



ANISHINABEK NATION

Grand Council Assembly

2023 RESOLUTIONS PACKAGE





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Ajijaak dodem

POLITICAL

Debaachigaadeg	Subject:	Sovereign Wealth Fund Board Representation
E-gaandinang	Mover:	Chief Rhonda Williams-Lovett, Moose Deer Point First Nation
E-ko-niizhing e-gaandinang	Seconder:	Chief Kelly LaRocca, Mississaugas of Scugog Island
Be-minideg	Status:	Carried
Nendowendizig	Opposed:	None
Gegoo e-kidsig	Abstentions:	None

MAANOO-DA-KIDOOMGAD - LET IT BE SAID:

1. The Anishinabek Nation is required to nominate a representative to the Ontario First Nations Sovereign Wealth Fund Board of Directors to represent the Anishinabek Nation for a one-year period; and
2. The annual process of confirming the Anishinabek representative for the Ontario First Nations Sovereign Wealth Fund Board of Directors is the decision and responsibility of the Anishinabek Nation Chiefs-in-Assembly.


BIGIDNAMOG DASH GIINWI ANISHINAABE GIMAAG-MAAWANJIDIWAAD:

LET IT BE ACTED UPON, THAT WE, THE ANISHINABEK CHIEFS-IN-ASSEMBLY:

1. Appoint **Patrick Madahbee** for a one-year period from June 2023 to June 2024 to represent the Anishinabek Nation on the Ontario First Nations Sovereign Wealth Fund Board of Directors.



Reginald Niganobe - Kaawingai
Grand Council Chief



James R. Marsden - Minomaazo
Southeast Deputy Grand Council Chief

Debaachigaadeg	Subject:	Anishinabek Nation support for the work and Office of the Independent Special Interlocutor on Missing Children and Unmarked Graves and Burial Sites
E-gaandinang	Mover:	Chief Andy Rickard, Garden River First Nation
E-ko-niizhing e-gaadinang	Seconder:	Chief Bob Chiblow, Mississauga #8 First Nation
Be-minideg	Status:	Carried
Nendowendizig	Opposed:	None
Gegoo e-kidsig	Abstentions:	None

MAANOO-DA-KIDOOMGAD - LET IT BE SAID:

1. The Indian Residential School System was founded on the belief that European civilization and religion was superior to First Nations traditional ways of being and required systematic and forceful conversion to Euro-centric views and ways. To achieve this goal, an assimilationist policy was implemented, which essentially aimed to erase Anishinabek languages, cultural practices, food, and worldview. Violent and abusive tactics were often used to enforce the assimilation to European values, languages, and practices. As a result of death, intentional separation from family, and shame, many of these children never saw their families again;
2. For decades, First Nations, Residential School Survivors, and their families have and continue to share their concerns and grief surrounding the missing children and unmarked burials at and around former Residential School sites. In 2021, Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc announced preliminary findings which indicated the uncovering of 215 potential burials on the grounds at the former Kamloops Indian Residential School;
3. The Governments of Canada and Ontario have responded to the international outcry for action by providing conditional funding to Caretaker communities to perform research and recovery work into the missing children and unmarked burials at the federally recognized Indian Residential Schools identified within the Indian Residential School Settlement Agreement;
4. On June 8, 2022, Kimberly Murray was appointed, for a two year period, as the Independent Special Interlocutor for Missing Children and Unmarked Graves and Burial Sites associated with Indian Residential Schools. She was tasked with working closely and collaboratively with Indigenous leaders, communities, Survivors, families and experts to identify needed measures. Kimberly Murray has recommended a new federal legal framework to ensure the respectful and culturally appropriate treatment and protection of unmarked graves and burial sites of children at former Indian Residential Schools;

**Anishinabek Gimaag-Maawnjidiwaad
Curve Lake First Nation
Waabgonii Giizis 7-8, 2023**

5. The Independent Special Interlocutor is mandated to:
 - i. Engage Survivors, First Nation, Inuit and Métis Leaders and organizations (this includes Impacted Communities);
 - ii. Identify needed measures, gaps and inconsistencies and recommend a new federal framework;
 - iii. Examine existing federal, provincial and territorial laws, regulations, tools and practices to protect unmarked burials;
 - iv. Consider the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the United Nations *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (2021)* in the work;
 - v. Work with National Advisory Committee;
 - vi. Review and recommend indigenous laws, legal orders and governance;
 - vii. Facilitate Communications with Government Departments;
 - viii. Support Advancement of TRC Calls to Action #71-76;
 - ix. Advocate for the inclusion of sites not at Indian Residential Schools and examine and make recommendations on repatriating land.
6. The role and mandate of the Independent Special Interlocutor extends beyond communities leading research and recovery efforts, and includes other institutions of assimilation aside from Indian Residential Schools. The Independent Special Interlocutor can and will provide direction and consult communities on other institutions including, but not limited to, Sanatoriums, Indian Hospitals, Detention Centers, Day Schools, and provincially and funded Residential Schools; and
7. In June of 2022, the Anishinabek Nation Caretaker community leadership welcomed the Independent Special Interlocutor on her second day in her position and has extended ongoing support and invitations to include her in their national, territorial, and community level discussions and sacred work.

