

City of Vancouver's UNDRIP Strategy

Report of the UNDRIP Task Force to the City of Vancouver Mayor & Council

October 25, 2022



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The Indigenous Peoples of These Lands

xʷməθkʷəy̓əm Musqueam

We are traditional hə́ŋqəmiḥəm' speaking people. Today, we are a strong, growing community of over 1,300 members. Many of our members live on a small portion of our traditional territory, known as the Musqueam Indian Reserve, located south of Marine Drive near the mouth of the Fraser River. We have always moved throughout our territory using the resources it provides for fishing, hunting, trapping and gathering. We remain distinct and our cultural practices are strong, despite the devastating impacts of residential schools, colonial laws banning our ceremonies, and other attempts to assimilate our people. Our lands and waters continue to support our cultural and economic practices while serving as a source of knowledge and memory, encoded with our teachings and laws. Although a metropolitan city has developed in the heart of Musqueam territory, our community maintains strong cultural and traditional beliefs.

Sḵw̓xwú7mesh Úxwumixw Squamish Nation

The Squamish Nation, also known as the Sḵw̓xwú7mesh Úxwumixw in their language, is a unity of the Squamish Peoples with an uplifting culture, rich history, and exciting future. The Squamish Nation, as a government, has existed since 1923. Prior to 1923, the Squamish People were socially, economically, and politically organized into several physical communities called an úxwumixw (“village; people”) in the territory of the Squamish People.

The territory of the Squamish People includes the Burrard Inlet, English Bay, False Creek, and Howe Sound watersheds. While historically the Squamish People had a tradition of dual residencies between the Howe Sound Watershed and the English Bay or Burrard Inlet watershed, the majority of our people live on the North Shore of Vancouver in three communities in West Vancouver and North Vancouver and approximately 10 percent of our population living in communities along the Squamish River in Squamish, British Columbia.

səlilwətał Tsleil-Waututh Nation

The Tsleil-Waututh Nation are the “People of the Inlet” and a distinct Coast Salish Nation whose territory includes Burrard Inlet, Indian Arm and the Greater Vancouver region. Tsleil-Waututh holds a sacred trust, a legal obligation to past, current and future generations to protect, defend, and steward the water, land, air and resources of our territory. We understand that the health of our people is interconnected with the environment we inhabit. Our aim now is to once again put the Tsleil-Waututh face on our territory, to be active participants in all social, economic, cultural, and political activities that take place on our lands by building strong relationships based on trust and mutual respect. Through this approach we sustain and enhance our own culture and contribute the wealth of knowledge we have to the broader community.

Acknowledgements

Gratitude to the many people who have helped bring this important work to life.

UNDRIP TASK FORCE

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- Councillor Howard E. Grant
- Councillor Allyson Fraser
- Council appointee Melissa Louie

Squamish Nation:

- Council Chairperson Khelsilem (Co-Chair)
- Councillor Kristen Rivers - Tiyáltelut

Tsleil-Waututh Nation:

- Councillor Dennis Thomas - Whonoak
- Councillor Charlene Aleck

City of Vancouver:

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- Councillor Adriane Carr
- Councillor Melissa De Genova
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Context for this UNDRIP work

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) was adopted by the UN General Assembly on September 13, 2007. Today, UNDRIP is the most comprehensive international instrument on the rights of Indigenous Peoples. It establishes a universal framework of minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the Indigenous Peoples of the world and it elaborates on existing human rights standards and fundamental freedoms as they apply to the specific situation of Indigenous Peoples, including self-determination and free, prior, and informed consent. Canada ratified UNDRIP in 2016 and passed the [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act](#) in 2021. BC passed the [Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act](#) (The Declaration Act) in 2019.

In March 2021, the Council of the City of Vancouver (“Council”) unanimously adopted a motion to create an UNDRIP Task Force. The Task Force was convened in partnership with the Musqueam Indian Band, Squamish Nation, and Tsleil-Waututh Nation, the Indigenous governments of these lands. The intergovernmental Task Force met regularly from July 2021 to October 2022 to develop recommendations for Mayor and Council on how the City of Vancouver can implement UNDRIP as the framework for Indigenous relations and reconciliation. On June 7, the Task Force provided an update report to City Council with Early Actions (Appendix A).

This process has been shaped by a collaborative government-to-government relationship with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh, the original stewards of these lands. Through this joint process the Task Force has created the *City of Vancouver’s UNDRIP Strategy*, which has been endorsed by the Councils of all three Nations.

Within a distinctions-based approach, the City will continue to shape the foundational relationship with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh, and, as the next phase of the UNDRIP implementation, will shape engagement with the diverse Indigenous populations living in the city.

In the *City of Vancouver’s UNDRIP Strategy*, the Task Force provides Calls to Action for the City of Vancouver Council to implement UNDRIP at the City. This UNDRIP process is just the beginning of strengthened relationships and bringing the City of Vancouver into alignment with UNDRIP. It is an ongoing process, a living document that will help nurture good relations on these Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh lands.

Recommendations for Council's Consideration

WHEREAS

The Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Peoples are the original stewards of the lands known as the City of Vancouver, and they have throughout history and to this day lived in relationship with their lands and waters with their own distinct cultures, governance systems, laws, and ways of life;

The City of Vancouver (“the City”) voted unanimously on June 24, 2014 to acknowledge that the City is on the unceded territory of the Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Peoples, and the City adopted a Reconciliation Framework on July 8, 2014;

Rights and title holders in the City of Vancouver are the Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh within the meaning of UNDRIP. The City of Vancouver, as a City of Reconciliation, has the responsibility to recognize the rights and title of Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh and to repudiate colonial concepts of Doctrine of Discovery and terra nullius¹;

Many Indigenous people from other territories reside in Vancouver, on Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh territories and as Indigenous people also have Indigenous rights within UNDRIP. The City of Vancouver has the responsibility to provide rights-based programming and services to the diverse Indigenous populations living in the city, in ways which include and respect the authority of Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh as the rights and title holders of these lands;

The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (“UNDRIP”) was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 13 September 2007, which provides the framework for reconciliation, healing, and the enjoyment of rights by Indigenous Peoples; establishes a universal framework of minimum standards for the survival, dignity, well-being and rights of the world's Indigenous Peoples; addresses both individual and collective rights; cultural rights and identity; rights to education, health, employment, language, and others; outlaws discrimination against Indigenous Peoples and promotes their full and effective participation in all matters that concern them;

Canada's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (“TRC”) Calls to Action and the MMIWG and 2S Calls for Justice call on all levels of government to adopt UNDRIP as the framework for reconciliation;

In 2021, City Council voted to create the UNDRIP “Task Force on Implementing UNDRIP in the City of Vancouver”, in partnership with the Musqueam Indian Band,

¹ Such concepts, in effect since the 1400s, declared that non-Christian lands were ‘empty’ and were used to justify colonization and the dispossession of Indigenous Peoples and their lands, and the imposition of western laws, governance, and economic systems.

Squamish Nation, and Tsleil-Waututh Nation to develop Calls to Action on how the City can implement UNDRIP as the framework for Indigenous relations and reconciliation;

Since that time, the Task Force has been working to develop the *City of Vancouver's UNDRIP Strategy* outlining Calls to Action for the implementation of UNDRIP at the municipal level, as the minimum standard for the survival, dignity, well-being and rights of Indigenous Peoples;

THE UNDRIP TASK FORCE RECOMMENDS:

THAT Council endorse this Task Force report, *City of Vancouver's UNDRIP Strategy*, and direct staff to determine what is needed to implement each Call to Action, and report back to Council with an UNDRIP Action Plan with findings and next steps on implementation across City departments;

THAT Council direct staff to establish an inter-governmental process for carrying out this next phase of work, to facilitate Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh review of shared workplans, work prioritization and ongoing engagement;

THAT Council direct staff, in consultation with Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh, to develop a community-based UNDRIP engagement process with the diverse Indigenous populations living in the city;

THAT Council refer the *City of Vancouver's UNDRIP Strategy* to the Board of Parks and Recreation, Vancouver Police Board, Vancouver Public Library Board, and Vancouver School Board and encourage them to adopt the findings of the Task Force and collaborate in cross-departmental implementation to ensure their own policies and procedures align with UNDRIP;

THAT Council accept these Calls to Action as a pathway forward to building good relations on these Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh lands, guiding the City of Vancouver to take all measures necessary to ensure that its policies, laws, practices, and standards are consistent with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Introduction and Background

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission's (TRC) Calls to Action and the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Calls for Justice call on all levels of government to implement and comply with the [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples \(UNDRIP\)](#) as the framework for reconciliation, to uphold and protect Indigenous Peoples' rights and their enjoyment of those rights. As recognized in Section 35 (1) of the 1982 Canadian constitution, Indigenous Peoples in Canada include First Nations, Inuit, and Métis.

Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Nations are the original stewards, the rights and title holders of their respective unceded territories, which include the lands on which Vancouver now resides. The three Nations have inherent, constitutional and human rights of self-determination and self-government. Until recently, these rights have been largely ignored by the colonial governments which have asserted jurisdiction. As a City of Reconciliation that acknowledges it is on unceded Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh territories, Vancouver has committed to the implementation of UNDRIP at the municipal level, in alignment with the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (The Declaration Act) legislation passed by the BC government and federal government legislation.

Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh have generously come together to help guide the City in this important work. The establishment of the intergovernmental UNDRIP Task Force has created a pathway to support Vancouver's commitment to improved relationships with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh, in recognition that they are the rights and title holders of these lands. This government-to-government relationship is the foundation of the UNDRIP implementation process, following UNDRIP principles about the rights of Indigenous Peoples to participate in decision-making. There are also diverse Indigenous people from other territories who live in Vancouver, commonly referred to as the diverse Indigenous populations living in the city. An engagement process with the diverse Indigenous populations living in the city will be shaped as the UNDRIP process goes forward. This work recognizes the rights of Indigenous Peoples, beginning with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh, the original caretakers of these lands, and addresses the historical and ongoing injustices and inequities faced by Indigenous Peoples, both as collectives and as individuals². This work holds the promise of healing the ongoing impacts of colonization with the goal of everyone in Vancouver standing in good relations on these beautiful Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh lands. The following list of Calls to Action is the first step in concrete actions towards this goal.

² Note: The use of the term "Indigenous Peoples" refers to the collective of Indigenous people, made up of distinct Nations/rights-bearing groups.

