

Agenda Item # Page #

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APPENDIX 1



FEDERATION
OF CANADIAN
MUNICIPALITIES

FÉDÉRATION
CANADIENNE DES
MUNICIPALITÉS



First Nations – Municipal Community Infrastructure Partnership Program (CIPP)

CIPP Regional Workshop

February 26, 2016

Antler River Seniors Complex, 20723 Muncey Road

Chippewa of the Thames First Nation, ON

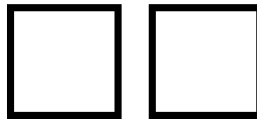
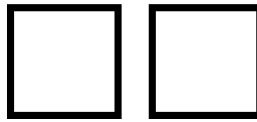


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Introduction

The Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) represents over 2000 member cities and communities and has been the national voice of municipal government since 1901. Members include Canada’s largest cities, small urban and rural communities, and 20 provincial and territorial municipal associations. We get results for member municipalities because we listen, unite and influence.

FCM manages the First Nation – Municipal Community Infrastructure Partnership Program (CIPP) with funding from Indigenous and Northern Development Canada (INAC). This award-winning program, now in its fifth year, provides support to First Nations and municipalities from across Canada to strengthen relations and develop mutually beneficial joint service agreements, particularly on water.

We provide facilitated workshops, national webinars, peer and volunteer mentors, and tools and resources including sample water and friendship agreements. In addition CIPP provides ongoing support to six First Nation – Municipal pairs across Canada to strengthen relations and conclude water agreements. These communities were selected following a rigorous process from 55 applications submitted representing over 100 First Nations and municipalities from across the country. Please see figure 1 for the location of applicants and selected communities. The purple pins represent all the applicant pairs from across the country, while the green pins represent the selected pairs. Figure 2 identifies the community pairs with which CIPP is working until March 31, 2016.

Figure 1: Map of CIPP Applicants



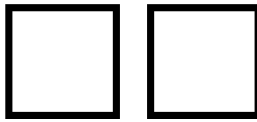


Figure 2: 2014-2016 Community Pairs



Background

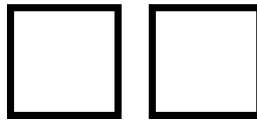
A regional workshop was hosted by CIPP at Chippewas of the Thames First Nation, bringing together the three neighbouring communities of Chippewas of the Thames First Nation (COTTFN), Oneida Nation on the Thames (ONOTT) and the City of London. There were 30 participants total, including elected leadership and staff from each community. Chiefs Leslee White-Eye, COTTFN, and Sheri Doxtator, ONOTT, as well as Mayor Matt Brown were all present.

Workshop Opening

The CIPP team thanked Chippewas of the Thames First Nation for hosting the event in their territory. Formal welcomes from Chief White-Eye, Chief Doxtator and Mayor Brown took place later in the day and each were presented with a gift of tobacco.



Chief Leslee White-eye (centre) welcomes participants to workshop at Chippewas of the Thames First Nation, February 26, 2016.



To get to know each other, participants were asked to partner with someone they did not know, introduce themselves and share their objectives for the day. Each pair was then asked to introduce their new friend. A list of participants is provided at [Appendix 1](#).

Objectives

The primary objectives of the workshop were to strengthen partnerships between the communities, identify issues of mutual interest, explore principles for strong relationships, and learn about service agreements. A copy of the agenda and objectives is included in [Appendix 2](#). Objectives identified by participants during the opening included:

- o Closer relationship with health departments
- o Building relationships
- o Pulling together to improve things for everyone
- o Working together
- o Identifying opportunities to work together
- o Reciprocity
- o How can everyone benefit
- o Build contacts
- o Get to know each other better
- o Find commonalities
- o Deepening relations as individuals and communities
- o Gain knowledge about First Nations
- o Opportunities to work together on environment and employment
- o Learn about treaties
- o Rebuilding nation to nation relations
- o Learn what we can do to help our neighbours
- o Share resources
- o Talk about our needs and how can help each other meet those needs
- o Welcome new and old friends
- o Share knowledge
- o Learn about service and friendship agreements
- o What can we do to build for better life for our children
- o Networking
- o Identify mutual funding opportunities
- o Combine resources to protect the river
- o Get to know each other's history
- o Building stronger allies and stronger communities

