will be provided on March 1, 2019 and March 1, 2020 as well. The amount of funding will be decided at a later date.

Letter of Intent

During the negotiations a number of positive, related actions were completed. This
included the signing of a Letter of Intent on September 24, 2015 where the Province and
the Tsilqhot'in provided resources to build their economic development capacity in the
forestry sector, and to identify measures for moose recovery. The economic study and
identification of moose recovery actions were completed at the end of 2015.

Letter of Intent Addendum

- An LOI Addendum, signed on January 28, 2016, identified the set of actions the Province and Tsilhqot'in want to take immediately around economic development and moose.
- Moose population sustainability is a core interest of the Province and the Tsilhqot'in Nation. The LOI Addendum includes changes to wildlife management policies and project funding to effect a higher level of moose management in specified areas of the Cariboo-Chilcotin over the coming months. The goal is to establish a sustainable, longterm habitat and moose recovery strategy that will serve both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal hunters in the future.
- The LOI Addendum also provided funding for the development of a business case related to the River West Forest Products Mill highest and best use, as recommended in an analysis conducted by KPMG in the Fall 2015.

2016 Estimates Note

BC-Tsilhqot'in Nation Nenqay Deni Accord

Contact / Prepared by:

Francesca Wheler, Executive Director Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives

Division

Phone: (250) 953-4505 Cell: (250) 360-6002 **Alternate Contact**

Neilane Mayhew, Associate DM Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 356-1439 Cell: (250) 480-8731

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note SSN Aboriginal Title Claim

I. ISSUE: Stk'emlupsemc te Secwepemc of the Secwepemc Nation (SSN) v. HMQBC, KGHM Ajax Mining Inc., and AG Canada

II. TALKING POINTS

This claim is before the courts and it would be inappropriate for me to comment at this time.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

The Claim:

- By notice of civil claim filed on September 21, 2015, the SSN (Tk'emlups and Skeetchestn Indian Bands) seek declarations of aboriginal title, including to watersheds and/or airsheds, to the Kamloops Division's portion of the Secwepemc Nation's traditional territory.
- The Defendant, KGHM, is proposing development of the Ajax Mine Project (the Project), a new copper and gold mine, with an estimated production capacity of 21.9 million ore per year, with a Project life expectancy of 23 years.
- The Province and KGHM Ajax Mining Inc. filed their responses to the claim on Jan. 15, 2016. Canada received an extension to file its response on Mar. 16, 2016. No hearing date has yet been set.
- SSN or "Kamloops Division" of the Secwepemc Nation seek declarations of aboriginal title to the Kamloops Division's portion of the Secwepemc Nation's traditional territory, which includes the City of Kamloops, a number of other municipalities, Sun Peaks Resort, roads, railways, privately owned tenures of many types, mineral tenures and other Crown granted interests.
- The SSN assert infringement of their aboriginal title and rights in particular by the proposed mining activities contemplated for the proposed Ajax Mine Project, and the imposition of the *Mines Act*.
- The SSN claims to be a governance region, around Kamloops Lake, and within the larger traditional territory of the Secwepeme Nation, which covers 180,000 square kilometres, and roughly extends from "Ashcroft on the Thompson River and an area west of the Fraser River to Quesnel in the north, then east to Windermere, then along the northern part of the Arrow Lakes to the Salmon River and Enderby, and then to the Logan Lake Plateau south of Kamloops and back to Ashcroft".

2016 Estimates Note SSN Aboriginal Title Claim

- SSN's claimed aboriginal title lands include the site of the proposed Project, which is currently in the pre-application stage of a coordinated federal-provincial environmental assessment (EA). SSN seek damages for unjust infringement, and interim and permanent injunctions related to any authorizations necessary for the Project.
- The Skeetchestn and Tk'emlups Bands are not involved in treaty negotiations. Each has forestry revenue sharing agreements (FCRSA); jointly signed and Economic and Community Development Agreement (ECDA) for the New Afton Mine; and a Reconciliation Framework Agreement (with three other Secwepemc Nation members). The SSN's FCRSA and RFA expire in April, 2016.

The Project:

- o KGHM Ajax Mining Inc.'s (KAM) Ajax Mine Project (Ajax) would be an open-pit copper-gold mine with a processing capacity of 65,000 tonnes of ore per day and a 23-year mine life. Ajax would be located just south of the City of Kamloops (City) on private land owned by KAM and some small parcels of Crown land. KAM had originally located Ajax components within City limits, and revised their mine plan in 2014 to the current configuration.
- The capital cost of Ajax would be \$800 million, with approximately 9,725 person years
 of direct, indirect and induced jobs generated during construction, and 33,400 person
 years of direct, indirect and induced jobs generated during operations.
- Ajax is currently in the 180 day environmental review of a coordinated federal-provincial environmental assessment (EA). KAM submitted their EA application for evaluation to the Environmental Assessment Office (EAO) on September 14, 2015.
- The MMPO is leading an intergovernmental group (MARR, EAO, JAG, and FLNRO) in the development of accommodation options for SSN, including an overarching Government-to-Government agreement (G2G), which includes procedural frameworks for the regulatory process through EA and Permitting Collaboration Plans, and commitments to G2G accommodation measures.

MARR is leading the development of the G2G accommodation measures with SSN, government and KAM to develop appropriate accommodation measures for the potential effects of Ajax on SSN's Aboriginal Interests.

Contact / Prepared by:

0

Shane Berg Southern Interior Region Phone: (250) 828-4494 Cell: (250) 851-6333 Alternate Contact

Christian Kittleson Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 356-1942 Cell: (250) 213-8763

2016 Estimates Note

Lax Kw'alaams Aboriginal Title Claim

I. ISSUE: Allied Tribes of Lax Kw'alaams v. AG Canada, HMQBC, PNW LNG Ltd. Partnership, PNW, and PRPA

II. TALKING POINTS

This claim is before the courts and it would be inappropriate for me to comment at this time.

Negotiation is the best way to reach agreements that work for all parties.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

Claim:

- As of August 25, 2015 a group led by a Lax Kw'alaams' hereditary chief Donald Wesley has occupied a portion of Lelu Island in opposition to the Pacific Northwest LNG (PNW LNG) project (the Project) proposed for Lelu Island and Flora Bank near Prince Rupert. Lax Kw'alaams are specifically concerned with the planned location of the Project and potential effects on salmon stocks.
- On September 21, 2015 the former elected chief, Gary Reece, of the Allied Tribes of Lax Kw'alaams (Lax Kw'alaams) filed a notice of civil claim against the Attorney General of Canada (AG Canada), Her Majesty the Queen in Right of the Province of British Columbia (HMQBC), Pacific Northwest LNG Limited Partnership, Pacific Northwest LNG Ltd. (PNW), and the Prince Rupert Authority (PR Authority), hereafter "The Defendants".
- On November 19, 2015 Lax Kw'alaams elected John Helin as their new mayor, and on January 26, 2016, Lax Kw'alaams indicated a change in their legal counsel.
- On February 24, 2016 the new counsel served an amendment to the original civil claim. The claim increases the scope of the claim and vastly expands the claim area beyond Lelu Island and Flora Bank to the entire provincial coastal area north from the middle of Porcher Island. Further, the claim now specifies that Lax Kw'alaams is the recognized custodian of the collective rights and title of the Coast Tsimshian Allied Tribes to the exclusion of all others, which includes a claim of exclusive aboriginal fishing rights.
- The amended claim seeks declarations: of Aboriginal title for the claim area; that the
 environment assessments of projects are invalid as they fail to accommodate the rights
 and concerns of the plaintiffs; and unjustifiable infringement of Aboriginal title.
- The claim further seeks orders preventing any actions or granting of permits or authorizations to proceed with the Project, and that no other projects in the claim area are

2016 Estimates Note

Lax Kw'alaams Aboriginal Title Claim

to be authorized without including and accommodating the plaintiffs' concerns.

o The Defendants have not yet filed their responses to the claim.

The Project:

- PNW LNG is proposing the construction and operation of a LNG conversion facility on Lelu Island and an export terminal on Lelu Island extending out through Flora Bank (both, "the Facility") near Prince Rupert.
- o The Facility would be majority-owned by Petronas (Malaysian Government).
- Production of the proposed Facility would be for up to 18 million tonnes per annum of LNG. Construction is estimated to cost \$9-11 billion (2013) Canadian dollars, create up to 4,500 jobs during construction, and over 600 long-term and local spin-off jobs.
- The Facility has been issued a provincial Environmental Assessment certificate, and is presently under review by the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA). A draft CEAA Environmental Assessment Report and potential conditions were released on February 10, 2016, and are presently under public review until March 11, 2016.

Discussion

- The Province is engaged in ongoing negotiations with Lax Kw'alaams regarding benefits arrangements for potential LNG development in their territory s.16
- Lax Kw'alaams was participating in Treaty negotiations through the Tsimshian Tribal Council until its dissolution in 2013. They signed an individual Framework Agreement in 2014, but are not currently engaged in treaty negotiations.
- MARR continues to work with Lax Kw'alaams to develop appropriate benefits respecting LNG development in the Prince Rupert area, and to identify solutions for resolving concerns regarding Lelu Island and Flora Bank.

Contact / Prepared by:

Robert Leece Negotiations & Regional Operations

Phone: (250)-387-3216 Cell: (250)-889-4123

Alternate Contact

Christian Kittleson Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 356-1942 Cell: (250) 213-8763

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note FIRST NATIONS LEADERSHIP COUNCIL

I. ISSUE: First Nations Leadership Council

II. TALKING POINTS

- The BC Government recognizes the importance of developing new ways of working with First Nations.
- Government intends to continue working with the First Nations
 Leadership Council to further advance reconciliation initiatives and
 opportunities that continue to close the social and economic gap
 between First Nations and other British Columbians.
- In 2014/15, Government (MARR) delivered a total of \$800,000 in funding to the FNLC organizations and \$500,000 to date in 2015/16. This reflects both government fiscal realities as well as varied engagement levels.
- Government engagement with the FNLC in 2015 included planning sessions for the September 8-10 Cabinet-First Nations Leaders' Gathering, the Gathering itself, and several meetings preparing the Proposed Commitment document tabled at the Leaders' Gathering.

If asked:

• MARR acknowledges that the FNLC sees the current funding level as creating challenges for them. Funding Levels have reflected both government fiscal realities as well as varied engagement levels.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

In early 2005, the Province engaged in discussions with the three First Nation political organizations – The First Nations Summit, the Union of BC Indian Chiefs, and the BC Assembly of First Nations – through a newly-formed First Nation coalition known as the FNLC.

FNLC membership is comprised from the Executive of each organization, currently:

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note FIRST NATIONS LEADERSHIP COUNCIL

- <u>BC Assembly of First Nations</u>: **Regional Chief Shane Gottfriedson** of the Tk'elmlups te Secwepemc, formerly known as Kamloops Indian Band.
- <u>Union of BC Indian Chiefs</u>: Grand Chief Stewart Phillip of the Penticton Indian Band; Chief Bob Chamberlin of Kwicksutaineuk-Ah-kwaw-ah-mish First Nation; and Kukpi7 Judy Wilson, Chief of the Neskonlith Indian Band in the BC Interior.
- <u>First Nations Summit</u>: Grand Chief Ed John, hereditary Chief of the Tl'azt'en Nation; Cheryl Casimer of the Ktunaxa First Nation; and Robert Phillips of the Northern Secwepeme te Qelmucw (Shuswap) of the Canim Lake First Nation.

While the members of the FNLC work together to engage with the Province, they remain separate entities. They are mandated separately from each of their organizations and are responsible to act on the resolutions of their respective organizations.

Demonstrable progress at the community level is very important to their members. The FNLC member organizations represent BC First Nations who are recognized as "rights-bearing Aboriginals" or "Status Indians" by the Federal Government.

Until early 2014, Government and the FNLC followed an agreed engagement model from early 2012, i.e. an annual meeting with the Premier; quarterly meetings with the Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation; quarterly meetings with Deputy Ministers; and meetings at a Technical Table level on individual topics. All meetings levels included the topics of lands and resources as well as social development, on their respective agendas.

Over the past year, all levels of meetings have occurred on an as-required basis. Future engagement levels have yet to be determined.

Contact / Prepared by:

Ken Armour, Executive Director Cross Government Initiatives Phone: (250) 356-7214

Cell: (250) 920-8727

Alternate Contact

Laurel Nash, ADM Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives Phone: (250) 953-4004

Cell: (250) 508-1670

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note BC ASSOCIATION OF ABORIGINAL FRIENDSHIP CENTRES

I. ISSUE: BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres

II. TALKING POINTS

- This government is committed to supporting the BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres (BCAAFC) and the valuable cultural, social, economic and recreational programs both through local Friendship Centers and through provincial level initiatives.
- Significant BCAAFC Initiatives have included:
 - Scholarships and Bursaries, to provide financial assistance to eligible Aboriginal students enrolled in post-secondary education programs.
 - The Elders Transportation Program and Gathering, partial funding to elders to offset travel costs and funding for the Annual Elders Gathering.
 - Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) is continuing to work in partnership with the BCAAFC, as well as other Aboriginal groups, to advance the Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan (ORAAP) as committed to in the October 3, 2011, Throne Speech. BCAAFC's 2015/16 ORAAP activities:
 - 5X5 Aboriginal Jobs Strategy linked to the BC Skills for Jobs Blueprint. The goal of this initiative is to have 5000 urban Aboriginal people meaningfully employed in five years.
 - The National Indigenous Social Innovation Summit, improving the quality of life of Indigenous people in British Columbia.
 - The Moose Hide Campaign, which challenges men to demonstrate their commitment to support awareness and prevention of violence against women by wearing a patch of moose hide.
 - The Gathering Our Voices Conference, a four day conference for Aboriginal youth to develop life skills and key mentoring relationships.

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note BC ASSOCIATION OF ABORIGINAL FRIENDSHIP CENTRES

• In 2015/16, MARR provided to BCAAFC \$1.206 million (including \$815,000 from the First Citizens Fund, \$170,000 through ORAAP and \$221,000 through MARR's core funding for capacity building and youth engagement).

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

- Headquartered in Victoria, the BCAAFC (a registered society), has been in operation
 for 40 years. It serves as the umbrella organization for the 25 member friendship
 centres located throughout the Province. BCAAFC and its 25 member friendship
 centres play an important role in providing services and support programs to British
 Columbia's Aboriginal population offering a variety of training, social, cultural,
 economic and recreational programs to improve the quality of life of Aboriginal
 people.
- Most of the operational and program funding for friendship centres comes from the federal government and through flow-through arrangements with provincial social ministries.
- The October 3, 2011 Speech from the Throne committed to "work with Aboriginal partners, the federal government and local governments to develop an off-reserve Aboriginal action plan to achieve better education and job training, healthier family life, and strengthened cultures and traditions".
- The BCAAFC is a key member of the Provincial Coordination Team responsible for overseeing the development and implementation of ORAAP.
- MARR is also supporting the BCAAFC in advancing Indigenous Social Innovation to improve quality of life for Aboriginal people across the province.

Contact / Prepared by:

David Stevenson Community and Social Innovation

Phone: (250) 387-5522 Cell: (250) 580-2438 **Alternate Contact**

Laurel Nash Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 953-4004 Cell: (250) 508-1670

FIRST PEOPLES' CULTURAL COUNCIL AND FIRST NATIONS LANGUAGES

I. ISSUE: First Peoples' Cultural Council and First Nations Languages

II. TALKING POINTS

- First Nations languages, culture and heritage are integral to the health of all members of First Nations communities. The First Peoples' Cultural Council plays a vital role in assisting B.C. First Nations in their efforts to revitalize their languages, arts and culture.
- Since 2001, B.C. has provided more than \$14 million in support of the First Peoples' Culture Council.
- MARR continues to provide approximately \$1 million annually to the First Peoples' Cultural Council, contributing \$1.051 million in 2015/16.
- First Peoples' funding has increased from other sources, including our joint effort to secure increased support for languages from the federal government.
- In 2014, First Peoples' and the Royal BC Museum opened a new exhibition, Our Living Languages: First Peoples' Voices in BC in 2014; this groundbreaking, interactive exhibition celebrates the resilience and diversity of First Nations languages in BC in the face of change, and remains at the Royal BC Museum until June 2017.
- The First Peoples' Cultural Council delivered more than \$3 million in funding in 2014/15, which represents the highest annual funding amount FPCC has delivered to communities in B.C. to date.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

Governance and Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) funding:

- The First Peoples' Cultural Council (FPCC) is a provincial Crown corporation that assists B.C. First Nations in their efforts to revitalize their languages, arts and cultures.
- FPCC is governed by up to thirteen Board of Directors; the Chair is Marlene Erickson.
- FPCC has representatives from all 34 B.C. First Nations language groups on its Advisory Committee.
- The Advisory Committee and 10 Board members are recommended by FPCC for appointment by the Minister; three Board members are appointed directly by the Minister.
- MARR has provided \$1.051 million to FPCC annually since 2012, for a total of \$5.255 million of support funding, including 2016/17, and has provided annual funding to FPCC since 2000 for a total of more than \$14.017 million.

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note FIRST PEOPLES' CULTURAL COUNCIL AND FIRST NATIONS LANGUAGES

• The First Peoples' Cultural Council forecasts BC Arts Council funding in the amount of \$735K for the 2016/17 fiscal year.

Contact / Prepared by:

Rachel Holmes, Executive Director Partnerships and Community Renewal

Phone: (250) 387-2179 Cell: (250) 818-2462

Alternate Contact

Laurel Nash, A/ADM Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation Phone: (250) 953-4004

Cell: (250) 508-1670

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note MÉTIS NATION BRITISH COLUMBIA

I. ISSUE: Métis Nation British Columbia

II. TALKING POINTS

- Métis Nation British Columbia (MNBC) is recognized by British Columbia (BC) and Canada as the political representative organization for Métis people in the province.
- In 2006, Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) signed the Métis Nation Relationship Accord (MNRA), a bilateral agreement with MNBC, which commits the Province to work with Métis people in BC to address a range of social and economic issues.
- In 2015/16, MARR continued to support MNBC capacity development consistent with MNBC's Comprehensive Strategic Plan and Business Case (2014) to support education, skills and training to increase Métis participation in the economy.
- In addition, MARR also provided funding through the Off Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan (ORAAP) to support MNBC for various initiatives including a Youth Health Report, Website Upgrade, New Youth Career Website, a Labour Market Community Navigator, and Métis History Publication and to promote ORAAP.
- In 2015/16 MARR provided funding of \$571,000 (\$385,000 from MARR for capacity building, \$36,000 dedicated to youth engagement and \$150,000 through ORAAP).

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

- Métis are recognized as one of Canada's Aboriginal peoples under Section 35 of the Canadian constitution. BC does not consult with Métis regarding Section 35 Aboriginal rights. BC does not believe that any Métis community is capable of successfully asserting site-specific Section 35 rights in BC The Province engages with Métis as a stakeholder group, but not as a group entitled to consultation and accommodation based on Section 35 assertions.
- In 2003, the Province entered into a five-year Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Canada and the political representative organization of Métis people in BC to pursue self-governance negotiations and build governance capacity.

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note MÉTIS NATION BRITISH COLUMBIA

- In 2006 MARR and MNBC signed the Métis Nation Relationship Accord which
 acknowledges mutual issues of mutual interests in health (community, family,
 individual), housing, education, lifelong learning, economic opportunities, collaborative
 renewal of Métis Tripartite Processes, and Métis identification and data collection.
- Funding to the MNBC ensures that Métis people are able to assemble and develop their sector specific interests and have those interests presented to government. Having this process allows government to craft policy and develop social and economic programs that are going to have positive outcomes for Métis people in BC.
- MNBC is also continuing its efforts to diversify its funding base and to create new
 training and employment opportunities for Métis people in BC through the development
 of equity arrangements, joint ventures and other partnership agreements with business
 partners. Existing partnerships contributed between \$350,000 to \$400,000 in
 2015/16. MNBC continues to pursue additional revenue generating partnerships for
 2016/17.
- In 2015/16, MARR provided funding of \$571,000 (\$385,000 from MARR for capacity building, \$36,000 for youth engagement with the Unified Aboriginal Youth Collective (UAYC) and \$150,000 through ORAAP).

Contact / Prepared by:

David Stevenson, Executive Director Community and Social Innovation

Phone: (250) 387-5522 Cell: (250) 580-2438

Alternate Contact:

Laurel Nash, A/ADM Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 953-4004 Cell: (250) 508-1670

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note ABORIGINAL BUSINESS INVESTMENT COUNCIL

I. ISSUE: Aboriginal Business Investment Council - Progress and Priorities

II. TALKING POINTS

- The Aboriginal Business Investment Council (ABIC) plays a key role in advancing the BC Jobs Plan.
- ABIC's mandate is to improve relationships between Aboriginal communities, industry and government to implement practical measures for economic development.
- The province values the contributions these business leaders are making to fulfill this mandate and improve investment opportunities in BC
- The Minister of Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training has primary responsibility for support and funding of the ABIC; however, MARR plays an important role in facilitating the work of the ABIC.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

ABIC is a 13-member Advisory Council (representing First Nations and the business community) to the Minister of Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training.

ABIC is chaired by Chief Councilor Ellis Ross of the Haisla Nation.

Members have been selected for their understanding of business, Aboriginal cultures, relationship building, and successful business models.

ABIC is mandated to help improve Aboriginal participation in the economy and to promote economic certainty in the province by encouraging economic growth in Aboriginal communities. The Council **will not** address Aboriginal rights and title.

ABIC's major strategic objectives are to advance Aboriginal peoples' participation in the economy by:

- Identifying successful investment models;
- Providing investors with tools to engage and partner with Aboriginal people;
- Providing advice on Aboriginal economic development policy; and,
- Developing relations between Aboriginal communities, industry and government.

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note ABORIGINAL BUSINESS INVESTMENT COUNCIL

ABIC's objective is to show that industry and First Nations working together can attract business investment to the Province and lead to greater Aboriginal inclusion in the economy. ABIC has profiled 25 First Nation community "success stories" on its website, which share lessons learned from both the First Nation and industry perspective.

In January 2015, ABIC launched the First Nations Economic Development Database (FNEDD). The database is a user friendly, web-based application that integrates information from a number of public sources concerning Aboriginal communities, companies, and agreements with government and industry, as well as their relationship to major projects throughout the province.

Currently, ABIC is focused on speaking engagements to promote the role of First Nations economic development in closing the socio-economic gap, and to improve industry's understanding of how to successfully interact with First Nations communities. Recent appearances by ABIC members have included: the BC Cabinet-First Nations Leader's Gathering; LNG Buy BC First Nations Forum; UBCM; and, the BC Natural Resource Forum.

ABIC's mandate was renewed in January, 2016 for a third consecutive term. All of the members agreed to continue, with the exception of Chief Derek Orr of McLeod Lake Indian Band, and Chief Shane Gottfriedson, Regional Chief of the BC Assembly of First Nations. Two new members are Obie Erickson, president of Britco, and Willie Sellars, Councillor with Williams Lake Indian Band. Attached is a list of all ABIC members.

MARR is actively engaging with the ABIC and is actively promoting a strong partnership with BC Business Council and ABIC.