Distinctions-based Approach

At the foundation of Vancouver’s work to implement UNDRIP is the recognition that Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Nations hold unique title and rights as the original stewards and governments of these lands. These land-based rights are distinct from the rights of the large and diverse populations of Indigenous people from other territories who have come to live on these lands. As the Province’s own Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (The Declaration Act) legislation affirms, “all Indigenous Peoples have human rights that are expressed in the UN Declaration. However, not all rights are uniform or the same among or between all Indigenous Peoples.” For example, only First Nations have secured the legal recognition of rights and title in the Province of BC.

Throughout this work, it is essential to recognize the diversity of Indigenous Peoples and their specific rights, experiences, priorities, and needs, while nurturing the foundation of solidarity among Indigenous communities. It’s essential to reflect the full diversity of Indigenous Peoples and their intersectional identities. This work must recognize the unique lived experiences of Indigenous Elders, children and youth, Black Indigenous people, Indigenous women and Two-spirit, gender diverse, and trans community members.

Reading the *City of Vancouver’s UNDRIP Strategy*

Indigenous Peoples in Canada have inherent rights, constitutionally protected Aboriginal rights (as stated in Section 35 (1) of the Constitution Act 1982), and Indigenous human rights (UNDRIP). These rights have different implications, though they do overlap and intersect. The City of Vancouver acknowledges and affirms that it is responsible for upholding all the rights in UNDRIP. This document outlines some key areas to affirm, recognize, and enact the rights of Indigenous Peoples, and to redress the rights and title and human rights infringements that colonization, urbanization, and industrialization have perpetuated. It is premised on the fundamental recognition that Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh are the rights and title holding governments of these lands. There is much work to do to address the governance relationship between the City of Vancouver, which has claimed jurisdiction on these lands since 1886, and the Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh governments. This Strategy offers a pathway to clarifying these relationships.

The Task Force calls upon the City of Vancouver to implement the Calls to Action in this report. The Task Force has done preliminary estimates of complexity, sorting the Calls to Action into the following colour-coded categories:

Early Action: In progress, building on existing work, and/or relatively straightforward to implement
Longer-term change: May be relatively complex, multi-year work to implement
Deeply Transformative: Likely complex to implement, significant change
Charter or legislative changes may be required

Assessments of the complexity may change over time as staff explore options and implications of each Call to Action in detail and in consultation with the Nations, the diverse Indigenous populations living in the city, and other levels of government. For some sections, themes, or Calls to Action there are footnotes identifying relevant UNDRIP articles.

Foundational Calls to Action

The following are foundational Calls to Action which the Task Force recognizes as essential to ensure the successful implementation of UNDRIP through the Calls to Action outlined under the four themes below. In principle, these foundational Calls to Action relate to the necessity of Indigenous leadership defining and guiding the work and of identifying and addressing the structural and systemic underpinnings of colonialism embedded in longstanding legislation, policy, and practices.

1	Identify and implement options for new rights-based governance models and decision-making processes with Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh, with UNDRIP as the framework.
2	Provide ongoing capacity funding ³ for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to help facilitate relationship-building, and their role in decision-making and the implementation of UNDRIP into City policies, procedures, and operations.
3	Develop stronger intergovernmental coordination and communication processes and explore opportunities to develop, renew, expand, or strengthen relationship protocol agreements, MOU/As, and protocol agreements with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Nations which involve clarification of jurisdiction.
4	Establish a process for the City to look for embedded colonialism within its systems, and re-shape its own internal policies, procedures and by-laws in ways which recognize and respect the laws and governance of Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh, and align with UNDRIP to create systemic change.
5	Review local government legislation (e.g., Vancouver Charter), as well as federal and provincial legislation to understand what changes are needed to implement UNDRIP and this report’s Calls to Action. Work with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh, and the diverse Indigenous populations living in the city to advocate for the Province and Federal government to make these changes. ⁴
6	In consultation with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh, develop processes to continue to build relationships with the diverse Indigenous populations living in the city and support their rights as Indigenous persons. Include capacity funding for this community-engaged work.

³ UNDRIP Article 39

⁴ UNDRIP Article 38

Calls to Action - Theme 1: Social, Cultural, Economic Well-Being

Social

The City has an important role in social service delivery and in supporting the well-being of all residents. Persistent systemic inequities and racism continue to impose barriers to Indigenous people exercising their rights to full participation in—and access to—public goods and services. Imposed jurisdictional boundaries have often meant Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh people are denied access to services in Vancouver. A similar type of jurisdictional confusion often prevents the diverse Indigenous populations living in the city from accessing local supports in the City. To help break down these barriers and exclusions, there are areas the City can address for Indigenous people’s wellness, supporting Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh and the diverse Indigenous populations living in the city and their own priorities and initiatives.

1.1	Ensure access to City services and utilities ⁵ , including, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Right to Water: Embed and enhance rights to water for Nation reserve lands served by Vancouver utilities in City service agreements, policy, and bylaw. This includes considering options to waive, reduce or permanently limit associated service fees, and creating assurances for ongoing fresh water access as a component of climate change preparedness and impact mitigation.b. Right to Sanitation: Provide sustainable resource, waste management, and other sanitation services water for Nation reserve lands served by Vancouver utilities in City service agreements, policy, and bylaw. Include Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh in initiatives such as Zero Waste 2040.
1.2	Ensure access to culturally-safe, affordable housing within a range of housing options which align with Indigenous people’s needs ⁶ . <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Work with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to develop affordable housing in Vancouver including projects developed to provide housing for Nation members and affordable housing projects delivered by Nation-owned Development Companies.b. Facilitate Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh projects, and prioritize or fast-track Nation-led affordable housing developments.c. Develop Partnerships: Seek opportunities to support Nation-led affordable housing developments through intergovernmental partnerships and/or providing support in the form of funding, resources, or lands.

⁵ UNDRIP Article 21

⁶ UNDRIP Article 23

	d. Develop by-laws and processes to support Urban Indigenous residents to access safe, affordable housing, including ways to support, and collaborate with organizations, advocates, and initiatives already involved in this work.
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Cultural⁷

Indigenous cultural practices have been intentionally, systematically, and severely impacted by colonization. Over the years, such practices have included laws criminalizing Indigenous cultures, traditions, and institutions of government and economy (e.g., the Potlatch Ban), as well as the residential school system which violently deprived Indigenous children of language and familial and cultural connections⁸. The City is a colonial government which has played an active role in displacing Indigenous Peoples and imposing Western systems and values onto these lands, and therefore has a responsibility to take action in remedying and accounting for these harms. This includes a need to support cultural revitalization, such as the restoration of the original languages of these lands, hən̓q̓əmi̓n̓əm̓ and Skwxwú7mesh. This also means addressing where Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh people have lost access to important places and resources for cultural practice and honouring the inherent rights of the local Nations to maintain access and self-determination over their own cultural places and practices.

1.3	Develop opportunities to support the redevelopment of Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh cultural institutions displaced or destroyed through colonization, including land-based sites for cultural practice, materials for cultural production and places of learning. a. City Supports: Identify options and priorities for the City to provide resources, funds and/or lands to Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh for the redevelopment of cultural institutions.
1.4	Develop and formalize agreements and protocols between the City and Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh concerning major events to be hosted in Vancouver (e.g. FIFA, Formula E, Olympic Games).
1.5	Work with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to identify ways to continue to clarify and codify the City’s archeological policies, procedures, and standards in ways which: a. Follow and align with Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh policies, procedures, and standards. b. Recognize and support the inherent rights of Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh to control their own cultural heritage. c. Reflect changes in provincial policy based on The Declaration Act.

⁷ UNDRIP Articles 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 31,

⁸ <https://nctr.ca/records/reports/#trc-reports>

<p>1.6</p>	<p>Prioritize access to cultural sites for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Barrier Removal: Identify and address barriers including but not limited to parking fees and time limits; public access limitations (e.g. limited hours, fenced off locations such as cultural sites in parks); environmental interventions and impacts (e.g. buried streams, prohibited water access, wastewater contamination); lack of privacy; policing/regulation of cultural activities and use. b. Access to water: Work with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to identify options to ensure access to clean marine and freshwater sites for cultural purposes. This could include contaminant mitigation and addressing physical/built barriers to accessing and using the waterfront. c. Access to other Resources: Prioritize restoring Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh access to resources from their lands, including restoration of those resources (e.g. plant harvesting sites). d. Priority Access: Ensure Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh people can access cultural sites as needed. This includes making provisions to ensure sites are available on a priority basis, and developing policies and procedures to ensure that appropriate privacy can be maintained (i.e. barring public access as needed). e. Expand lands for Cultural Practice: Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh have limited space on reserve to continue traditional practices such as burials. Look into options for returning lands across their territories, including in Vancouver, for such use. f. Protection: Identify ways to support added protections and security to cultural belongings and expressions such as art and cultural heritage.
<p>1.7</p>	<p>Work with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to co-develop a City repatriation policy or by-law, and options to increase public awareness of the history of misappropriation of Indigenous cultural belongings and Indigenous Peoples' rights and ownership of their property.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Partnership Development: Create standards for City partners (including contractors and grant/funding recipients) to learn about and support repatriation of ancestral belongings through education and incentives. b. Public Education on Repatriation: Support public education on the work of repatriation, and options for the repatriation of ancestral belongings held in private collections.
<p>1.8</p>	<p>Work with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to develop and fund sustained public education about their history, culture, laws, contributions, etc. for visitors and residents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tourism: Ensure Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh are leaders in developing and shaping the image Vancouver presents to the world, including telling their histories and sharing their cultures and ongoing lived experiences and connection to these lands and waters in their own ways.

	<p>b. Public art: Support greater visibility for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh. Prioritize Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh cultural expression, art, and language of the local Nations. Ensure selection processes have Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh representation.</p> <p>c. Employment Opportunities: Ensure Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh are supported to tell their own stories including through developing training and new job opportunities for their communities in public education work and tourism.</p> <p>d. Local Awareness: Ensure regular opportunities for Vancouver residents of all ages to learn about Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh as title holders on these lands, including knowledge of the territories, languages, history, art forms, etc. Support use of hən̓q̓əmiṇəm' and Skwxwú7mesh.</p>
1.9	<p>Promote meaningful involvement of Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh within major arts and culture organizations/institutions, especially where the City provides land grants, funding, etc.</p> <p>a. Set policy to require that Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh are engaged and represented in these spaces and programs.</p>
1.10	<p>Within food policy and other areas, support Indigenous food sovereignty in ways that follow Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh people's own stewardship knowledge and practices, and support community-led initiatives to heal the lands and restore access to healthy food systems.⁹</p>
1.11	<p>Identify priority areas for environmental restoration and protection to support restoration and practice of cultural use and cultural values.</p>
1.12	<p>Restore access for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh people to traditional harvesting sites for ongoing cultivation and stewardship.</p>

Economic¹⁰

Indigenous rights and title include rights to economic self-determination and wellness. Colonization has severely impacted the economies and well-being of Indigenous Peoples. Historically, Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh have been excluded from benefiting and enjoying the abundance of their lands and resources, interfering with their rights to economic sovereignty. Barriers to prosperity, such as restricted access to land and resources for additions to reserve, continue to impact each Nation. UNDRIP Article 20.2 affirms that “Indigenous Peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress.” The City has a responsibility to redress the losses experienced by Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh, and recognize and support their rights to economic well-being.