CIPP Overview Presentation

The CIPP Team presented an overview of CIPP. A copy of the presentation is provided at [Appendix 3](#). The presentation included an explanation of the role of the FCM and the CIPP process. The resources available from CIPP were discussed, including the *CIPP Service Agreement Toolkit*, a searchable collection of sample communication protocols and service agreements, webinars, volunteer mentors, and the on line discussion group – First Nation-Municipal Network – on LinkedIn.

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Relationship Building

A trusting, respectful, and mutually supportive relationship is required for the development and implementation of sustainable agreements. Without a strong relationship as a foundation for partnership, agreements will falter and eventually fail. CIPP encourages communities to first build a strong relationship based on listening and learning from each other, then develop new ways of working together and making joint decisions. This in turn will result in long term dependable relationships and sustainable communities. This theory of change is demonstrated in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3: Theory of Change

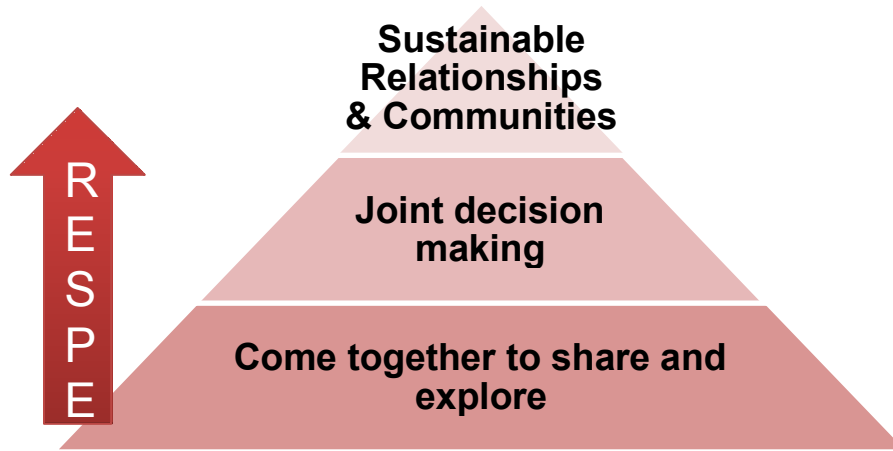
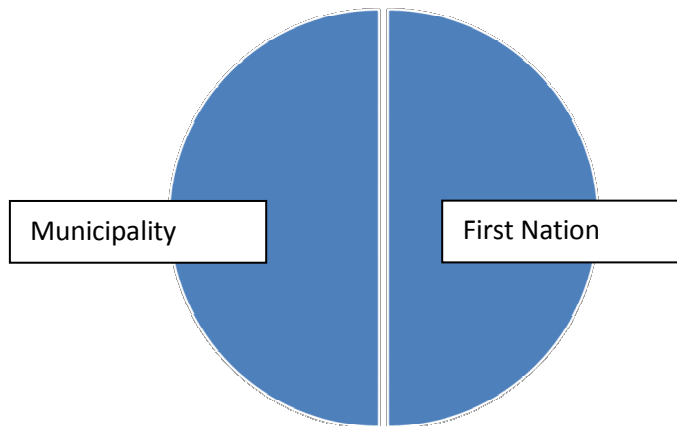
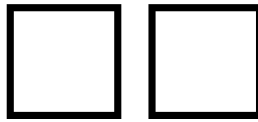


Figure 4 below describes the ultimate goal; a new decision making process that recognizes the independent jurisdiction of each community (the two halves) as well as their interconnectedness (the circle).

Figure 4: Goal - Partnership





Dialogue Principles

The following dialogue principles were presented for consideration and adoption by the group to guide the conversation for the day.