Attachment:

ABIC Representatives

Contact / Prepared by:

Ken Armour, Executive Director Cross Government Initiatives

Phone: (250) 356-7214 Cell: (250) 920-8727

Alternate Contact:

Laurel Nash, ADM
Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives
Phane: (250) 053, 4004

Phone: (250) 953-4004 Cell: (250) 508-1670

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note ABORIGINAL BUSINESS INVESTMENT COUNCIL

Attachment 1: ABIC Representatives

Current Members	Organization/Position
Assu, Brian	Councillor, We wai kai First Nation
Baird, Kimberley C.	President, Kim Baird Strategic Consulting Former Chief, Tsawwassen First Nation
Bellis, Arnold R.	Chief Executive Officer and President of Gwaii Wood Products
D'Avignon, Greg	President and CEO of the Business Council of British Columbia
Harris, Roger B.	Principal, Harris Palmer Consultancy Firm Former MLA for Skeena
Ireland, Brenda M.	President, First Light Initiatives Former CEO of the Industry Council for Aboriginal Business
Joe, Lennard P.	Administrative Advisor to the Shackan Indian band and General Manager of Stuwix Resources Joint Venture
McInnes, Donald A.	Executive Vice Chairman, Alterra Power Corporation
Ogen, Karen	Chief, Wet'suwet'en First Nation
Peltier, Sidney A.	Owner and President of White River Helicopters Inc. and Pelair Helicopters. Vice President of the Northwest BC Metis Association.
Ross, Ellis B. (Chair)	Chief Councillor, Haisla Nation
Erickson, Obie	President, Britco
Sellars, Willie	Councillor, Williams Lake Indian Band

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note ABORIGINAL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

I. ISSUE: Support for Aboriginal business development

II. TALKING POINTS:

- Aboriginal business development is among the many strategies to prepare Aboriginal British Columbians to participate in and benefit from economic development opportunities across the province.
- Through training, mentoring, financing, and recognition, Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation's suite of Aboriginal business development investments is connecting Aboriginal people directly to the British Columbia economy.
- MARR supports Aboriginal business development through support for advisory centres, access to capital and recognition of business success.

IF PRESSED:

- Due to low interest rates, First Citizens Fund revenues have declined dramatically over the last three years. Funding available from the First Citizens Fund will be reduced in 2016/17
- The ministry is exploring a number of options to address the effects of decreasing revenues.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

Descriptions of the various initiatives are as follows:

Aboriginal Business and Entrepreneurship Skills Training (BEST)

- BEST was a 12-part training series provided at no charge to participants in 6-10 communities per year. The training took people from market research to developing a business plan.
- Approximately 1725 participants have graduated from BEST over the lifetime of the program. In 2014/15, 132 participants graduated a graduation rate of 92%.
- BEST graduates have been consistently recognized at the BC Aboriginal Business Awards.

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MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note ABORIGINAL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

 In 2015/16, BEST funding transitioned from receiving MARR and Canada-BC Job Fund (CJF) funding to being solely funded by CJF through the Ministry of Jobs, Tourism and Skill Training.

Business Loan Program

- s.16.s.17
- Administered by All Nations Trust Company and delivered in partnership with three Aboriginal Capital Corporations, this program will support \$2.625 million of business loans in 2015/16 by providing 40 per cent of the principal of qualifying loans in four pro-rated instalments on behalf of the borrower.
- There is a lifetime maximum loan value for any individual borrower of just over \$76,000 and for any community of \$225,000. In the last few years, approximately 100 businesses per year were supported by this program.

Business Advisory Centres

- This program supports advisory centres in Fort St. John, Prince George and Cranbrook. Advice and supports provided to aspiring and existing Aboriginal business people including business planning, financing, marketing, and troubleshooting difficulties that arise once their business is operating.
- In 2015/16, MARR provided \$300,000 from the First Citizens Fund to support the Centres.

BC Aboriginal Business Awards

- The BC Aboriginal Business Awards were launched in 2009 by MARR and delivered by the BC Achievement Foundation. The seventh annual event was held October 14, 2015, with more than 662 people in attendance. This event has been the premiere recognition event for Aboriginal businesses in BC and is an exciting celebration of Aboriginal business people from all the regions in BC
- In 2015/16, MARR provided \$30,000 to support the BC Aboriginal Business Awards.

Aboriginal Business and Investment Council

- The Aboriginal Business Investment Council's (ABIC) mandate is to improve relationships between Aboriginal communities, industry and government to implement practical measures for economic development.
- The Ministry of Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training has primary responsibility for support and funding of the ABIC; however, MARR plays an important role in facilitating the work of the ABIC-see ABIC Estimates Note for more information.

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MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note ABORIGINAL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Contact / Prepared by: Alternate Contact:
Susan Kelly, Director Laurel Nash, ADM

Community and Social Innovation Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 387-2536 Phone: (250) 953-4004 Cell: (250) 213-3792 Cell: (250) 508-1670

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note ABORIGINAL YOUTH

I. ISSUE: Aboriginal Youth

II. TALKING POINTS

- Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR)
 recognize the importance of Aboriginal youth to their communities
 and to the province, and actively supports youth and their
 organizations to enhance their strategic and institutional capacity
 through engagement and leadership skills development.
- Since 2006, MARR has provided support to, and worked closely with, the Unified Aboriginal Youth Collective (UAYC).
- The UAYC played a key role in the development of British Columbia's very successful Aboriginal Youth Internship Program launched in 2007.
- Total UAYC funding for 2015-16 was \$225,000.
- Since 2012/13, MARR has been supporting the development of the BC Aboriginal Youth Worker Network (239 members) with regional capacity development training, networking and support for strategic planning for the Network's Leadership Team.
- Through youth-focussed community development projects, MARR supports First Nations youth and their communities directly to create opportunities for success.
- Through the Off Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan (ORAAP), MARR
 is providing \$40,000 to the BC Association for Aboriginal Friendship
 Centres to support their annual Gathering Our Voices Provincial
 Aboriginal Youth Conference.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

Unified Aboriginal Youth Collective

- The UAYC brings together diverse groups of Aboriginal youth. Current members of the UAYC include: Provincial Aboriginal Youth Council of the BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres, First Nations Youth Councils of BC, British Columbia Assembly of First Nations youth representatives, Métis Youth British Columbia, Youth Council of Métis Nation BC and Knowledgeable Aboriginal Youth Association, a Metro Vancouver youth organization.
- Since 2006, MARR has provided each UAYC organization with up to \$50,000 annually for youth engagement and capacity development (\$36,000 each in 2015/16).

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note ABORIGINAL YOUTH

\$45,000 is provided to the UAYC for operational costs (annual forum and non-government travel for meetings).

MARR annually funds and provides support for regular in-person meetings and a
provincial UAYC youth forum which provides opportunities for youth to develop their
leadership skills, build their capacity to engage with government, and collaborate on
areas of common interest.

Youth Community Development

MARR's work to develop and support Aboriginal youth as leaders and active members of their communities is part of British Columbia's commitment to fulfilling the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Recommendation #66 and the BC Blueprint for Job Skills. MARR works directly with First Nations communities, at their invitation, to build capacity for youth engagement and leadership development by:

- Supporting Aboriginal youth workers through regional training forums:
 - since 2012/13 MARR, in partnership with Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, has hosted regional Aboriginal youth worker forums in Kamloops, Prince George, Terrace and Prince Rupert..
- Supporting Aboriginal youth workers to establish peer-based networks to broaden and increase resources, align their work, facilitate mentoring-based relationships, and share best practice:
 - In 2014, a provincial network was created, which is now comprised of 239 youth workers from all regions across BC. In 2014/15, \$25,000 supported two leadership gatherings in Terrace and Vancouver for the provincial network's leadership team.
 - In 2015/16, \$30,000 supported the following: a strategic planning process for the leadership team, training for youth workers hosted in partnership with the International Institute for Child Rights Development and network leadership representation at the Gathering Our Voices Aboriginal Youth Conference in Victoria, BC from March 21-24.
- Engaging with federal, provincial and other partners to support youth and their communities.

Contact / Prepared by:

David Stevenson, Executive Director Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives

Phone: (250) 387-5522 Cell: (250) 580-2438

Alternate Contact

Laurel Nash, ADM Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 953-4004 Cell: (250) 508-1670

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL INNOVATION INITIATIVES

I. ISSUE: Community Development Initiatives

II. TALKING POINTS

- In 2015/16 MARR provided funding through specific agreements with First Nations, Aboriginal organizations and specific youth leadership development projects to promote innovative approaches to social and cultural reconciliation.
- Community and Social Innovation is advanced by broad collaborations across agencies that support Aboriginal-led solutions to social, cultural and economic challenges.
- Community and Social Innovation Initiatives support Social-cultural reconciliation where they grow out of a broad agreement by both First Nations and government on the need to better integrate social cultural wellness within other reconciliation efforts.
- Community and Social Innovation Initiatives also prepare First Nations to contribute to, and benefit from, economic renewal and provincial prosperity by developing community, institutional and governance capacity.
- Community and Social Innovation Initiatives are being used to support youth leadership development, youth worker capacity building, and help to build community readiness and capacity for youth engagement.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

- MARR uses the principles of social innovation and community development to work with communities at their invitation and on their priorities, building on existing assets in the community and among individuals and creating supportive networks to support communities to achieve their goals. MARR is currently working with eight Tribal Councils/Regional organizations and seven individual First Nations.
- Community and Social Innovation Initiatives contribute to the BC Skills for Jobs Blueprint by building capacity for individuals to seek and retain employment.
- The community social innovation development approach assists First Nations to strengthen their strategic and institutional capacity for self-government to address community priorities and to engage effectively in government-to-government relationships.
- The demand for Social Cultural Reconciliation arrangements is growing. This year MARR has engaged directly with Tahltan, Ktunaxa, Tsilhqot'in and Kitselas First Nations, Nanwakolas Council, Okanagan Nation Alliance, Office of the

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL INNOVATION INITIATIVES

Wet'suwet'en ANABIP Team and the three Northern Nations (Tahltan, Kaska and Taku River Tlingit First Nations working jointly) among others to develop and/or implement social/cultural/community wellbeing arrangements.

- Community and Social Innovation projects are resourced through allocations included in negotiated non-treaty agreements, inter-governmental partnerships and special requests (Non-Treaty Agreement Funding Envelope - NTAFE).
- NTAFE funding supported the Tahltan Social Cultural Working Group from 2011 to 2015 and the CSTC SCWG in 2015/16. CSTC SCWG also received funding from JTST for employment and skills training for 2015-17. In 2014/15 year-end funding supported the Three Northern Nations (Tahltan, Kaska and Taku River Tlingit First Nations jointly for 3 years (\$1.4 M).
- On April 2, 2015, an *Environmental and Socio-Cultural Initiatives Agreement* was signed with the Carrier Sekani Tribal Council which includes seven Nations: Nadleh Whut'en, Nak'azdli Whut'en, Saik'uz First Nation, Stellat'en First Nation, Takla Lake First Nation, Tl'azt'en Nation, Burns Lake Band (Ts'il Kaz Koh).

Attachment:

Communities/Nations/Associations assisted by Community and Social Innovations Branch

Contact / Prepared by:

David Stevenson, Executive Director Partnerships and Community Renewal Division

Phone: (250) 387-5522 Cell: (250) 580-2438

Alternate Contact:

Laurel Nash, A/ADM Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 953-4004 Cell: (250) 508-1670

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL INNOVATION INITIATIVES

Attachment 1: Communities/Nations/Associations assisted by Community and Social Innovations Branch ^{s.13,s.16}

- Ahousaht (Ahp-cii-uk)
- Carrier Sekani Tribal Council* (Nadleh Whut'en, Nak'azdli Whut'en, Saik'uz First Nation, Stellat'en First Nation, Takla Lake First Nation, Tl'azt'en Nation, Burns Lake Band (Ts'il Kaz Koh).
- Doig River
- Ehattesaht (Ahp-cii-uk)
- Esquimalt
- Gwa'Sala Nakwaxdax'w
- Haida*
- Nanwakolas*
- Gitxsan
- Heiltsuk
- Kitselas*
- K'omoks*
- Kamloops region youth workers
- Ktunaxa Nation*
- Lake Babine
- Lleidli T'enneh
- Maa'nulth
- Nak'azd'li
- Nazko
- Northern Nations (Kaska, Tahltan, Taku River Tlingit First Nations jointly)*
- Office of the Wet'suwet'en ANABIP
- Okanagan Nation Alliance
- Pacheedaht

- Pauquachin
- Prince George region youth workers
- Prince Rupert region youth workers
- Quatsino
- Sauteau*
- Skeetchestn*
- Snuneymuxw
- St'at'imc*
- Tahltan*
- Terrace region youth workers
- Tk'emlups*
- Tl'amin
- Tseshaht (Ahp-cii-uk)
- Tsilhqot'in*
- Uchucklesaht & Toquaht
- Vancouver Island youth workers
- Wet'suwet'en First Nation
- Yekooche

VIOLENCE AGAINST ABORIGINAL WOMEN AND MISSING AND MURDERED WOMEN

I. ISSUE: Violence against Aboriginal Women and Missing and Murdered Women and Girls

II. TALKING POINTS

- Our government is committed to creating a legacy of safety for all women and girls in B.C. by working to change the systemic issues that lead to violence.
- The Province's Violence Free BC strategy lays out a long-term vision of ending violence against women in this province – something that needs both strong government leadership and the active participation of stakeholders, partners and each and every British Columbian.
- The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation worked in partnership with the Ministries of Public Safety and Solicitor General and Children and Family Development to develop this strategy and we remain united in our commitment to create safety and well-being for everyone, including Aboriginal women and girls.
- My ministry recently collaborated with the Provincial Office on Domestic Violence, the Ministry of Justice, the Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women and the BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres to allocate \$1.5 million to 24 Aboriginal organizations and communities to implement programs focused on stopping domestic violence.
- We have also recently worked with First Nations Leadership Council, Metis Nation BC, Carrier Sekani Tribal Council, Carrier Sekani Family Services and Lheidli T'enneh First Nation to co-host a Provincial Gathering for the Families of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls in Prince George.
- During the Family Gathering I had the opportunity to meet with several family members of murdered and missing Aboriginal women and girls to listen to their stories and hear their recommendations on tackling this issue.
- These recommendations informed our discussion at the recent National Roundtable in Winnipeg which Minister Anton and I

VIOLENCE AGAINST ABORIGINAL WOMEN AND MISSING AND MURDERED WOMEN

attended and will guide the Province in our ongoing work to end violence against Aboriginal women and girls.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

In addition to MARR, several ministries have mandates in this area, including Justice, Provincial Office of Domestic Violence, and Health. Select highlights include:

Ministry of Justice

- On February 6, 2015 the Province launched the Violence Free BC strategy and an
 investment of \$2.7 million in violence-free programming. This strategy is B.C.'s path
 to creating a province where all women have the supports they need to help prevent
 violence, to escape from violent situations and to recover if they have been victims of
 crime.
- The Ministry of Justice is the lead for the provincial response to the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, taking place later in 2016, and has recently provided written recommendations for pre-planning of the inquiry.

Provincial Office of Domestic Violence

• In February 2014, the Provincial Office of Domestic Violence released the Provincial Domestic Violence Plan. The three-year, \$5.5 million plan includes \$1.5 million, which was recently distributed to Aboriginal organizations that deliver programs specifically for Aboriginal women, men and children affected by domestic violence and commits to including Aboriginal culturally responsive and holistic approaches throughout all of the actions.

National Roundtable on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women

On February 24-26th, 2016 representatives from MARR and the Ministry of Justice
attended the National Roundtable on Missing and Murdered Indigenous in Winnipeg
MB. The Province also supported five family members to attend and inform the
roundtable discussions. A key component of the 2016 National Roundtable was to
hear from families and share their responses to the actions the Province is taking to
prevent, respond to and support healing from violence against Indigenous women and
girls.

• Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women (MACAW)

• Founded in 2011 and chaired by Chastity Davis, MACAW is intended to provide advice to government on how to improve the quality of life for Aboriginal women across B.C. There are ten council members, including 4 new appointees and 6 reappointed for a second two-year term in November 2015. (See MACAW note 43)

VIOLENCE AGAINST ABORIGINAL WOMEN AND MISSING AND MURDERED WOMEN

Contact / Prepared by:

Rachel Holmes, Executive Director Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives

Division

Phone: (250) 387-2179 Cell: (250) 818-2462 **Alternate Contact**

Laurel Nash, ADM

Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 953-4004 Cell: (250) 508-1670

Attachments:

1. Anti-Domestic Violence Funding Successful Participants List

s.13,s.16

Organizat Region Organiztion or Ion Type Reserve Off V. Island V. Island V. Island Nutrolifiat Nutrol Nation Nation Organiztion or Band Name Centre Centre Nation	Title project /	Parenting after violence: aims to help break the cycle of family violence through a parenting course for dad's that have used violence in the past, a drop in group for dad's that offers emotional support and community building, and supported supervised visits with children. Outcomes will include the father's ability to identify the impact his use of violence has on children, how to be a healthy co-parent, a supportive community of other men engaging the same change process, and the opportunity to build attachment with children in a safe, healthy, supported environment.	First Nation Warrior Program: This group allows a safe space for men to form their self-identity, express emotion and gather perspectives from trusted connections both physical and spiritual. This space will also give older men and Elders an opportunity to shape young men within our community to be the leaders that we will need in the future. This program proposal combines feedback from community members with elements of successful programs such as the Rediscovery program, Enhance Warrior Camp and the Men of the North program. Our aim is to support young men to relearn important teachings and to unlearn the negative stereotypes that are portrayed in the media. Using the principles of Hishuk Ish Tsawalk we will build our connection to our families, our community and to our true selves.
Organizat Region Off V. Island Reserve V. Island Reserve	niztion or I Name	mn	
Organizat Organizat Off Reserve Reserve	cessful Applic		
	-unding - Sur Organizat ion Type	7	7

IN 0 Off 1 Reserve 5	Kootneys	Ktunaxa/Kinbask et Child & Family Service Society	In the Spirit of Peace: Historically Aboriginal people forged a strong spiritual bond with their horses which they relied on for mutual survival and companionship. KKCFSS will integrate experiential therapy and responsive methods and traditions with current therapeutic practice and Signs of Safety to promote real, Ktunaxa/Kinbask lasting and historical change for families impacted by Domestic et Child & Family Violence within a culturally safe environment. For Aboriginal Service Society People, horses historically represent spiritual connection. Integrating Equine Assisted Psychotherapy into Domestic Violence Services will promote experiential growth and healing through an Aboriginal Lens. Equine Therapy is solution focused approach to facilitating therapy which will further compliment Signs of Safety Therapy's Strengths Based Holistic Model.
O Off O Reserve 5	Lower	Fraser Region Aboriginal Friendship Centre Assoc.	Urban Indigenous Living without Violence Project: Using the Whitepath model, a social worker/facilitator will deliver 3 / 24 sessio training program to increase the understanding of violence, prevention, and support to address historic and current violence infamiles lives. will address from both an offender and recipient perspective
IN 0 On 1 Reserve	Lower	Musqueam Indian Band	Drumming Up Courage : This comprehensive, locally-developed program will focus on prevention and healing needs within our community to address domestic and family violence through a combination of best-practices based education and information sharing and Musqueam traditional knowledge and values-based resource distribution, support networks and systems. 4 streams Honoring One Another, Healing & Rebuilding, Musqueam Safe Neighbourhoods, Musqueam Men Against Violence

IN 0 Off 2 Reserve 4	V. Island	Victoria Native Friendship Centre	'Awakening the Warrior Woman Within': Awakening the Warrior Woman Within intends to offer a Culturally based program, which is a Community driven, client-centered model of practice with qualified Aboriginal Facilitators and Wisdom Keepers. These strong and healthy Aboriginal women understand the impact of violence and trauma on the lives of everyone within the family system and extended Community. We are mindful that the program participants will have varying degrees of historical and/or current trauma in their lives, including the legacy of residential schools, foster care, the 60's scoop, the Indian Act, intergenerational trauma, child abuse, Community and family violence, and ongoing systemic racial intolerance.
IN 0 Off 4 Reserve 6	Interior	Lillooet Freindship Centre	Men Warrior Program: The Men Warriors Project will be provided in a safe and supportive environment for 50 to 100 Urban and on-reserve Aboriginal Men to participate in culturally appropriate activities that will address issues faced by men and youth affected by domestic violence. Men will revitalize Aboriginal cultural connections, practices and identities as a means of creating healing, empowerment and knowledge. Traditional ceremonial practices/workshops such as sweat lodges, smudging, medicine wheel, healing circles, medicine gathering, drumming groups as well as learning about and making drums and traditional regalia, led by Elders and Traditional knowledge keepers, will foster new awareness and understanding of themselves allowing them to begin their healing journey and be open to creating strong support networks and develop self-confidence and empowering
IN Off Off Reserve	Lower	Warriors Against Violence Society	One-on-One Counselling: Will provide counselling services in a holistic and cultually responsive approach that address families Warriors Against needs in response to DV including prevention, safety, and Violence Society protection. Counsellors will be availble as needed and by appointment

IN 0 On 0 Reserve 0	North	GITXSAN HEALTH SOCIETY	K'uem good'm gyet (Be a Kind Man with a Good Heart): Primary Objectives and Outcomes: To hire a Men's campaign coordinator who will focus on Domestic Violence prevention through community education and awareness events and the the development and delivery of a support program for men that utilizes the Gitxsan cultural tenets of HEALTH SOCIETY respect, honour, trust and humour. The desired outcome is for our men to have accessible non-mandated prevention and postvention services; also affecting those in current domestic violent situations.
IN 0 0 On reserve 2	Interior	Okanagan Indian Band	A Canoe Journey: In partnership with the Vernon Friendship Centre, a 3 day Canoe journey ending at a traditional gathering place, facilitation of rich cultural experiences, learning about deep Okanagan Indian meaningful respect for each other, relationships, land, water, while weaving important awareness building, sharing, building skills about conflict, abuse and violence. Follow up with 3 workshops to reinforce connections to land and provide a safe place to discuss domestic violence.
IN 0 On 0 Reserve 2	Interior	Skeetchestn Indian Band	Pathways to a safe journey: Increase opportunities preventing future domestic violence by creating a safe platform via tailored workshops for sharing ideas, experience and learning about self-awareness, self-love, nonviolent communication, healthy relationships and empowerment, amongst community members. (Aboriginal parents, adult male and female and youth). Provide training in counseling to the Band Social Development Team; Social Worker, Band Social Development Worker, Youth and Cultural Coordinator, Elders Coordinator and Social Development Manager, increasing their tools to assist individuals and enrich the services they offer.

