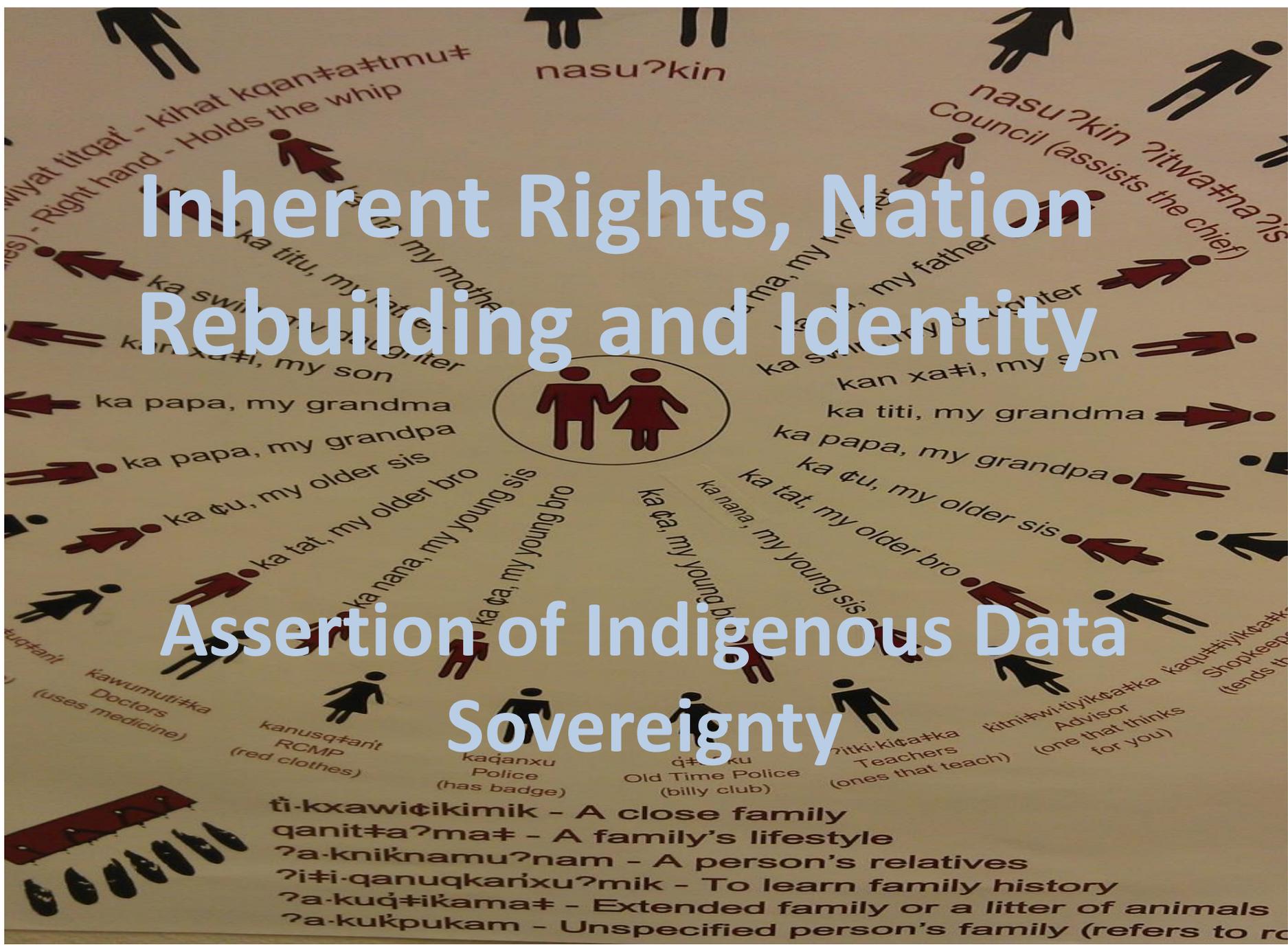


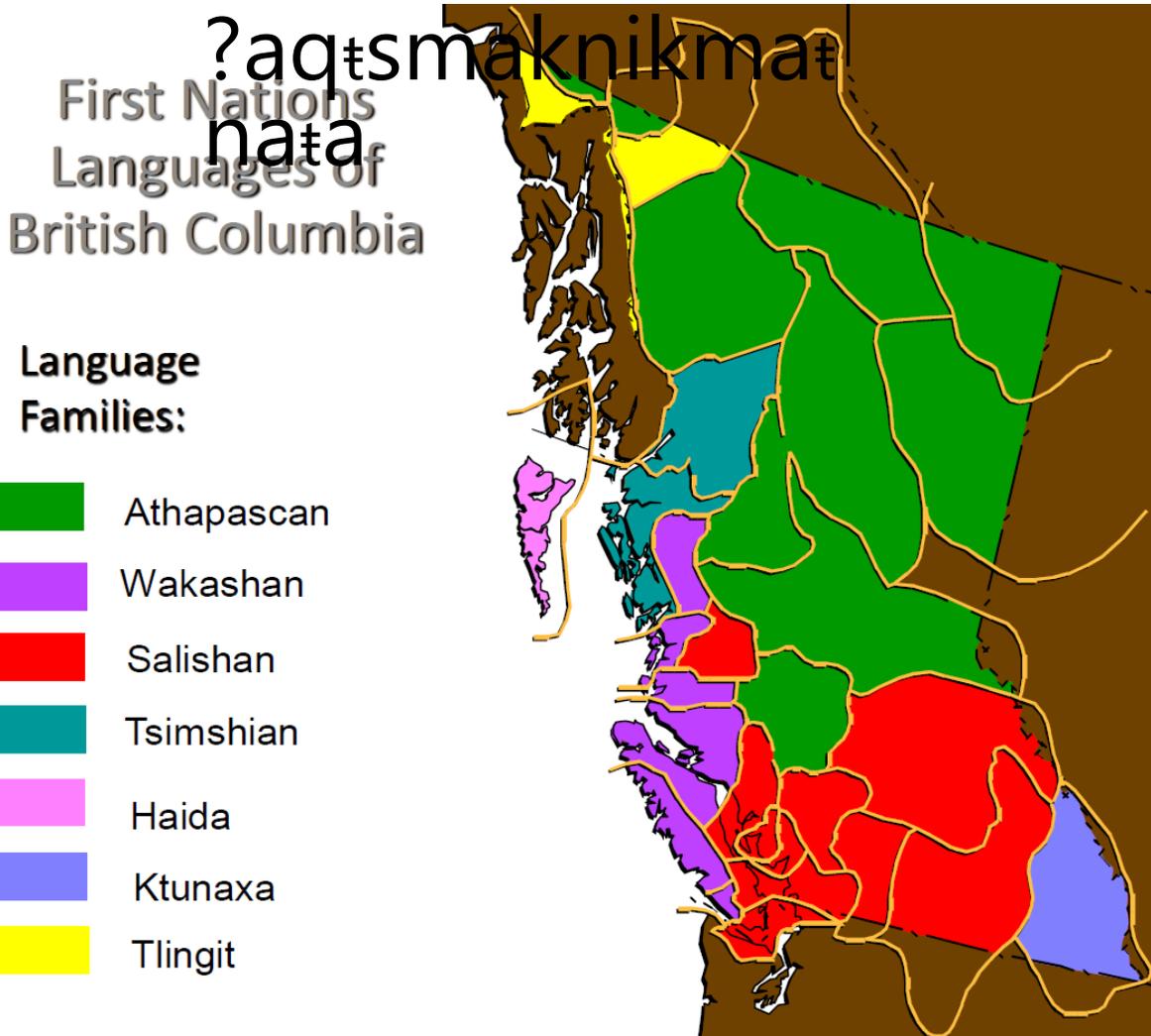
Inherent Rights, Nation Rebuilding and Identity

Assertion of Indigenous Data Sovereignty



- ti-kxawiwikimik - A close family
- qanit#a?ma# - A family's lifestyle
- ?a-kniknamu?nam - A person's relatives
- ?i#i-qanuqkarixu?mik - To learn family history
- ?a-kuq#ikama# - Extended family or a litter of animals
- ?a-kukpukam - Unspecified person's family (refers to re

- Ka ?amaknaṭa
- Ka ?akṭukaqwaṭa
- Ka



Royal Proclamation of October 1763

“It is just and reasonable, and essential to our interest, that the several nations or tribes of Indians with whom we are connected, and who live under our protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the possession of such parts of our dominions and territories as, not having been ceded to or purchased by us, are reserved to them, or any of them, as their hunting grounds.”