BIGIDNAMOG DASH GIINWI ANISHINAABE GIMAAG-MAAWANJIDIWAAD:

LET IT BE ACTED UPON, THAT WE, THE ANISHINABEK CHIEFS-IN-ASSEMBLY:

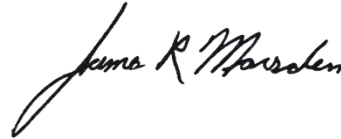
1. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to continue to support and encourage participation of the Office of the Independent Special Interlocutor in Regional and Annual Chiefs in Assembly Meetings;
2. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to advocate and support Kimberly Murray as the Independent Special Interlocutor, and recommend she hold that position until she removes herself, as she is not to be removed or replaced without proper consultation with Anishinabek Nation community leadership;
3. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to promote the need to further the mandate, funding, timeline, and Office of the Independent Special Interlocutor mandate to ensure the work and role continues to support all First Nations throughout this healing journey; and

**Anishinabek Gimaag-Maawnjidiwaad
Curve Lake First Nation
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4. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to promote the recommendations of the Office of the Independent Special Interlocutor, as they relate to the search for missing children and unmarked burials, and apply pressure to the various levels of government and other colonial institutions to review and develop effective and community-centered solutions to the common concerns identified within her preliminary and subsequent reports.



Reginald Niganobe - Kaawingai
Grand Council Chief



James R. Marsden - Minomaazo
Southeast Deputy Grand Council Chief

Debaachigaadeg	Subject:	Anishinabek Nation support for First Nation led initiatives in the search for missing children and unmarked burials at previous, federally-recognized Residential School sites
E-gaandinang	Mover:	Chief Andy Rickard, Garden River First Nation
E-ko-niizhing e-gaadinang	Seconder:	Chief Bob Chiblow, Mississauga #8 First Nation
Be-minideg	Status:	Carried
Nendowendizig	Opposed:	None
Gegoo e-kidsig	Abstentions:	None

MAANOO-DA-KIDOOMGAD - LET IT BE SAID:

1. The Indian Residential School System was founded on the belief that European civilization and religion was superior to First Nations traditional ways of being and required systematic and forceful conversion to Euro-centric views and ways. To achieve this goal, an assimilationist policy was implemented, which essentially aimed to erase Anishinabek languages, cultural practices, food, and worldview. Violent and abusive tactics were often used to enforce the assimilation to European values, languages, and practices. As a result of death, intentional separation from family, and shame, many of these children never saw their families again;
2. For decades, First Nations, Residential School Survivors, and their families have and continue to tirelessly vocalize their concerns and grief that there are missing children and unmarked burials at and around former Residential School sites. In 2021, Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc announced preliminary findings which indicated the uncovering of 215 potential burials on the grounds at the former Kamloops Indian Residential School;
3. Since 2021, 'lead' or Caretaker communities and Survivor Initiatives have been identified for each previous Residential School site recognized within the Indian Residential School Settlement Agreement. Provincial and federal governments have committed short-term, financial resources to support lead communities with identifying missing children and unmarked burials;
4. Within the Anishinabek Nation, five First Nations were identified as Caretaker Communities and have begun their own independent initiatives;
5. As stewards of the land and the targets of the assimilationist objectives of Residential Schools, First Nations have inherent sovereignty and authority over the Residential Schools sites on their traditional and contemporary territory; and
6. The Anishinabek Nation has been undertaking the *Strengthen Our Nations* initiatives which incorporates: Commemoration and support for survivors, research, information

**Anishinabek Gimaag-Maawnjidiwaad
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acquisition, and information sharing, education and outreach, and support and advocating for Caretaker Communities and Survivor Communities, upon request.