Family Wellness Warriors Initiative: using mental health and addictions recovery program (ARP) staff already in place, plans to pilot a men's program for abusers of domestic violence. The program will be delivered using holistic, traditional, and local knowledge in order to guide our men back to their roles as dignified warriors and protectors of the individual, family and community. The program will be delivered through CSFS health services to 10 communities, namely: Wet'suwet'en First Nation, Burns Lake Band, Cheslatta Carrier Nation, Stellat'en First Nation, Nadleh Whut'en, Saik'uz First Nation and Yekooche First Nation. Tahi Buhn Band, Skin Tyee First Nation and Yekooche First Nation.	Gathering Strength: Holistic healing and prevention program for individuals and families who have experienced domestic violence, addresses the source of issues facing those involved. The program will teach life skills, financial literacy, include career/goal setting and other personal growth courses, and offer trauma as well as drug and alcohol counselling for participants. By addressing the root causes of domestic violence, such as financial stress, lack of education and healing, as well as other issues, the outcome of "Gathering Strength" is to help individuals and families change their lives to prevent future violent offences and break the cycle of violence, as well as to heal the trauma already experienced.
Carrier Sekani Family Services (CSFS)	Tk'emlups Te Secwepemc Social Development Department
North	Interior
Off	On Reserve
N 0 0 1 8	Z 0 0 0 9

"Our Family Is Very Sacred: provide a safe and easily accessible venue where participants can voice their opinions/suggestions and strategies for healing from trauma due to domestic violence and abuse experienced in their lives. Project participants will also have an opportunity to share concerns with respect to barriers in their healing. Education and knowledge sharing on the various types of domestic violence will be introduced through workshops to community. A specific program for men will be developed using curriculum from the "I am a Kind Man" series. This project will be part of a broader family-centred, wrap-around approach to service delivery taken by KFS. As part of the wraparound model of delivery, program facilitators will make internal and external referrals to assist participants in linking to appropriate community services	Community Moose Hide Campaign program: Continue to invite men into a safe and supportive environment for men to gather and support each other; Work with our Elder and Sweat Lodge keeper to provide an opportunity for men to participate in cultural practices and ceremonies for healing; Providing Moose Hide Campaign workshops and activities that focus on prevention of violence, sexual abuse, addictions, family supports etc. workshops and gatherings in our community for example, Baldy Hughes Treatment Centre, the local jail, neighborhood houses, and conferences;
Ki-Low-Na Friendship Society	Prince George Native Friendship Centre
Interior	North
Off	Off Reserve
Z 0 0 7 8	Z 0 0 7 S

IN 0 On 0 Reserve 9	V. Island	Whe-la-la-U Area Council	Healthy Relationships Program: Healthy Relationships Program – Northern Vancouver Island (Alert Bay, Port Hardy, Campbell River, Gold River, and Courtenay). The development and implementation of hosting Healthy Relationship sessions with aboriginal couples, second is the development of the Facilitator training for Healthy Relationships. The Healthy Relationships program focuses on a number of key area's for success: Prevention: Healing and rebuilding: Collaborative and partnership building: Holistic and Reconciliatory: We also work with our clients to build individual, couple, and family wellness/safety plans.
IN 0 On 0 reserve 6	Interior	Han Knakst Tsitxw Society (HKTS)	Telling our Stories and Changing the Ending: The project will consist of an assortment of interconnected initiatives which address domestic and family violence with all of the members of our community. 7 components inclduing Children and Youth, Women, Men, Couples, Parents, Elders, and community as a whole.
IN 0 Off 2 Reserve 0	North	Dze L K'ant Friendship Centre - Houston Friendship Program Office	Culture of Peace Project: will offer two tiers of service to work towards the overarching goal of improving outcomes for Aboriginal children, youth and families who are living with, or at risk for domestic violence. The first tier will focus on improve the risk for domestic violence. The first tier will focus on improve the capacity of the existing Aboriginal service providers to respond to domestic violence, through training, education, and creating/linking a community of practice. The second tier, will harness the newly developed capacity, and offer direct-service based cultural responses for Urban Aboriginal families at risk of, or living with the experience of Domestic violence.

Turning Stones: The project focuses on a holistic approach focused on supporting the healing for the entire family. Elders and tow trained facilitators support healing groups for First Nations children, youth, women, men. The project goals are to support participants to unlearn violence through ceremony, raising awareness and teaching alternative coping mechanisms to manage stress, anger and trauma. Thereby reducing incidents of family violence	Prevention for women and children: Increase Knowledge of DV among community memberss to provide a safe and welcoming environment to learn about domestic Violence, increase awareness of community support services. (Focus on Women and Youth and safety and supports) (Womens Quilting Project - Safe space to discuss DV, DV Workshops for youth	Creating Healthy Family Relationships: – Increase community, family, and individual healing and develop intervention family support plans. Develop beading, leather-work, and hide tanning workshops, etc to bring families closer together in a safe and healthy environment. We will learn and share knowledge on the causes of short term and long term effects of domestic violence. We will build healthy family and community relationships, and we will continue utilizing our partners and service providers to access counselling sessions, mediation, fgc's, etc.
Tsewulhtun Health Centre	N'Quatqua Band	Lhoosk'uz Dené Nation
V. Island	V. Coastal	Interior
On Reserve	On Reserve	On Reserve
O O S 9	N 0 0 N	Z 0 0 0 m

				The Phoenix Experience: Pauquachin First Nation chose this name
				for our project because it reflects a growing momentum within
				our community for positive and sustainable change. In the area of
				domestic violence, our transformation is dependent on powerful
Z				change on two levels. Each individual impacted by domestic
0			Dauguschin Eiret	violence needs to be transformed. Equally important, the
0	Rocoryo	V. Island	Nation	environment in which we live needs to be transformed. The
2	מו		ואפרוסו	Phoenix Experience is about an inner and outer transformation. It
1				is the recognition that both have to change to achieve a positive
				and lasting community transformation. Our primary objective: To
				provide services that focus on prevention, healing and community
				capacity building in order to create an environment where positive
				change can happen for those affected by domestic violence.
				Womens Empowerment group: The Women's empowerment
				group is o 50 week structured group that addresses the needs and
				concerns of women and children who have experienced family
				violence. Experiential learning focuses on skills to assist women in
				managing their life skills that can make it possible for a women to
				relate differently in the world. We build on a woman's strength as
Z				a woman who has been in on abusive relationship. Often she can
0		10,810	Vollbomot	find herself so beaten down that she does not believe that she is
	On reserve	Main I	Society	competent in the world. Her thinking can become so distorted
7		<u> </u>	Society	that she may come to believe that she cannot live without her
1				partner. This belief can create great fear and depression. Self-
				Discovery is covered extensively in this group. Knowledge is power
				and by understanding the dynamics of Abuse women con better
				understand what they have survived and when in a new
				relationship recognize abuse sooner if with that awareness comes
				choice.

2			Healthy Relationships: The goal is to bring awareness and	
<u> </u>			understaning of what is domestic Violence, who may be a victim	
uo o	7	مرطبته مرطميتين	or an abuser and how we stop the cycle. De-normalize violence in Enhance	Enhance
Reserve 5	v. Islaliu	COWICIAII	our community	ment
9				

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Expanding and Outreach services to Training for victim service enhancing restorative vulnerable women/youth and violence against women justice programs at risk of exploitation, programs to enhance across the province women in the sex trade services for survivors of and trafficked women crime and trauma **Supporting holistic** Increasing the cultural Enhancing supports in approaches to assist competency and missing persons healing and rebuilding sensitivity investigations, including from violence against of frontline service new missing persons Aboriginal women providers legislation and standards

s.13,s.16

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note OFF RESERVE ABORIGINAL ACTION PLAN

I. ISSUE: Off Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan

II. TALKING POINTS

- In the October 2011 Throne Speech, British Columbia (BC) announced its commitment to an Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan (ORAAP) to improve socio economic outcomes for off-reserve Aboriginal people in BC.
- To fulfill this commitment, Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) has:
 - Formed a Provincial Co-ordination Team (PCT) involving representatives from: the BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres (BCAAFC), the Métis Nation BC (MNBC), the Union of BC Municipalities (UMBC), MARR, and Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) to oversee the development and implementation of ORAAP.
 - Revised an ORAAP Protocol Agreement in 2014 with the BCAAFC linking the BCAAFC Five by Five Aboriginal Jobs Strategy and the BC Skills for Jobs Blueprint.
 - Built a funding partnership with the federal government through the Urban Aboriginal Strategy (UAS) to support ORAAP initiatives.
 - o In 2015/16 BC provided \$355,000 in funding for ORAAP.
- MARR continues to work with key partners to support initiatives that improve socio-economic outcomes for off-reserve Aboriginal people.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

- On October 3, 2011, the Speech from the Throne acknowledged the importance of the
 off-reserve Aboriginal population and included a commitment to work with Aboriginal
 partners, the federal government and local governments to develop ORAAP to improve
 socio economic outcomes for off-reserve Aboriginal people in BC
- In January 2015 MARR released the ORAAP year-end report, which summarized the work undertaken in 2013/14 emphasizing jobs, skills and employment.

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note

OFF RESERVE ABORIGINAL ACTION PLAN

- In 2015/16, MARR has:
 - o Supported BCAAFC participation and engagement on ORAAP with \$170,000 to:
 - continue work on the Five by Five Aboriginal Jobs Strategy (pursuant to Protocol of 2014) with a goal of 5000 urban Aboriginal people meaningfully employed in over 5 years;
 - o complete an ORAAP branding and communications plan;
 - o host the Indigenous Social Innovation National Summit; and
 - o hold the Gathering Our Voice Youth Conference
 - Supported the MNBC's participation and engagement in ORAAP with \$149,960 for various initiatives including a website upgrade, new youth career website and Métis history publication.
 - Supported Metro Vancouver Aboriginal Executive Council (MVAEC) participation in ORAAP with \$35,000 to create a strategy and develop partnership to increase Indigenous participation in the provincial economy.
 - INAC continues its support of ORAAP through the UAS. In 2015/16, INAC allocated \$318,000 to the development of the Urban Aboriginal Strategy in British Columbia.
 - O Provincial funding provided to ORAAP has been received from Ministries of: Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, Advanced Education, Education, Children and Family Development, Community Sport and Cultural Development, Health, Housing and Construction Standards, Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training, Justice and Social Development and Social Innovation.

Contact / Prepared by:

David Stevenson, Executive Director Community and Social Innovation

Phone: (250) 387-5522 Cell: (250) 580-2438

Alternate Contact:

Laurel Nash, A/ADM Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 953-4004 Cell: (250) 508-1670

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2016 Estimates Note First Citizens' Fund (FCF)

I. ISSUE: First Citizens' Fund

II. TALKING POINTS

- The First Citizens Fund is a special account within government's Consolidated Revenue Fund and the monies do not come from the ministry budget.
- Due to declining investment fund revenues, funding available from the First Citizens Fund will be reduced in 2016/17.
- We will be working with agencies that receive money through the Fund on options for the year ahead.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

- The First Citizen's Fund (FCF) was established in 1969 as a perpetual fund "for the purposes of advancing and expanding the culture, education and economic opportunities and the position of persons of North American aboriginal ancestry who are ordinarily resident in British Columbia".
- The principal of the FCF is \$66.49 million.
- FCF programming is a critical part of British Columbia's reconciliation process with Aboriginal people. Approximately 78% of the Aboriginal population live off reserve and access the Friendship Centres, the Aboriginal Business Advisory Centres and the Aboriginal Business Loan Program. Across British Columbia, First Nations are struggling to maintain and build their language and cultural programming.
- In 2015/16 FCF provided \$2.83M in funding to:
 - First Peoples Heritage Language & Culture \$600K
 - Aboriginal Business Loan Program \$1.05M + \$115K administration
 - Aboriginal Business Advisory Centres in Ft. St. John, Prince George and Cranbrook -\$100K/centre
 - Friendship Centre Program \$600K
 - BC Association of Friendship Centres Administration \$65K
 - Student Bursary Program \$75K
 - Elders Transportation Program \$25K

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2016 Estimates Note First Citizens' Fund (FCF)

s.13,s.16

- At the time the fund was created it was an innovative undertaking, and was a primary source of provincial funding for Aboriginal priorities.
- Today, the fund is one of several provincial initiatives for investing in education, training, business, culture and social programs for First Nations and Aboriginal people.
 - The FCF Student Bursary program has been eclipsed by the BC Aboriginal Student and Aboriginal Teacher Education Awards. In 2015, 303 Aboriginal students received awards ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000 totalling \$985,000 compared to \$75,000 available under FCF.
 - BC is investing \$10 million annually over the next three years in new funding from the Aboriginal Skills Training Development Fund to support skills training projects and partnerships dedicated to LNG.
 - In 2015/16, the Canada-BC Job Fund in partnership with the Ministry of Advanced Education will support 30 Aboriginal communities and 581 Aboriginal learners through 29 education and skills training programs across BC.

Contact / Prepared by:

Stuart Gale, A/CN Fiscal Branch, Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives Division

Phone: (250) 356-8768 Cell: (250) 889-9266 **Alternate Contact**

Laurel Nash Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 953-4004 Cell: (250) 508-1670

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON ABORIGINAL WOMEN

I. ISSUE: Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women

II. TALKING POINTS

- The Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women (MACAW) was established in 2011 following the national aboriginal Women's forum and provides advice to government on how to improve the quality of life for Aboriginal women across BC.
- Further I wish to acknowledge how much I value and respect their advice and strong leadership.
- On MACAW's recommendation, the Province signed a memorandum of understanding with Aboriginal leadership confirming our shared commitment to end violence against Aboriginal women and girls. Since that time they have continued to work with the province to implement such key initiatives as:
 - the 2016 Provincial Family Gathering for families of Aboriginal women and girls who have been murdered or gone missing;
 - the design of the National Inquiry on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls through participation in preinquiry sessions with Federal and Provincial governments;
 - the Northern Transportation Symposium, including providing insight into the Province's recently announced *Highway 16* Action Plan;
 - the allocation of \$1.5M to 24 Aboriginal organizations and communities throughout BC to support culture-based domestic violence programs; fulfilling a commitment made in the Provincial Domestic Violence Plan; and
 - selecting the 37 funding grant recipients from across the Province for the Giving Voice initiative. This initiative provides \$350,000 to projects that support community engaged and community led action to address issues of violence in Aboriginal women's lives and communities.

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note

MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON ABORIGINAL WOMEN

 By supporting initiatives designed and developed by and for Aboriginal women, we are moving towards the overall goal of improving the quality of life for all Aboriginal people in BC.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

- The Minister has appointed 10 Aboriginal women from across the province to sit on the Council, which is chaired by Chastity Davis.
- The Council meets quarterly, or as determined by the Chair, and at least twice a year with the Minister.

Provincial Family Gathering

- The Provincial Family Gathering was held in Prince George from January 31 to February 2, 2016.
- Approximately 350-400 family members participated in the three-day Gathering of healing and memoriam, which was family-focused and ceremony-led.
- The Gathering provided a safe and supportive place for families to gather and heal together by sharing stories and identifying a path forward to end violence against Aboriginal women and girls.
- The Province will share family members' feedback on MMIWG at the Second National Roundtable on MMIWG in Winnipeg, Manitoba from February 24-26, 2016.

Anti Domestic Violence Funding

- In 2016, \$1.5M was allocated to 24 projects that address domestic violence amongst Aboriginal families and communities:
 - \circ Stream 1 7 projects that enhance existing programming
 - \circ Stream 2 17 projects that initiate new programming
- The projects range from individual and family counselling services with a cultural focus, to healing discussions for entire communities.

Giving Voice Funding

- In 2014, \$350,000 was allocated to 37 projects that address violence against Aboriginal women and girls:
 - \circ Stream 1 25 projects that provide a safe place to give voice to issues of violence
 - Stream 2 12 projects that focus on community mobilization and implementation
- \$50,000 will support a Giving Voice Forum in fall 2016.

Contact / Prepared by:

Sara Statham, Senior Advisor Socio-Economic Partnerships Branch

Phone: (250) 356-7238 Cell: (250) 812-0146

Alternate Contact

Laurel Nash, ADM Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 953-4004 Cell: (250) 508-1670

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON ABORIGINAL WOMEN

Attachments:

- 1.) Anti-Domestic Violence Funding Successful Participants List
- 2.) MACAW Current Members Contact List
- 3.) MACAW Terms of Reference

Mission Statement:

The Mission of MACAW is to improve the quality of life for Aboriginal women.

Vision:

A world where all Aboriginal peoples live free of violence and are healthy, sustainable, and self-determining.

Philosophy:

MACAW honours Aboriginal worldviews and works from a holistic perspective of women; thus, when we speak of women, we consider this to be inclusive of, but is not limited to children, family, community, nation, wellness and justice, land and water.

Roles:

- To advocate for the well-being of Aboriginal women in British Columbia.
- To provide advice and support to the Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation.
- To provide guidance and direction that is rooted in Aboriginal worldviews.
- To strategically influence decision making that will improve the quality of life for Aboriginal women and children.

Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women Terms of Reference

Background:

The Province of British Columbia wishes to work respectfully and in partnership with Aboriginal women, organizations and leadership to improve the quality of life for Aboriginal women. Following the June 15-17, 2011 Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women's Forum and respecting the theme $\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{w}}\mathbf{sim}\mathbf{i}\mathbf{w}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{n}$ ct ?i? $\theta\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{t}$ (We are courageous and we are healing ourselves), the province is committed to work with Aboriginal women and key informants to develop the necessary framework and support systems to address the risks and violence that many aboriginal women are currently exposed to. The overarching goal of the advisory council is to provide advice to government on how to improve the quality of life for Aboriginal women across British Columbia. The establishment of the advisory council will support the successful implementation of this commitment and work to empower those women.

Members:

Core membership will include key British Columbia Aboriginal leadership, organizations and women, and other organizations or individuals based on their unique ability to contribute to the work of the council.

Goals:

- 1. Develop and review an inventory of current programs available to support Aboriginal women.
- 2. Identify outcomes needed to improve quality of life for Aboriginal women.
- 3. Develop targets to achieve outcomes of Goal 2.
- 4. Maintain the baseline and update outcomes annually.

Tasks:

- Provide advice to government to ensure programs supporting Aboriginal women will
 respond to their needs, build on effective practices and success, and be supported by key
 partners.
- 2. Review, revise and help implement an engagement plan if required (e.g. co-hosting discussions with partners and communities).
- 3. Review, revise and maintain a progress report on outcomes.

Governance

- The council will report to government through the Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation.
- The Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation will appoint the chair and council members.
- The council will consist of up to ten members, including one position designated for an Elder.

- The council will utilize a consensus decision making model founded on the principles of shared responsibility and cooperation.
- Members are required to attend regular council meetings. If a council member has missed two or more council meetings she will be asked to step down.
- The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation and the MACAW Secretariat will provide administrative support for the council with support from a cross-ministry team.

Term

The term will be for up to three years and the Council will meet quarterly, or as determined by the chair, and at least twice a year with the minister.



Artist: Trina Williams, Ktunaxa Citizen and a member of the Lower Kootenay Community

January 2013 – March 31, 2015 Report of the Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women

Submitted to the Honourable John Rustad, Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation



March 31, 2015

Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women P.O. Box 9100
STN PROV GOVT
Victoria BC V8W 9B1
http://www.gov.bc.ca/arr/social/default.html

Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women Secretariat #101 – 3535 Old Okanagan Hwy. Westbank BC V4T 3L7 Tel (250) 707-0095 admin@sylix.org

Honourable John Rustad Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation PO BOX 9051 STN PROV GOVT Victoria BC V8W 9E2

Dear Minister Rustad:

I am pleased to present you with a Report of the Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women (MACAW).

The Report contains a summary of MACAW's activities, publications, projects, and collaborations with government, Aboriginal organizations and Aboriginal communities from January 2013 to March 31, 2015.

We appreciate your on-going support and dedication, and look forward to continuing to work collaboratively to improve the lives of Aboriginal women.

Sincerely,

Chastity Davis Chair, MACAW



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Chairperson's Message



[Greeting]:

I am pleased to present the *Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women January 2013 – March 31, 2015 Report,* outlining achievements ending March 31, 2015.

The report outlines the MACAW's work to provide advice to government on how to improve the quality of life for Aboriginal women in BC.

Amongst the many positive outcomes from January 2013 to March 2015, the following must be highlighted:

- The MACAW successfully obtained political endorsement for a *Declaration to Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls*. On June 13, 2014, Aboriginal leadership and the Government of British Columbia signed a *Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls* (MOU). A Joint Aboriginal-Government Partners' Table is being developed to implement the objectives of the MOU.
- The MACAW launched the second year of the "Giving Voice Project" in support of community engaged and led action. To date, over \$400,000 has been granted to fifty communities and organizations to "Give Voice" to issues of violence and abuse, identify champions, build partnerships, engage community, and initiate community mobilization and implementation projects.

The MACAW remains committed to strengthening our capacity to help address the complex issues related to violence in the lives of Aboriginal women and girls. Funding was secured in 2014/15 for independent Secretariat support for the work of the MACAW and the Joint Aboriginal-Government Partners' Table.

I am very grateful to all of the women on the Council for their commitment to working in partnership to improve the lives of our women, including our former members Wendy Grant-John (past Chair), Charlene Belleau, and Kim Baird. I also want to acknowledge the many other women and Aboriginal organizations and communities who are also working to achieve safe and healthy communities.

Working in partnership, we will make a difference for all of our women.

Part I – Background

MACAW's Mandate

The MACAW was established in 2011 to provide advice to government on how to improve the quality of life for Aboriginal women across British Columbia, and to address the social and economic challenges that expose Aboriginal women and girls to violence.

The following Vision, Mission and Principles guide the MACAW in fulfilling its mandate.

MACAW's Vision

A world where all Aboriginal people live free of violence and are empowered to achieve their full human potential.

MACAW's Mission

MACAW will work with Aboriginal leaders, all levels of government and other partners to encourage development and implementation of ongoing and culturally appropriate approaches to:

- Prevent all forms of violence;
- · Increase access for victims and perpetrators of violence to a full range of services; and
- Strengthen the implementation of laws, policies and programs to end violence.

MACAW's Principles

MACAW's guiding principles include:

Community-Driven and Community-Based

The voices of Aboriginal women, men and children must be heard and this will ensure that strategies and initiatives are truly responsive, services are accessible and, where appropriate, community based.

Integrity

Drawing on Aboriginal cultures and traditions is essential to creating culturally appropriate policy and programs.

Partnership

Collaboration, partnership and coordination at the community, regional, provincial and federal levels is needed to end violence.

Awareness

Sharing our knowledge, history, skills and understanding will build support and momentum for ending violence.

Safety

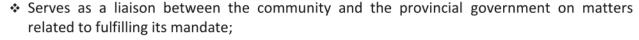
Special attention must be made to ensure that all services and supports for Aboriginal women and girls are provided in ways that support their physical and emotional safety.

Part I – Background continued

Committed to creating healthy and safe communities for Aboriginal women and their families, the MACAW:

- Works to ensure policies, programs, initiatives and legislation reflect Aboriginal input and are culturally appropriate;
- Conducts research and analysis and offers recommendations to government, collaborators and partners;
- Seeks input from women and their families to identify issues of concern;
- Reaches out to local and community-based service providers and women's groups;
- Supports coordinated and collaborative approaches and efforts;





- Supports community-owned, community-driven and community-based strategies;
- Supports solution-driven action;
- Advocates for formal support for Aboriginal-led strategies to heal people and communities and build pathways towards needed resources;
- Advocates for access to support, programs and opportunities for rural, remote, urban, onreserve and off-reserve communities:
- Advocates for the creation of safe places for Aboriginal women and children;
- Supports initiatives that promote self-esteem and cultural awareness, prevention and early intervention, and healing and wellness;
- Documents and shares stories and best practices;
- Promotes public awareness and education about root causes affecting the quality of life for Aboriginal women and their families;
- Undertakes approved initiatives as requested.



Part I - Background continued

Meet the MACAW

The MACAW is comprised of a Chair, Vice-Chair and eight Members from across British Columbia (including one position designated for an Elder).

The Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation appoints members for a term of up to 2 years. Members are selected based on criteria of diversity, experience and regional representation.

The MACAW reports to government through the Honorable John Rustad, Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (see Appendix I for a link to MACAW's Terms of Reference).

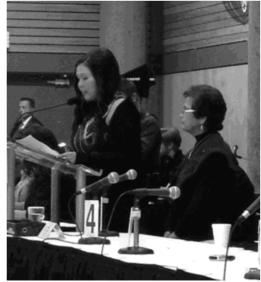
The MACAW's Chair is paid remuneration according to Ministry of Finance guidelines¹. The Chair has opted to donate any remuneration received to support Aboriginal women and girls. MACAW members provide their services voluntarily and without remuneration, except for expenses incurred in the course of attending MACAW-related meetings and conducting MACAW-related business.