My Land,
My Language,
My People

Nature of Indigenous Rights to Title

- Indigenous 'title' is more than a property right; it is unique in that it is a *communal* right, meaning that an individual cannot hold this form of title - it belongs to Indigenous Nations.
- The jurisdiction of Indigenous governments is jurisdiction arising from the existence of the Indigenous Nations in North America *prior* to the arrival of the Europeans and is considered inherent.
- Jurisdiction can be either *inherent (natural – inborn)* or *delegated (given or assigned)*; Metis people have *Aboriginal* rights that have been assigned via the Canadian Constitution, not *Inherent* rights, as they did not exist as a Nation until *after* contact.
- Jurisdiction can be *Territorial*, such as the traditional territory *Personal*, exercisable over particular people, *or a combination* of both. The Ktunaxa Nation asserts jurisdiction over both their people and their land; we have never surrendered responsibility for either.

NATION TO NATION

At this point in history, it is time for each Nation to self-determine; to identify ourselves as the unique and diverse Nations we are in British Columbia. It is time to rebuild our Nations through Community Development, re-establishing Community-driven, Nation-based institutions to care for our lands, waters and our people. We can no longer be consulted as one group; *First Nations* is a label given to us. We must remind Canada, our neighbours and the world that we are the Indigenous Nations of BC and we are diverse. The citizens of our various Nations speak the following unique languages:

- Anishnaubemowin
- Dakelh (C̣Ḅʰ)
- Dane-Zaa (C̣ᵇ ᵇ) | ᵇʰΔᵇᵇᵇᵇᵇᵇ (Nēhiyawēwin)
- Danezāgéʼ
- Dene Kʼe
- Diitiidʔaatx
- Éy7á7juuthem
- Gitsenimx
- Hailhzaqvla
- Hulʼqʼumiʼnumʼ / Halqʼeméylem / həñqəmiñəñ
- Ktunaxa
- Kwákwala
- Łingít
- Nedutʼen
- Nəxʷsʰáʔəmúcən
- Nisgaʼa
- Nʰeʔkepmxcín
- Nsyilxcən
- Nuučaáñuʔ
- Nuxalk
- Oowekyala / ʼUikala
- Pəntlʼáč
- Secwepemctsin
- SENĆOŦEN / Malchosen / Lkwungen / Semiahmoo / TʼSou-ke
- She shashishalhem
- Ski:xs
- Skwxwú7mesh sníchim
- Sʰmalgyax
- Státimcets
- Tāltān
- Tseʼkhene
- Tsilhqotʼin
- Witsuwitʼen
- Xaad Kil / Xaaydaa Kil (Haida)
- ʔenaksialakala / ʔaʼislaakala

We recognize each other as the Nations that existed before contact with Europeans, and we, the Indigenous Nations of British Columbia, will engage with the governments of Canada and British Columbia, on a Community-driven, Nation basis. We will self-determine our approach to Nation rebuilding and will each, as Nations, define the terms of our Nation to Nation relationships with each other and with the other governments in Canada.