⁹ UNDRIP Articles 20, 24
¹⁰ UNDRIP Articles 3, 5, 20, 21, 25

1.13	Identify ways to amplify and solidify meaningful Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh participation in building and sharing Vancouver’s economic prosperity, including options for economic partnerships; revenue-sharing arrangements; ongoing funding agreements; redress agreements; allocation of property and other taxes to Nations; and City fee and tax waivers.
1.14	Co-develop a Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh / City of Vancouver Joint Economic Action Plan to guide economic partnerships. ¹¹
1.15	Shape a process for the Vancouver Economic Commission to bring its policies and procedures in alignment with UNDRIP to include and reflect Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh and support their economic prosperity.
1.16	Improve recruitment, retention, and advancement of Indigenous community members in City of Vancouver careers—including developing opportunities for work exchange, co-op and training programs, and internships—including setting clear and achievable targets and culturally-informed supports to make the City an employer of choice for Indigenous workers.
1.17	Create actionable steps to prioritize a review, revision, and update of City procurement policies to ensure contract opportunities are reserved for businesses owned by or partnered with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh or local Indigenous professionals, including through the co-development of an Indigenous procurement policy with demonstrated outcomes. Include mentoring/training/shadowing opportunities for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh youth.
1.18	Adapt, review, and customize policies to prioritize access to economic spaces and opportunities for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh and urban Indigenous-owned or led enterprises in areas such as commercial leasing, City-owned properties, and parks. This should include first right of refusal for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh for City land dispositions.

Calls to Action - Theme 2: Ending Indigenous-Specific Racism and Discrimination¹²

Systemic and individual racism and discrimination toward Indigenous Peoples is a widespread and persistent legacy issue in Canada. It is a barrier to the full exercise and enjoyment of rights by Indigenous Peoples. Through generations, structural racism has been perpetuated through the culture and systems of Canadian society, and it continues to manifest in significant inequities. Action and cultural shifts are needed for healing. Institutional and public awareness of this context and a commitment to accountability, learning, and self-reflection in an atmosphere of humility, honesty, sensitivity, and cultural safety is essential to this work.

¹¹ May include potential for alignment with the Vancouver Economic Strategy work.

¹² UNDRIP Articles 2, 8, 9, 14, 17, 21, 22, 24, 29, 46

Environmental Racism

Environmental hazards disproportionately impact Indigenous communities in Canada. Hazardous industrial projects and other disruptive impacts from colonization and urbanization infringe on the ability of Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to exercise their inherent, constitutional, and human rights including the basic rights to harvest, steward, and reside in their traditional territories. There are actions the City can now take to work toward healing these inter-generational effects and recognize the rights of Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to healthy lands and waters.¹³

2.1	Conduct a review of hazardous industrial projects from the lens of Indigenous rights, Indigenous ways of knowing, and Indigenous-specific environmental racism. Include an overview of proximity of large-scale and/or long-term industrial and extraction activities to First Nations reserves and cultural sites.
2.2	Co-develop a strategy, including City planning and zoning, to address findings from the review of hazardous industrial projects and prevent further impacts.
2.3	Co-develop and implement a policy to assess current and future industrial infrastructure development through the lens of Indigenous rights and title, and environmental racism, and include this in permitting decisions.
2.4	Ensure Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh are engaged in the City's environmental initiatives to ensure they address environmental racism (e.g. Climate Action Strategy, Healthy Waters Plan, urban tree canopy, equitable greenspace access, traffic and pollution exposure mitigation, etc.).
2.5	Complete a regular review of the City's infrastructure (e.g. stormwater system and sewage outflows) to identify issues and make repairs to avoid further environmental harms. Provide updates to Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh on progress.

Leases, Housing and Land

The colonial appropriation and occupation of Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh territories, as well as Indigenous territories across the continent, have directly and unequivocally led to loss of land base, homes, housing, and community for Indigenous Peoples. Unceded lands continue to be occupied, leased, and developed without the consent or involvement of Indigenous rights holders. It is therefore all the more unacceptable that Indigenous people in Vancouver are disproportionately homeless and unsheltered on Indigenous land. Indigenous people in Vancouver, "comprise 2% of the city population but...46% of the homeless population."¹⁴

Policy and programs are needed for Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh to be able to access housing on their own lands, beyond reserve lands as there is a lack of housing on reserve and very limited housing accessible for Nation members within

¹³ UNDRIP Articles 29, 32

¹⁴ Healthy City Strategy

Vancouver. Currently, Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh are working to address housing supply and affordability through their own developments (e.g., Señákw, Heather Lands, Jericho Lands.) The City should seek opportunities to support and prioritize Nation-led housing initiatives and work with the Nations to develop housing strategies which are aligned with their definitions of affordability and wellness, and their ways of addressing homelessness. There are many Indigenous agencies, including City partners, working to provide housing and advocate for housing security for the diverse Indigenous populations living in the city who can also be supported.

2.6	Work with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh on the City’s housing strategy, to adopt more culturally-informed approaches to affordability, homelessness, community services, etc. and develop protocols and procedures to support unhoused populations to avoid evictions and further displacement. ¹⁵
2.7	Identify policy options to support Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh-led housing affordability projects that occur on reserves. This should include undisputed access to municipal services for reduced/minimal fees.
2.8	<p>Prioritize housing for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh members in the City of Vancouver (beyond reserve lands) with a range of housing options, with the Nations defining the terms of what is ‘affordable’. Options may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Incorporating Public Benefit Strategies within community planning processes to reserve some housing for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh people in new builds. b. Supporting the creation of Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh housing advocates, liaisons, and outreach services to help members access services and dispute resolution supports. c. Ensuring that property managers and others providing housing and services to Indigenous people are trained in cultural safety. d. Making future nominal, long-term affordable housing ground leases available exclusively for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh-led organizations and non-profits. Consider transfer of title to the tenants. e. Tenanting a portion of units in housing projects developed on City land for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh and the diverse Indigenous populations living in the city.
2.9	Work with urban Indigenous organizations and residents to address the need for safe, healthy, accessible, affordable and climate resilient housing for Indigenous people in Vancouver, ensuring secondary housing needs including, but not limited to, daycares and healthcare are accessible from their locations.
2.10	<p>For institutions such as private schools who lease land from the City, make lease renewal conditional on operational requirements such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Dedicated spaces for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh students, Nation programs at the school

¹⁵ UNDRIP Articles 21, 23

	<p>b. Cultural safety programs/supports for staff and school community to ensure students feel safe attending such schools.</p> <p>c. Reconciliation curricula sharing an understanding of Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh and their relationships with the land and the people.</p>
2.11	<p>Identify ways to ensure Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh are informed about leases and have input on what is occurring on the land:</p> <p>a. E.g., Co-develop criteria for what types of lease renewals should be reviewed by Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh for their input prior to approval by the City (e.g., criteria could be geographic location, or other characteristics of the lease which may make it a priority for their review).</p>
2.12	<p>Work with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to co-develop a plan for City land transfers (e.g., before transferring land for any purpose).</p>

Service Provision

2.13	<p>Co-develop policies, programs, and processes to ensure that Indigenous people in Vancouver feel safe in accessing municipal services (health clinics, recreation, library services, engineering services, etc.) and are treated with respect, receiving the culturally safe and appropriate services that they deserve.</p>
2.14	<p>Commission a review of all City of Vancouver Council archives to document references to Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh and Indigenous people through time.</p>
2.15	<p>Ensure that the work to implement UNDRIP supports and aligns with the recommendations in the City’s approved “MMIWG2S Response Report” to address ongoing violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people; create systemic change; and support cultural safety and justice for Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people.</p>
2.16	<p>Work with the Vancouver School Board (VSB) to build on existing partnerships and joint programs with Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh and the diverse Indigenous populations living in the city to build cultural safety, student supports, and awareness about colonialism and reconciliation, with a place-based focus on Musqueam, Squamish, Tsleil-Waututh as the original stewards of these lands. Establish a process for redress of historic or current harms in the education system.</p>

Policing¹⁶

2.17	<p>Work with and recommend that the Vancouver Police Department (VPD) commit to integrating the articles of UNDRIP and include the applicable</p>
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¹⁶ UNDRIP Articles 7, 8, 22

	<p>recommendations from the TRC commission and MMIWG reports into their operations, in consultation with Musqueam Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh Nations and the diverse Indigenous populations living in the city. A few specific recommendations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Promote and endorse sending mental health professions to respond to issues that do not require police response for better outcomes (e.g. models like “Car 87” or Peer Assisted Care Teams (PACT)). b. Provide resources (funding, staff support, and space) for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to train liaisons with the Vancouver Police Department (e.g., in the Downtown Eastside). c. Work with and recommend that the Vancouver Police Department address systemic and structural racism in ways that recognize, support, and build upon Indigenous community initiatives already in place. d. Enhance and standardize training required for police recruits and implement mandatory and meaningful ongoing education about anti-racism, cultural competency, and trauma-informed practice. e. Include Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh and the diverse Indigenous populations living in the city in the development of the Police Board Annual Police Business and Strategy Plans to ensure the priorities are upholding UNDRIP and that the UNDRIP articles are embedded within all police business. f. Expand Vancouver Police Board membership to include a representative from each of Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Nations.
2.18	<p>Advocate that the Province prioritize bringing the Police Act into alignment with UNDRIP and that they adopt the recommendations of the Special Committee on Reforming the Police Act (SCORPA) report in consultation with First Nations.</p>
2.19	<p>Ensure that the City’s UNDRIP work supports and incorporates the recommendations with respect to policing and gender-based violence in the City’s approved “MMIWG2S Response Report”.</p>

Calls to Action - Theme 3: Self-Determination and Inherent Right of Self-Government¹⁷

As sovereign Peoples on their ancestral territories, Indigenous Peoples have the right to self-determination, which includes freedom to practice and shape their own economic, social, and cultural institutions, and enact their own legal orders and governance systems. As recognized in section 35 (1) of the Constitution Act of 1982, Indigenous

¹⁷ UNDRIP Articles 3, 4, 5, 8, 31, 32, 33, 34

Peoples have the inherent right to self-government. These rights are inherent, pre-existing. They can't be extinguished or 'negotiated away', nor are they contingent upon recognition by the Crown, courts, or others. After years of infringing on Indigenous Peoples' rights to self-determination and self-government, municipal governments can take actions to redress colonial impacts and honour Indigenous rights.