The MACAW is supported by a Secretariat jointly funded by the Ministries of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, Justice, and Children and Family Development.

"The women who sit on the Aboriginal Women's Advisory Council are accomplished, respected, strong women who understand the underlying historic and systemic issues that continue to permeate the lives of Aboriginal women and girls. Preventing and addressing violence requires supports for healing, changing behaviors and attitudes, as well as the commitment and cooperation of our communities and all levels of government.

Collectively we can ensure that all Aboriginal people live in safety, optimal health and well-being."

Council Chair, Chastity A. Davis



MOU Signing Ceremony, Chief Joe Mathias Centre West Vancouver, BC June 13, 2014 Chastity Davis, MACAW Chairperson (I); Marjorie White, MACAW Elder (r)

¹ Treasury Board Directive 3/11 (Level 1 Advisory Board)

Part I Background – Meet the MACAW continued

Advisory Council Members

Chastity A. Davis, Vancouver - Chairperson

Council term: 2014 - Present



Chastity Davis is the Principal and Lead Consultant with Chastity Davis Consulting. Previously, she was a Key Account Manager with BC Hydro and prior to that, a Project Manager with Refinery Leadership. Active in the community, Ms. Davis is a Director on the Board of the Minerva Foundation, as well as serves as a Council member for the Combining Our Strength Initiative. In the past, Ms. Davis was the Vice President of the Aboriginal Women's Leadership Association of B.C. and is a frequent speaker at events, including the Women's World Conference, National Women's Retreat, Healing Our Spirit

Worldwide, and B.C. Institute of Technology's (BCIT) Aboriginal Alumni. Ms. Davis holds her Diploma in Marketing Management and Professional Sales from BCIT, her Bachelor of Arts in Professional Communications from Royal Roads University, and will be completing her Master of Arts in Intercultural and International Communication in the Spring of 2015 from Royal Roads University.

Mary Teegee, Takla Lake First Nation - Co-Chair

Council term: 2013 - Present



Mary Teegee is from the Takla Lake First Nation in north-central B.C. She is the Executive Director of Child and Family Services with Carrier Sekani Family Services. Mary provides cross-cultural training to agencies and individuals who offer services to the Carrier Sekani people. She believes that community wellness depends on nurturing tradition, cultural values and the environment.

Marjorie White, New Westminster - Elder

Council term: 2013 - Present



Marjorie White, a citizen of the Huu-ay-aht First Nation, is an Elder Advisor and former Executive Director of Circle of Eagles Lodge Society. Currently, she serves as Founder and member of the B.C. Association of Friendship Centre Elder Council, past-President of Aboriginal Mother Centre, Senator of the National Association of Friendship Centres, Vice President of Luma Native Housing, Chair of the Vancouver Aboriginal Justice Advisory Committee, member of the Pacific Association of First Nation Women, the Vi Fineday Transition Society, Huu-ay-aht Government, and Vancouver Aboriginal Transformative Justice Service Society. Ms. White is the recipient of the Queen's Golden Jubilee

Commemorative Medal, the International Year of the Volunteer Award from Correctional Services Canada, Women Making a Difference Award from the Vancouver Society of Immigrant and Visible Minority Women, Volunteer Recognition Award from Volunteer Vancouver, the Women of Distinction Award from the YWCA, the Gold Feather Award from the Professional Native Women's Association, and the Courage Award from the Vancouver Aboriginal Community Policing Centres Society, to name a few. In addition, she was previously appointed to the Langara College Board, Citizenship Courts, the Vancouver Police Commission, and the Safer Cities Task Force. Ms. White has two daughters, four grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

Part I Background - Meet the MACAW continued

Paulette Flamond, Fort St. John - Member

Council term: 2013 - Present



Paulette Flamond, a Métis, has 18 years' experience in business and management, including international business experience. In addition to sitting on several provincial and national boards, Paulette has been the executive director for the Northeast Aboriginal Business Centre for the past 11 years, and currently owns Scoop Boutique, a successful women's clothing store in Fort St. John (www.scoopclothing.ca).

Paulette is a recent graduate of the Ch'nook Aboriginal Management Certificate Program (AMP), as well as Erickson College in Vancouver, where she completed The Art and Science of Coaching program. She is also a graduate of the Native Communications program at MacEwan

University (formerly Grant MacEwan College); holds an associate arts degree; has a Life Skills Certificate from the Life Skills Institute in Edmonton; has completed extensive courses in both social work and business management; and is certified as a Professional Aboriginal Economic Developer by the Council for the Advancement of Native Development Officers (CANDO).

In 2009 Paulette was named Economic Developer of the Year by CANDO and was presented with the Aurora Award of Distinction as Aboriginal Woman of the Year from Community Futures Peace Liard. She also received a Northern British Columbia Business & Technology Award in 2011.

Paulette is passionate about the work she does and is inspired to help improve communities and individuals by encouraging wellness, training, and entrepreneurship. She was instrumental in starting Walk in Balance, the first-ever Aboriginal wellness conference in northeastern B.C. As an Aboriginal woman, she is committed to being a leader and role model, and was recently appointed to the Ministry's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women by Mary Polak, B.C.'s former Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation.

Annita McPhee
Council term: 2015 - Present



Annita McPhee is a member of the Tahltan Nation located in Northwestern British Columbia's Stikine Valley. Ms. McPhee is dedicated to working to enhance and protect the quality of life for First Nations in Canada and globally. Ms. McPhee also volunteers her time with a number of other organizations, including the International Indigenous Women's Forum and the International Women's Rights Project. Ms. McPhee is former President of the Tahltan Central Council and served 3 terms as Leader of the Tahltan Nation. She served as a board member of the Tahltan Nation Development Corporation from 2004 to 2005, creating policies to support sustainable and responsible development and identifying business development opportunities. From 2001 to 2006, she ran her own

consulting and training company specializing in fundraising and community and economic development for Aboriginal organizations. In early 2012, Ms. McPhee was the first aboriginal woman to be named to the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada's Board of Directors. In 2000, Ms. McPhee was one of nine men and women declared by the Right Honourable Adrienne Clarkson, former Governor General of Canada as a National Native Role Model, a nationwide poster campaign where her life story served as an inspiration for First Nations' youth. In 1999, she was acclaimed one of British Columbia's 25 Brightest Up & Comers by The Province newspaper. In 1998, she was acknowledged for her leadership at law school as a recipient of the Keith Dobson Award and the Bronze Tie Award. She studied Public Relations at the British Columbia Institute of Technology and holds her Bachelor of Social Work and her Bachelor of Laws from the University of Victoria.

Part I Background – Meet the MACAW continued

Sophie Pierre, St. Mary's Indian Band - Member

Council term: 2013 - Present



Sophie Pierre is the former Chief Commissioner of the B.C. Treaty Commission. She led the St. Mary's Indian Band for 30 years as elected Chief and was the administrator of the Ktunaxa/Kinbasket Tribal Council for 25 years. She has also served on the boards of many major organizations, including BC Hydro and the First Nations Financial Authority.

Darlene Shackelly, Kwakiutl First Nation - Member

Council term: 2013 - Present



Darlene Shackelly is a member of the Nooaitch First Nation. Her family origin is from the Kwakwaka'wakw Nation. She has dedicated 32 years to working with the Native Court Worker and Counselling Association of British Columbia, and has been the Executive Director for the past 14 years. Darlene is the author of three women safety guides and sits on many committees to support justice issues that affect Aboriginal people.

Barbara M. Ward-Burkitt, Prince George - Member

Council term: 2014 - Present



Barbara Ward-Burkitt is a member of the Fort McKay First Nation and is currently the Executive Director of the Prince George Native Friendship Centre. She has been actively connected in many capacities to the Friendship Centre movement for 43 years. In the past she was a Faculty Mentor in Field Programs at Simon Fraser University and a Native Childcare Worker for the Quesnel School District. Active in her community, Ms. Ward-Burkitt is Vice President of the B.C. Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres and President of Prince George Nechako Aboriginal Employment and Training Association. She completed her First Nations Design and Technology Course from Emily Carr Institute of

Art and Design and her Masters of Education Degree from Simon Fraser University. Ms. Ward-Burkitt also holds her Provincial Instructor's Diploma from the Vancouver Community College and her Native Adult Instructor's Diploma from the B.C. Ministry of Education, Skills and Training. Ms. Ward-Burkitt was invested into the Order of British Columbia in 2010.

Debbie Williams, Cowichan Tribes – Member

2013 – Present



Debbie Williams is the Executive Director of Hiiye'yu Lelum (House of Friendship) Society, the Friendship Centre in Duncan, and brings an urban Aboriginal focus. She has served in this position for 27 years and is the longest-serving Friendship Centre Executive Director in the province. Debbie is a member of Cowichan Tribes, was born and raised in Somena village and carries the traditional name of Lateethiya. She serves on Coast Salish Employment and Training Society Board of Directors and the Makola Housing Society Board of Directors.

Part I Background - Meet the MACAW continued

Dr. Lorna Williams, Victoria – Member 2014 – Present



Lorna Williams is the current Chair of the First Peoples' Cultural Council. She is a member of the Lil'wat First Nation of Mount Currie. Until her retirement in 2013, she was the Canada Research Chair in Indigenous Knowledge and Learning, an Associate Professor in Indigenous Education, Curriculum and Instruction and Linguistics, and former Program Director of Aboriginal Education at the University of Victoria. Before joining the University of Victoria, Ms. Williams worked at the Ministry of Education as Director of the Aboriginal Education Enhancement Branch. Prior to this appointment, she worked as a First Nations Education Specialist with the Vancouver School Board. Ms. Williams received her

Doctorate in Education at the University of Tennessee. She has co-directed a series of videos called *First Nations:* The Circle Unbroken and has written children's books, teachers' guides and developed Lil'wat language curriculum to teach people to read and write the Lil'wat language. Ms. Williams was invested into the Order of British Columbia in 1993 in recognition for her work in education.

Former MACAW members include:

Wendy Grant-John, Musqueam Indian Band - Chairperson 2011 - 2014

Charlene Belleau, Esketemc First Nation—Member 2011 – 2014

Kim Baird, Tsawwassen First Nation—Member 2011 – 2015

PART II – MACAW MEETINGS

The MACAW generally meets on a quarterly basis, or as determined by the Chair, and at least twice a year with the Minister. Meetings provide Members with the opportunity to share experiences, knowledge and understanding of issues, and discuss and decide on recommendations to government. Members meet with representatives from provincial ministries and Aboriginal governments, community-based organizations, service providers and members of the community, as well as attend various functions and events on behalf of the MACAW.

The MACAW determines its strategic priorities and activities using an interest-based, collaborative, and consultative process guided by expert input and facilitation. The MACAW anticipates undertaking a Strategic Planning Session in the spring of 2015/16.

MACAW Meetings - January 2013 - March 31, 2015

- February 13, 2013, Vancouver, BC
- July 11, 2013, Teleconference
- September 16, 2013, Vancouver, BC
- November 7, 2013, Teleconference
- February 21, 2014, Teleconference
- April 2, 2014, Vancouver, BC
- April 28, 2014, Vancouver, BC
- September 10, 2014, Vancouver, BC
- November 4, 2014, Victoria, BC
- November 26, 2014, Teleconference
- February 12-13, 2015, Victoria

MACAW Meeting Highlights are available in Part IV.

Part III - Strategic Context

The MACAW is mandated to provide advice to government on improving the quality of life for Aboriginal women in BC—this means equality and enjoyment of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. Since its establishment, the MACAW has focused its efforts on addressing an imbalance in these rights that has detracted from quality of life and manifested in violence towards Aboriginal women and girls.

Domestic violence and other forms of violence are not a part of Aboriginal culture. Violence against Aboriginal women is a symptom of enforced colonization and racist legislation and policies intended to make way for an industrial civilization in opposition to Indigenous values and culture. This is borne out in reports and studies which agree that the disproportionate incidence of violence towards Indigenous women and girls in Canada is deeply rooted in the historical treatment and current social and economic conditions of Aboriginal peoples.ⁱ

- Aboriginal women are nearly three times more likely than non-Aboriginal women to report being a victim of a violent crime; whether perpetrated by a stranger or by a spouse.
- Aboriginal women face more severe incidences of violence. A recent Statistics Canada report suggests that the national homicide rate for Indigenous women is at least seven times higher than for non-Indigenous women.
- Police-recorded incidents of Aboriginal female homicides and unresolved missing Aboriginal females total 1,181 - 164 missing and 1,017 homicide victims.^{iv}

A desire to address the root causes and social and economic challenges revealed by these troubling statistics motivated the Province of BC and the Native Women's Association of Canada to co-host the *Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women's Forum* in June 2011. The outcomes of the Forum reinforced the need for a holistic and community-driven network of responses, with strengthened relationships and improved accountability. Former Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation Minister Mary Polak responded by establishing the MACAW in 2011.

Part IV – Strategic Priorities of MACAW

The MACAW held its first Strategic Planning Session on March 27, 2012. Seven priorities were identified and recommended as the basis for an Action Plan to be delivered over the next two years, with the caveat that "many of the activities could and in many cases should extend well beyond the two years, that a number of 'early wins' for communities and government could be realized, and that the Council may still develop further recommendations for action over time."

These priorities included:

- 1. Developing a Holistic Model for addressing and ending violence;
- 2. Giving Voice hosting community forums for women in community;
- 3. Ensuring commitment and ownership from both the Province and Aboriginal leadership;
- 4. Developing partnerships;
- 5. Focusing on men;
- 6. Developing education and awareness materials; and
- 7. Implementing a communication plan and framework to communicate the work of the MACAW.

A link to the MACAW Strategic Planning Session is available in Appendix II.

Part V – Key Accomplishments

Direction to Government on Taking Action to End Violence and Improve the Lives of Aboriginal Women in BC

A key task under the MACAW's Terms of Reference is to provide advice to government to ensure programs supporting Aboriginal women will respond to their needs, build on effective practices and success, and be supported by key partners. In May 2013, the MACAW undertook a Dialogue Session that included representatives from the Provincial Office of Domestic Violence, Ministry of Justice, and Steven Point (in his former role as the Chair of the Advisory Committee on the Safety and Security of Vulnerable Women). Based on input from the Dialogue Session and additional research, the MACAW submitted its *Direction to Government on Taking Action to End Violence and Improve the Lives of Aboriginal Women in BC to Minister Rustad on September 16, 2013. "Taking Action" is the MACAW's advice to government on actions it must take to fulfill the vision of a life free of violence for Aboriginal women and girls.*

"Taking Action" contains 8 strategic directions with 27 recommendations and calls on the Province to immediately:

- Sign an Aboriginal-Government Leadership Memorandum of Understanding;
- Establish a Joint Aboriginal-Government Partners' Table of Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal Women; and,
- Establish a Secretariat to support the activities of the Council and the Joint Partners Table.

The MACAW's Direction to Government on Taking Action to End Violence and Improve the Lives of Aboriginal Women in BC report is available in Appendix III.

Part V – Key Accomplishments continued

"Taking Action" contains 8 Strategic Directions and 27 recommendations for government:

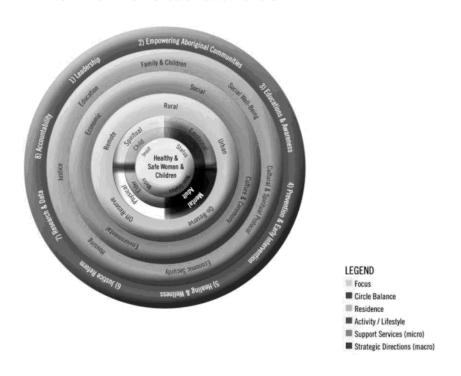
Strategic Direction	Goal	Actions	Time
1. Leadership	To support all leaders to utilize a	1.1 Re-Affirm Commitment	Short
	principle-based approach as outlined in "Taking Action"	1.2 Memorandum of Understanding	Short
	III Taking Action	1.3 Political Mandate	Short
		1.4 Legislation	Mid
2. Empower	To allow communities to design,	2.1 Provincial Skills Development	Mid
Aboriginal Communities	implement, and evaluate the necessary programs and services required to stop violence against Aboriginal women.	2.2 Flexible Funding	Short
3. Education and	To provide all citizens in British	3.1 Provincial Public Awareness Campaign	Short
Awareness	Columbia with the information and tools to stop violence against	3.2 Aboriginal Awareness Campaign	Short
	Aboriginal women.	3.3 Provincial Youth Forum	Short
4. Prevention and	To develop a coordinated and pro-	4.1 Children and Youth Resources	Short
Early Intervention	active approach to preventing violence against Aboriginal women.	4.2 Poverty Reduction Strategy	Mid
		4.3 Health Services Access	Mid
5. Healing and	To ensure investment in healing and wellness is effective and	5.1 Independent Program Review	Short
Wellness	culturally appropriate.	5.2 Service Provider Aboriginal Training	Mid
		5.3 Healing and Wellness Support for Men	Mid
		5.4 Mental Health Treatment Services	Mid
6. Justice Reform	To ensure the justice system is responsive to the needs and	6.1 Working Group	Short
	aspirations of Aboriginal people.	6.2 Justice System Review	Short
7. Research and	To support Aboriginal	7.1 Cost/Benefit Analysis	Short
Data	organizations and communities to undertake comprehensive	7.2 Research Funding	Mid
	research, data collection and analysis on issues related to stopping violence against Aboriginal women to inform policy, programs, and services.	7.3 Environmental Assessment/ Gap Analysis	Short
		7.4 Best Practices	Short
		7.5 Options for Restorative Justice Resolution	Mid
government is comn	To demonstrate that the provincial	8.1 Secretariat for Aboriginal Women	Mid
	creating healthy and safe	8.2 Annual Forum	Short
	communities for Aboriginal women	8.3 Legislative Requirements	Mid
through a principle-based approach.	, ,	8.4 ADM Committee	Short

IMPLEMENTATION: Short-term = 0-1 year Mid-term = 2-5 years

Part V—Key Accomplishments continued

The MACAW's Holistic Model for addressing and ending violence

The MACAW identified development of a Holistic Model as a Strategic Priority because a holistic approach will be required to address and end violence. The Holistic Action Circle conveys the interconnectedness of everything and the importance of balance and harmony. It is intended as an effective guide to government and service providers to ensure women and children are at the centre living in safe and healthy communities. Surrounding women and children are the supports and systems required to create this safe environment. The outer ring elements are the MACAW's strategic directions.



The MACAW's Holistic Action Circle

Giving Voice Project

In 2013, the MACAW launched the *Giving Voice Project*, a Strategic Priority in support of community engaged and led action to address issues of violence in Aboriginal women's lives and communities. The Province provided \$120,000 in funding towards this initiative. The *Giving Voice Project* had two components: community sessions, and a video to highlight the success and impact of community-driven and community-based projects.

Thirteen projects received grants of between \$2,200 to \$6,000 (totaling \$70,405) to provide Aboriginal women, men, youth, and Elders a safe opportunity to give voice to issues of violence and abuse within their lives, their families, and communities; to learn from each other successful strategies to address these issues; and to be inspired to create change.

Part V—Key Accomplishments - Giving Voice continued

A wide range of projects from across the province were selected, and included arts projects, traditional activities (such as drum-making, storytelling and singing), community workshops, awareness runs, and safety training.

A video highlighting projects funded in 2013 is available in Appendix IV.

In 2014, the MACAW launched its second year of the *Giving Voice Project*. The Province provided \$400,000 in funding towards this initiative. Twenty-five communities and organizations received between \$3,100-\$7,500 each (totaling \$170,000) to implement "Giving Voice" projects over one year (2014-2015), while twelve applicants received between \$13,000-\$15,000 each (totaling just over \$178,000) to support mobilization and implementation projects over two years (2014-2016). The remaining \$50,000 was allocated to host a forum in 2015/16.

A listing highlighting projects funded in 2014 is available in Appendix V.

Adoption of a Declaration on Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls

As identified in the MACAW's Strategic Priorities, the MACAW recognizes the necessity of commitments from both Aboriginal and Provincial leadership. In the Fall of 2014, the MACAW was successful in having a *Declaration on Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls* endorsed by the Union of BC Indian Chiefs, First Nations Summit Society, BC Assembly of First Nations and Métis Nation British Columbia. The Declaration broadly and publicly invites all leaders, communities, organizations and individuals in B.C. who are committed to stopping violence against Aboriginal women to adopt or adapt their own Declaration.

The Declaration on Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls is available in Appendix VI.

Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls

The MACAW was instrumental in the signing of a *Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls* (MOU) on June 13, 2014, between Premier Clark, Minister John Rustad, Union of BC Indian Chiefs (UBCIC), First Nations Summit Task Group, British Columbia Assembly of First Nations (BC AFN), and Métis Nation British Columbia (MNBC). The MOU commits signatories to taking a focused, collaborative, coordinated approach to address the disproportionate levels of all types of violence experienced by Aboriginal women and girls, and ties into the provincial government's February 2014 throne speech commitment to create a long-term, comprehensive strategy to move towards a violence-free B.C.

The Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls is available in Appendix VII.

Part V—Key Accomplishments continued

MOU Joint Aboriginal-Government Partners' Table

An immediate priority in the MACAW's "Taking Action" report is to establish a MOU Joint Aboriginal-Government Partners' Table (JPT) to implement the objective of the MOU to address disproportionate levels of all types of violence experienced by Aboriginal women and girls. The overarching goal of the JPT is to facilitate collaboration between government and Aboriginal leadership on priorities, core principles, outcomes, and actions needed address the issue of violence against Aboriginal women.

In the fall of 2014, a JPT Technical Working Group (comprised of senior staff from signatory political organizations and the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation) was formed to initiate the process. The Technical Working Group has met in 2014 and 2015 to begin to develop the JPT. MACAW's current Chair, Chastity Davis, met with Métis Nation British Columbia on January 30, 2015, and the First Nations Leadership Council (BC Assembly of First Nations, First Nations Summit and Union of BC Indian Chiefs) on March 9, 2015, to discuss commitments in the MOU and next steps with the JPT. This builds on the relationship initiated by former MACAW Chair Wendy Grant-John.

Part VI – Advisory Role

The MACAW was established to provide advice to government and other organizations on how to improve the quality of life for Aboriginal women in B.C. The MACAW employs an integrated, collaborative and cooperative process to ensure policies; programs and legislation reflect Aboriginal input and are culturally appropriate.

Provincial Office of Domestic Violence

The MACAW continues its advisory role with the Provincial Office of Domestic Violence (PODV), ensuring that special considerations are given to the needs of Aboriginal women and girls. The PODV was announced on March 1, 2012, and became operational on March 26, 2012 in response to recommendations made by the Representative for Children and Youth, Mary Ellen Turpel-Lafond, in her report *Honouring Kaitlynne, Max and Cordon: Make Their Voices Heard Now* (March 2012). The PODV is the permanent lead for government on strengthening the services and supports available for children and families affected by domestic violence.

In February 2014, the PODV released a three-year comprehensive provincial plan that includes a \$2 Million investment for development and delivery by First Nation communities, Métis agencies and Aboriginal organizations of programs specifically for Aboriginal women, men, children and youth who have been or are at risk of being impacted by domestic violence, including potential abusers and perpetrators. PODV's 3-Year Plan is available at: http://www.mcf.gov.bc.ca/podv/pdf/dv pp part2.pdf. MACAW will continue to work with PODV to discuss engaging Aboriginal women and girls, as well as identifying additional opportunities for increased coordination and collaboration.