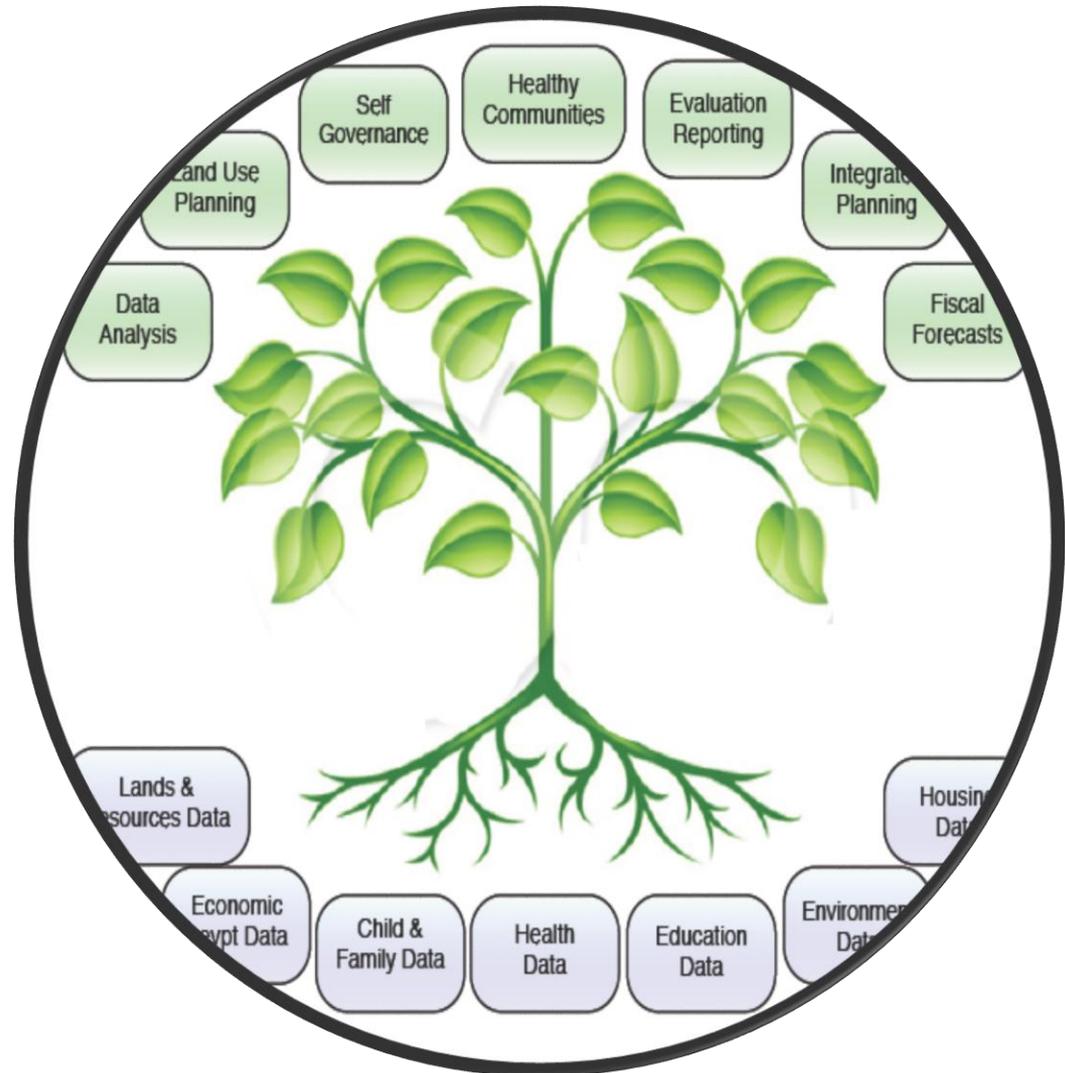
DRAFT: FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

Harvard Project Conclusions

1. De Facto Self-Governance/
Practical Sovereignty
2. Effective Governing Institutions
3. Cultural Match
4. Strategic Orientation

Community Development and Nation Rebuilding

A holistic understanding of health and well-being is one that links physical, mental, social, spiritual, economic, political and cultural health determinants with the natural environment.



Governance & Government

■ Governance: enacting laws, setting strategic direction establishing standards and empowering institutions to carry out the day-to-day business of *government*.

■ *Long-term, strategic/development plans* indicating an action, state or condition, or quality

■ Government: institutions carrying out the strategic direction, delivering programs and services to achieve or maintain standards and monitoring and enforcing laws.

■ *Short and medium term work plans* performing or causing the stated action

Strategic Approach

- Building strong, healthy families – not just getting rid of problems...
- Implementing values-based governance – not just adopting status quo...
- Balancing interests across the Sectors – not competing with each other...
- Having ecosystem based land use planning – not just resource development...
- Managing an Economy – not just managing economic development...
- Clarifying the relationship of people to the land; possession, occupancy and use (tenure) – not just developing the land...