Revenue Sharing¹⁸

Over time, the City of Vancouver has generated enormous wealth from unceded lands and has expropriated lands, and has not compensated the rights and title holders. Recognizing Vancouver as unceded Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh lands means addressing the inequities and loss created by land and resource dispossession. There are domestic and international examples and precedents of revenue-sharing arrangements between governments and Indigenous Peoples that can inform this work.

3.1	Identify options for revenue sharing through property taxes (e.g., by sharing a portion of existing/new property taxes to distribute to the Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Nations).
3.2	The City charges a fee to developers to capture the value increase of the development. Identify options for additional developer fees as a revenue opportunity for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh that contributes to redress for lands lost that they cannot develop for their own communities.
3.3	Identify other options for revenue sharing, including but not limited to levies, fees and taxes raised by the City. Funds should be distributed to Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh in a fair and equitable manner.
3.4	Identify options for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to generate revenue or otherwise benefit from special events and filming that take place in the city. Recommend that the Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation also identify such options.
3.5	Ensure the City funds Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh with capacity funding and personnel support for any process the City wishes the Nations to participate in. Ensure the diverse Indigenous populations living in the city are also funded for engagement.
3.6	Prioritize training and employment for Indigenous people with developers, including establishing guidelines for developers to include, train, and employ Indigenous people in their projects.
3.7	Prepare outreach materials/educational programs on the issue of reparations or compensation for the community to facilitate positive response and support.

¹⁸ UNDRIP Articles 3, 5, 11, 20, 21, 25, 28, 32

Disposition of City-Owned Lands/Repatriation of Lands to Nations

UNDRIP affirms that Indigenous Peoples have the right to free, prior, and informed consent. As the City of Vancouver embeds recognition of Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh as the rights and title holders of these lands with jurisdiction and the right of consent, it's important to address return of lands and decision-making authority on land use decisions. The City conducts many leases and Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh are not involved in the process of how leases are decided.

3.8	Work with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to identify priority parcels of land which are culturally, economically, and socially significant to be repatriated with the end goal of having those lands given back. Ensure that this process connects and aligns with Park Board land back work with the Nations. a. This can be done by individual Nations with the City, or with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh working together as a collective.
3.9	Identify ways for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to have a say on leases signed by the City.

Shared Decision-Making¹⁹

Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Nations have teachings regarding their rights and obligations to protecting rights, title, homeland, and territories. Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh have the rights of governance and stewardship of their people and ancestral lands. A shift to shared decision-making processes recognizes these rights and removes barriers from Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh protecting and stewarding their lands and communities in accordance with their own values and priorities. Current City policies, protocols, and practices do not currently allow for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh participation in decision making on City planning initiatives and thus are out of alignment with UNDRIP. The UNDRIP right of free, prior and informed consent is the human rights standard.

3.10	Identify ways for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to assert greater influence on City strategies, plans and projects based on genuine free, prior and informed consent rather than mere consultation. a. Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh need to be at the table at the earliest strategic opportunity, working in collaboration with the City which includes talking to community and working together through all the issues. b. Identify training options for City staff to understand UNDRIP and support free, prior and informed consent.
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¹⁹ UNDRIP Articles 17, 18, 32, 35

3.11	Co-develop a clear and accessible process for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to bring forward concerns and complaints, engage in dispute resolution, etc. with the City of Vancouver and other entities operating in their territories, to address things like protocol, conflicts, rights infringements, etc. ²⁰
3.12	Develop staff-level cooperation agreements such as internships, secondments, and work exchanges that encourage cooperation, shared learning, exchange of policy research and analysis.

Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Inclusion on Metro Vancouver Board and Other Regional Boards

It is important for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to speak for Nation members at other levels of governance and to have opportunities for face-to-face relationships and to help create a collaborative future for Metro Vancouver.

3.13	Support Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh-led effort to each have representation on Vancouver Park Board, Metro Vancouver Board and other regional boards (e.g. Board of Trade), tables, and bodies, with compensation for their participation.
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Calls to Action - Theme 4: Rights and Title of Indigenous Peoples²¹

Indigenous Peoples hold title to their lands and inherent rights as sovereign Peoples of their lands with their own distinct governance, laws, traditions, and cultures. While Indigenous title was recognized with the Royal Proclamation of 1763, and Aboriginal rights are enshrined in the Constitution, Indigenous Peoples have had their rights and title ignored and infringed, with consistent efforts at extinguishment by colonial governments. UNDRIP offers the framework to protect and uphold Indigenous rights and title, shaping new ways for the City of Vancouver to work with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh as unique rights and title holders. Understanding and supporting the distinct rights of people within the diverse Indigenous populations living in the city will flow from these relationships and the original laws and governance traditions of these lands.

Inclusion of Indigenous Legal Traditions

Indigenous Peoples have their own legal traditions to guide how people live on their lands and with each other, but Indigenous laws have been ignored, and, in many cases,

²⁰ UNDRIP Articles 27, 28, 40

²¹ UNDRIP Articles 25, 32

violated through colonialism. While Indigenous Peoples may not have written their laws down in the same codified ways as Western colonial society, their laws endure, and they are essential to healthy, peaceful, and prosperous societies. Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Nations each have their own legal traditions. Through UNDRIP, the City of Vancouver can support and learn from the revitalization of the original Indigenous laws of these lands, especially with respect to taking care of the lands and waters, and all members of society, including other-than humans.

4.1	Identify ways for City staff, elected officials, and the public to learn about the original Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh laws of these lands (as they wish to share), and to learn how colonial laws and abuse have impacted Indigenous Peoples and their laws. May include signage, public art, film, and other educational resources.
4.2	Encourage staff and elected leadership to learn ways to bring colonial law and Indigenous laws together through dialogue and stories, to find common principles for the betterment of society, honouring Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh legal systems and ways of knowing.
4.3	Employ mechanisms to enable the recognition of landscape features as cultural, spiritual or actual beings, including non-human. Indigenous jurisdiction may include legal and other recognition and protections of Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh lands, waters, and non-human relatives in the territory.
4.4	Identify ways to support Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to restore their Indigenous laws within their own communities and across the city, and weave them more fully into local decision-making processes, including each Nation’s own legal review of the City’s projects and plans.
4.5	Encourage City staff and elected leadership to learn about the ways in which Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh incorporate their legal principles into their existing by-laws and policies, to help re-integrate the Nations’ laws and policies into decision-making on these lands.
4.6	Recognizing Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh as rights and title holders, follow consent-based approaches to reconciliation which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="293 1461 1421 1535">a. Clarify the City’s own policies and definitions of reconciliation and consultation. <li data-bbox="293 1545 1421 1621">b. Clarify the City’s negotiation directives and protocols when they work with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh.

Support for Cultural Practices and Land Back

Operations of the City continue to severely impact Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh people’s access to lands and resources for cultural practices, food security, transport, relationships with other Nations, ancestors, and other beings and in turn, the cultural health of Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh. Redressing these impacts

is essential to reconciliation—defined as implementing UNDRIP—and for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to fully exercise their inherent rights and title. The creation of parks and conservation areas are one practice that has historically served to displace Indigenous Peoples from accessing their lands, practicing their cultures, and enjoying their rights. Colonial concepts of land title and fee simple ownership have also disrupted long-standing protocols and understandings of Indigenous title and ownership. The City of Vancouver has a role to play in healing the impacts on Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh cultural practices and land use through a range of measures.

4.7	<p>Identify ways to support Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to practice their traditions on the land, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Include the history of Indigenous culture and the truth of displacement and dispossession, on the landscape and in City documents, such as the Heritage Register. b. Co-develop mechanisms and agreements for co-management and transfer of title of parks and protected areas with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to ensure their rights, title and interests, and cultural heritage are addressed. c. Support Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh-exclusive access to cultural sites in ways that protect privacy and allow for cultural practices without interference. d. Support the restoration of self-determined cultural practices and food sovereignty, through reducing entry of contaminants into air, waters and soils to meet benchmarks protective of Indigenous values (e.g. Burrard Inlet Water Quality Objectives), and through remediation of contaminated areas. e. Work with Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation and other jurisdictions to restore ecologies of traditional harvesting sites, on land and foreshore and intertidal areas, and support/follow Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh self-determination on governance, use, and access to those sites.
4.8	<p>Work with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to identify sites of cultural significance and find ways to return those sites to Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh jurisdiction.</p>
4.9	<p>Develop policies and practices which look at a range of spaces such as community centres, parks, recreation centres, art institutions, etc. and prioritize providing governance, affordable access and space for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh and Urban Indigenous spaces for cultural practice and culturally safe community programming.</p>
4.10	<p>Expand supports to return the original languages to the land, through naming, grants for cultural programming, and public education on hən̓q̓əmi̓nəm̓ and Sk̓wx̓wú7mesh.</p>

4.11	Prioritize Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh public art and other cultural programming within cultural recognition, in ways that allow for self-determination over cultural expression on the land and in the public realm.
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Establishment of Institutions for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Members to Learn Traditional Ways

A major part of healing and restoring traditional knowledge, governance, laws, and languages for Indigenous Peoples involves dedicating spaces and resources for learning and restoring traditional ways. The City played a role in disrupting the original legal, governance, and educational systems of Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh, and so the City has a role to play in supporting their restoration.

4.12	<p>Identify ways to support Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to create cultural learning and healing centres/programs for education, training, and sharing of traditional knowledge, laws, languages and cultures of these lands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Programs and spaces would provide a means for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh youth and other community members to relearn their own traditional knowledge, languages and cultural practices. b. Programs and spaces would be a means to develop educational programming for schools and other places of learning to learn local Indigenous traditions, languages and histories.
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Involvement and Voice of the Diverse Indigenous Populations Living in the City

Within a distinctions-based approach, the Task Force recognizes that the diverse population of Indigenous people living in Vancouver have their own unique and distinct rights as Indigenous people. As the foundational government-to-government relationship with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh is established within this UNDRIP framework, an engagement process with the diverse Indigenous populations living in the city will take shape, to support and recognize the important place of Indigenous people in the city on these Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh lands.