Violence Free BC Strategy

The MACAW provided input into the province's Violence Free BC Strategy—a cross-ministry initiative led by the Ministries of Justice; Children and Family Development; and Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation. This included attendance at a Violence Free BC dialogue session held on June 24, 2014, in Vancouver with over 60 stakeholders. Participants emphasized the importance of prevention, starting in early childhood.

The province released A Vision for a Violence Free BC: Addressing violence against women in British Columbia, on February 6, 2015. The report establishes the government's vision for collective action and sets a direction for change in pursuing shared goals of preventing violence before it starts, responding effectively when it happens, and helping to rebuild from its impacts.

A Vision for a Violence Free BC is available at:

http://www.pssg.gov.bc.ca/victimservices/shareddocs/pubs/violence-free-bc.pdf

MACAW will continue to work with partner ministries to action A Vision for a Violence Free BC.

Part VI Advisory Role continued

Ministry of Justice and Attorney General

The MACAW continues to work with the Ministry of Justice and Attorney General (Justice) to ensure that a more inclusive and culturally responsive approach is taken to address issues of justice and public safety for Aboriginal women and their families in BC.

Justice Summits

MACAW representatives (Chastity Davis, Mary Teegee) sat on the Steering Committee for the Fourth B.C. Justice Summit "Better Responses to Violence against Women", held in Vancouver November 28-29, 2014. Annita McPhee also attended the Summit. The Summit generated discussion and gathered input on how to work across the sector to collectively improve justice system responses to violence against women, specifically domestic and sexual violence. The Summit also focused on the needs of vulnerable populations, including Aboriginal women. A report of the proceedings, summarizing discussions and recommendations, is available at:

http://www.justicebc.ca/shared/pdfs/FourthSummitReport.pdf

Missing Women Commission of Inquiry (MWCI)

On December 17, 2012, the Honourable Wally T. Oppal, QC released his report *Forsaken* – *The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry (MWCI Report)*, which examined police investigations conducted between January 1997 and February 2002 into women reported missing from Vancouver's Downtown Eastside and the circumstances surrounding the decision of the Criminal Justice Branch in January 1998 to stay criminal charges. The report made 63 recommendations to enhance the safety of vulnerable women and improve the initiation and conduct of investigations of missing persons.

On February 2, 2015, MACAW representatives met with the Murdered and Missing Women's Coalition to learn more about each other's role. The Coalition is comprised of a diverse group of community and advocacy groups, Indigenous organizations and family members advancing justice for missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls, and calling for a national public inquiry leading to a comprehensive and coordinated strategy to address the root and intersecting causes of violence, systemic poverty, racism, sexism and intergenerational abuse.

On February 11, 2015, a MACAW representative met with Justice Officials in Victoria to provide input into drafting Missing Persons Regulations. The regulations are necessary to support BC's <u>Missing Persons Act</u>, which received Royal Assent on March 24, 2014. The Act addresses recommendation 8.1 in the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry, which calls for investigative tools to find missing persons sooner.

The Final Status Update Report in Response to: Forsaken—the Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry is available at:

http://www.ag.gov.bc.ca/public inquiries/docs/MWCI Report 2014.pdf

Part VI Advisory Role continued

National Roundtable on Missing and Murdered Women

With the Minister, MACAW's Chair (Chastity Davis) attended the National Roundtable on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, hosted at Carleton University in Ottawa on February 27, 2015. Roundtable ddelegates committed to ongoing dialogue and coordinated action in priority areas, including prevention and awareness, community safety, policing measures and justice responses. Specific outcomes include the commitment to hold a second Roundtable before the end of 2016. BC delegates at the Roundtable participated in a teleconference call on March 4, 2015 to follow up and discuss next steps in B.C., which MACAW looks forward to supporting.

The National Roundtable was organized by the National Aboriginal Organizations, including the Assembly of First Nations (AFN), Congress of Aboriginal Peoples (CAP), Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK), the Métis National Council (MNC) and the Native Women's Association (NWAC).

Federal, Provincial, Territorial (FPT) Draft Justice Framework to Address Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls

The MACAW provided input into a Draft Justice Framework to Address Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls, released in November 2013 by Federal, Provincial and Territorial Ministers Responsible for Justice and Public Safety. The framework is focused on the justice system response to violence against Aboriginal women and girls—awareness and education, prevention, intervention and supports, investigation and enforcement, court and sentencing, and follow-up and reintegration—while recognizing that all sectors of government and community partners have a role to play in preventing and responding to the issue. Input is still being collected and will be used to revise the Framework for review at the next Justice Ministers meeting in the fall of 2015.

A FPT Progress Report—Addressing Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls (October 17, 2014) is available at: http://www.scics.gc.ca/english/conferences.asp?a=viewdocument&id=2246

Part VII - Building MACAW's Capacity

Establishing a Secretariat

As the MACAW has become more established and recognized as an important advisory body to government, the MACAW's work load has been increasing. Establishing a Secretariat was identified as an immediate priority in the MACAW's "Taking Action" report. In the fall of 2014, the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation issued a Request for Proposal to house a Secretariat to support the work of the MACAW and the MOU Joint Aboriginal-Government Partners' Table. Among several proposals received, the Okanagan Nation Alliance (ONA) was the successful bidder. The Secretariat is currently comprised of one staff member hired on November 4, 2014 to provide administrative, planning, research, reporting and governance support.

Communications Strategy

The MACAW recognizes the importance of ensuring that all communications are well coordinated, effectively managed and responsive to the diverse information needs of Members and internal and external stakeholders. An Introductory PowerPoint Presentation has been generated to "Tell our Story", and communication guidelines and protocols are currently being developed. MACAW's Introductory PowerPoint Presentation is available in Appendix VIII.

Part VIII - MACAW's Next Steps in 2015/16

The MACAW looks forward to:

- Working collaboratively and cooperatively with MOU signatories and the Joint Aboriginal-Government Partners' Table (JPT) in the coming year towards achieving the objectives of the MOU, including celebrating the MOU's anniversary on June 13, 2014.
- Continuing its advisory role with the PODV to ensure that special considerations are given to the needs of Aboriginal women and girls.
- Reviewing the Violence Free BC strategy in more detail with Justice and working toward ensuring the development and delivery of culturally responsive and relevant policies, programs and services for Aboriginal women, men and children affected by domestic violence.
- Working with Justice on continued implementation of Missing Women Commission of Inquiry recommendations.
- Implementing the Giving Voice Project in 2015/16.
- Undertaking a Strategic Planning Session in the spring of 2015/16 to identify and prioritize the MACAW's goals and outcomes, develop targets and update our Terms of Reference.
- Holding a forum in Vancouver in 2015/16 to showcase Giving Voice projects and best practices, share ideas, build partnerships and initiate action.

The MACAW will continue to:

- Follow-up with other ministries to reinforce the importance of working with Aboriginal people, and women in particular, when developing appropriate policies, programs and services.
- Recommend an Aboriginal review of the justice system, given the breadth and depth of Aboriginal interests in and concerns with the justice system.
- Build its capacity towards improving the lives of Aboriginal women in BC.

PART IV—MACAW Meeting Highlights

MACAW Meeting Highlights – January 9, 2013 – March 31, 2015

- February 13, 2013, Vancouver, BC –Missing Women Commission of Inquiry Recommendations
 Council welcomed the Honourable Steven Point, Chair of the Advisory Committee on
 government's response to Missing Women Commission of Inquiry (MWCI) Recommendations,
 and representatives from the Ministry of Justice, Provincial Office of Domestic Violence (PODV),
 and the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) to discuss opportunities for
 increased coordination and collaboration.
- July 11, 2013 (Teleconference) Giving Voice Video/Finalizing Taking Action Report
- MACAW's Chair (Wendy Grant-John) informed Council that she had met the newly appointed Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, the Honourable John Rustad, by phone (Minister Rustad was appointed on June 10, 2013). Council also discussed production of a Giving Voice video and finalizing the "Taking Action" report.
- August 2013, Vancouver, BC Meeting with the IACHR. Representatives of the Council met with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to provide input on their report, Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women in British Columbia, Canada (2014).
- September 16, 2013, Vancouver, BC Meeting Minister Rustad / "Taking Action"
 Next Steps Council met with Minister Rustad to discuss "Taking Action" next steps, which included drafting an MOU, forming a MOU Joint Aboriginal-Government Partners Table of Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal Women (Joint Partners' Table), and establishing a Secretariat to support the work of the Council.
- November 7, 2013 (Teleconference) Advising Government/Presenting "Taking Action"
 MARR invited Council to provide input into the Aboriginal Affairs Working Group (AAWG) Draft
 National Framework of Action on Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls in advance of a
 Ministers/ National Aboriginal Organization Leaders meeting on November 18-19, 2013. Justice
 invited Council's input into the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Justice Ministers Draft National
 Justice Strategy in advance of a meeting later that month. Council discussed and agreed to
 accept an invitation received from Police Services to review and provide feedback on the
 development of possible missing persons legislation (as proposed in the BC White Paper on
 Justice Reform: Part Two: A Timely, Balanced Justice System).
- February 21, 2014 (Teleconference) Seeking/Acknowledging Political Commitment
 MACAW's Chair (Wendy Grant-John) indicated that she would be seeking the Premier's support
 for implementing recommendations in the "Taking Action" Report, including signing the MOU
 and establishing a Secretariat. Members discussed plans to draft a resolution for Tribal Council
 Chiefs to demonstrate their support, as well as organize an MOU signing ceremony.
- April 2, 2014, Vancouver, BC Violence Free BC/3-Year Provincial Domestic Violence Plan/ Taking Action Council welcomed representatives from the Ministry of Justice and the Provincial Office of Domestic Violence (PODV). Justice provided an update on the Violence Free BC Strategy, Federal/Provincial/ Territorial Ministers Framework, and progress made on implementing MWCI recommendations, including drafting Missing Persons legislation. PODV briefed Council on its recently released three-year Provincial Domestic Violence Plan and next

steps. MACAW's Chair (Wendy Grant-John) provided an update on progress made in implementing Taking Action recommendations, including a confirmed date for an MOU signing ceremony (June 13, 2014) and \$400,000 approved for the Giving Voice project.

- April 28, 2014, Vancouver, BC Planning the MOU Signing Ceremony/Secretariat RFP
 With a date set for an MOU signing ceremony, Council discussed next steps, including
 development of an organizational structure and terms of reference for an MOU Joint Partners'
 Table. With funding confirmed for a Secretariat, Council agreed that MARR would manage the
 Request for Proposal (RFP) and contracting process on its behalf.
- September 10, 2014, Vancouver, BC Council Membership/NAWS IV/Forum
 Council welcomed Barb Ward-Burkitt and Lorna Williams as new Members, while sincerely acknowledging outgoing Chair Wendy Grant-John and Member Charlene Belleau for their work on the Council.
- November 4, 2014, Victoria, BC NAWS IV/National Roundtable/Violence Free BC/Council's Role/Secretariat Next Steps
 MARR updated Council on efforts to organize a National Roundtable on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women. Justice (attending by conference call) updated the Council on its Violence Free BC strategy and invited input. Council members Mary Teegee and Debbie Williams provided an overview of their participation at NAWS IV in Membertou, Nova Scotia. Council discussed its role in providing advice to government and the Joint Partners' Table. Minister Rustad introduced Council to the Speaker of the Legislature (Linda Reid) and Members shared their motivation for participating on Council.
- November 26, 2014 (Teleconference) Co-Chair Position/Evaluating Giving Voice Proposals/ Council Business/Fourth B.C. Justice Summit

 The Council decided to appoint a Vice-Chair position to support the Chair; Mary Teegee agreed to accept the position. MARR received 164 Giving Voice proposals by the November 14, 2014 closing date.
- February 12-13, 2015, Victoria Moose Hide Campaign/Retirement/National Roundtable The MACAW timed its quarterly meeting to coincide with the annual Moose Hide Campaign event in Victoria. During the meeting, discussion included the upcoming National Roundtable on February 27, 2015 in Ottawa; planning for a Strategic Planning Session in the spring; Council quarterly meeting and MOU Anniversary in June; and forum next steps. Chastity updated Council on meetings held with Métis Nation BC on January 30, 2015, and the Murdered and Missing Women's Coalition on February 2, 2015.

Part X – MACAW Timeline and Relevant Initiatives

- Spring 2013: the MACAW launches the "Giving Voice Project"
- May 2013 (Victoria): the MACAW undertakes a Dialogue Session that includes representatives from the Advisory Committee on the Safety and Security of Vulnerable Women; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation; and the Provincial Office of Domestic Violence towards developing its Action Plan for government
- June 10, 2013: John Rustad is appointed Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation
- September 16, 2013 (Vancouver): the MACAW submits its *Direction to Government on Taking Action to End Violence and Improve the Lives of Aboriginal Women in BC*
- February 5, 2014: the Provincial Office of Domestic Violence releases its three-year \$5.5
 million Provincial Domestic Violence Plan, committing \$2 million to develop and deliver
 programs specifically for Aboriginal women, men and children affected by domestic violence
- February 12, 2014: the BC Government, in its speech from the throne, commits to
 introducing a long-term, comprehensive strategy to move towards a violence-free B.C. and
 ensure women, including Aboriginal and vulnerable women, have the supports they need to
 help prevent violence, to escape from violent situations, and to recover if they have been
 victims of crime.
- March 24, 2014: the Missing Persons Act receives Royal Assent
- Spring 2014: the MACAW drafts a Declaration to Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal
 Women and Girls, which is successfully endorsed by Aboriginal political leadership. The
 Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal Women
 and Girls (MOU) is signed on June 13, 2014 between the Government of British Columbia
 and Aboriginal leadership
- Fall 2014: a Joint Partners' Table technical working group comprised of staff from MOU signatory organizations is established to initiate action under the MOU
- Fall 2014 (Vancouver): Wendy Grant-John resigns as the Chair of MACAW. Chastity A. Davis, is appointed as the new Chair by the Minister
- October 20-22, 2014 (Membertou, NS): MACAW representatives attend the 4th Aboriginal Women's Summit (NAWS IV) on Murdered and Missing Aboriginal Women and Girls. The theme for NAWS IV is *Equity, Empowerment, and Leadership*, and the Summit is focused on the development of a socioeconomic action plan to ensure that Aboriginal women and girls who are victims of violence are no longer caught in poverty
- November 4, 2014 (Victoria): the MACAW and its newly appointed Chair (Chastity Davis) meet with Minister Rustad and are introduced in the Legislature
- November 2014: the MACAW secures 2014/15 provincial funding for Secretariat support for the work of the MACAW
- November 28-29, 2014 (Vancouver): MACAW representatives attend the Fourth B.C. Justice Summit, focused on improving how the justice system responds to violence against women

MACAW Timeline and Relevant Initiatives cont'd

- December 20, 2014: the MACAW launches the 2nd year of the "Giving Voice Project"
- January 30, 2015 (Victoria): the MACAW Chair (Chastity) meets with Métis Nation British Columbia (MNBC) President Bruce Dumont and MNBC's Minister of Women and JPT Technical Working Group representative, Clara Morin-Dal Col to follow-up on the commitments in the MOU and determine next steps with the JPT
- February 2, 2015 (Vancouver): the MACAW meets with the Murdered and Missing Women's Coalition
- February 11, 2015 (Victoria): MACAW meets with Justice to provide input into drafting Missing Persons Regulations. The Act addresses recommendation 8.1 in the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry, which called for investigative tools to find missing persons sooner
- February 12, 2015 (Victoria): some MACAW members attend an annual Moose Hide Campaign event at the BC Legislature. The Moose Hide Campaign is a grassroots movement of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Men standing up against violence towards women and children
- February 25, 2015: the CBC speaks with Minister Rustad, MACAW's Chair (Chastity Davis) and others about action needed to address the issue of missing and murdered Aboriginal women, and the upcoming National Roundtable (http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/british-columbia/missing-and-murdered-women-solution-includes-grassroots-say-minister-advocate-1.2971077)
- February 27, 2015 (Ottawa): MACAW's Chair (Chastity Davis) attends the 1st National Roundtable on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, along with other BC delegates. (March 4, 2015 (Teleconference): BC delegates attend a follow-up teleconference call to discuss their participation in the National Roundtable and next steps in B.C.
- March 9, 2015 (Vancouver): MACAW meets with the First Nations Leadership Council (BC Assembly of First Nations, First Nations Summit and Union of BC Indian Chiefs) to discuss the work of the MACAW and future direction and opportunities

APPENDICES

- Appendix I: MACAW Terms of Reference: http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/topic.page?id=09821E8953BB4CAC97876249384AED1B
- Appendix II: MACAW Strategic Planning Session (Jan. 8, 2013 Annual Report Appendix III): http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/topic.page?id=253F5E22FF9541C2A489B79C68AED4D3#women
- Appendix III: Direction to Government on Taking Action to End Violence and Improve the Lives of Aboriginal Women in BC: http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/topic.page?id=6E3FBA83092947B4BC42BC71A0A19B48
- Appendix IV: 2013 Giving Voice Project Video
 https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=7qkhm4Vw2zc
- Appendix V: 2014 Giving Voice Project News Release:
 http://www2.news.gov.bc.ca/news-releases 2013-2017/2015PREM0006-000148.htm
- Appendix VI: Declaration on Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls:
 http://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/people/aboriginal-peoples/aboriginal-peoples-documents/declaration on stopping violence against aborignal women final 2.pdf
- Appendix VII: Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Stopping Violence Against
 Aboriginal Women and Girls:
 http://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/zzzz-to-be-moved/9efbd86da302a0712e6559bdb2c7f9dd/9efbd86da302a0712e6559bdb2c7f9dd/agreements/mou_stopping_violence_against_aboriginal_women_girls.pdf
- Appendix VIII: Introductory MACAW PowerPoint Presentation: available on website http://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/people/aboriginal-peoples/aboriginal-peoples-documents/macaw introductory powerpoint presentation apr 1615 update.pptx

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Federal/Provincial/Territorial Ministers Responsible for Justice and Public Safety, Progress Report – Addressing Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls (October 17, 2014), http://www.scics.gc.ca/english/conferences.asp?a=viewdocument&id=2246

ⁱⁱ Shannon Brennan, Violent Victimization of Aboriginal Women in the Canadian Provinces (Statistics Canada, May 17, 2011), www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2011001/article/11439-eng.htm.

iii Vivian O'Donnell and Susan Wallace, Women in Canada: A Gender-based Statistical Report: First Nations, Inuit and Métis Women (Statistics Canada, July 2011), www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-503-x/2010001/article/11442-eng.pdf

^{iv} Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women: A National Operational Overview (RCMP, 2014), http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/pubs/index-eng.htm#ac

Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconcilation's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women in partnership with









DECLARATION ON STOPPING VIOLENCE AGAINST ABORIGINAL WOMEN and GIRLS

PURPOSE

This Declaration is intended to broadly and publicly signal that Aboriginal peoples, communities and organizations in British Columbia are uniting with a common vision and purpose—to act individually, collectively and with all interested parties—to stop all forms of violence against Aboriginal women and girls.

This Declaration respects the United Nations

Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

which was adopted by the United Nations

General Assembly during its 62nd session at UN

Headquarters in New York City on September 13,
2007; and specifically, Article 22 which states:

- Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities in the implementation of this Declaration.
- 2. States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.

As the original Peoples of this land, WE DECLARE:

We respect and honour women and girls;

We are sustained by the values, teachings and laws passed to us by our ancestors who cared for and protected all of our peoples;

We recognize the damage and disruption colonization brought to our communities and families through residential schools, foster care and other assimilation policies that replaced our ancestral ways;

We acknowledge that lateral violence, domestic violence, systemic violence, stranger violence and racism are not "normal" behaviours for our communities to experience but have become "normalized";

We recognize that all forms of violence require action, and that a holistic approach that provides support across the life-span is required;

We are strong, resilient and courageous and we will heal ourselves and lift our families up; we will reclaim our healthy ways of caring for each other and create safe families and communities wherever we may live;

We will empower our Aboriginal men and women to take up our rightful and traditional roles and to be the solution to healing ourselves, our families and our communities;

We acknowledge that if we do not stand up against violence we are condoning it through our silence and inaction; as such...

...we commit to standing up to end violence against Aboriginal women and girls and call on political, organizational and community leadership everywhere to join us.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

- 1. Take a public stand against violence.
- Identify and support community champions.
- Identify partners; find ways to work together.
- **4.** Find out what resources, people and supports are available in your community, region, provincially or beyond.
- 5. Start a men's support group.
- **6.** Listen to your women, young men, young women, children and Elders—they will tell you what is needed.
- 7. Celebrate success.

This Declaration may be adopted or adapted by all leaders, communities, organizations or individuals who commit to stopping violence against Aboriginal women.











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MEMORANDUM of UNDERSTANDING Regarding STOPPING VIOLENCE Against ABORIGINAL WOMEN and GIRLS

Between:

THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
(Represented by the Premier of British Columbia and
the Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, on behalf of all ministries)

THE FIRST NATIONS SUMMIT, the UNION OF BC INDIAN CHIEFS, and the BC ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS, in collaboration as the FIRST NATIONS LEADERSHIP COUNCIL

MÉTIS NATION BRITISH COLUMBIA (Represented by the President)

- The Parties recognize that Aboriginal women and girls suffer disproportionately high levels of violence and that research indicates that the root causes can be linked back to years of colonial policies and practices that sought to exclude Aboriginal people economically and socially, and attempted to destroy their cultures.
- The Parties recognize that the legacy of these policies and practices has contributed to social problems that continue to exist in many communities today and may include the expression of trans-generational violent behaviour (e.g. lateral violence), believed to not normally be found in pre-colonial Aboriginal communities; and additionally, that these colonial policies and practices have contributed to racist and sexist beliefs towards Aboriginal people, and females in particular, which are seen manifested as lateral, stranger and societal violence.
- By undertaking this MOU, the Parties are seeking to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees enjoyed by all citizens, against all forms of violence and discrimination and recognize that particular attention should be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities.
- The Parties acknowledge that the New Relationship Statement of Vision, the Transformative Change Accord and the Métis Nation Relationship Accord are all based on shared commitments to reconcile the historical Aboriginal-Crown relationship in British Columbia which has given rise to the present socio-economic disparity between Aboriginal peoples and other British Columbians.
- The First Nations Leadership, Métis Nation British Columbia Leadership, and the Provincial Government (The Parties) acknowledge that the Province is developing a coordinated framework to address violence against women and girls and that, while various actions are being undertaken to address the problem, the levels of violence against Aboriginal women and girls remain unacceptable; as such, Parties agree that a focused, collaborative, coordinated approach needs to be taken by all parties to address the disproportionate levels of all types of violence experienced by Aboriginal women and girls:
 - The Parties agree to work together, or through their delegates to identify shared priorities, core relationship and implementation principles, intended outcomes, actions required to achieve the outcomes, targets, indicators of success and accountabilities.
 - The Parties agree that success is a shared responsibility with shared accountabilities and to report on the collective progress in stopping violence against Aboriginal women and girls.
 - 3. The Parties, or their delegates, agree to meet annually or more frequently as required to ensure the agreed upon work is proceeding, that the reporting is on track and to make additions or amendments to the priorities as the work evolves.

