

Kwsaltktnéws ne Secwepemcúl'ecw

Territory Acknowledgement

- Understanding the Distinctions Based Approach means acknowledging Indigenous land and rights.
- This is Secwepemc territory Secwepemcu'lecw means the land of the Secwepemc people. Secwepemc is loosely translated as "the spread-out people".
- Rights Holders in our district: Adams Lake Indian Band, Neskonlith Indian Band, Skwlāx te Secwepemcu'lecw, and Splatsin (four of the seventeen remaining Secwepemc communities).
- The new district name is a land acknowledgment. Every time we use it, we are re-affirming the rights of the Rights Holders and indicating our commitment to Reconciliation.





OUR VISION
OUR VALUES

Empowering students to become confident, curious, and caring individuals who thrive in their learning, relationships, and community Preparing students to become educated citizens who contribute positively to a dynamic, sustainable, and diverse world Belonging, Respect, Reconciliation, Empathy, Equity, Perseverance

1

Terminology

- "Indian" is still used in a legal context because of the Indian Act.
- "First Nation" is used to describe Indigenous Peoples who were in what is now known as BC before European settlement.
- "Indigenous" is inclusive of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis.
- In BC, the only people who are referred to as Rights Holders are members of BC First Nations.



Empowering students to become confident, curious, and caring individuals who thrive in their learning, relationships, and community Preparing students to become educated citizens who contribute positively to a dynamic, sustainable, and diverse world Belonging, Respect, Reconciliation, Empathy, Equity, Perseverance



SD83

Legislation

- Constitution Act (1982)
 - The Act recognizes three "distinctive societies" of Indigenous peoples in **Canada** First Nations, Inuit, and Métis "with their own practices, traditions, and cultures"
 - First Nations and Inuit in Canada are distinctive societies that "pre-existed arrival of Europeans".
 - Métis are a distinctive society of people who have mixed ancestry, developed "customs, ways of life, and recognizable group identity", connected to historic Métis communities that were established before colonization.
- Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (2019)
 - BC's declaration in support of the UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
 - Implementation is dependent on recognizing the diversity of the Indigenous peoples in British Columbia, particularly the distinct languages, cultures, customs, practices, rights, legal traditions, institutions, government structures, relationships to territories, and knowledge systems"

OUR MISSION OUR VISION OUR VALUES Empowering students to become confident, curious, and caring individuals who thrive in their learning, relationships, and community Preparing students to become educated citizens who contribute positively to a dynamic, sustainable, and diverse world Belonging, Respect, Reconciliation, Empathy, Equity, Perseverance



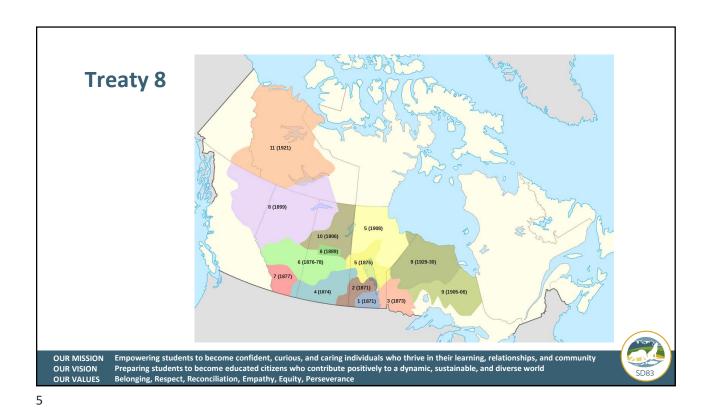
3

Treaties in BC

- BC is unique in that we have both historic and modern treaties with some First Nations, not with all First Nations.
- The historic treaties include:
 - Treaty 8, which extends from Northern Manitoba, Northern Alberta and a small section of the Northwest Territories, into North-Eastern BC; and
 - the Douglas Treaties, which include part of Vancouver Island.
- The modern treaties include:
 - Nisga'a (settled before the establishment of the BC Treaty Commission); and
 - Lheidli T'enneh, Tla'amin, Maa-nulth, Yale First Nation, and Tsawassen First Nation.