4.13	In consultation with Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh, create processes for the diverse Indigenous populations living in the city to be represented in decisions which impact their lives, including access to services, quality of life, and reflection in community.
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Moving Forward: *City of Vancouver's UNDRIP Strategy* Implementation

Key to the success and commitment to upholding the rights of Indigenous Peoples in Vancouver will be strong, resourced governance and implementation plans. As the City works to share decision-making and revenue with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Nations, public consultation and sharing will help to build support and awareness.

5.1	Create an UNDRIP intergovernmental body co-governed by Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh and the City to facilitate the action items in this Strategy and report back on progress. a) Hold quarterly meetings with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to report back on progress and receive feedback.
5.2	Create a City committee, board, or commission dedicated to delivering the needed work in key areas such as housing, culture, environment, and economy.
5.3	Create a dashboard for the public to learn more about the City of Vancouver's UNDRIP Strategy, see updates, and get involved in supporting Indigenous rights.
5.4	Hold regular (twice annually) public open events to share progress of the City of Vancouver UNDRIP Strategy and keep people informed.

Early Actions Approved by Vancouver City Council June 7, 2022

Early Action 1: Assert presence of the Musqueam Indian Band, Squamish Nation, and Tsleil-Waututh Nation via asset naming, re-naming and commemoration, including measures to share stories and histories on the land.

- a. Coordinated Approach: Explore options to co-develop a naming policy framework including appropriate cultural protocols, and/or intergovernmental table.
- b. Public Education on Naming: Develop standards for audio/visual/tactile signage and public education on (re)introduced names, including cultural programming.

Early Action 2: Support the development of a Host Nations historical atlas book created by the local Nations with educational resources.

Early Action 3: Build upon the City's social procurement framework and expand the procurement policy to prioritize Indigenous participation for all projects (including large and small infrastructure, art and culture, environmental resource management, etc.).

Early Action 4: Build on existing City of Vancouver work underway to refine procurement policies/regulations with regards to art, structures, planning/architecture, procurement etc. to ensure Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-

Waututh maintain a presence and the public realm is representative of MST artistic and cultural traditions.

Early Action 5: Develop process and requirements for (1) event organizers to engage and partner with MST in permitted events/festivals; (2) City staff to engage and partner with MST in City-organized events; and (3) City staff to support and facilitate MST hosting their own events/festivals (e.g., in parks and other areas of significance).

Early Action 6: Provide a spectrum of mandatory anti-racism and Indigenous cultural safety training for employees (including temporary and auxiliary) of the City of Vancouver to build foundational understanding of the rights of Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous history, Indigenous-specific racism, and the dynamics of proper respectful relations. Training should be adapted for, and relevant to, the nuances of different roles and their levels of responsibility. For senior leaders, curriculum should also include the UN Declaration, the Declaration Act, treaties, and meaningful reconciliation. Training will be developed and/or led by knowledge holders approved by the Nations. For vendors/suppliers, relevant training opportunities will be recommended as appropriate.

Closing words from the UNDRIP Task Force Co-Chairs

Squamish Nation Chairperson Khelsilem and City of Vancouver Councillor Christine Boyle

We must close this report with a reminder of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Rights.

The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is a human rights instrument that sets out the rights of Indigenous Peoples worldwide. The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples establishes a universal framework of *minimum standards* for the survival, dignity, well-being and rights of the world's Indigenous Peoples. Implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is *the* framework for reconciliation.

Importantly, our goal is to see Indigenous Peoples achieving the full enjoyment, as a collective or as individuals, of the rights articulated in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

This work is generational and transformative. The City of Vancouver has taken the first steps as a local government to develop a strategy for implementing the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The heart of this work started through a principle of government-to-government relationships with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh.

Vancouver and Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh are leading the way to uphold and embed Indigenous rights and good relations on these lands. This work is

rooted in relationships and dialogue, critical to the listening and learning to bring the systemic shifts and healing necessary to our future.

As we walk this path of truth and reconciliation together, these 79 Calls to Action are positive, constructive ways to recognize these lands' rights and title holders and uphold the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. We are hopeful for the changes this UNDRIP Strategy will bring, and we look forward to the broader conversations and planning to come as we turn this powerful vision into action.

Appendix A: June 7 Update Report to COV Council

Update Report of the UNDRIP Task Force to the City of Vancouver Mayor & Council

June 7, 2022



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Executive Summary

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) was adopted by the UN General Assembly on September 13, 2007. Today, UNDRIP is the most comprehensive international instrument on the rights of Indigenous Peoples. It establishes a universal framework of minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the Indigenous Peoples of the world and it elaborates on existing human rights standards and fundamental freedoms as they apply to the specific situation of Indigenous Peoples.

In March 2021, the Council of the City of Vancouver (“Council”) unanimously adopted a motion to create an UNDRIP Task Force. The Task Force was convened in partnership with the Musqueam Indian Band, Squamish Nation, and Tsleil-Waututh Nation. The Task Force was scheduled to meet regularly from July 2021 to October 2022 to develop recommendations to Mayor and Council on how the City of Vancouver can implement UNDRIP as an integral aspect of its work on Indigenous relations and reconciliation.

In this update report, the Task Force provides an update to Council on the work completed to date, and makes a recommendation to Council to support six early actions – actions which the Task Force members consider to be high priority and relatively straightforward to implement, since they build upon current reconciliation work. Implementation of these early actions will help to create a path forward for further work to implement UNDRIP at the City. This UNDRIP process is just the beginning of the relationship building and bringing the City of Vancouver into alignment with UNDRIP. It is an ongoing process open to feedback and change as the work evolves over time.

Recommendation for Council’s Consideration

WHEREAS the UNDRIP Task Force has prioritized commemoration, naming, and cultural heritage as early actions to support public education and reconciliation in Vancouver, and

WHEREAS several City initiatives related to commemoration, naming, and cultural heritage are in process with City staff who are in the early stages of engagement with the Musqueam Indian Band, Squamish Nation, and Tsleil-Waututh Nation,

WHEREAS engagement with diverse Urban Indigenous communities in Vancouver and recognition of their distinct rights is important to the UNDRIP process, and

WHEREAS the Task Force has invited Urban Indigenous community leadership participation through the technical committee, and

WHEREAS a fulsome Urban Indigenous engagement process is needed,

The UNDRIP Task Force recommends:

THAT Council endorse the recommended six early actions in this report and direct staff to report back on the implications for implementing and potential funding sources for the six early actions:

Early Action 1: Assert presence of the Musqueam Indian Band, Squamish Nation, and Tsleil-Waututh Nation via asset naming, re-naming and commemoration, including measures to share stories and histories on the land.

- a. Coordinated Approach: Explore options to co-develop a naming policy framework including appropriate cultural protocols, and/or intergovernmental table.
- b. Public Education on Naming: Develop standards for audio/visual/tactile signage and public education on (re)introduced names, including cultural programming.

Early Action 2: Support the development of a Host Nations historical atlas book created by the local Nations with educational resources.

Early Action 3: Build upon the City's social procurement framework and expand the procurement policy to prioritize Indigenous participation for all projects (including large and small infrastructure, art and culture, environmental resource management, etc.).

Early Action 4: Build on existing City of Vancouver work underway to refine procurement policies/regulations with regards to art, structures, planning/architecture, procurement etc. to ensure Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh maintain a presence and the public realm is representative of MST artistic and cultural traditions.

Early Action 5: Develop process and requirements for (1) event organizers to engage and partner with MST in permitted events/festivals; (2) City staff to engage and partner with MST in City-organized events; and (3) City staff to support and facilitate MST hosting their own events/festivals (e.g., in parks and other areas of significance).

Early Action 6: Provide a spectrum of mandatory anti-racism and Indigenous cultural safety training for employees (including temporary and auxiliary) of the City of Vancouver to build foundational understanding of the rights of Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous history, Indigenous-specific racism, and the dynamics of proper respectful relations. Training should be adapted for, and relevant to, the nuances of different roles and their levels of responsibility. For senior leaders, curriculum should also include the UN Declaration, the Declaration Act, treaties,

and meaningful reconciliation. Training will be developed and/or led by knowledge holders approved by the Nations. For vendors/suppliers, relevant training opportunities will be recommended as appropriate.

THAT Council direct staff to begin planning for 2023 engagement with Urban Indigenous communities, as a Summit gathering (virtual/in-person/hybrid).

Introduction and Background

UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

UNDRIP is recognized as the most comprehensive international human rights instrument regarding Indigenous Peoples. It establishes the minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of Indigenous Peoples and elaborates on existing human rights standards and fundamental freedoms in their unique and specific application to Indigenous Peoples individually and collectively.¹ Appendix A lists the 46 Articles contained within UNDRIP.

On February 26, 2013, Council adopted a motion to endorse UNDRIP. While the federal and BC governments have taken steps to implement UNDRIP, Vancouver is taking the lead as the first municipality to explore how to implement UNDRIP at the municipal level. This work builds on the important government-to-government relationships which the City continues to strengthen with the local First Nations.

UNDRIP Task Force Formation and Mandate

In accordance with the call from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada for all levels of government to adopt UNDRIP², Council adopted a [Motion](#)³ in March 2021, entitled *Implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.

This motion directed the establishment of a Type D Advisory Committee (UNDRIP Task Force) with participation from elected officials from both Musqueam Indian Band, Squamish Nation and Tsleil-Waututh Nation (“MST”) and the Council.

The motion stated that the UNDRIP Task Force will “develop recommendations on how the City can implement the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People as an integral aspect of its work on Indigenous relations and reconciliation”. The Motion including the Task Force Terms of Reference are included as Appendix B.

UNDRIP Task Force Structure

The Task Force is comprised of a Steering Committee and a Technical Committee.

¹ United Nations. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/declaration-on-the-rights-of-indigenous-peoples.html>

² *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*. www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2018/11/UNDRIP_E_web.pdf

³ *Implementing the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the City of Vancouver*. City Council Minutes. www.council.vancouver.ca/20210309/documents/b2.pdf

- a. The **Steering Committee** is made up of elected officials from the City of Vancouver, the Musqueam Indian Band, the Squamish Nation and Tsleil-Waututh Nation, and has the mandate of delivering a set of recommendations to Council concerning the City's implementation of UNDRIP.
- b. The **Technical Committee** is made up of staff from the Musqueam Indian Band, the Squamish Nation, the Tsleil-Waututh Nation, and the City of Vancouver, with the mandate of undertaking the technical work required to support the Steering Committee's decision-making process. Urban Indigenous leadership have also been invited to be part of the Technical Committee.

The full Task Force membership is listed in Appendix C.