IUNE 13, 2014

HONOURABLE CHRISTY CLARK Premier of the Province of British Columbia

GRAND CHIEF STEWART PHILLIP
(YaYsiWt)
President Union of BC Indian Chiefs

GRAND CHIEF EDWARD JOHN
(Akile Ch'oh)

First Nations Summit Task Group

M

REGIONAL CHIEF PUGLAAS
(JODY WILSON-RAYBOULD)
British Columbia Assembly of First Nations

CHIEF BOB CHAMBERLIN (Owa'di)

Vice-President, Union of BC Indian Chiefs

ROBERT PHILLIPS
(qwilqen)
First Nations Summit Task Group

HONOURABLE JOHN RUSTAD

Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Province of British Columbia

KUKDY JUDY WILSON

Secretary-Treasurer Union of BC Indian Chiefs

CHERYL CASIMER
(?aqtsmaknik picak pałkiy)
First Nations Summit Task Group

PRESIDENT BRUCE DUMONT
Métis Nation British Columbia



MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON ABORIGINAL WOMEN

DIRECTION TO GOVERNMENT ON

Taking Action

TO END VIOLENCE AND IMPROVE THE LIVES OF ABORIGINAL WOMEN IN BC

July 2013

ABOUT "TAKING ACTION"

In June 2011 when the Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women (MACAW) was established, it was mandated to provide advice to government on how to improve the quality of life for Aboriginal women across British Columbia. A key task was to provide advice to government to ensure program supporting Aboriginal women would respond to their needs, build on effective practices and success, and be supported by key partners. "Taking Action" is MACAW's advice to the Province of British Columbia on the actions it must take to fulfill the vision of a life free of violence for Aboriginal women and girls.

MACAW MEMBERS (2011-PRESENT)

- Kim Baird, Tsawwassen, BC
- ▶ Charlene Belleau, Esketemc First Nation, Williams Lake, BC
- Chastity Davis (Co-Chair), Vancouver, BC
- Paulette Flamond, Fort St John, BC
- Wendy Grant John (Chair), Musqueam First Nation, Vancouver, BC
- Sophie Pierre, St. Mary's Indian Band, Cranbrook, BC
- Darlene Shackelly, Kwakiutl First Nation, North Vancouver, BC
- Mary Tegee, Takla Lake First Nation, Prince George, BC
- Marge White, New Westminster, BC
- Debbie Williams, Cowichan Tribes, Duncan, BC

This action plan was prepared by Beverley O'Neil of O'Neil Marketing & Consulting (designingnations.com), who is a citizen of the Ktunaxa Nation and member of the St. Mary's First Nation located in the East Kootenays of British Columbia. The plan's content is based on a planning session of the MACAW with special guests, and with the assistance of the BC Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, and by reviewing other strategies, research and background document.

Contact MACAW

For further information on the MACAW and its activities, contact:

C/O Intergovernmental and Community Relations Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation PO BOX 9100 Stn Prov Govt, Victoria, BC V8W 9B1 Phone: 250-387-2199

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MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON ABORIGINAL WOMEN

DIRECTION TO GOVERNMENT ON

Taking Action

TO END VIOLENCE AND IMPROVE THE LIVES OF ABORIGINAL WOMEN IN BC

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In Canada, one in two women are victims of violence, however, Aboriginal women are three times more likely to be victims and eight times more likely for those violent situations to end in homicide. In 2012, the British Columbia Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation established the Ministers Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women (MACAW) and mandated it to provide recommendations to the Province on how to end violence against Aboriginal women.

MACAW calls on the Province of BC to immediately undertake the following:

- Sign an Aboriginal-Government Leadership Memorandum of Understanding;
- 2) Establish a Joint Aboriginal-Governments Partners Table of Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal Women; and
- 3) Establish a Secretariat to support the activities of the MACAW and the Joint Partners Table.

There are other tasks that must be undertaken without delay, such as mandating ending violence as a priority in government, providing essential resources to support the tasks, conducting a cost-benefit analysis of violence against Aboriginal women, creating legislation, and hosting an annual forum. Additional recommendations that amplify these immediate actions begin on page 8.

The MACAW submits these recommendations as an initial set of actions recognizing that much more can be done. A more detailed and evolving action plan must be jointly developed, undertaken and measured over time.

Strategic Directions

- Leadership To support all leaders to utilize a principle-based approach as outlined in "Taking Action".
 - 1.1 Re-Affirm Commitment
 - 1.2 Memorandum of Understanding
 - 1.3 Political Mandate
 - 1.4 Legislation

- Empower Aboriginal Communities To allow communities to design, implement, and evaluate the necessary programs and services required to stop violence against Aboriginal women.
 - 2.1 Provincial Skills Development
 - 2.2 Flexible Funding
- Education and Awareness To provide all citizens in British Columbia with the information and tools to stop violence against Aboriginal women.
 - 3.1 Provincial Public Awareness Campaign
 - 3.2 Aboriginal Awareness Campaign
 - 3.3 Provincial Youth Forum
- Prevention and Early Intervention To develop a coordinated and pro-active approach to preventing violence against Aboriginal women.
 - 4.1 Children and Youth Resources
 - 4.2 Poverty Reduction Strategy
 - 4.3 Health Services Access
- 5. **Healing and Wellness** To ensure investment in healing and wellness is effective and culturally appropriate.
 - 5.1 Independent Program Review
 - 5.2 Service Provider Aboriginal Training
 - 5.3 Healing and Wellness Support for Men
 - 5.4 Mental Health Treatment Services
- 6. **Justice Reform** To ensure the justice system is responsive to the needs and aspirations of Aboriginal people.
 - 6.1 Working Group
 - 6.2 Justice System Review

- 7. Research and Data To support Aboriginal organizations and communities to undertake comprehensive research, data collection and analysis on issues related to stopping violence against Aboriginal women to inform policy, programs, and services.
 - 7.1 Cost / Benefit Analysis
 - 7.2 Research Funding
 - 7.3 Environmental Assessment / Gap Analysis
 - 7.4 Best Practices
 - 7.5 Options for Restorative Justice Resolution
- 8. Accountability To demonstrate that the provincial government is committed to creating healthy and safe communities for Aboriginal women through a principle-based approach.
 - 8.1 Secretariat for Aboriginal Women
 - 8.2 Annual Forum
 - 8.3 Legislative Requirements
 - 8.4 ADM Committee

MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON ABORIGINAL WOMEN

DIRECTION TO GOVERNMENT ON

Taking Action

TO END VIOLENCE AND IMPROVE THE LIVES OF ABORIGINAL WOMEN IN BC

INTRODUCTION

In November 2011, the Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women (MACAW, "Council") was created to provide advice to the Government of British Columbia on how to end violence and improve the quality of life for Aboriginal women. This plan provides Direction to Government on Taking Action to End Violence and Improve the Lives of Aboriginal Women in BC based on the outcome from a two-day dialogue undertaken by the Council in May 2013. It is also founded on work completed by others, such as Aboriginal organizations, and from the outcomes of regional, provincial and national planning sessions that focused on identifying ways to end violence against Aboriginal women and missing women. The key actions recommended by the Council in "Taking Action" will, if implemented by the Province, create healthy and safe communities for First Nations, Aboriginal people and all British Columbians.

It is noted in numerous sources that in British Columbia and across Canada, Aboriginal women are victims of violence at a rate that is three times higher than non-Aboriginal women, and are eight times more likely to die of violence (Source: Selected Statistics Aboriginal Women in British Columbia and Canada). Violence against our Aboriginal women takes many forms: it exists in domestic relationships, is carried out by strangers, and it is further perpetuated through lateral violence in communities, families, and systemic structures. As society changes, violence is expanding rapidly by taking root in new technology.

Today, too many of us know firsthand the impacts of violence; however, we are strengthened by knowing that violence against our women has not always been pervasive. We also know that we can draw on our courage and resiliency to overcome the tragedies of our past, and to use this strength to make a difference for our communities.

Our commitment to creating healthy and safe communities will require a collective response. In addition to outlining key actions for the Government of British Columbia, the Council calls on the Province to work with the Government of Canada to contribute to work that improves the health and well-being of

Aboriginal people. Areas identified for collaboration include housing, health care services, education, economic opportunities, and standard of living/income.

The Council also commits to engaging our political leaders. We know that their leadership is integral for creating communities that support and nurture our women and children.

As a measure to determine the effectiveness of plans, we recommend using the Social Determinants of Health (see Glossary, page 26). They can reveal progress and be a source to shape actions that lead to the improvement of quality of life of Aboriginal women. Social determinants reveal many aspects of a person's and society's quality of life, especially health. When access

to the resources that support improved quality of life and health are absent, then problems are permitted to flourish. The Council encourages all governments - Aboriginal, provincial and federal - to adopt a more holistic approach to its programs, services and policies which include the broad social determinants of health when working with Aboriginal people.

While the activities in "Taking Action" are specific to the provincial government, the successful implementation of the plan requires we all work together and commit to ending violence against our women. The Council looks forward to supporting the Province to implement the plan outlined, and requests that we meet annually to jointly review progress in our province.

"Continued violence against Aboriginal women leads to the destruction of Aboriginal communities and cultures. When a government doesn't protect the most fundamental rights of its women, it damages its reputation and that of its leaders."

- Wendy John, MACAW Chair

ABOUT THE MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON ABORIGINAL WOMEN

In June 2011, the Province of British Columbia co-hosted the *Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women's Forum* with the Native Women's Association of Canada. Following the event, the Province created the Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women (MACAW). The Council includes ten Aboriginal women from across BC, who are leaders in fields related to Aboriginal women's health, social, economic development, justice, culture, family and spiritual needs (see MACAW Member Profiles, page 31). The Council was mandated to provide advice to government on how to improve the quality of life for Aboriginal women across British Columbia. The full *Terms of Reference* is available on page 34.

"The establishment of the advisory council will support the successful implementation of the commitment of the Province to end violence against Aboriginal women and work to empower those women."

- MACAW Terms of Reference

OUR VISION

A world where all Aboriginal people live free of violence and are empowered to achieve their full human potential.

OUR MISSION

We will work with Aboriginal leaders, all levels of government and other partners to encourage development and implementation of ongoing and culturally appropriate approaches to:

- Prevent all forms of violence;
- Increase access for victims and perpetrators of violence to a full range of services; and
- Strengthen the implementation of laws, policies and programs to end violence.

UNDERSTANDING VIOLENCE AGAINST ABORIGINAL WOMEN

In 2006, BC's total Aboriginal population was 196,075 or 5% of the total population. The Aboriginal population is young, where roughly 44% of its female population is under 25 years of age. Violence against Aboriginal women is higher than the general population; however, there are many Aboriginal initiatives and organizations that are confronting it and taking action to stop violence. The current situation though can seem to be an insurmountable challenge.

- Between 1999 and 2004, Aboriginal women reported being a victim of spousal violence at a rate three times higher than that of non-Aboriginal women. From 1997 to 2000, the rate of spousal homicide for Aboriginal women was identified as eight times higher than the rate for non-Aboriginal women.
- ► The biggest risk factor for being a victim of violence is poverty. Aboriginal women aged 15 and over have higher rates of unemployment than non-Aboriginal women; there is a ten percentage point spread between the unemployment rates of Aboriginal women (16.2%) than non-Aboriginal women (6.2%) in BC (Statistics Canada, 2009).
- Poverty, addiction to drugs and alcohol, can lead to homelessness, and has been a

- root cause of women working in the sex trade. Aboriginal women from small and remote communities may need to travel to other towns and cities for work, socializing, and health and social services that are not available in their home area; without their own transportation or other options, many resolve to hitchhike. In northern British Columbia from 1969 to 2005, 18 women, most of whom were Aboriginal, were last seen along what has been dubbed the "Highway of Tears" (Hwy 16, Hwy 97 and Hwy 5). 13 were murdered and five remain missing.
- ▶ Low education levels and economic dependence are also common characteristics of women who experience violence, and are identified as major barriers to safety and well-being. Educated women were more likely to leave a violent situation than women who were uneducated. In British Columbia, the graduation rates amongst Aboriginal women are low, thus exposing them to greater risk of violence.

While there is much awareness of spousal violence, we must also recognize that violence is increasing in other areas too. The risk of violence from dating partners is rising, and violent behavior is appearing more frequently in new technology, such as bullying and sexual harassment in cyber space.

SOURCES: Measuring Violence Against Women: Statistical Trends. Stats Canada; An Analysis of Gaps and Areas for Improvement in Programs and Services in British Columbia. March 2011; A Discussion Paper to Support Community Focus Groups; Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, March 2011; Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women's Forum. AMR Planning & Consulting, July 2011.

"Between 2001 and 2011, at least 8% of all murdered women aged 15 years and older were Aboriginal, double their representation in the Canadian population (4%). With half of all homicides (50%), the Aboriginal identify of the homicide victim was unknown."

— Measuring Violence Against Women: Statistical Trends

PRINCIPLE-BASED APPROACH TO MAKING CHANGE

The Province has a responsibility to take action towards stopping violence. In order to be effective, the Province must commit to operating with a new relationship, principle-based approach. MACAW proposes that the provincial government adopt the following principles when working with Aboriginal people.

Culturally-Based - Aboriginal women, children and families live by cultural values and principles that can differ significantly from those of other societies. Programs and services must be designed and delivered in a culturally sensitive and appropriate manner that recognizes the importance of traditional and cultural

- knowledge and identity, and builds on the resiliency and capacity of First Nations, Inuit and Métis women, youth and men.
- ▶ Community-Driven, Engaged and Led Responses - It must be understood that as Aboriginal people, we define ourselves. Aboriginal communities are best positioned to understand the needs of our people today and of the future, and how to respond to their needs. The Province has to hear the voices of our Aboriginal women, men and children to ensure that strategies and initiatives draw on Aboriginal cultures and traditions and are delivered in culturally appropriate ways, to ensure they are truly responsive and successful. We

must be engaged in defining the challenges, identifying the needs, and be involved in developing and implementing solutions, such as programs and services. It is essential that communities and organizations have the capacity to engage meaningfully in the development and implementation of responses to ending violence. Where challenges exist, all partners are to work together to identify appropriate solutions so that meaningful and inclusive participation may be achieved. When Aboriginal communities are empowered, we are better equipped to

meet the needs of our people.

Engaged and Accountable Leadership -The Province and its leadership at all levels must prioritize ending violence against Aboriginal women and girls, including allocating resources, and demonstrating leadership in addressing issues. The Province's actions and responses must be transparent, based on integrity, honesty, trust and respect, and be accountable, while concurrently being risk takers to create tailored, unique and innovative responses. Leaders must show the way by providing support, direction, and as necessary, enforcement of the will of the Province to end violence against Aboriginal women. The Premier, Ministers and other leaders must demonstrate guidance and willingness to improve the lives of Aboriginal women, families and communities, and at times be the first to

- implement innovative and creative solutions that reflect the unique and cultural-based lives of Aboriginal people in British Columbia.
- Awareness, Acknowledgement, Learning and Recognition There needs to be a deeper understanding of the history and experiences of Aboriginal women and peoples in British Columbia by the Province, as well as by its agencies, programs and representatives. This includes recognition of the impact of the Indian residential school system, as well as other policies of assimilation and the effects on Aboriginal communities today through shared knowledge.
- Collaborative, Equitable Relationship -The Province must work collaboratively with all involved parties - like communities, regions, provinces, federal departments - to build respectful relationships that define solutions that are effective and equitable. Formulas must not drive the solutions. Respectful relationships include a willingness to learn about and value what each has to offer. There must be ongoing, clear and consistent communication; inclusion in processes; and mutual accountabilities. Relationships are critical to effective partnerships and meaningful action. The Province has to strive to integrate programs and services to create holistic networks accessible to Aboriginal women, youth, children, seniors/Elders and men.

Programs and services must be equitably available throughout BC, delivered based on need, rather than formula, and provide high quality services.

Safety - Special attention must be taken to ensure that all services and supports for Aboriginal women and girls are provided in ways that support their physical and emotional safety. "The harm caused by such violence can last a lifetime and span generations, with serious adverse affects on health, education, employment, crime and on the economic well-being of individuals, families, communities and societies."

— World Health Organization (www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/)

A HOLISTIC APPROACH

MACAW believes a holistic approach, is required to end violence against Aboriginal women as illustrated in Figure 1. The diagram is modeled after common Aboriginal philosophies. Many Aboriginal people believe that everything is interconnected, and understand the importance of balance and harmony.

MACAW feels the Holistic Action circle is an effective guide to government and service providers to ensure women and children are at the center living in safe and healthy communities. Surrounding women and children are the supports and systems required to create this safe environment. The outer ring elements are the MACAW strategic directions which are the key action areas foundational to this plan.

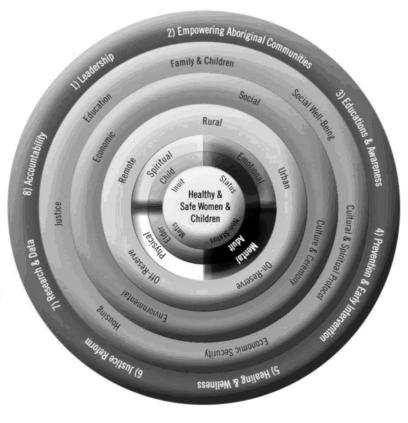




Figure 1 - MACAW Holistic Action Circle

TAKING ACTION - DIRECTIONS TO CHANGE

By adopting a new principle-based approach, the Province will demonstrate its commitment to improve the lives of Aboriginal women by working respectfully in relationship and partnership with Aboriginal women, communities and allies. A long-term commitment to action is needed; yet, immediate actions are essential. The submission of this Action Plan to the Province is one of the mandates of MACAW as directed by the Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation.

Strategic Direction 1:

Leadership

In British Columbia, several ministries have mandates with regard to stopping violence including Justice (e.g. through investigations, victim services), Health (e.g. through women's policy), Children and Family Development (e.g. through child protection, violence prevention), and Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (e.g. through Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women, Aboriginal Affairs Working Group - Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls). Yet, these efforts frequently lack the connections that strengthen their effectiveness, making it challenging to create safe and healthy communities.

Systemic change goes beyond the immediate processes; it involves new ways of applying resources to underlying causes and results in tangible and enduring benefits. It employs innovative, creative and at times,

risk-taking solutions. It will be deemed effective when violence against Aboriginal women and the underlying causes have been eliminated. For the Province, it requires the Premier employ an inclusive approach, directing all layers of leadership straight through to the front-line staff, to make ending violence against Aboriginal women a priority. The way the Province operates requires alteration to its programs, policies, systems, funding streams and services, which is driven by employing equity as the driver rather than equality.

We believe it is important to emphasize that systemic change includes critical reflection on values, structures, policies, programs, and legislation, not just resources.

GOAL: To support all leaders to utilize a principle-based approach as outlined in "Taking Action".

Specific Actions

- 1.1 Re-Affirm Commitment As time passes and climates change, the Province needs to confirm its ongoing support to improve the lives of Aboriginal women and communities.

 RECOMMEND: The Premier and Minister must reaffirm Government's commitment to working with the Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women (MACAW) to ensure that actions are Aboriginal-led.
- 1.2 Memorandum of Understanding Reaffirming the Province's commitment is
 often best demonstrated by signing a
 declaration that outlines that pledge.
 RECOMMEND: Sign the Memorandum of
 Understanding (MOU) between the
 Province and Aboriginal leadership to
 signal shared political leadership to
 end violence against Aboriginal women.
- 1.3 Political Mandate Also essential to the Provinces pledge to end violence

- and to creating safe and healthy communities for Aboriginal women, is the need for the Premier to mandate all its ministries, as well as programs, services and initiatives to include this mandate within its strategic plans and to take action.
- RECOMMEND: That the Premier take the lead by identifying "Ending Violence against Aboriginal Women" as a priority and direct the Ministers to make this a mandate for their staff.
- **1.4 Legislation** The strongest manner that a government can demonstrate its commitment is through legislation. Legislation guarantees there will be accountability and resources available to fulfill the mandate and address the topic. **RECOMMEND:** That the Province conduct a Legislative review, and that this review lead to the creation of legislation (see Action 8i.3) that protects and empowers women, and for those that do become victims of violence that there is support in communities where they live, and that the judicial system protects them from further victimization.

"To achieve lasting change, it is important to enact legislation and develop policies that protect women; address discrimination against women and promote gender equality; and help to move towards more peaceful cultural norms." – World Health Organization (www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/)

Strategic Direction 2:

Empower Aboriginal Communities

In British Columbia there are over 200 First Nations and Métis and urban Aboriginal community groups. Within our Aboriginal communities are values, principles and practices that have stood the test of time. We are sustained by the values, teachings and laws passed to us by our ancestors who cared for and protected all of our peoples; we recognize the damage and disruption colonization brought to our communities and families through residential schools, foster care and other assimilation policies that replaced our ancestral ways; yet the obstacles that have impaired our people from rebuilding healthy, vibrant communities that respect our women, our children, our Elders, our men, are not all within the control or influence of First Nations and Aboriginal peoples within British Columbia. Many of these require the Province's support and involvement to remove the barriers that impede community empowerment.

GOAL: To allow communities to design, implement, and evaluate the necessary programs and services required to stop violence against Aboriginal women.

Specific Actions

- 2.1 Provincial Skills Development There are thousands of service providers who work with victims of violence. The Province must ensure these people have the knowledge, understanding and compassion to provide services to Aboriginal people.

 RECOMMEND: Mandate the provincial government to develop the knowledge and skills of its representatives to effectively work
- 2.2 Flexible Funding Establish a funding program that enables Aboriginal communities to develop initiatives that prevent violence against women, to intervene and as necessary to provide postvention support services. The type of initiatives must be community-driven.

with Aboriginal people.

RECOMMEND: Create a flexible funding program that enables
Aboriginal communities to resource
Aboriginal-led programs and services.

Strategic Direction 3:

Education and Awareness

Education and awareness informs all communities of the implications of continued violence against Aboriginal women, and how all aspects of society are affected. It promotes understanding of the underlying vulnerabilities of Aboriginal women, men and children to root causes and existing conditions that promote continued violence. Education and awareness also provide guidelines for identifying signs and how to deal with situations that may arise, and the role of community in addressing these situations.

We believe that greater awareness about violence in all of its forms must be part of an awareness campaign. It cannot concentrate solely on domestic violence and rape.

Effective awareness campaigns will contribute to identifying what violence is, preventing it, and lead to the elimination of those situations.

GOAL: To provide all citizens in British Columbia with the information and tools to stop violence against Aboriginal women.

Specific Actions

3.1 Provincial Public Awareness

Campaign - The Province must ensure its public awareness campaign includes information on all forms of violence against Aboriginal women. This campaign must be comprehensive, utilizing social media and other communication methods (e.g. events), that the public utilizes to acquire its information. It must also emphasize that a root cause of violence is racism against Aboriginal women and Aboriginal people generally. The public campaign requires a minimum 3-year commitment.

RECOMMEND: Develop a comprehensive provincial public awareness campaign that addresses the root causes of violence against Aboriginal women with a minimum three year commitment.

3.2 Aboriginal Awareness Campaign Within Aboriginal communities, the impact of colonization and the destruction of cultural values and principles have given way to lateral violence. Funding for Aboriginal communities to develop and implement

their own awareness plans that respond to the circumstances within that community is required to target concentrated areas of violence and stop further victimization.

RECOMMEND: Support the development and implementation of an Aboriginal awareness campaign that emphasizes cultural teachings in stopping violence against Aboriginal women.