- **Full participation:** participants are expected to share their views in a respectful and positive manner, everyone is invited to speak and his or her comments are met with respect and due consideration
- **Mutual understanding:** participants will ensure they fully comprehend each other, probing gently to clarify positions and perspectives until there is a common understanding, even if there is no agreement
- **Inclusive solutions:** the needs, interests, rights, and perspectives of all parties will be duly reflected in joint decisions
- **Shared responsibility:** All parties have duty to fully and respectfully implement decisions that have been reached where these dialogue principles have been fully observed.¹

These principles support the theory of change as building blocks for a strong relationship.

History Timeline

A time line exercise invited the two communities to identify significant events in their communities' history. Participants placed significant moments in the First Nation and municipal relationship along the timeline. Below is a photo of the time line that was developed. [Appendix 5](#) lists the events in chronological order.



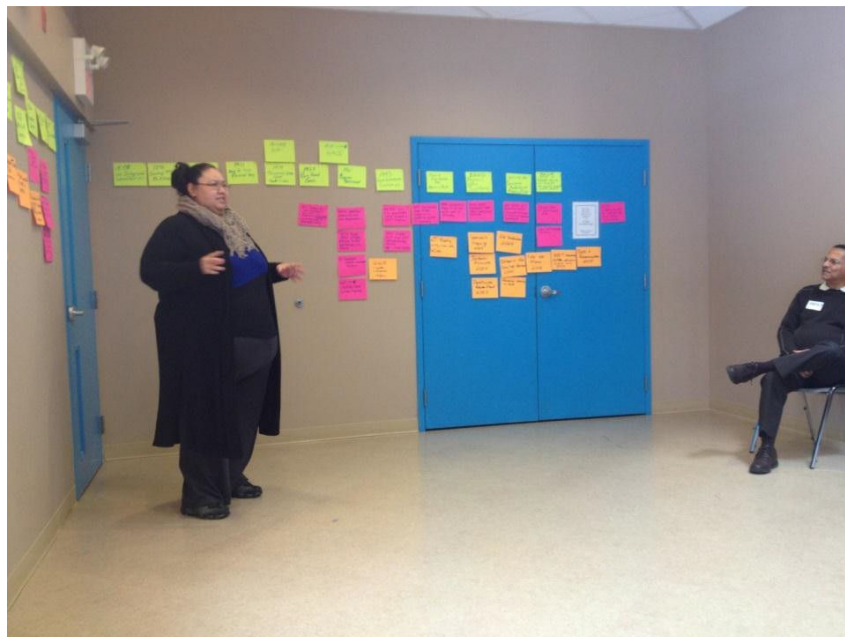
London, Chippewas, and Oneida History Timeline, February 26, 2016

¹Sam Kaner, *Facilitator's Guide to Participatory Decision-Making*, 2007, Community at Work

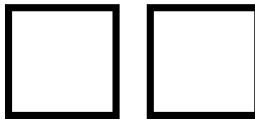
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Mayor Brown, City of London explains London timeline



Chief Doxtator explains the Oneida Timeline, February 26, 2016.



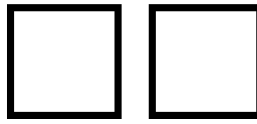
Councillor Myeengun Henry (left) of Chippewas of the Thames First Nation teaches about Wampum Belts, CIPP Regional Workshop, February 2016. City of London Mayor Matt Brown (right), Chippewa of the Thames Chief Leslee White-Eye (second from right) and Oneida of the Thames Chief Sheri Doxtator (second from left) hold the Two Row Wampum Belt.

Relationship Principles Activity

Following this presentation, the CIPP team presented the relationship principles identified by the [Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples](#) (RCAP). The principles suggested by RCAP are mutual respect, mutual recognition, mutual understanding and sharing. Participants were divided into 10 groups of 4-5 people to discuss two of the principles in more detail. Each group reported back to plenary, and a summary of the ideas generated is presented below. The principles, as presented to participants, are included in Appendix 3.