The Task Force's recommendations are being developed in alignment with the four themes of the Provincial Declaration on the Rights on Indigenous Peoples Act (DRIPA) Action Plan:

1. Social, cultural and economic well-being
2. Ending Indigenous-specific racism and discrimination
3. Self-determination and inherent right of self-government
4. Title and rights of Indigenous Peoples

In developing recommendations, the Task Force has access to a summary of City initiatives related to reconciliation which may support one or more of the themes (Appendix D). The Task Force may consider these ongoing or planned initiatives when developing recommendations, and may also make recommendations regarding prioritization of City initiatives in an October 2022 report ("Pathways Report").

Alignment with Concurrent Provincial and Federal Government Processes

Both the provincial and federal governments have enacted legislation to implement UNDRIP, in 2019 and 2021, respectively. The Task Force is taking into consideration provincial and federal commitments and jurisdiction when developing recommendations for Council.

Provincial:

On March 30, 2022, the Province released a final Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (DRIPA) Action Plan, outlining 89 provincial actions to

implement UNDRIP and advance reconciliation⁴. The five-year Action Plan was developed alongside Indigenous communities, First Nations and organizations through intensive consultations in 2021.

As part of the draft DRIPA Action Plan consultation process, the Musqueam Indian Band, Squamish Nation and Tsleil-Waututh Nation made a joint submission in September 2021, and Mayor Stewart sent a letter on behalf of Council and the Co-Chairs of the UNDRIP Task Force expressing the City's strong support for this MST submission (see Appendix E). The City also worked with the Union of BC Municipalities to provide feedback concerning the Province's draft DRIPA Action Plan.

The final DRIPA Action Plan provides a province-wide, whole-of-government and distinctions-based approach to achieve the objectives of UNDRIP. The goals and outcomes are organized by the four main themes. In addition to taking steps to ensure that Indigenous Peoples exercise their inherent rights and title, right to self-determination and self-government, the Action Plan dedicates a significant section to addressing racism, and health and social inequities experienced by Indigenous Peoples as a result of historic and current systems of oppression.

A Declaration Secretariat is being set up to guide and assist government as it strives to ensure all of BC's legislation is consistent with UNDRIP and is developed in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous Peoples.

The Action Plan does not delineate local government responsibilities in relation to DRIPA. Progress under the Action Plan will be reviewed on an annual basis and publicly reported in an annual report that will be prepared by June 30 every year.

Federal: The federal government has begun consultations on the federal action plan for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (Bill C-15, passed June, 2021). The government is working with First Nations, Inuit and the Métis Nation to help shape the initial draft of an action plan and has begun to identify potential measures for aligning federal laws with UNDRIP. This important dialogue will continue over the spring of 2022.

Missing Indigenous Women and Girl's Calls to Justice & Red Women Rising: In parallel with the work of the City's UNDRIP Task Force, the City is working on many other Indigenous-related initiatives, including actions to operationalise the recommendations of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls' Calls to Justice and the related Red Women Rising Report.

⁴ https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/government/ministries-organizations/ministries/indigenous-relations-reconciliation/declaration_act_action_plan.pdf

Protocols with Host Nations and Engaging Urban Indigenous Communities

Vancouver is within the unceded territories of the Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh First Nations. In recent years, the City has recognized the significant role that it has played in the ongoing colonial impacts upon Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh people and their lands. In 2014, the City formally recognized that it is on the unceded, traditional territory of the Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh First Nations, and committed to being a City of Reconciliation. The government-to-government relationship is at the heart of reconciliation and the work to undo and redress colonial impacts and dispossession on the rights and title holders of these lands. As Aboriginal title holders, Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh have unique rights with respect to governance, self-determination and other rights of sovereign Indigenous Nations.

Vancouver has the second largest Urban Indigenous population in Canada. Urban Indigenous people also have important rights and experience ongoing impacts from colonialism. The work to implement UNDRIP within Vancouver, is being done with care to strengthen the government-to-government relationship, and respect the protocols of the Host Nations as Aboriginal title holders, while continuing to build relationships with diverse Urban Indigenous communities. An engagement approach based on supporting solidarity among local Nations and Urban Indigenous people will flow from this relationship, and is still taking shape. It will be important to work with Urban Indigenous leadership to identify and bring together Urban Indigenous communities to address the priorities of Urban Indigenous people, and make sure that their voices are included in this process. The Metro Vancouver Aboriginal Executive Council and the Urban Indigenous People's Advisory Committee have both been invited to the Technical Committee in recognition of their leadership roles, and further Urban Indigenous community engagement will continue to evolve.

As per the establishing Council motion, the mandate of the Task Force includes:

- Consulting and collaborating with the Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh in the development of the Task Force report
- Considering urban Indigenous communities today living in Vancouver, recognizing the importance of both title and rights in UNDRIP implementation
- Seeking ways to engage women, youth, and elder voices

Recommendations

In the October 2022 Pathways report, the Task Force will make recommendations to Mayor and Council regarding the implementation of UNDRIP at the City in the four themes identified above.

In this update report, the Task Force provides an update to Council on the work completed to date, on Themes 1 and 2, and makes a recommendation to Council to support six early actions. The Task Force has developed many recommendations so far for Themes 1 and 2. At this mid-point stage the Task Force members are putting forward six early actions which they consider to be high priority and relatively straightforward to enact, and which will help to create a path forward for further work with implementing UNDRIP at the City. There will be further action items and additional recommendations for Themes 3 (Self-determination and inherent right of self-government) and 4 (Title and rights of Indigenous Peoples) in the October report.

UNDRIP Task Force conversations to date have emphasized the importance of advancing the Host Nations' visibility and voice on these lands, and sharing Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh people's history, cultural continuity, and status as Aboriginal rights and title holders with the general public. For many years, the Nations have expressed the critical role truth-telling plays in illuminating the ways colonial displacements and erasures have contributed to the relative invisibility of the Nations on their lands. Public education is needed so that Vancouver reflects the Host Nations, and residents and visitors understand the history of these lands.

As such, the Task Force prioritized actions which address this. Fortunately, there are existing policy and projects already underway within the City which can support these early actions.

Other priority areas represented in these early actions include the importance of cultural protocols and procurement policies. To address the importance of engagement with Urban Indigenous communities, the Task Force has also included a recommendation to develop a summit gathering.

The UNDRIP Task Force Steering Committee identified these six early actions, with support from the Technical Committee. They have been reviewed and endorsed by MST Councils, and approved by consensus of all members of the Task Force Steering Committee.

Recommendations for Council's Consideration

WHEREAS the UNDRIP Task Force has prioritized commemoration, naming, and cultural heritage as early actions to support public education and reconciliation in Vancouver, and

WHEREAS several City initiatives related to commemoration, naming, and cultural heritage are in process with City staff who are in the early stages of engagement with the Musqueam Indian Band, Squamish Nation, and Tsleil-Waututh Nation,

WHEREAS engagement with diverse Urban Indigenous communities in Vancouver and recognition of their distinct rights is important to the UNDRIP process, and

WHEREAS the Task Force has invited Urban Indigenous community leadership participation through the technical committee, and

WHEREAS a fulsome Urban Indigenous engagement process is needed,

The UNDRIP Task Force recommends:

THAT Council endorse the recommended six early actions in this report and direct staff to report back on the implications for implementing and potential funding sources for the six early actions:

Early Action 1: Assert presence of the Musqueam Indian Band, Squamish Nation, and Tsleil-Waututh Nation via asset naming, re-naming and commemoration, including measures to share stories and histories on the land.

- a. Coordinated Approach: Explore options to co-develop a naming policy framework including appropriate cultural protocols, and/or intergovernmental table.
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Early Action 2: Support the development of a Host Nations historical atlas book created by the local Nations with educational resources.

Early Action 3: Build upon the City's social procurement framework and expand the procurement policy to prioritize Indigenous participation for all projects (including large and small infrastructure, art and culture, environmental resource management, etc.).

Early Action 4: Build on existing City of Vancouver work underway to refine procurement policies/regulations with regards to art, structures, planning/architecture, procurement etc. to ensure Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh maintain a presence and the public realm is representative of MST artistic and cultural traditions.

Early Action 5: Develop process and requirements for (1) event organizers to engage and partner with MST in permitted events/festivals; (2) City staff to engage and partner with MST in City-organized events; and (3) City staff to support and facilitate MST hosting their own events/festivals (e.g., in parks and other areas of significance).

Early Action 6: Provide a spectrum of mandatory anti-racism and Indigenous cultural safety training for employees (including temporary and auxiliary) of the City of Vancouver to build foundational understanding of the rights of Indigenous

Peoples, Indigenous history, Indigenous-specific racism, and the dynamics of proper respectful relations. Training should be adapted for, and relevant to, the nuances of different roles and their levels of responsibility. For senior leaders, curriculum should also include the UN Declaration, the Declaration Act, treaties, and meaningful reconciliation. Training will be developed and/or led by knowledge holders approved by the Nations. For vendors/suppliers, relevant training opportunities will be recommended as appropriate.

THAT Council direct staff to begin planning for 2023 engagement with Urban Indigenous communities, as a Summit gathering (virtual/in-person/hybrid).

Appendix A: UNDRIP Articles

The following is a list of all Articles in [UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#) (UNDRIP).

Articles have been quoted directly from UNDRIP. Capitalization has not been updated to reflect COV current practice.

Article 1

Indigenous peoples have the right to the full enjoyment, as a collective or as individuals, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁴ and international human rights law.

Article 2

Indigenous peoples and individuals are free and equal to all other peoples and individuals and have the right to be free from any kind of discrimination, in the exercise of their rights, in particular that based on their indigenous origin or identity.

Article 3

Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

Article 4

Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions.

Article 5

Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.

Article 6

Every indigenous individual has the right to a nationality.

Article 7

1. Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.
2. Indigenous peoples have the collective right to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct peoples and shall not be subjected to any act of genocide or any other act of violence, including forcibly removing children of the group to another group.

Article 8

1. Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture.
2. States shall provide effective mechanisms for prevention of, and redress for:
 - a) Any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct peoples, or of their cultural values or ethnic identities;
 - b) Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories or resources;
 - c) Any form of forced population transfer which has the aim or effect of violating or undermining any of their rights;
 - d) Any form of forced assimilation or integration;
 - e) Any form of propaganda designed to promote or incite racial or ethnic discrimination directed against them.

Article 9

Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right to belong to an indigenous community or nation, in accordance with the traditions and customs of the community or nation concerned. No discrimination of any kind may arise from the exercise of such a right.