3.3 Provincial Youth Forum - Youth are subjected to a wide range of messages in their everyday life, the influences of these outside forces can promote improper behavior and attitudes. Exposure to violence against women and the attitudes that endorse it are proven factors that perpetuate violence. As youth are the largest

segment of the Aboriginal population, it is critical that a strategy be developed that responds to their needs, and takes into consideration their lifestyle including the ways they receive their messages. This strategy would reach and engage youth (female and male), using tools, like social media and virtual mentoring, to create awareness of risk factors, like behavior and attitudes, and the support services that prevent and provide support, and most of all, demonstrate behavior that eliminates violence against women. RECOMMEND: Host a provincial youth forum with the Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women that emphasizes the role that self-esteem and cultural awareness play in violence prevention and healing.

Strategic Direction 4:

Prevention and Early Intervention

Prevention and Early Intervention are actions that stop violence from first occurring, in addition to preventing violence from reoccurring. Violence prevention has focused on ways and services to help women leave violent situations; however, prevention must occur sooner, it must stop violence from starting.

Prevention can be achieved through multiple actions, such as promotion of constructive lifestyles and norms that discourage all forms of violence. Prevention is also an ongoing process that must be relevant to different groups, generations, and cultures. The initiatives target in three ways: 1) the public universally, 2) individuals or subgroups who are at risk of being victims or perpetrators or enablers of violence, and 3)

indicated preventive actions that focus on high-risk individuals. These groups are both inside and outside Aboriginal communities.

GOAL: To develop a coordinated and proactive approach to preventing violence against Aboriginal women.

Specific Actions

4.1 Children and Youth Resources - The damage to a child or youth exposed to violence can last a lifetime; every child has the right to be nurtured and safe. In British Columbia, Aboriginal children are witness to violence at higher rates than children of non-Aboriginal parents; this can lead to health and wellness issues, and promote intergenerational violence. Studies show that exposure to violence and negative attitudes of women, increases the risk of a man being violent against women, and for women, increases the likelihood that she will be abused. RECOMMEND: The Province must allocate resources for Aboriginal-led children and youth community based services.

- 4.2 Poverty Reduction Strategy Poverty is a leading cause that exposes Aboriginal women to violence. A poverty reduction strategy specific to Aboriginal women is required immediately to identify solutions, and the partners and resources essential to improving the quality of life for women.

 RECOMMEND: The Province must
 - RECOMMEND: The Province must develop and implement a poverty reduction strategy.
- 4.3 Health Services Access Aboriginal women and men require a range of health services that address the underlying vulnerabilities to violence, and services that enable them to overcome violence. These services must be readily and easily available to them in their communities, being void of financial and logistical barriers and delivered in culturally-respectful ways. RECOMMEND: Improve access to health services for Aboriginal women and men.

Strategic Direction 5:

Healing and Wellness

The Province has an opportunity to invest in healing and wellness in a way that improves the quality of life of all citizens. For Aboriginal peoples, health and wellness are an integral element of overall well-being, encompassing physical, emotional, intellectual and spiritual. The issue though, for many Aboriginal communities outside of key urban settings, is that access to health services is inadequate.

Health and wellness services must provide prevention and support. For Aboriginal women experiencing violence, these services must be readily available and accessible, and be without economic, geographic and systemic barriers while being culturally sensitive and respectful.

GOAL: To ensure investment in healing and wellness is effective and culturally appropriate.

Specific Actions

5.1 Independent Program Review - BC has developed a wide range of initiatives and programs to end violence against women; however, it is uncertain whether these programs are able to respond to the needs of Aboriginal people and communities.

RECOMMEND: Undertake an independent review and analysis of current programs and funding intended to stop violence against Aboriginal women to evaluate the effectiveness of the investment, including whether the programs meet the needs of Aboriginal people.

5.2 Service Provider Aboriginal Training Health practitioners along with a wide
range of provincial ministry programs
and agencies, such as justice,
employment, housing, and other
providers that offer services for women
and programs that relate to ending
violence require Aboriginal awareness /
relationship training. Aboriginal women
often only have access to mainstream
programs and services, yet the service
providers may not have the foundation
to understand how to provide support
to them.

RECOMMEND: Require all service providers (health, justice, family services, housing, and employment) have training in the history of Aboriginal people and in the Province's new relationship commitment to ensure that services are culturally respectful.

5.3 Healing and Wellness Support for

Men - Men who abuse women typically have their own histories of trauma; they too need compassion, empathy and opportunities to heal. A continuum of programs and services must be available to empower men to overcome traumas, change attitudes, and learn alternate behaviors that promote a more positive identity and sense of belonging. Men must be engaged in the effort to end violence against Aboriginal women.

RECOMMEND: Programs and services must be developed to support male abusers, and especially for those who have witnessed or been victims of abuse.

5.4 Mental Health Treatment Services -

The Province immediately develops more mental health and treatment services for women, men and families. Mental health is a social determinant of health and without good mental health, violence can cultivate. Support for women, men and families are required at all stages of violence - prevention, intervention, and postvention.

RECOMMEND: Ensure there are accessible mental health services available province-wide for Aboriginal people.

Strategic Direction 6:

Justice Reform

Justice plays a critical role in preventing and intervening in violence. All parts of our justice system, whether policing, legislation, or courts, contribute to ending or facilitating further violence against women. Other regions in Canada and worldwide are taking legislative action that increases the protection to women at all stages and in all forms of violence. In British Columbia, however, there is no legislation specific to protecting Aboriginal women from violence.

GOAL: To ensure the justice system is responsive to the needs and aspirations of Aboriginal people.

Specific Actions

6.1 Working Group - The present justice system is operated often without the involvement of Aboriginal people. The high rates of violence against Aboriginal women, of missing and murdered Aboriginal women, and of Aboriginal

people incarcerated indicate that Aboriginal people must be involved in advising on its operation, development and improvements. An Aboriginal-driven process, such as an Aboriginal Working Group, would identify and advise the Province on improvements required in the justice system. Where the municipal and federal governments have jurisdiction over policing and are responsible for legislation, their involvement and actions must too reflect the will of the Province of British Columbia and of Aboriginal people.

RECOMMEND: Establish a working group comprised of Aboriginal representatives to review relevant

- legislation from an Aboriginalspecific and gender-based analysis, and develop recommendations for reform.
- 6.2 Justice System Review A review of the Justice system is required to uncover areas where system barriers exist that deter Aboriginal women and people from participating and receiving fair services. A review of the Justice System must result in the development of an action plan for achieving an improved justice system.

 RECOMMEND: Conduct a justice system review for systemic barriers for Aboriginal women and people, and to ensure the justice system is equitable.

"Nine in ten non-spousal sexual assaults were never reported to police."

- Measuring Violence Against Women, Stats Canada, February 25, 2013,

www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2013001/article/11766/hl-fs-eng.htm

Strategic Direction 7:

Research and Data

More information is needed on whether the initiatives, programs and services available in British Columbia that relate to violence are effectively addressing and fulfilling the needs of Aboriginal women and their communities to end violence.

Research along with the actions that are recommended in the other Strategic Directions is required in order to determine whether progress is being made, and where improvements are essential to respond and anticipate an ever changing society. This broad view must include an assessment of structure,

process and outcome, and be based on Aboriginal community-driven standards.

GOAL: To support Aboriginal organizations and communities to undertake comprehensive research, data collection and analysis on issues related to stopping violence against Aboriginal women to inform policy, programs, and services.

Specific Actions

7.1 Cost / Benefit Analysis - Violence against Aboriginal women affects more than the victim, it affects her children, family and community, and the organizations and governments that provide services to the victims. There are costs to a government in health, social and economic initiatives, and when a government fails to effectively create a safe environment, the credibility of that government is questioned.

RECOMMEND: That the Province of British Columbia immediately conduct an analysis that outlines the cost of violence against Aboriginal women, and the benefits to ending it. The study would review the impact of violence on the economy, health, families, cultures and community.

- 7.2 **Research Funding** Within Aboriginal communities specialized research is often needed on matters that deter ending violence. Aboriginal communities and organizations are best suited to conduct this research. RECOMMEND: Allocate funding for Aboriginal organizations and communities to conduct research, data collection, and analysis.
- 7.3 Environmental Assessment / Gap Analysis - Acknowledging that roughly 1 in 4 women report violence, and that unreported crimes can result in greater occurrences in the future, it can be concluded that there are barriers and gaps that deter women, especially Aboriginal women, from reporting these crimes. An evaluation of existing programs and services within British Columbia is needed to identify any systemic barriers like cultural elements, economic, location of services, fees and system structures, lateral violence systems, and service provider knowledge and awareness of Aboriginal people. RECOMMEND: Conduct an environmental assessment of services for women that are victims of violence, and identify where gaps exist.

7.4 Best Practices - Countless

organizations and regions have devised strategies and taken action to end violence against women. The Province can learn means from these on how to eliminate violence against Aboriginal women.

RECOMMEND: Conduct participatory research to identify the best practices that have been effective in reducing and eliminating violence against women.

7.5 Options for Restorative Justice
Resolution - Restorative Justice is an approach that focuses on the needs of the victims and offenders, as well as the community. In a reformed justice system victims will take an active role in the judicial system, while offenders

are encouraged to take responsibility for their actions. This form of judicial system has been welcomed in Aboriginal communities as a more suitable and comprehensive means to better addressing the full scope of the problem, and to achieving just solutions that best suit the needs of the victim and the community, and more effectively enable rehabilitation of the offender. A Restorative Justice approach is recommended added to the BC justice system, as an option to mainstream legal options. RECOMMEND: Conduct a study that identifies the options of Restorative Justice Resolution options and their potential effectiveness in British

Strategic Direction 8:

Accountability

Accountability demonstrates to Aboriginal people the fulfillment, commitment and value that the Province has in its relationship with Aboriginal people to end violence against Aboriginal women and to improve their lives and communities. Accountability requires ongoing communications, engagement, and leadership directing and enforcing the mandate (see previous Strategic Direction 1: Leadership and Leadership Principle). It is confirmed through leadership's involvement in

events and discussions, providing support, accountability and review.

Columbia.

GOAL: To demonstrate that the provincial government is committed to creating healthy and safe communities for Aboriginal women through a principle-based accountable approach.

Specific Actions

- 8.1 Secretariat for Aboriginal Women -Provincial actions to end violence against Aboriginal women must be accountable to Aboriginal communities. A Secretariat is required to oversee these initiatives, provide advice and support to the Province, and annually conduct an evaluation of the Province's actions, as well as specific Ministries and agencies, in their role of ending violence against and improving the lives of Aboriginal women in BC. RECOMMEND: Establish an Aboriginal Women's Secretariat to support the work of the Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women and the implementation of "Taking Action".
- 8.2 Annual Forum Forums provide a venue for stakeholders in ending violence against Aboriginal women to discuss the outcomes of their initiatives, identify challenges, share information, and be accountable. An Annual Forum will bring together Provincial Ministries, agencies and programs with the Aboriginal community, and others, such as federal and private sector initiatives. The forum would be a venue for reporting on progress and actions, for coordination of activities, and a place to revise activities.

- RECOMMEND: Co-host with the Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women an annual forum that brings Aboriginal women, government, and community organizations together to evaluate progress on stopping violence against Aboriginal women.
- 8.3 Legislative Requirements Legislation must also include a required reporting mechanism by the Provincial ministries to be accountable for its actions (or lack of) and provide resources to contribute to ending violence against Aboriginal women. Through legislation, the Province would mandate the coordination of provincial Ministries, agencies and programs that have a role in addressing violence against women, and those that provide support services related to improving the quality of life of Aboriginal women (e.g. health, housing, education, employment and training, justice). RECOMMEND: Develop legislative requirement for ministries to annually report on efforts to stop violence against Aboriginal women (i.e. as per the Multiculturalism Act).

8.4 ADM Committee - When the Province commits to ending violence against Aboriginal women, it must coordinate its activities for effectiveness and consistency. Assistant Deputy Ministers play a critical role to ensuring the fulfillment of the Government mandate. ADMs are often also prime contacts to other related federal and private sector initiatives. RECOMMEND: Establish an ADM Committee from relevant ministries that will meet at a minimum four times per year, including twice per year with the Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women.

IMPLEMENTATION

The immediate actions are:

- a) THAT the Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation and the Premier meet with MACAW to receive and discuss the Action Plan; and
- b) THAT this meeting lead to the immediate signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Province and Aboriginal leadership to signal shared political commitment to ending violence; and
- c) THAT the Province establish a Joint Government Aboriginal Partners Table on stopping violence against Aboriginal women, and government partners report up through a Cross Ministry ADM Committee which oversees implementation, coordination and government accountability of actions; and

- d) THAT the Province create an Aboriginal Women's Secretariat that would coordinate efforts across government; and
- e) THAT the Premier mandate the relevant Ministries to make ending violence against Aboriginal women a priority, and provide the resources/support required; and
- f) THAT the Province conduct research on the cost and benefits of ending violence against Aboriginal women; and
- g) THAT the Province develop legislation that will protect all Aboriginal women against violence; and
- h) THAT there be commitment by the Province to host an annual forum which brings together Provincial Ministries, initiatives, programs and services with Aboriginal and community organizations.

Each of the actions listed in the eight Strategic Directions above focus on either a systemic or administrative change, or relate to addressing a stage of violence (Prevention, Intervention, Postvention). The following table lists the actions along with their focus, and the recommended implementation period associated with each Strategic Direction.

STR	RATEGIC DIRECTION	GOAL	АСТ	IONS	TIME
1	Leadership	To support all leaders to utilize a principle-based approach as outlined in "Taking Action".	1.1	Re-Affirm Commitment	Short
			1.2	Memorandum of Understanding	Short
			1.3	Political Mandate	Short
			1.4	Legislation	Mid
2	Empower Aboriginal Communities	To allow communities to design, implement, and evaluate the necessary programs and services required to stop violence against Aboriginal women.	2.1	Provincial Skills Development	Mid
			2.2	Flexible Funding	Short
3	Education and Awareness	To provide all citizens in British Columbia with the information and tools to stop violence against Aboriginal women.	3.1	Provincial Public Awareness Campaign	Short
			3.2	Aboriginal Awareness Campaign	Short
			3.3	Provincial Youth Forum	Short
4	Prevention and Early Intervention	To develop a coordinated and pro-active approach to preventing violence against Aboriginal women.	4.1	Children and Youth Resources	Short
			4.2	Poverty Reduction Strategy	Mid
			4.3	Health Services Access	Mid
5	Healing and Wellness	To ensure investment in healing and wellness is effective and culturally appropriate.	5.1	Independent Program Review	Short
			5.2	Service Provider Aboriginal Training	Mid
			5.3	Healing and Wellness Support for Men	Mid
			5.4	Mental Health Treatment Services	Mid
6	Justice Reform	To ensure the justice system is responsive to the needs and aspirations of Aboriginal people.	6.1	Working Group	Short
			6.2	Justice System Review	Short

STRATEGIC DIRECTION		GOAL	ACTIONS	TIME
7	Research and Data	To support Aboriginal organizations and communities to undertake comprehensive research, data collection and analysis on issues related to stopping violence against Aboriginal women to inform policy, programs, and services.	7.1 Cost / Benefit Analysis	Short
			7.2 Research Funding	Mid
			7.3 Environmental Assessment / Gap Analysis	Short
			7.4 Best Practices	Short
			7.5 Options for Restorative Justice Resolution	Mid
8	Accountability	To demonstrate that the provincial government is committed to creating healthy and safe communities for Aboriginal women through a principle-based approach.	8.1 Secretariat for Aboriginal Women	Mid
			8.2 Annual Forum	Short
			8.3 Legislative Requirements	Mid
			8.4 ADM Committee	Short

IMPLEMENTATION: Short-term = 0-1 year Mid-term = 2-5 years

ONGOING RELATIONSHIPS, ACCOUNTABILITY AND RESPONSIBILITY

MACAW believes that violence against
Aboriginal women can be ended through
ongoing collaboration based on mutually
respectful relationships and accountability.
The Province must direct its Ministries and
initiatives to make this a priority, and work
collaboratively with other agencies and
governments, such as federal and municipal,

while ensuring the ongoing involvement of the Aboriginal community.

The progress of the Provincial actions must be reviewed regularly through monitoring and assessing the results against various health determinants, as well as socio and economic factors. Direct and indirect measures are listed below.

DIRECT:

- Services and programs number and location
- Rate of violence against Aboriginal women
- Rate of Aboriginal children in care
- Rate of Aboriginal women homicide
- Rate of Aboriginal women in prison related to violence
- Rate of men in prison related to violence against Aboriginal women
- Rate of Aboriginal women and children living in poverty
- Rate of high school completion (and other training and education)

INDIRECT:

- Social Determinants of Health
- Housing
- Poverty
- Mobility

OUTCOMES

Through the Province implementing the recommended activities outlined in this Action Plan, the vision of the MACAW and all Aboriginal peoples can be achieved being, "A world where all Aboriginal people live free of violence and are empowered to achieve their full human potential. We believe this vision is a right of all people." We further believe British Columbia can be a place where...

- Violence in our families and communities no longer exists.
- Our children and young girls are safe and empowered to live up to their full potential.
- ▶ There is no more poverty.
- Aboriginal voices are heard and taken seriously.
- Men treat their family with respect.
- Services are available throughout the whole province.
- ▶ Aboriginal people come together with Government to find a new way to move forward doing things differently with a new relationship.

SOURCE: MACAW First Annual Report, January 2013.

"We don't want to see any more inquiries into murdered and missing women or any forums on the Highway of Tears – that is why we are here – we must ensure that people talk about and commit to taking action to end abuse and violence"

- First Annual Report of the Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women

Glossary

Aboriginal - refers to status and non-status First Nations, Métis, and Inuit populations in Canada.

Intervention - are actions (programs and services) that aim to change a situation for the better.

Post-incident - are actions (programs and services) that provide help after a harmful event has happened and that aim to make sure that such harms do not happen in the future.

Prevention - are actions (programs and services) that aim to stop illness or harm and support well-being and safety.

Root causes - are the deepest, underlying causes of a problem or situation.

Violence - for the purposes of this paper, includes all forms of violence.

- ▶ Domestic violence is a pattern of behavior which involves the abuse by one partner against another, also known as spousal abuse, battering, family violence and intimate partner violence (IPV), and cases of missing and murdered Aboriginal women. It can take many forms from physical aggressions to sexual assault to homicide, stalking, and controlling or dominating, emotional to economic deprivation.
- ► Lateral violence is displaced violence, it is directed at peers, where they lash out at each other, and may be a result of being oppressed. It is viewed as an

- intergenerational learned pattern and major social problem in marginalized communities. Aboriginal people are at great risk to lateral violence.
- Racial violence is based on the idea that race or ethnicity justifies a violent action.
- Stranger violence is an increasing amount of violence is being committed by people who have no prior relationship with the victim; it undermines the trust in the society, its leadership and authorities.
- Systemic violence is a root cause of violence that leads to the degradation and undervaluing of Aboriginal women, and can promote or enable further violence of victims.

Social Determinants of Health - influence a wide range of health vulnerabilities and capacities, health behaviours and health management. Individuals, communities and nations that experience inequalities in the social determinants of health not only carry an additional burden of health problems, but they are often restricted from access to resources that might ameliorate problems.

- ► Income and social status
- Social support network
- ▶ Education
- Employment and working conditions
- Social environment
- Physical environment
- Personal health practices and coping skills

Glossary

- ► Healthy child development
- ▶ Genetic endowment
- Access to health services
- ▶ Gender
- ▶ Culture

Aboriginal Specific Social Determinants:

- ▶ Colonization
- ► Cultural continuity
- ▶ Territory
- ► Self determination
- Poverty
- Access

SOURCE: Health Inequality and Social Determinants

Vulnerabilities - are the risks or disadvantages that make a person or group of people more likely to be physically or emotionally wounded or hurt.

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MEMBER PROFILES

Wendy Grant-John (Chair) - is a mother, grandmother, former Chief of the Musqueam Nation and the first woman to be elected as vice-chief to the Assembly of First Nations. She has been working to advance Aboriginal cultural, social and political issues for more than 30 years.

Chastity A. Davis (Vancouver/West End) (Co-Chair) - is the Principal and Lead Consultant with Chastity Davis Consulting. Previously, she was a Key Account Manager with BC Hydro and prior to that, a Project Manager with Refinery Leadership. Active in the community, Ms. Davis is a Director on the Industry Council of Aboriginal Business and a Council Member on the Minerva Foundation. In the past, she was the Vice President of the Aboriginal Women's Leadership Association of BC and is a frequent speaker at events including the Women's World Conference, National Women's Retreat, Healing Our Spirit Worldwide, and BC Institute of Technology's (BCIT) Aboriginal Alumni. Ms. Davis holds her Diploma in Marketing Management and Professional Sales from BCIT and her Bachelor of Arts in Professional Communications from Royal Roads University.

Kim Baird - is from the Tsawwassen First
Nation on the Lower Mainland. Kim served as
Chief of the Tsawwassen First Nation from
1999 to 2012. She successfully negotiated
BC's first urban treaty and has the distinction
of being the first Aboriginal women to
address the BC legislature in October 2007
when the Tsawwassen Treaty legislation
process was initiated.

Charlene Belleau - of the Esketemc First
Nation is from the Interior of British
Columbia. She is a former Chief of her First
Nation and is currently Director of the
Residential Schools Unit of the Assembly of
First Nations.

Paulette Flamond - is from Northeast BC.
Paulette sat on the Native Economic
Development Advisory Board for the Ministry
of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation
before it was disbanded, and is currently
Vice President of the BC Aboriginal Business
Service Network Society and a Board Member
of the Fort St. John Métis Society.

Sophie Pierre - is the current Chief
Commissioner of the BC Treaty Commission.
She led the St. Mary's Indian Band for 30
years as elected Chief and was the
administrator of the Ktunaxa/Kinbasket
Tribal Council for 25 years. She has also
served on the boards of many major
organizations, including BC Hydro and the
First People's Congress.

Darlene Shackelly - is Executive Director of the Native Courtworker and Counselling Association of BC. Darlene is from the Kwakiutl First Nation on Vancouver Island and is a member of the Nooaitch First Nation band. She has dedicated the last 28 years to working with the Native Courtworker and Counselling Association of British Columbia, and has been the Executive Director for the past 10 years.

Mary Tegee - is from the Takla Lake First
Nations in north-central BC. She is the
Carrier Sekani Family Services Director and
provides cross-cultural training to agencies
and individuals who offer services to the
Carrier Sekani people. She believes that
community wellness depends on nurturing
tradition, cultural values and the
environment.

Marjorie White (New Westminster) - is an Elder Advisor and former Executive Director of Circle of Eagles Lodge Society. Currently, she serves as Founder and member of the BC Association of Friendship Centre Elder Council, President of Aboriginal Mother Centre, Senator of the National Association of Friendship Centres, Vice President of Luma Native Housing, Chair of the Vancouver Aboriginal Justice Advisory Committee, and a member of the Pacific Association of First Nation Women, the Vi Fineday Transition Society, Urban Spirit Foundation, Huu-ay-aht Government, and Vancouver Aboriginal Transformative Justice Service Society. Ms. White is the recipient of the Queen's Golden Jubilee Commemorative Medal, the International Year of the Volunteer Award from Correctional Services Canada, Women Making a Difference Award from the Vancouver Society Immigrant and Visible Minority Women, Volunteer Recognition Award from Volunteer Vancouver, the Women of Distinction Award from the YWCA, and the Gold Feather Award from the Professional Native Women's Association, to name a few. In addition, she was previously appointed to the Langara College board, Citizenship Courts, the Vancouver Police Commission, and the Safer Cities Task Force.