Mutual Recognition

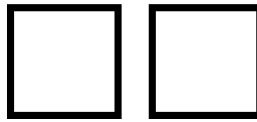
- Sharing our history, shared experiences of local issues.
- Two row wampum – put it up in city hall! (DONE!)
- Please do not put us all in one pot. We are diverse!
- Recognizing shared resources. Like the river that connects all of us.
- Develop a meeting protocol
- A meeting protocol based on trust and respect
- You cannot have respect without trust, and you cannot have friendship without both
- Develop a protocol. We want to work together, and we don't know how to do it, so we'll figure it out.



- Open meetings with prayer, smudging... figure out a protocol that will work for all of us
- Educate one another so that we can understand each other, Example: timeline exercise – and two row wampum.
- Equality
 - Have difficult conversations
 - Acknowledge that racism exists today
 - It is something that city council encounters. Story of actor visiting London experiencing racism.
 - Challenge assumptions and beliefs. create
 - Equality from an economic development perspective. Ensure that workforce reflects the diversity of our community. City employs about 3500 people; 13% of city employees are visible minority. Commitment to hire a diversity officer to eliminate barriers.
- Wealth creation
 - Economic development perspective. Imaginary borders – we need to focus as a region. So that we don't compete with one another
 - Together we have assets and strengths to market to the world.
 - How do we make sure that we're not competing with each other – those dollars all stay within the region.
 - Agreements. Existing agreement with OLG. What would additional agreements look like with other levels of govt? Tobacco, alcohol etc...
- Coexistence
 - Communicate and understand one another
 - Start from scratch
 - Understand history
 - Understand and respect one another
 - We can do better than the history moving forward.
 - Practice lateral kindness

Mutual respect

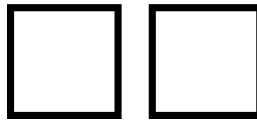
- Shared benefit plus responsibility
- Work as neighbours not needing permission from other levels of government to engage with each other
 - Economic development and jobs
 - Protect water
- Celebrate
 - Annual gatherings
 - Open gatherings with nation territory opening
- Listening
 - Include in talks/ planning/ support in economic development plus business plans
 - Consultation “duty to consult” (meaningful)



- Teaching
 - Improve school curriculum
 - Understanding territory/ jurisdiction
 - Understand and observe the Treaties
 - Develop and implement a consultation protocol
- Recognition of shared resources (Ex. River)
- Sharing history plus experience of local shared issues
- Recognition of shared history through Wampum
- Relationship from nation to nation plus person to person will differ
- Identify an individual or many people to maintain understanding plus recognition of nations
- Opportunities for cost sharing plus savings?
- Sharing of staff expertise plus knowledge
- Engagement from beginning all the way through decision point
- Have an indigenous view (povs) at London meetings?
- Should committees come to First Nations? Or a small contingency of them? For input from First Nations
- How can we work together before understanding one another? Share history- this is a start
- Who do we reach out to? To solicit input from First Nations

Sharing

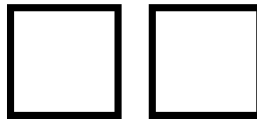
- We are sharing a challenge now: how to deal with this new form of relationship?
- How can we work together before we understand each other? Shared history is a good start
- How do we engage in that consultation piece? Committees? A small contingency of committees? Looking for input
- How do we have our indigenous views at a London meeting? Our citizens who live in the city of London – we reach out to them
- Oneida members in London who want to maintain a connection to Oneida. We need to also engage them back home. We want them to know that they belong here too.
- Thames Valley District School Board meeting – youth council. We are made to feel like we don't belong to our community because we do not live there.
- Share information. Shared engagement to hear directly from our members that live in London.
- We really do not know enough about each other.
- 'Special meeting' there are barriers in the municipal act to engaging – I need to understand that so that I can respect that.
- All are under a high level of scrutiny.
- Oneida – transition back to traditional governance. Did community engagement sessions with our citizens where they live. We need to start a relationship with those municipalities, so that we can support our citizens who are living there. Transitioning back is a challenge for us, but we can do it, and we can do it together.



- Who do we reach out to? Start with the chiefs office, we work with the director of operations.
- We do share and benefit from a relationship with the OPP. There are relationships that we have with the municipality. Each of our departments
- If we can model the sharing. And what can be learned from that exchange. Those doors would be easier to open if we can do it at a leadership level.