ABSENCE OF NEGATIVES

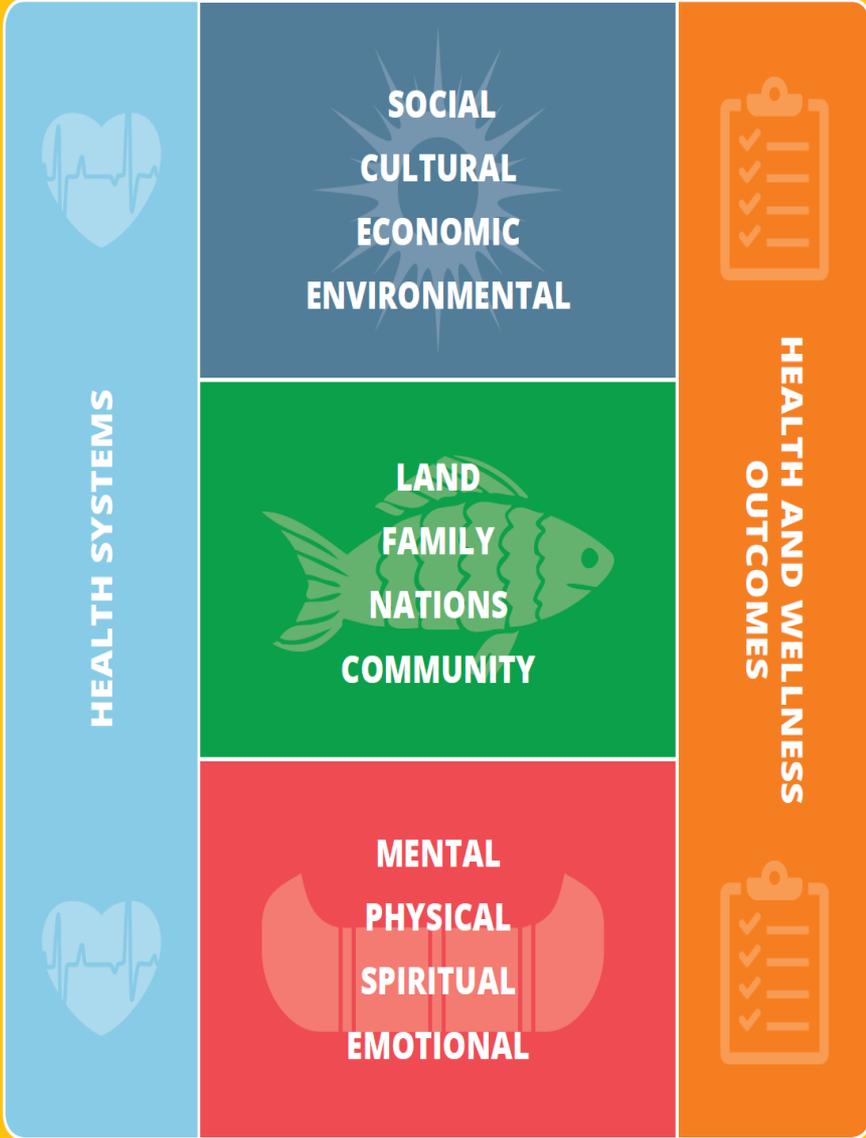
OR

PRESENCE OF POSITIVES



WELLNESS FOCUSED • PARTNERSHIP • STRENGTHS BASED

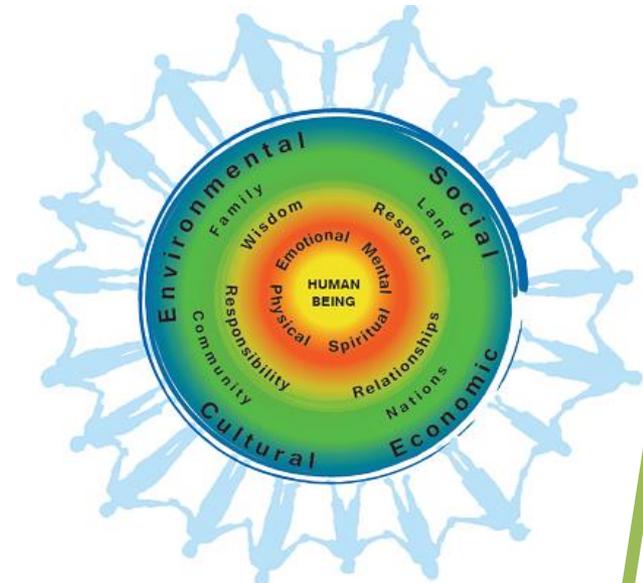
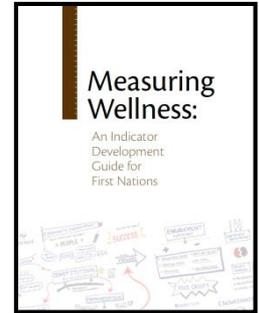
RECIPROCAL ACCOUNTABILITY • WISDOM



ACTION-ORIENTED • RESPECT • POPULATION HEALTH APPROACH



RENEWED POPULATION HEALTH AND WELLNESS INDICATORS: THE FRAMEWORK



bcfndgi.com 10

Common Interests Strategic Investments...