Debbie Williams - is the Executive Director of the Hiiye'yu Lelum House of Friendship Association in Duncan on Vancouver Island, and has an urban Aboriginal focus. She also serves as the Representative to the National Association of Friendship Centres Board of Directors, an ex-officio position to the BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres Executive Committee.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

BACKGROUND

The Province of British Columbia wishes to work respectfully and in partnership with Aboriginal women, organizations and leadership to improve the quality of life for Aboriginal women. Following the June 15-17, 2011 Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women's Forum and respecting the theme x*simiwan ct ?i? 0ay0at ct (We are courageous and we are healing ourselves), the province is committed to work with Aboriginal women and key informants to develop the necessary framework and support systems to address the risks and violence that many Aboriginal women are currently exposed to. The overarching goal of the advisory council is to provide advice to government on how to improve the quality of life for Aboriginal women across British Columbia. The establishment of the advisory council will support the successful implementation of this commitment and work to empower those women.

MEMBERS

Core membership will include key British Columbia Aboriginal leadership, organizations and women, and other organizations or individuals based on their unique ability to contribute to the work of the council.

GOALS

- Develop and review an inventory of current programs available to support Aboriginal women.
- ▶ Identify outcomes needed to improve quality of life for Aboriginal women.
- Develop targets to achieve outcomes of Goal 2.
- Maintain the baseline and update outcomes annually.

TASKS

- ▶ Provide advice to government to ensure programs supporting Aboriginal women will respond to their needs, build on effective practices and success, and be supported by key partners.
- ▶ Review, revise and help implement an engagement plan if required (e.g. co-hosting discussions with partners and communities).
- ▶ Review, revise and maintain a progress report on outcomes.

GOVERNANCE

- ► The council will report to government through the Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation.
- ► The Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation will appoint the chair and council members.
- ▶ The council will consist of up to ten members, including one position designated for an Elder.
- ► The council will utilize a consensus decision making model founded on the principles of shared responsibility and cooperation.
- ► The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation will provide administrative support for the council with support from a cross-ministry team.

TERM

The term will be for up to two years and the Council will meet quarterly, or as determined by the chair, and at least twice a year with the minister.

March 27, 2012



2016 Estimates Note

Truth and Reconciliation Commission – Calls to Action

I. ISSUE: Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action

II. TALKING POINTS

- The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) Calls to Action are important to each and every British Columbian; the B.C. Government remains steadfastly committed to continuing the hard work of reconciliation in partnership with First Nations.
- Achieving reconciliation with Aboriginal peoples is a key priority for the Province, which will provide long-term benefits and opportunities for all British Columbians.
- The Province is already making significant progress towards achieving reconciliation, particularly in areas such as Aboriginal child and family development, education, health, developing First Nations' economy, and reconciliation-related agreements.
- The path to reconciliation involves all provincial ministers and ministries.
- In education, the Province has made changes to ensure the history and legacy of residential schools are more thoroughly covered in B.C.'s K-12 Curriculum.
- In health, together with Aboriginal organizations and Health Canada, the Province has been part of creating BC's First Nations Health Authority (the first of its kind in Canada), to transform the health and well-being of B.C.'s First Nations and Aboriginal people.
- The Province continues to advance long-term reconciliation through building respectful government-to-government relationships.
- The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation is providing a total of \$300,000 over the next two years to Reconciliation Canada (RC) in order to expand the national dialogue on reconciliation and help build relationships between First Nations and local governments by supporting processes in Kitimat, Prince George, and the Caribou region.

2016 Estimates Note

Truth and Reconciliation Commission – Calls to Action

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

Indian Residential Schools operated from the 1870s until 1996, when the last school was closed. This covers more than five generations of Aboriginal people.

The TRC's purpose was to create a lasting, positive legacy of the stories and experiences of Indian Residential School Survivors. More than 150,000 children, some as young as four years of age, attended government-funded, church-run residential schools. It is estimated that some 80,000 survivors are still alive today.

Over six years, TRC commissioners heard from more than 6,750 survivors and witnesses following more than a century of abuse at Indian Residential Schools.

On June 2, 2015, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission released its findings and 94 calls to action representing the first steps in redressing the legacy of Indian Residential Schools and advancing the process of reconciliation.

The TRC's calls to action include steps to protect child welfare, preserve language and culture, promote legal equity, and strengthen information on missing children.

The role of education in the report was highlighted: governments were called on to eliminate educational gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, equalize education funding for children living on and off reserve, and increase access to post-secondary education for Aboriginal youth.

The need to educate Canadians on residential schools and their impacts was also stressed: the TRC called for the development of age-appropriate curriculum on residential schools, treaties, and Aboriginal peoples' historical and contemporary contributions.

On July 13, 2015, Minister John Rustad tabled a copy of the TRC's summary report in the B.C. Legislature, further highlighting the report's importance to British Columbians.

The TRC report and findings point to the critical role the Federal Government must play in achieving reconciliation. The majority of recommendations are federally-focused.

MARR has begun tracking the Province's actions in relation to the TRC recommendations. Progress has been made, particularly in the areas of child welfare, education, health, and professional development and training for public servants.

Contact / Prepared by:

Ken Armour, Executive Director Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives Division Phone: (250) 356-7214

Cell: (250) 920-8727

Alternate Contact

Laurel Nash
Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 953-4004 Cell: (250) 508-1670

2016 Estimates Note

BC AFN Regional Economic Development Workshops

I. ISSUE: BC Assembly of First Nations (BCAFN) regional economic development workshops.

II. TALKING POINTS

- First Nations want a voice in the BC business environment. They are interested in finding solutions to resolve business barriers their communities may face, and to overcome these challenges to become full partners in BC's economy.
- The BC government was pleased to partner with the BCAFN in their effort to build an economic development vision for First Nations across BC, and to identify a set of actions to drive this vision forward over the coming months.
- The first stage of this work began the conversation, building a common foundation of knowledge, and identifying innovative solutions and new ideas through five regional economic development workshops.
- The workshops were scheduled for Prince George (Feb 15), Enderby (Feb 22), Chilliwack (Feb 25 later cancelled), Parksville (Feb 29) and North Vancouver (March 7).
- These sessions provided First Nations with access to leadership and expertise to develop regionally-based economic strategic documents (regional action plans or RAP) as the basis for a longer term BC-wide strategy.
- The Strategy will encourage and enhance economic investment and progress in First Nation territories across BC. The RAP and the Strategy will also become a key input for the BC Jobs Plan.
- The Province is proud of its partnership with the BCAFN, and share their vision to ensure First Nations fully benefit from economic growth in BC.
- BC and the BCAFN agree that the only way to close the socio-economic gap is through this kind of collaborative and focused effort to deliver what First Nations need to be successful business partners, investors and entrepreneurs.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

• The regional two-day workshops began on February 15th in Prince George. Attendance was not as expected; however, the BCAFN and facilitation team are confident each

2016 Estimates Note

BC AFN Regional Economic Development Workshops

workshop achieved expected results and collectively the information will contribute to the development of useful regional action plans.

- The Province provided a total of \$300,000 in funding: \$100,000 from the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) and \$200,000 from the Ministry of Jobs, Skills Training and Tourism (JTST). This funding is being used to cover the majority of the costs associated with the workshops.
- The Province participated in Day 1 of each of the regional sessions with presentations
 from JTST, the Ministry of Advanced Education, and MARR. The provincial
 presentations provided information on the BC Jobs Plan, labour market facts, non-treaty
 agreements and skills training and education programming to support the in-camera First
 Nation sessions on Day 2.
- Deputy Ministers and Assistant Deputy Ministers opened each provincial session on Day 1 to ensure the participants understood BC's interest in this work, and their support for the BCAFN.
- MARR's presentation focused on current mandates that support economic development
 with First Nations. Participants at the workshops were disappointed the Province was not
 willing to open up the conversation to discuss changes to existing sector-based revenue
 sharing agreements such as FCRSAs and ECDAs.
- The complete findings from all regional sessions will be wound up into a draft summary and presented back to the BC chiefs at the BC AFN Northern Summit to be held in the Nisga'a territory at the end of March 2016.
- A second round of regional sessions is proposed for the fall of 2016 when actual RAPs have been developed and are ready to be discussed further. The results of the second round of regional sessions shall be presented at the BC AFN Southern Summit to be held in October 2016.
- The final product, a BC Fiscal and Economic First Nations Strategy, is anticipated sometime in 2017.
- BCAFN (Regional Chief Shane Gottfriedson) is expected to participate at the All Chiefs
 meeting scheduled for September 2016 to talk about the BCAFN's partnership with BC
 on this important work.
- The BCAFN work was complemented by the Aboriginal Business and Investment Council's (ABIC) economic development workshops help in February and March which focused more on small business development.

Contact / Prepared by:

Francesca Wheler, Executive Director Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives

Division

Phone: (250) 953-4505 Cell: (250) 360-6002

Alternate Contact

Neilane Mayhew, Associate Deputy Minister Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250)-356-1439 Cell: (250)-480-8731

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note ONGOING LITIGATION

I. ISSUE: Ongoing Aboriginal Litigation

II. TALKING POINTS

- Section 35(1) of the Constitution Act, 1982 states: "The existing aboriginal and treaty rights of the aboriginal peoples of Canada are hereby recognized and affirmed." Since 1982 there have been significant developments in Aboriginal law.
- The Courts consistently recommend to all parties (governments and First Nations) that the preferred approach of achieving reconciliation of claims is through negotiation rather than litigation.
- For the status and implications of any specific case, I will refer questions to my honourable colleague, the Attorney General and Minister of Justice.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

British Columbia is home to more than 200 First Nations, many of which have unsettled and overlapping claims of Aboriginal rights and title.

Following the Supreme Court of Canada decision in *Haida* in 2004, many of the cases brought by First Nations have challenged the adequacy of consultation and accommodation in relation to resource decisions.

In May 2010, the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) updated the consultation procedures used across government to ensure consistency with requirements set out in current jurisprudence and to minimize legal risks associated with the government's consultation obligations. Additional messaging has been drafted post-*Tsilhqot'in*, and is available to staff on the Consultation Guide located on the MARR intranet.

On June 26, 2014, the Supreme Court of Canada awarded Aboriginal title to the Tsilhqot'in Nation (TN). The SCC held that a declaration of Aboriginal title over the area sought should be granted. It further held that a declaration that B.C. breached its duty to consult the TN should also be granted, and clarified that provincial laws apply to Aboriginal lands subject to certain limitations.

On February 12, 2016, the B.C. government and the TN signed a five-year framework agreement that establishes a shared vision, principles and structures to negotiate a comprehensive and lasting reconciliation between the Nation and the Province.

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note ONGOING LITIGATION

Key issues being raised in Aboriginal litigation include the following:

- Test for the proof of Aboriginal title and claims to private lands (Cowichan Tribes, Hwlitsum First Nation, Halalt First Nation, Allied Tribes of Lax Kw'Alaams; Secwepemc Nation; Kwikwetlem First Nation);
- Trespass and nuisance claims against private parties based upon impacts to Aboriginal title (Saik'uz First Nation and Stellat'en First Nation v. Rio-Tinto; Halalt First Nation v. Catalyst);
- Self-government claims child and family welfare (Splatsin);
- Trigger for the duty of consultation [Chief Logan (Fort Nelson FN); Blueberry River First Nations];
- Adequacy of consultation and appropriate accommodation [West Moberly and Prophet River First Nations (Site C challenges); Ktunaxa Nation Council (Glacier Resort); Gitga'at First Nation (LNG)];
- Jurisdiction of the Federal Court to decide matters involving the Province (Gitga'at and Gitxaala);
- Treaty implementation (pre-Confederation reserves) and alleged infringement arising from cumulative effects (five of the Treaty 8 First Nations, Songhees, Esquimalt, Tk'emlups and Blueberry River); and challenges to modern treaty negotiations or agreements (Okanagan Nation Alliance; Cape Mudge Indian Band; and SPOOKW (Gitxsan; and Gitanyow First Nation);
- Application of provincial legislation on Indian Act reserve ("...lands reserved for the Indians" within the meaning of s. 91(24) of the Constitution Act, 1867) (Atlantic Waste Systems Ltd.)

It is advisable to refer discussion of any Aboriginal litigation to the Minister of Justice in order to ensure that the Province responds appropriately when matters are before the courts.

Contact / Prepared by:

Ken Armour, Executive Director Strategic Policy and Initiatives Division

Phone: (250) 356-7214 Cell: (250) 920-8727

Alternate Contact

Laurel Nash, ADM Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 953-4004 Cell: (250) 508-1670

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note CRITICAL INCIDENTS and EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

I. ISSUE: Critical Incidents and Emergency Management Overview

II. TALKING POINTS

- The Province works in cooperation with First Nations and other parties to engage in discussions and in some cases negotiate agreements that address First Nations' interests and provide opportunity for First Nations to participate in our growing economy.
- The Province is committed to working with First Nations ongoing engagement and building relationships are key components of our approach to managing conflict.
- While the issues facing Aboriginal people in Canada may, at times, be difficult to resolve, the Province firmly believes that respectful engagement, not confrontation, is the most effective way to find resolution to these issues.
- The ministry works closely with Emergency Management BC and is actively involved in the planning, response, and recovery in emergency situations where First Nations are impacted.
- The Province urges those who wish to raise awareness of these issues to engage in safe and legal activities that foster productive dialogue.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

s.13,s.16

The newly elected federal government has made numerous commitments that directly or indirectly impact First Nations in BC. Among the commitments, an inquiry for Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls will be conducted, a review of pending litigation which has resulted in the abandonment of cases related to the First Nations Financial Transparency Act, and the implementation of policy related to tankers on the

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note CRITICAL INCIDENTS and EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

north coast of BC. s.13,s.16 s.13,s.16

The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) negotiates a range of agreements with First Nations to ensure they receive revenues and benefit from the growing economy, including Economic and Community Development Agreements (ECDAs), Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreements (FCRSAs) and Strategic Engagement Agreements (SEAs). These agreements include dispute resolution mechanisms.

s.13,s.16

s.13,s.16 As such, working closely with agencies including Emergency Management BC, MARR is actively involved in the planning, response and recovery for emergency situations impacting First Nations communities.

Recent emergency situations involving First Nations include landslides and flooding in the Lower Mainland/Vancouver Island, as well as a fuel spill in the Vancouver harbour. The 2015 drought situation and wildfire season were significant, and it is expected to be again in 2016.

s.13,s.16

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note CRITICAL INCIDENTS and EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

Contact / Prepared by:

Tena Gilmore Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives Phone: (250) 356-9693

Cell: (250) 208-4679

Alternate Contact

Laurel Nash, ADM Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 953-4004 Cell: (250) 508-1670

2015 Estimates Note SITE C

I. ISSUE: Engagement with Treaty 8 First Nations regarding Site C

II. TALKING POINTS

- Clean energy continues to play a vital role in British Columbia's economy and First Nations communities. Site C was identified as the most cost-effective, clean resource available to meet the need for both energy and dependable capacity in the next decade.
- The Province, in cooperation with BC Hydro, continues to engage with First Nations impacted by Site C regarding consultation processes and Impact Benefit Agreements.
- Relationship building and open lines of communications are key components of our approach to managing conflict. The Province expects and urges those who choose to raise awareness of issues to engage in safe and legal activities that foster productive dialogue.
- The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation's efforts to improve relationships between the Province and Aboriginal peoples are broad and comprehensive, and go well beyond legal consultation obligations to bring certainty to the land base in BC.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

In 2014 the Site C Clean Energy Project received federal-provincial Joint Review Panel approval, environmental assessment certificates and approval of the final investment decision.

Several judicial review applications were filed by First Nations in British Columbia, First Nations downstream of the project in Alberta and non-First Nation landowner groups in response to the certificates. All of which have been dismissed.

In July 2015, 29 authorizations were issued for construction related activity. Subsequently, West Moberly and Prophet River First Nations submitted judicial review applications. Hearings on the judicial review have concluded, but a decision is not expected for some time.

Consultation with First Nations on additional permit applications is ongoing through the standard consultation process. Negotiations for a custom consultation process are no longer being pursued.

Some First Nations are publicly opposed to the project and have stated that the Province must choose between Site C and Liquid Natural Ga: s.16

3/3/2016 1:49:42 PM Page 1 of 2

2015 Estimates Note SITE C

s.16 UBCIC Grand Chief Stewart Phillip further added that there will be conflict on the land.

In July / August 2015, BC Hydro contractors began site preparation work for the project, including land clearing, road improvements and other construction activities. These activities triggered small protests / rallies, mainly involving non-First Nations, at the project site and at the BC Hydro offices in Vancouver.

In November 2015, a protest camp was established by a small group of people at the same location as the Historic Rocky Mountain Fort. Although a few of the protestors are First Nations, the protest actions have been denounced by Treaty 8 First Nations, including West Moberly and Prophet River First Nations s.16

s.16

BC Hydro, with support from MARR, has lead the negotiation of Impact Benefit Agreements (IBAs) with Treaty 8 First Nations with respect to Site C. Funding through IBAs is broken into direct cash payments, economic opportunities and annual payments for the life of the dam (approximately 70 years), plus the value of land being offered. There are currently no final ratified IBAs in place, however several have agreements in principle (term sheets).

MARR has negotiated funding agreements with Treaty 8 First Nations with respect to construction permit consultation. s.16

Contact / Prepared by:

Tena Gilmore Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives Phone: (250) 356-9693

Cell: (250) 208-4679

Alternate Contact

Laurel Nash, ADM Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 953-4004 Cell: (250) 508-1670 ı

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MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note NEW RELATIONSHIP TRUST

I. ISSUE: New Relationship Trust

II. TALKING POINTS

- The New Relationship Trust Act (the Act) took effect in March 2006 as part of a British Columbia (BC) Government commitment to provide \$100 million for First Nations capacity building to participate in New Relationship initiatives.
- The New Relationship Trust (NRT) is operated outside government by an independent board of directors. BC appoints two of the seven board members; the political organizations that make up the First Nations Leadership Council (FNLC) appoint five members.
- The NRT strategic direction is based on input from community consultation processes. The NRT Board 2015/2018 three-year strategic plan centers on investing in First Nations in BC through continued support for capacity building.
- Spending for this three-year period is projected to be \$6 million each year, allocated between five key areas: governance capacity; education; culture and language; youth and Elders; and, economic development.
- BC respects the work of the NRT and will continue to meet and discuss any issues as they arise.
- In 2015/16 the total funding allocated is \$6 million in support of five strategic program areas: governance capacity, education, language & culture, Elders & youth and economic development.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

On March 31, 2006, the Act took effect, establishing a corporation to manage \$100 million to support First Nations' goals to build their governance capacity on land and resource management processes and other matters affecting the economic, cultural and social well-being of their communities.

The NRT is not a trust in law, but is an independent not-for-profit corporation created by the BC Government through legislation.

In accordance with the Act, a Five-Year Legislative Review was completed in 2011. The BC Government completed work on two of the key recommendations involving amendments to the Act. These minor amendments, to stagger the terms of board members

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note NEW RELATIONSHIP TRUST

and to lengthen the term of board members to three years, were included in Bill 25, the Miscellaneous Statutes Amendment Act, 2012.

The NRT is managed by seven directors:

- Kory Wilson and Chief David Jimmie appointed by the First Nations Leadership Council (FNLC);
- Ken Rea, appointed by the BC Assembly of First Nations (BCAFN);
- Chief Byron Louis, appointed by the Union of BC Indian Chiefs (UBCIC);
- Hugh Braker (Chair), appointed by the First Nations Summit (FNS); and,
- Terry Kuzma (Vice Chair) and Angela Wesley appointed by BC

The NRT is not an endowment trust: the board can spend both the principal and interest, but have chosen to spend only the interest. The NRT 2015/2018 three-year strategic plan builds on the successes of the NRT to date and calls for a balanced approach of project spending and growing the fund through interest on investments and fundraising.

Actual project spending over the past three fiscal years totalled \$5.51 million in 2012/13, \$5.27 million in 2013/14 and was \$5.57 million in 2014/15 (figures rounded per report narratives).

The 2014/15 NRT Annual Report notes the NRT continued to focus their support and project spending in five strategic program areas: governance capacity (\$2.4 million), education (\$1 million), language & culture (\$750,000), Elders & youth (\$489,900), and economic development (\$668,899). These amounts, along with two special project expenditures, total \$5.57 million.

In 2015/16, the total funding allocated for the five strategic program areas, as noted above, is \$6 million, the same amount is allocated for 2016/17 and 2017/18.

Contact / Prepared by:

David Stevenson, Executive Director Community and Social Innovation

Phone: (250) 387-5522 Cell: (250) 580-2438

Alternate Contact

Laurel Nash, A/ADM
Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Phone: (250) 953-4004 Cell: (250) 508-1670

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note 2015 BC CABINET AND FIRST NATIONS LEADERS' GATHERING

I. ISSUE: 2015 BC Cabinet and First Nations Leaders' Gathering

II. TALKING POINTS

- On September 8-10, 2015, the second annual BC Cabinet First Nations Leaders' Gathering in Vancouver brought together over 400 First Nations Leaders, as well as the Premier, Ministers, and Deputy Ministers, to build and form stronger partnerships together.
- The format of the 2015 Gathering was changed from the previous year as a result of the feedback from First Nations' leaders to have more one-on-one meetings.
- First Nation leaders had the opportunity to raise issues and ideas that were important to their communities at over 160 one-on-one meetings with Ministers and Deputy Ministers.
- As with the annual Union of BC Municipalities (UBCM) sessions, ministries will follow up on the commitments made in the meetings.
- Planning for the 2016 Gathering is already underway and will likely take place with a similar timeframe, again focusing on one-on-one meetings.

If Asked:

 The Proposed Commitment Document reflects B.C.'s continued commitment to reconciliation through government-to-government relationships with First Nations. We are beginning work with the First Nations Leadership Council on a workplan that will move this document forward.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

At the Gathering, Premier Christy Clark made two announcements to help support reconciliation and close the social and economic gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal British Columbians:

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2016 Estimates Note 2015 BC CABINET AND FIRST NATIONS LEADERS' GATHERING

- Grand Chief Ed John was appointed as senior advisor on Aboriginal child welfare
 with the Minister of Children and Family Development. He will work with
 Aboriginal leaders to help more Aboriginal children and youth secure a safe,
 caring, permanent family outside of government care.
- Gordon Hogg, MLA for Surrey-White Rock, was appointed as the Parliamentary Secretary for Youth Sport with the Ministry of Community, Sport and Cultural Development. He will focus on promoting and advancing youth participation in sport as an important element in building strong and healthy communities, with an initial emphasis on First Nations and Aboriginal youth.

The "Proposed Commitment Document" is a proposal to Cabinet and First Nations leaders that was tabled at the 2015 Gathering, and will be discussed for potential endorsement. It was developed by a working group of Deputy Ministers and First Nations Leadership Council (FNLC) representatives, and sets out a proposed work plan for closing economic and social gaps. The document suggests actions that the FNLC and Province could pursue at a strategic level while also acknowledging that reconciliation means different things to different First Nations.

It will be important for the Government to demonstrate success from the 2015 Gathering by being able to highlight the positive outcomes that have occurred at the First Nation community level as a result of the commitments made by Ministers during one-on-one meetings at last year's Gathering. Progress on commitments is being monitored by MARR through the review of a matrix being updated by responsible ministries.

Contact / Prepared by:

Ken Armour Cross Government Initiatives Phone: (250) 356-7214

Cell: (250) 920-8727

Alternate Contact

Laurel Nash, ADM
Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives

Phone: (250) 953-4004 Cell: (250) 508-1670