OUR MISSION OUR VISION OUR VALUES





Douglas Treaties

Vancouver Island Douglas Teatles

First Nation reserves

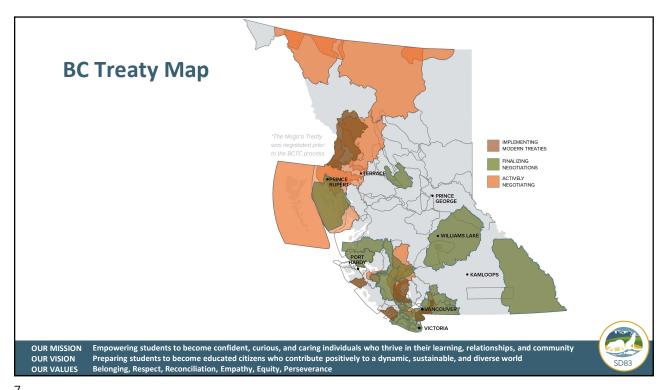
First Nation reserves

First Nation (Carrier)

Salequent Court (Carrier)

Saleque

6



/

Indigenous Rights are not "Uniform"

- British Columbia values protection of the distinct cultures of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis, and all Indigenous peoples have specific rights under the Constitution and DRIPA.
- BC First Nations are "Rights Holders" in BC, and their "rights" are contextual, depending on the unique cultures, languages, histories, customs, practices, and land uses of their territories.
- In areas where there are treaties, this adds another dimension to the rights of each First Nation.

OUR MISSION OUR VISION OUR VALUES



Indigenous Rights of the Inuit

- The Inuit, in their territories, have pre-existing distinctive societies that were in place before the arrival of Europeans. In their territories, their Indigenous rights are inherent and constitutional.
- The Inuit do not have a historical homeland in BC, so they are not Rights Holders in this province.
- However, in BC, Inuit are recognized as Indigenous peoples who have a distinct society that needs specific protections to continue to thrive.

OUR MISSION OUR VISION OUR VALUES Empowering students to become confident, curious, and caring individuals who thrive in their learning, relationships, and community Preparing students to become educated citizens who contribute positively to a dynamic, sustainable, and diverse world Belonging, Respect, Reconciliation, Empathy, Equity, Perseverance



С

Indigenous Rights of the Métis

- Métis are a distinctive society of people who have mixed ancestry, developed "customs, ways of life, and recognizable group identity", connected to <u>historic Métis communities</u> that were established before colonization.
- The distinct cultures of the Métis are more likely to survive if they are protected by the Constitution and DRIPA.
- While many Métis people live in BC, there is no identifiable historic Métis community or homeland west of the Rockies, so the Métis are not Rights Holders in BC.

OUR MISSION
OUR VISION



<u>Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act</u> <u>Action Plan 2022-2027 – Some Outcomes</u>

- Indigenous Peoples fully express and exercise their distinct rights, and enjoy living in B.C. without interpersonal, systemic and institutional interference, oppression or other inequities associated with Indigenous-specific racism and discrimination, wherever they reside.
- Indigenous learners feel welcomed, respected, and comfortable learning and being Indigenous in schools and other educational institutions.
- Health, social and education systems apply an intersectional lens to meet the needs and honour the worldviews, cultures, lived experiences, knowledge and histories of Indigenous Peoples.
- Indigenous learners lead graduation rates, are supported to pursue their own excellence, and can access relevant and responsive postsecondary education and skills training.





OUR VISION
OUR VALUES

Empowering students to become confident, curious, and caring individuals who thrive in their learning, relationships, and community Preparing students to become educated citizens who contribute positively to a dynamic, sustainable, and diverse world Belonging, Respect, Reconciliation, Empathy, Equity, Perseverance

11

Indigenous Education Councils and a Distinctions Based Approach

- August 16, 2024 Indigenous Education Council Policy
- School Districts are now all required to have Indigenous Education Councils. The Quelmúcw Education Council is the SD83 IEC.
- The purpose of an IEC is:
 - "to support the board to provide comprehensive and equitable education and support services for Indigenous (First Nations, Metis, and Inuit) students and improve Indigenous student outcomes" and
 - "ensuring respect for local First Nations in whose territories boards operate school by, for example, giving priority to local cultural content, protocols, and language"





Establishment and Composition of Indigenous Education Councils

- It is up to the Board, in meaningful consultation with an existing IEC, to establish the composition in alignment with the Order.
- To ensure a distinctions-based approach, the IEC should be composed of:
 - Two members from each local First Nation
 - One member from other Nations with students in our schools or organizations that represent a group of Indigenous people (such as Salmon Arm Metis Association)
 - The number of non-local First Nations/Indigenous organizations representatives must not outnumber the number of local First Nations representatives
 - At this point, we are still learning about how to find representation from other Nations, so this will change over time.

OUR MISSION OUR VISION OUR VALUES