Intergovernmental
Investment
Intergovernmental
Investment



Comprehensive
First Nation
Government

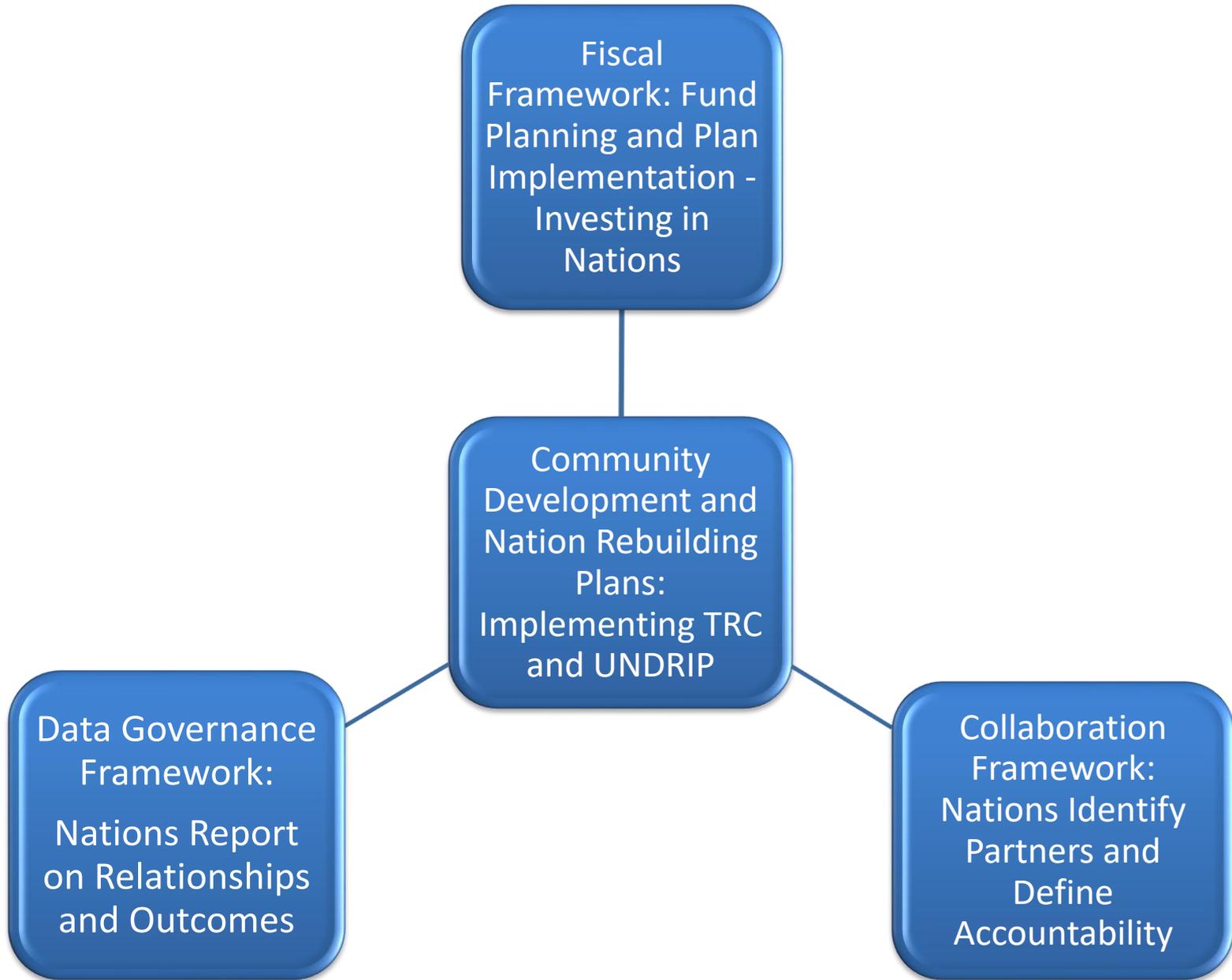
F P
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Early Childhood
Development
Education, Justice ...