Article 10

Indigenous peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories. No relocation shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return.

Article 11

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to maintain, protect and develop the past,

present and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artefacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies and visual and performing arts and literature.

2. States shall provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without their free, prior and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs.

Article 12

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to manifest, practise, develop and teach their spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies; the right to maintain, protect, and have access in privacy to their religious and cultural sites; the right to the use and control of their ceremonial objects; and the right to the repatriation of their human remains.
2. States shall seek to enable the access and/or repatriation of ceremonial objects and human remains in their possession through fair, transparent and effective mechanisms developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples concerned.

Article 13

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to revitalize, use, develop and transmit to future generations their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places and persons.
2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that this right is protected and also to ensure that indigenous peoples can understand and be understood in political, legal and administrative proceedings, where necessary through the provision of interpretation or by other appropriate means.

Article 14

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning.
2. Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the right to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination.
3. States shall, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, take effective measures, in order for indigenous individuals, particularly children, including those living outside their communities, to have access, when possible, to an education in their own culture and provided in their own language.

Article 15

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations which shall be appropriately reflected in education and public information.
2. States shall take effective measures, in consultation and cooperation with the indigenous peoples concerned, to combat prejudice and eliminate discrimination and to promote tolerance, understanding and good relations among indigenous peoples and all other segments of society.

Article 16

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to establish their own media in their own languages and to have access to all forms of non-indigenous media without discrimination.
2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that State-owned media duly reflect indigenous cultural diversity. States, without prejudice to ensuring full freedom of expression, should encourage privately owned media to adequately reflect indigenous cultural diversity.

Article 17

1. Indigenous individuals and peoples have the right to enjoy fully all rights established under applicable international and domestic labour law.
2. States shall in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples take specific measures to protect indigenous children from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, taking into account their special vulnerability and the importance of education for their empowerment.
3. Indigenous individuals have the right not to be subjected to any discriminatory conditions of labour and, inter alia, employment or salary.

Article 18

Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decisionmaking institutions.

Article 19

States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them.

Article 20

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities.
2. Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress.

Article 21

1. Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.
2. States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities.

Article 22

1. 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.

Article 23

Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development. In particular, indigenous peoples have the right to be actively involved in developing and determining health, housing and other economic and social programmes affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programmes through their own institutions.

Article 24

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services.
2. Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right.

Article 25

Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard.

Article 26

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.
2. Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.
3. States shall give legal recognition and protection to these lands, territories and resources. Such recognition shall be conducted with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples concerned.

Article 27

States shall establish and implement, in conjunction with indigenous peoples concerned, a fair, independent, impartial, open and transparent process, giving due recognition to indigenous peoples' laws, traditions, customs and land tenure systems, to recognize and adjudicate the rights of indigenous peoples pertaining to their lands, territories and resources, including those which were traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used. Indigenous peoples shall have the right to participate in this process.

Article 28

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to redress, by means that can include restitution or, when this is not possible, just, fair and equitable compensation, for the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, taken, occupied, used or damaged without their free, prior and informed consent.

2. Unless otherwise freely agreed upon by the peoples concerned, compensation shall take the form of lands, territories and resources equal in quality, size and legal status or of monetary compensation or other appropriate redress.

Article 29

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.
2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent.
3. States shall also take effective measures to ensure, as needed, that programmes for monitoring, maintaining and restoring the health of indigenous peoples, as developed and implemented by the peoples affected by such materials, are duly implemented.

Article 30

1. Military activities shall not take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples, unless justified by a relevant public interest or otherwise freely agreed with or requested by the indigenous peoples concerned.
2. States shall undertake effective consultations with the indigenous peoples concerned, through appropriate procedures and in particular through their representative institutions, prior to using their lands or territories for military activities.

Article 31

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.
2. In conjunction with indigenous peoples, States shall take effective measures to recognize and protect the exercise of these rights.

Article 32

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources.
2. States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.
3. States shall provide effective mechanisms for just and fair redress for any such activities, and appropriate measures shall be taken to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual impact.

Article 33

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine their own identity or membership in accordance with their customs and traditions. This does not impair the right of indigenous individuals to obtain citizenship of the States in which they live.
2. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine the structures and to select the membership of their institutions in accordance with their own procedures.

Article 34

Indigenous peoples have the right to promote, develop and maintain their institutional structures and their distinctive customs, spirituality, traditions, procedures, practices and, in the cases where they exist, juridical systems or customs, in accordance with international human rights standards.

Article 35

Indigenous peoples have the right to determine the responsibilities of individuals to their communities.

Article 36

1. Indigenous peoples, in particular those divided by international borders, have the right to maintain and develop contacts, relations and cooperation, including activities for spiritual, cultural, political, economic and social purposes, with their own members as well as other peoples across borders.
2. States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall take effective measures to facilitate the exercise and ensure the implementation of this right.

Article 37

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the recognition, observance and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded with States or their successors and to have States honour and respect such treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.
2. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as diminishing or eliminating the rights of indigenous peoples contained in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.

Article 38

States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall take the appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to achieve the ends of this Declaration.

Article 39

Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation, for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration.

Article 40

Indigenous peoples have the right to access to and prompt decision through just and fair procedures for the resolution of conflicts and disputes with States or other parties, as well as to effective remedies for all infringements of their individual and collective rights. Such a decision shall give due consideration to the customs, traditions, rules and legal systems of the indigenous peoples concerned and international human rights.

Article 41

The organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations shall contribute to the full realization of the provisions of this Declaration through the mobilization, inter alia, of financial cooperation and technical assistance. Ways and means of ensuring participation of indigenous peoples on issues affecting them shall be established.

Article 42

The United Nations, its bodies, including the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, and specialized agencies, including at the country level, and States shall promote respect for and full application of the provisions of this Declaration and follow up the effectiveness of this Declaration.

Article 43

The rights recognized herein constitute the minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the world.

Article 44

All the rights and freedoms recognized herein are equally guaranteed to male and female indigenous individuals.

Article 45

Nothing in this Declaration may be construed as diminishing or extinguishing the rights indigenous peoples have now or may acquire in the future.

Article 46

1. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, people, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act contrary to the Charter of the United Nations or construed as authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States.
2. In the exercise of the rights enunciated in the present Declaration, human rights and fundamental freedoms of all shall be respected. The exercise of the rights set forth in this Declaration shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law and in accordance with international human rights obligations. Any such limitations shall be non-discriminatory and strictly necessary solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for meeting the just and most compelling requirements of a democratic society.
3. The provisions set forth in this Declaration shall be interpreted in accordance with the principles of justice, democracy, respect for human rights, equality, non-discrimination, good governance and good faith.

Appendix B: UNDRIP Task Force Terms of Reference

From March 9, 2021 Council Motion

This will be a Type D Committee, and will provide recommendations to Mayor and Council for priority actions that may be taken by the City to implement the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

The scope of the committee's work will include:

- Consult and collaborate with the Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh on the development of the Committee's Report;
- Provide recommendations on how the City can implement the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People in the City of Vancouver as an integral aspect of its work on Indigenous relations and reconciliation;
- Consult and engage Indigenous peoples and Indigenous groups in the City of Vancouver on recommendations for implementing the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People in the City of Vancouver;
- Consider the role of UNDRIP and the urban Indigenous communities today living in Vancouver, recognizing the importance of both title and rights in UNDRIP implementation;
- Build on past and current work in the City of Vancouver on reconciliation and the implementation of UNDRIP;
- Consider the BC Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (DRIPA) as a model;
- Create a high-level work plan and a budget to carry out the recommended actions to implement the UN Declaration within the City of Vancouver, to be included for consideration in the 2022 city budget process as well as a review of current City projects involving Indigenous peoples and a work plan to bring them in line with the articles of the UNDRIP;
- Seek ways to engage women, youth, and elder voices in the development of the report's recommendations.

Composition

This committee is a Type D Committee that will provide a report to the Mayor and Council upon completion.

The committee will consist of up to two representatives from each of the Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Nations, along with Councillor Boyle and up to 3 other representatives from Mayor and Council. Two Steering Committee Co-Chairs will be appointed by the committee.

The Steering Committee will engage with and work to ensure representation of leadership that reflects the diversity of the urban Indigenous community. Members of Council will be invited to participate in working groups at the request of the Co-Chairs.

The committee will be supported by a technical team of experts and advisors. That technical team could include staff from the Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Nations as chosen by the Nations, and staff from the City of Vancouver at the direction of the City Manager, as well as additional advisors and external experts.

Budget and Staff Support

The City Manager will be responsible for allocating staff resources as appropriate, including any recommendations for reprioritizing current staff work on Reconciliation to align with the implementation of UNDRIP. The City Manager will also assess resources and report back to the Mayor and Council on any recommended capacity resources to support Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Nations participation, as well as opportunities to seek funding support from senior levels of government.

Timeline

An update report including a work plan and requested budget will be presented to Council by the end of Q3 2021 or earlier.

Appendix C: Task Force Membership at May 24, 2022

UNDRIP Task Force Steering Committee

Musqueam Indian Band

- Councillor Howard Grant
- Councillor Allyson Fraser
- Council Appointee Melissa Louie

Squamish Nation

- Council Chairperson Khelsilem (Co-Chair)
- Councillor Kristen Rivers

Tsleil-Waututh Nation

- Councillor Charlene Aleck
- Councillor Dennis Thomas

City of Vancouver

- Councillor Christine Boyle (Co-Chair)
- Councillor Adriane Carr
- Councillor Melissa De Genova
- Councillor Jean Swanson

UNDRIP Task Force Technical Committee

Musqueam Indian Band

- Desirae Fraser, Development Coordinator, Musqueam Capital Corp. (Co-Chair)

Squamish Nation

- Arthur Macapagal, Program Manager
- Lilian Shams-Amiri, Referral Analyst (alternate)

Tsleil-Waututh Nation

- Gabriel George, Director of Treaty, Lands and Resources
- Venancia George, Relationship Specialist (alternate)
- Amanda King, Relationship Manager (alternate)
- Erin Hanson, Policy Advisor (alternate)
- Chloe Hartley, Policy Advisor (alternate)

Metro Vancouver Aboriginal Executive Council (MVEAC)

- TBD

Urban Indigenous Peoples' Advisory Committee (UIPAC)

- TBD

City of Vancouver

- Armin Amrolia, Deputy City Manager
- Celeste Dempster, Senior Director Intergovernmental Relations
- Paige Thomson, Manager, Business Planning & Project Support
- Lindsay Grant, Indigenous Planner (on behalf of Vancouver Public Library from Jan 2022)
- Kamala Todd, Consultant, COV (Co-Chair) (Jan 2022 to Oct 2022)

Appendix D: History of City of Vancouver Reconciliation-Related Work

In Vancouver, until recently, the only formal relationship with the local Host Nations was service agreements between the City and Musqueam Indian Band, whose main reserve is within Vancouver. This slowly began to change in the early 2000s. One of the first City initiatives to recognize and work directly with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh came from Social Policy in 2003, through a project led by the then Aboriginal Social Planner, called Storyscapes, an Indigenous community arts project which supported people from Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Nations and Urban Indigenous communities to record and share their stories of Vancouver. This project aimed to increase awareness of the presence and continuity of the Host Nations, as well as the experiences of the Urban Indigenous people. From this project came the first monumental public art call exclusively for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh artists, to redress their exclusion from the totem pole site (“Brockton Point”) on their lands, which resulted in the Susan Point house posts carvings in Stanley Park, installed in 2008. Since then, there has been increasing recognition of the importance of addressing the erasure of the Host Nations from their lands, and the City’s responsibility to be part of reconciliation and redress for ongoing colonial harms.