Mutual responsibility

- The responsibilities and obligations go beyond us, and continue with our successors
- There's a need to inform and understand more
- Education about what are our needs, our wants, what are we looking for from these projects
- Understand commonalities and issues
- Respect and trust.
- Mutual and genuine
- Back and forth, two way
- Recognize capacity on both sides
- Duty to consult – what does that mean. Me sending out paper is not consultation
- It's a conversation.
- As part of this education we have to understand one another's processes.
- The city has a process that we have to march down. We need to talk to our neighbours, and we have meaningful conversations with our neighbours.
- Working groups, set meetings, common issues, and task them with figuring things out.
- Task group. Monthly meeting.
- Maybe quarterly? Between the city of London and the different staff.
- Education on both sides, prior to that
- I understand the municipal piece, because I'm forced to
- Have to figure out the implications, then translate, and vet it through chief and council.
- We've started setting up meetings. Having face to face meetings is the best thing to do.
- Awareness of workloads.
- Trust and Respect.
- Talk with all 3 groups.
- Understanding of protocol nation to nation. Obligation: talk to the chief first, before I call a meeting in your territory. Call so that they understand why we're there.
- When we're entering a territory they know about it, and they know why.
- Responsibilities / obligations continue
- Need to inform
- What's Important?
 - Air
 - Land
 - Water
- Will your project have an impact on a treaty right?
- Education
- The river links us
- Need to consult about matters related to the river
- Respect and trust
- Mutual and genuine
- Recognize capacity



- Concern / use of resources
- Be proactive but understand timelines and capacity
- Working groups? / set meetings
- Understand each other's process
- Friendship agreements

Exploration of Service and Cooperation Agreements

The CIPP team gave a presentation on the basic principles of service agreements. Participants were also introduced to the CIPP Tools and resources for developing joint service agreements, including an overview of the Toolkit. More information on the CIPP tools can be found at www.fcm.ca/cipp. This includes a downloadable copy of the CIPP Toolkit; templates of First Nation – municipal agreements, and case studies. For examples of service and friendship agreements between First Nations and municipalities from across Canada, please visit: <http://www.fcm.ca/sa>. Following questions and answers about service agreements the conversation shifted to moving forward together.

Moving Forward Together

Opportunities for joint work were discussed including:

- Establish protocols about when and how we meet
- Watershed planning
- Water protection
- Education and awareness
- Can we meet jointly at the council level
- Mutual aid opportunities
- Public safety / emergency response
- Training and education on indigenous rights
- Climate change response
- Social enterprise as economic development opportunities
- Support for indigenous women and children
- Economies of scale to increase buying power
- Protocol for discussion at next meeting possibly May

It was suggested to the City of London to adopt the Truth & Reconciliation's Call to Action #92, where the corporate sector is called up on to adopt UNDRIP as a reconciliation framework and apply its principles, norms, and standards to corporate policy and core operational activities involving Indigenous peoples lands and resources.

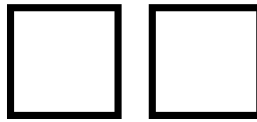
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Evaluation and Closing

The Chiefs and Mayor expressed their appreciation for the workshop and renewed their commitment to work together effectively in the future.



Participants from Chippewas of the Thames, Oneida of the Thames and the City of London at the CIPP regional workshop, February 26, 2016