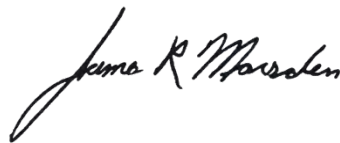
BIGIDNAMOG DASH GIINWI ANISHINAABE GIMAAG-MAAWANJIDIWAAD:

LET IT BE ACTED UPON, THAT WE, THE ANISHINABEK CHIEFS-IN-ASSEMBLY:

1. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to continue to support, eliminate barriers, and bring together lead community technicians, Survivors, and leadership to support conversations, exchange of information, and address common concerns;
2. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to advocate and support First Nation's autonomy and authority over the former Residential School sites on their traditional and legal territory. First Nations must be consulted, engaged, and have final decision making authority on all choices and actions relating to the previous Residential School they are the Caretaker for;
3. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to advocate, support, and safeguard the sovereignty of each First Nation as the lead on their own initiative with respect to all PTO's, institutions, government entities, and other organizations. The timeline, direction, progress, and information being undertaken and shared by each Caretaker Community, is entirely up to the discretion of the community, leadership, and Survivors, and should not be subject to unnecessary intervention; and
4. Direct the Anishinabek Nation leadership to advocate for long-term, flexible funding commitments from the federal and provincial governments. Ensuring the funding is focused on community-led initiatives, and the involvement of institutions is done so with the consultation and consent of First Nations.



Reginald Niganobe - Kaawingai
Grand Council Chief



James R. Marsden - Minomaazo
Southeast Deputy Grand Council Chief



Shiikahn dodem

JUSTICE & LEGAL

Debaachigaadeg	Subject:	State of Emergency Declared: Lack of Adequate, Effective and Equitable Policing
E-gaandinang	Mover:	Chief Patsy Corbiere, Aundeck Omni Kaning
E-ko-niizhing e-gaadinang	Seconder:	Chief Lloyd Myke, Magnetawan First Nation
Be-minideg	Status:	Carried
Nendowendizig	Opposed:	None
Gegoo e-kidsig	Abstentions:	None

MAANOO-DA-KIDOOMGAD - LET IT BE SAID:

1. The Anishinabek Nation acknowledges the current and significant issues with the federally administered First Nations and Inuit Policing Program (FNIPP), that has resulted in discrimination against our Anishinabek Nation citizens and First Nation communities through intentional underfunding and inadequate resourcing of Indigenous community safety initiatives as found in the case of *Dominique (on behalf of the members of the Pekuakamiulnuatsh First Nation) v. Public Safety Canada, 2022 CHRT 4, the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal (CHRT) (affirmed by the Federal Court in Canada (Procureur general) c. Premiere Nation des Pekuakamiulnuatsh, 2023, CF 267)*;
2. Within a related case, the Quebec Court of Appeal has issued a ruling stating that Canada's systemic underfunding of Indigenous policing through the FNIPP constitutes a clear violation of the Honour of the Crown and Canada's fiduciary duty towards Indigenous peoples. The court's ruling emphasized that the chronic underfunding of Indigenous policing is not only a financial issue but also a matter of fundamental rights and justice. By failing to provide adequate resources and support for Indigenous policing, Canada has breached its obligations to Indigenous peoples, which includes upholding the Honour of the Crown and fulfilling its fiduciary responsibilities;
3. Additionally, Canada and Ontario have deployed oppressive and unconscionable bargaining tactics and refused full and meaningful negotiations with the Anishinabek Police Services (APS), which serves Robinson Superior Treaty, Robinson Huron Treaty, Williams Treaty, Upper Canada Treaty Communities within Anishinabek Nation. As a result of the tactics employed by Canada, the funding agreement for Anishinabek Nation communities expired on March 31, 2023; and
4. APS and other Indigenous policing services are quickly running out of funding and will not have sufficient funding to continue operating, which will have detrimental impacts on operations, administration, and the criminal justice system in each one of our Anishinabek First Nation communities. This will also greatly impact victims and survivors as insufficient resources and supports hinder the ability of Indigenous police services to adequately respond to and address the needs of victims of crime, particularly within the

**Anishinabek Gimaag-Maawnjidiwaad
Curve Lake First Nation
Waabgonii Giizis 7-8, 2023**

context of violence against Indigenous women, girls, and Two-Spirit individuals.

BIGIDNAMOG DASH GIINWI ANISHINAABE GIMAAG-MAAWANJIDIWAAD:

LET IT BE ACTED UPON, THAT WE, THE ANISHINABEK CHIEFS-IN-ASSEMBLY:

1. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to immediately declare a State of Emergency, as it is crucial for Canada to recognize and address the systemic barriers and discriminatory practices within the funding models in FNIPP. The underfunding of First Nation policing perpetuates systemic inequalities and contributes to higher crime rates, safety concerns and a sense of insecurities within our Anishinabek Nation communities;
2. Mandate the Anishinabek Nation to support efforts to re-establish resources for the safe and equitable policing of our Anishinabek territory to ensure appropriate and safe policing services within Anishinabek Nation communities;
3. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to advocate for Essential Police Service Designation through Legislation that will ensure dedicated funding and resources to enable First Nation Police Services to develop and implement a model equitable to that of the non-indigenous police services;
4. Prepare a litigation action plan should progress not be made by August 1st, 2023; and
5. Direct that a status update be provided at the Fall Grand Council Assembly.