Environmental
Health, Economic
Development,
Housing ...

Social Development,
Employment, Child
Family Services...





Data Governance

- As each Nation (Ktunaxa, Kwakwaka, Łingít, Nedut'en...) asserts ownership of data that relates to their history, their language, traditional and ecological knowledge, their people and/or identity, they are asserting Data Governance.
- All institutions that are created by, that relate to, or that carry out research associated with, any indigenous Nation or people, must follow the standards established by that particular Nation; ethics, engagement, collection, retention... standards for controlling access and possession.

INDIGENOUS DATA SOVEREIGNTY: PROTECTING AND STRENGTHENING IDENTITY

1. **Indigenous Data Sovereignty** is the right of each Nation to govern the collection, ownership, and application of its data. It needs to be defined by Indigenous communities;
2. **Data is not neutral** - Conversations about data, open data, and data sovereignty have to be defined and understood from the context of colonization, colonizer and colonized - the way information has been collected, owned and interpreted in Canada has a history of systemic barriers, oppression and subjugation that cannot be overlooked;
3. **First Nations are not “stakeholders”** - First Nations are Nations within their own right and as such, should be granted due respect and procedures accordingly;
4. **OCAP®** - The standards that establish how First Nations data should be collected, protected, used, or shared comes from a specific Nation-to-Nation context;

DRAFT: from bcfndgi Regional Collaboration Primer

First Nations' Data Governance: Measuring the Nation-to-Nation Relationship

- It is fundamental that the federal government understands that First Nations controlled national institutions and organizations are not Nations. The federal government cannot continue to enter into agreements with these organizations/institutions without first re-establishing relationships with the Nations themselves.
- It is through the relationship building process that the Nations will define who, organizationally, represents them, locally, regionally and nationally. In this vein, and according to the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, the federal government would need to respectfully participate in 60 some caucus tables to facilitate the establishment of Nation-to-Nation relationships with the First Nations of Canada.
- Each unique Indigenous Nation will then define in culturally appropriate terms, what they expect from this relationship. The goal of this paper is to present a very high level perspective on what a Nation-to-Nation relationship might look like and how it could possibly be measured.

Canada's Open Government Plan

Commitment 3: Expand and Improve Open Data

- Develop and refine guidance to help federal departments and agencies set priorities for the release of high-value open data and understand the specific circumstances under which data cannot be released for privacy, security, and/or confidentiality reasons:
 - Establish data quality standards for open data;
 - Provide guidance on engaging with key communities in Canada (e.g., First Nations, Inuit, and Métis, etc.) to better understand their needs when setting priorities for the release of open data;

Canada's Open Government Plan

Commitment 20: Enable Open Dialogue and Open Policy Making

- Promote common principles for Open Dialogue and common practices across the Government of Canada to enable the use of new methods for consulting and engaging Canadians.
 - Engage with First Nations, Inuit, and Métis to ensure that these principles and practices support meaningful engagement and reflect the renewed nation-to-nation/Inuit-to-Crown/government-to-government relationships.

International Indigenous Data Sovereignty

- As a result of this project and collaborations with Christopher Horsethief (CA), Gwen Phillips (CA), Desi Rodriguez-Lonebear (US), Tahu Kukutai (NZ), and Maggie Walter (AUS), Stephanie Carroll Rainie launched an **International Indigenous Data Sovereignty Interest Group** through the NSF supported **Research Data Alliance** focused on “more robust and coherent international collaboration to achieve impactful outcomes at the intersection of Indigenous data sovereignty, Indigenous data governance, and research,” (<https://www.rd-alliance.org/groups/international-indigenous-data-sovereignty-ig>). The RDA is to approve the group by summer 2017.
- Once officially formed, the International Indigenous Data Sovereignty Interest Group will provide a platform from which to launch international research projects, collaborate to form global principles for Indigenous data sovereignty, and advocate for inclusion of those principles within entities such as the United Nations, Open Data Charter, and others. Additionally, the group will facilitate efforts to strategize recognition of Indigenous data sovereignty via common law, multinational corporations, and others.

Ka Kni#witiya#a