Government-to-government relationships between Vancouver and Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh grew significantly as part of the 2010 Winter Olympic Games, where they were recognized as the Host Nations within Vancouver. Soon after the Olympics, the Vancouver Dialogues Project was launched, aiming to increase understanding between the local First Nations, Urban Indigenous, and immigrant/settler communities. This project and the ensuing relationships with leadership from Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh led to the first Council to Council dialogues between the City and each First Nation in 2013. In 2012, the Urban Aboriginal (now Indigenous) People’s Advisory Committee was formed.

Relationships and awareness were also growing with the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), established in 2008 (the same year as the federal apology for the residential school system), which was actively gathering testimonies from survivors of the residential school system across the country, and which came to Vancouver in 2013. There were many events held at this time, to support survivors and their families, and to raise awareness of the devastating and ongoing impacts of residential schools and settler colonialism in general.

The City of Vancouver declared June 2013 to June 2014 a Year of Reconciliation and many events were held to mark this important time. Reconciliation Canada, led by Chief Robert Joseph and Karen Joseph helped to organize the TRC the Walk for Reconciliation, in which over 70,000 people came together to show support and commitment to renewed relationship and healing. In 2014, the City formally acknowledged that it is on the unceded territories of Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Nations. Vancouver has also declared itself a City of Reconciliation, and created a Reconciliation Framework in 2014 to guide this work.

Since this time, formal relationships with the local Host Nations and the Urban Indigenous community have strengthened, with regular Council to Council meetings with each Nation, as well as staff to staff processes through intergovernmental tables and referrals packages for the City's many projects which the Nations may wish to be involved in. In 2019 the City passed a motion for staff to scope a colonial audit. This initiative builds on work happening at the Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation ("Park Board"), where staff have been conducting a colonial audit since 2018, and where the Park Board announced in 2022 a commitment to exploring co-management of parks with the Host Nations. In 2015, the Host Nations and the Park Board formally began exploring a joint process for Stanley Park planning, with the Park Board recognizing the Nations as rights holders. Since that time, the Park Board has been taking on TRC Calls to Action and looking at ways to decolonize the Park Board.

Below is a sample of recent initiatives, which the City is either leading, funding, supporting, partnering or collaborating on. These initiatives support the City's reconciliation commitments and is not an exhaustive list.

- 41 East Hastings - Indigenous Healing and Wellness Centre in partnership with Atira and VCH Aboriginal Health
- 52-92 E Hastings - Aboriginal Land Trust
- Anti-Racism and Cultural Redress
- BC Housing, Lu'ma, Vancouver Native Health, and RainCity Housing
- Chinatown Transformation Engagement
- Civic Engagement and Communications - Indigenous public awareness and recognition
- Civic Facilities Engagement
- Colonial Audit(s) – both Park Board and City in process
- Commemoration and Renaming Policy
- Crab Park Indigenous Healing Centre
- Cultural Infrastructure Grants
- Cultural Liaison Positions - xʷməθkʷəy̓əm, Skwxwú7mesh, and səliłwətał
- Cultural Sharing and Indigenous Programs, Elder and Matriarch-in-residence, Indigenous Advisory Group, Carnegie Community Centre
- Decolonizing Data
- Elder in Residence Program
- Employee Benchmark Survey
- Equity Framework
- Formal Agreements between MST and COV
- Health Equity Collective
- Heritage management and Indigenous Partnerships
- Heritage management and POSSE Update
- Heritage Protection Public Awareness
- Homelessness Action
- Indigenous Arts and Culture Grants
- Indigenous Cultural Mapping

- Indigenous Engagement Strategy Renewal
- Indigenous Healing & Wellness Centre
- Indigenous Healing and Wellness Grants
- Indigenous Language Revitalization and Action Plan
- Indigenous Sex Worker Safety
- Indigenous Storyteller in Residence
- Kith and Kin Indigenous Genealogy Project
- Locarno Archaeological Management Plan
- MST Engagement on Major Planning Projects
- MMIWG family supports
- MMIWG Response
- MST Capacity funding agreements for City Referrals
- – this is overlapped with the above Culture Infrastructure GrantsMST Cultural Heritage
- MST/CoV Council-to-Council meetings
- MST/CoV Service Agreement development and fulfillment
- MVAEC Early Learning and Childcare Planning and Capacity Development Planning Position
- Occupancy (SRO) replacement, Indigenous family housing, and an Indigenous Healing & Wellness Centre
- One Water – drinking, waste, rain, surface, and groundwater projects
- Saa'ust Centre
- Social grants
- Staff training and capacity development
- Urban Health
- Vancouver Music Fund
- Vancouver Plan
- VPD Indigenous Liaison Officer; VPD Indigenous Community Policing Centre Officer; SisterWatch; Pulling Together

Appendix E: City of Vancouver Council Motion

On July 20, 2021, Vancouver City Council approved the following Motion

MOTION: City of Vancouver Support for Including Local Governments in the Province's DRIPA Action Plan

WHEREAS

1. The City of Vancouver has made significant long-term commitments as a City of Reconciliation, and has taken many steps to advance reconciliation. The City can continue to deepen its commitment to reconciliation with measurable actions and systemic change;
2. Earlier this year, Vancouver City Council unanimously passed a motion to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP);
3. This work has been supported by Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Nations, including through participation in a shared Taskforce on Implementing UNDRIP in the City of Vancouver;
4. The BC government is seeking feedback from Indigenous peoples on their draft action plan required under the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act until July 31, 2021.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council request the Mayor on behalf of Council, and Councillor Boyle, as Co-Chair of the UNDRIP Task Force, further to a motion from the UNDRIP Task Force, to write a letter expressing support for the anticipated request from Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Nations to the provincial government to provide appropriate resources and support to municipalities to implement the Provincial DRIPA Action Plan.

Appendix E: Relevant City Initiatives and Policy Related to Task Force Early Actions

This UNDRIP process is providing a pathway for the City of Vancouver to deepen and build upon the work it's already doing within its commitment to reconciliation, centred on strong government to government relations with the Host Nations, and supportive relations with the many Urban Indigenous people who call these lands home.

Early Action 1:

A) Commemoration Policy

In support of Culture|Shift and VanPlay actions related to the development of commemoration and naming policies, the City's Cultural Services department, and the Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation's Decolonization, Equity, and Arts and Culture department, have begun preliminary work with respect to the Host Nations, their languages, and sites of cultural significance. The Vancouver Public Library has also been engaged in early discussions.

Work with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh on the Commemoration Policy is still in the earliest stage and will inform the development of a fulsome consultation phase in 2023. This work is being aligned with the Cultural Heritage Project as well as work to develop an Indigenous Languages Action Plan. The Civic Asset Naming Committee is undertaking work to identify street names that honour colonial figures. The Board of Parks and Recreation has recently worked with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh staff representatives on the naming of a new downtown park, and from this experience, will be working towards an interim naming policy as the full framework is developed.

Early Action 2:

A) Cultural Heritage Project

In 2021, a Culture|Shift action to co-develop cultural heritage projects with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh was integrated into the Vancouver Plan to foreground and express Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh cultural heritage and relationship to their territories within planning processes going forward. Initial meetings with each Nation have been held, and guiding principles and values have been developed in collaboration with staff from the Nations. The format of the cultural heritage projects has not been determined and will be specific to each Nation. Dependent on Nations' staff decisions, 2021 funding could be used for preliminary research on each Nations' priorities for a historical atlas.

The following lists existing policy for naming, cultural heritage, and protocols with the Nations.

B) Culture|Shift: Blanketing the City in Arts and Culture

In 2019 Council approved the culture plan Culture|Shift, which prioritized Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh visibility and voice on the land, and included many actions towards reconciliation and decolonization. In particular: “Incorporate hən̓q̓əmiñəm̓ & Skwxwú7mesh naming, signage, & visibility across the City”, “Support opportunities to identify, steward, & access places of cultural significance”, and “Work with Musqueam, Squamish, & Tsleil-Waututh Nations to institute planning protocols & permissions for large-scale music events & festivals; & institute best practices in booking artists from the local host Nations at such events.”

C) Making Space for Arts and Culture

Making Space for Arts and Culture, also approved in 2019, included this action: “Fund Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh representatives to provide cultural significance statements to inform City planning and projects including mapping and identifying places of cultural significance to further support stewardship of the land.”

D) Van Play Implementation Plan

In 2019 the Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation approved the parks and recreation master plan, which focused reconciliation efforts on decolonizing the Board of Parks and Recreation and relationship-building with Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh First Nations. The plan includes the following relevant actions:

- “G.6.2 Commission and develop an inventory of culturally significant areas throughout the city, as identified by Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh First Nations”.
- “G.6.4 Develop a united vision for the future of Stanley Park, in collaboration with Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh First Nations to shape how we will collectively manage and steward the park into the future (Stanley Park Comprehensive Plan).”
- “G.8.2 Work with Arts, Culture and Community Services (CoV) to develop a joint Monuments and Memorials Framework to guide the criteria and process for donations, commissions, and the conservation and contextualization of the City’s historic collection.”
- “G.8.5 Provide clear decision-making guidance for cultural development, decolonisation, expression in parks, prioritisation of intangible cultural heritage and promotion of cultural redress (Cultural Framework).”
- “G.8.8 Increase cultural sensitivity and strengthen the Park Board’s place-based relationships through park naming (Park Naming Policy and Procedures).”