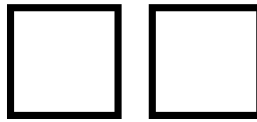


Appendices

Appendix 1: List of Participants

*In alphabetical order by name

Name	Title	Community / Organization
Andrew Henry	Division Manager - Regional Water	City of London
Angela Fisher	Employment & Communications Training Coordinator	Chippewas of the Thames First Nation
Anna Hopkins	Councillor, Ward 9	City of London
Ben Fraser	Research Officer	City of London
Chanda Kennedy	Director of Operations	Oneida First Nation
Clint Albert	Councillor	Chippewas of the Thames First Nation
Clint Cornelius	Elected Councillor	Oneida First Nation
Courtney Riley	Trust Admin Manager	Chippewas of the Thames First Nation
George Henry	Councillor	Chippewas of the Thames First Nation
Gregg Barrett	Manager - Long Range Planning	City of London
Harold Usher	Councillor	City of London
Jared Zaifman	Councillor, Ward 14	City of London
Jill Tansley	Specialist - Government Relations	City of London
John Braam	City Engineer / CAO Regional Water Supply	City of London
John Lucas	Director Water Wastewater	City of London
Kimberly Fisher	Health Administrator	Chippewas of the Thames First Nation
Larry French	Councillor	Chippewas of the Thames First Nation
Leslee White-Eye	Chief	Chippewas of the Thames First Nation
Lila Huron-Alibinger	Constituent Assistant	City of London
Mark French	Executive Admin	Chippewas of the Thames First Nation



Mary Alikakos	Consultation Coordinator	Chippewas of the Thames First Nation
Matt Brown	Mayor	City of London
Maureen Cassidy	Deputy Mayor	City of London
Michael van Holst	Councillor, Ward 1	City of London
Mike Deleary	Business Development Officer	Chippewas of the Thames First Nation
Myeengun Henry	Manager of Aboriginal Services	Chippewas of the Thames First Nation
Ramona Sault	GM Thunderbird Trust	Chippewas of the Thames First Nation
Sheri Doxtator	Chief	Oneida First Nation
Steve Martin	Public Works Administrator	Oneida First Nation
Tom Copeland	Manager - Wastewater Engineering	City of London



Appendix 2: Agenda and Objectives

Objectives:

- Improved relationships through greater understanding of each other
- Greater knowledge and confidence to develop joint service agreements

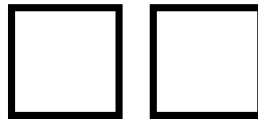
Agenda
• Opening & Introductions
• Review of Agenda and Objectives for the day
• Plenary Presentation: CIPP Overview
• Small Group Exercise: History Time Line
<i>Health Break</i>
• Teach Back: Sharing on History Time Line
<i>Lunch and Networking</i>
• Teach Back: Wampum Belts
• Small Group Exercise: RCAP Principles
• Plenary Report Back: RCAP Principles
<i>Health Break</i>
• Plenary: Exploration of Service and Cooperation Agreements
• Plenary Discussion: Moving Forward Together
• Evaluation and Closing

Appendix 3: CIPP Workshop Power Point Presentation

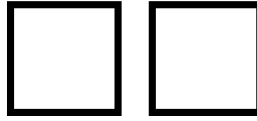
(Please see attached for this presentation)

Appendix 4: History Timeline events in Chronological Order from most recent to oldest events

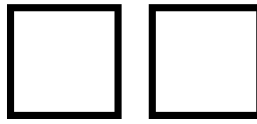
- 2016 Council decided to look at CAS/ child welfare relationship
- 2015 Truth plus reconciliation
- Dec 2015 Council passed motion to look at 3 calls to action from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission that apply to municipalities
- 2015- 175th Celebration Celebrated
- January 2015 1st Joint Council mtg



- 2015 shared service with Oneida Household special waste depot
- 2014-DEC Smudging ceremony at council- first for all members here
- Idle No More 2012
- Revenue sharing ie: OLG
- 300 plus household COTTFN off reserve (London area) 2010
- Ontario First Nation Limited partnership 2007
- UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples adopted by United Nations 2007
- Fall 2014 2 governing bodies commenced discussion to return to traditional governance
- Southside Pollution Plant 2007
- Jordan's Principle 2007
- Ipperwash Inquiry 2005
- Early 2000's purchased land that is being taxed currently
- 2000 Regional water systems
- Jay Treaty – Tuiton + Ed. – C.A.S.
- 1998 construction began for partial waste water for community
- June 10 First Nations Day Harris Park
- 1997 Construction began to have Oneida on a waterline system for community
- 1993 Oneida received own emergency response team with only 8hr/day service 2010-24hr service
- 1993 Last annexation (Lambeth, etc)
- Mid 90's own Fire department current agreements to assist neighbours
- University of Western Ontairo health research 1980's
- Sept. 1976 Standing Stone School opened
- 70's Greenlane landfill Environment impacts
- 1973 Band office opened previous to that worked out of a house
- Before Greenlane community had own dump/landfill
- 1961 Byron annexed
- 1939-1945 WWII
- 1930's-1996 Residential schools long term impacts
- 1930's Indian Act was imposed on all First Nations i.e. election-loss of culture 3 traditions currently have 2 governing bodies
- 1937 Big flood coves
- 1914 Tecumseh Grade school 8th London
- 1914-1918 WWI
- 1911 Hwy 2-First Provincial Hwy
- 1901 Greenway sewage plant
- 1896 Sewage treatment Bi-filtration
- 1856 First Integrated school (Carrison)
- 1855 London Incorporated
- Oneida purchased their land. Unique in Canada as no other FN has
- Came in 1840 from what is now New York State



- Order in Council States we will not be interfered with. I.e. traditional ways, way we do business
- Residential school 1848 opens -First in Canada -1948 Mt. Elgin Industrial Institution
- 1840 Carling beer established in London
- 1826 Founded (London)
- 1st ON head office of INAC in COTTFN
- 1812 Allies with Jecumseh
- 1812 Reservoir Hill Skirmish
- Longwoods Treaty 1820 – 66 000 Acres
- 1800-1833 Underground Railroad
- Sale of land \$12 000 (surface only) –unceded territory (not crown lands) – resources plus water not sold or surrendered
- 4 signatures – COTTFN- Aamjiwnaang- Kettle and Stoney Point, Walpole First Nations
- 1796 Treaty of London Township
- 1796 Treaty signed
- 1793 Simcoe- supposed to be capital of Province of Ontario
- 1650 Chippewas arrived to area Wampum belts
- Summer side Jackson District supported Aboriginal peoples 11 000 years
- River creation- retreat of glaciers



Appendix 5: Principles of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples

Mutual recognition

This calls on non-Aboriginal Canadians to recognize that Aboriginal people are the original inhabitants and caretakers of this land and have distinctive rights and responsibilities that flow from that status. At the same time, it calls on Aboriginal people to accept that non-Aboriginal people are also of this land, by birth and by adoption, and have strong ties of affection and loyalty here. More broadly, mutual recognition means that Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people acknowledge and relate to one another as equals, co-existing side by side and governing themselves according to their own laws and institutions. Mutual recognition thus has three major facets: equality, co-existence and self-government.

Mutual Responsibilities

Ideally, Aboriginal peoples and Canada constitute a partnership in which the partners have a duty to act responsibly both toward one another and also toward the land they share. The principle of mutual responsibility, then, has two facets...[First] Since each partner has the capacity to act in a way that affects the prosperity of the overall enterprise, each partner is also liable to suffer from the mistakes or wrongdoing of the other partners. This mutual vulnerability on the part of the partners gives rise to mutual obligations. By virtue of this relationship, each partner has an obligation to act with the utmost good faith with respect to the other partners on matters covered by their joint endeavour. ...[Second] Aboriginal peoples and Canadian governments both have an obligation to act with the utmost good faith toward each other with respect to the lands in question.

Mutual Respect

From mutual recognition flows mutual respect... the quality of courtesy, consideration and esteem extended to people whose languages, cultures and ways differ from our own but who are valued fellow-members of the larger communities to which we all belong. In this sense, respect is the essential precondition of healthy and durable relations between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people in this country.

Sharing & Cooperation

Partners must recognize each other's basic rights, including, in this instance, rights of self-government and rights of equality as peoples. They must also display respect for their respective cultures and institutions...Our histories, public institutions and popular cultures must give greater recognition to what is often unacknowledged: the relation of sharing that is at the foundation of the Canadian federation and its economy.

Both parties need to be in a position to engage in exchanges on an equal basis. Meaningful sharing is not possible under conditions of poverty and dependence.....Sharing must take a form that enhances, rather than diminishes, people's capacity to contribute to the whole.