Reginald Niganobe - Kaawingai
Grand Council Chief



James R. Marsden - Minomaazo
Southeast Deputy Grand Council Chief



Mukwaa dodem

HEATH & MENTAL HEALTH

Debaachigaadeg	Subject:	Anishinabek Health Authority Feasibility
E-gaandinang	Mover:	Chief Alana Endanawas, Sheshegwaning First Nation
E-ko-niizhing e-gaadinang	Seconder:	Ogimaa Kwe Rachel Manitowabi, Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory
Be-minideg	Status:	Carried
Nendowendizig	Opposed:	None
Gegoo e-kidsig	Abstentions:	None

MAANOO-DA-KIDOOMGAD - LET IT BE SAID:

1. The Anishinabek Chiefs in Assembly have passed a number of resolutions since 2016 to explore health transformation, including the most recent resolution #2020-15 titled, "Health Transformation Model Development & Access to Information";
2. A Tripartite Planning and Implementation Committee has been created among the Anishinabek Nation, the Ministry of Health and Long Term Care, and Indigenous Services Canada on the Health Transformation Process wherein Anishinabek First Nations would take the lead in developing a system that is culturally appropriate; meets the needs of their citizens and communities; and addresses gaps in the current health system;
3. The Health Transformation Working Group has drafted Health Governance Models for consideration, as directed in the resolution #2020-05, "Health Transformation Model Development - Access to Federal and Provincial Financial and Statistical Data; and
4. The Health Transformation Team has been engaging with Chief and Councils to deliver presentations introducing Health Transformation, and will begin engaging community members and health staff to gather feedback. This process will require substantial coordination, more financial resources, and additional staff.

BIGIDNAMOG DASH GIINWI ANISHINAABE GIMAAG-MAAWANJIDIWAAD:

LET IT BE ACTED UPON, THAT WE, THE ANISHINABEK CHIEFS-IN-ASSEMBLY:

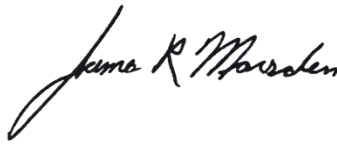
1. Direct the Anishinabek Nation Health Secretariat to prepare a business case to secure funding for the next level of engagement and explore the feasibility of an Anishinabek Health Authority; and
2. Direct the Anishinabek Nation Health Secretariat to strengthen the engagement process by conducting community meetings for each of the 39 Anishinabek First Nations, as well as regional meetings. This includes reaching out to tribal councils, health agencies, and other organizations that provide health services to Anishinabek First Nations' citizens regardless of residence;

**Anishinabek Gimaag-Maawnjidiwaad
Curve Lake First Nation
Waabgonii Giizis 7-8, 2023**

3. Direct the Health Secretariat to develop health governance models, with direction from the Chiefs Committee on Health, for consideration by the Chiefs-in-Assembly at the next Grand Council Assembly.



Reginald Niganobe - Kaawingai
Grand Council Chief



James R. Marsden - Minomaazo
Southeast Deputy Grand Council Chief

Debaachigaadeg	Subject:	Anishinabek Nation-based Initiatives in Sport
E-gaandinang	Mover:	Chief Bob Chiblow, Mississauga #8 First Nation
E-ko-niizhing e-gaadinang	Seconder:	Gimma Andy Rickard, Garden River First Nation
Be-minideg	Status:	Carried
Nendowendizig	Opposed:	None
Gegoo e-kidsig	Abstentions:	None

MAANOO-DA-KIDOOMGAD - LET IT BE SAID:

1. The majority of available information supports the position that existing sport systems are not safe for our First Nation and Anishinabek Nation children and citizens;
2. We know that there are extremely positive benefits of Nation Building through sport, including physical, mental, social and emotional;
3. As a Nation, there are benefits of representing the Anishinabek Nation in competition against other Nations as this builds on pride and resilience within youth and communities looking forward to these opportunities;
4. A CBC report in January 2023 indicated that although millions of dollars are spent on creating a safe environment for young athletes, the system is failing to protect youth;
5. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's 'Calls to Action' outlined critical steps for the development of initiatives in sport including Calls to Actions:
 - a. 88 – Calling upon all levels of government to take action to ensure long-term Aboriginal athlete development and growth, and continued support for the North American Indigenous Games, including funding to host the games and for provincial and territorial team preparation and travel;
 - b. 89 – Calling upon the federal government to amend the Physical Activity and Sport Act to support reconciliation by ensuring that policies to promote physical activity as a fundamental element of health and well-being, reduce barriers to sports participation, increase the pursuit of excellence in sport, and build capacity in the Canadian sport system, are inclusive of Aboriginal peoples;
 - c. 90 - Calling upon the federal government to ensure that national sports policies, programs, and initiatives are inclusive of Aboriginal peoples, including, but not limited to, establishing:
 - i. In collaboration with provincial and territorial governments, stable funding for, and access to, community sports programs that reflect the diverse cultures and traditional sporting activities of Aboriginal peoples;

**Anishinabek Gimaag-Maawnjidiwaad
Curve Lake First Nation
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- ii. An elite athlete development program for Aboriginal athletes;
 - iii. Programs for coaches, trainers, and sports officials that are culturally relevant for Aboriginal peoples;
 - iv. Anti-racism awareness and training programs.
- d. 91 – Calling upon the officials and host countries of international sporting events such as the Olympics, Pan Am, and Commonwealth games to ensure that Indigenous peoples' territorial protocols are respected, and local Indigenous communities are engaged in all aspects of planning and participating in such events; and
6. The approach to how we endorse and advocate for our youth in their participation, competition and involvement in sports within the First Nations of the Anishinabek Nation needs to be enhanced.

BIGIDNAMOG DASH GIINWI ANISHINAABE GIMAAG-MAAWANJIDIWAAD:

LET IT BE ACTED UPON, THAT WE, THE ANISHINABEK CHIEFS-IN-ASSEMBLY:

1. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to create an Anishinabek Nation-based Initiatives in Sport Working Group (Working Group), including representatives from each of the four regions;
2. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to increase advocacy that is inclusive for all 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals;
3. Direct the Anishinabek Nation Health Department to assist the Working Group in preparing advocacy strategies to engage the federal and provincial governments to improve access to funding for Anishinabek Nation-based and First Nation-based Initiatives in Sport;
4. Direct that these strategies be developed through engagement with the Anishinabek Nation Chiefs Committee on Health and Anishinabek Advisory Council on Health; and
5. Direct that the Working Group provide regular updates on the Anishinabek Nation-based Initiatives in Sport at Grand Council Assemblies and Regional Chiefs Meetings.



Reginald Niganobe - Kaawingai
Grand Council Chief



James R. Marsden - Minomaazo
Southeast Deputy Grand Council Chief



Giigooohn dodem

LANDS & RESOURCES

Debaachigaadeg	Subject:	Transportation – Highway & Traffic Issues & Concerns
E-gaandinang	Mover:	Chief Elvis Mishibinijima, Sheguiandah First Nation
E-ko-niizhing e-gaadinang	Seconder:	Chief Lloyd Myke, Magnetawan First Nation
Be-minideg	Status:	Carried
Nendowendizig	Opposed:	None
Gegoo e-kidsig	Abstentions:	None

MAANOO-DA-KIDOOMGAD - LET IT BE SAID:

1. The Anishinabek First Nations have the inherent right and sacred responsibility from the Creator to protect the land, resources, fish and wildlife. They have asserted jurisdiction which must be recognized and respected by all levels of government;
2. The Ontario Ministry of Transportation (MTO) has the responsibility to regulate and maintain safety aspects of roads and highways in the province, including speed limits, lighting, turning lanes and signage. These measures impact Anishinabek First Nations whose territories are crossed by road and highway infrastructure; and
3. The Anishinabek Nation has various resolutions that relate to re-establishing a relationship with Ontario as represented by the MTO within a nation-to-nation framework that will address MTO road safety issues; decommissioning highways; emergency response plans; advocacy for the toll exemption of the Highway 407 Express Toll Route (ETR); and the establishment of revenue sharing agreements.

BIGIDNAMOG DASH GIINWI ANISHINAABE GIMAAG-MAAWANJIDIWAAD:

LET IT BE ACTED UPON, THAT WE, THE ANISHINABEK CHIEFS-IN-ASSEMBLY:

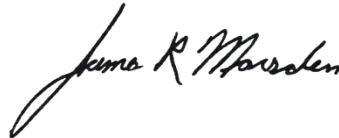
1. Direct the Grand Council Chief (GCC) and Regional Deputy Grand Council Chiefs (RDGCCs) to seek funds and commitment from the Minister of MTO towards supporting Anishinabek First Nations to work with the MTO and others to address issues and concerns regarding roads and highway safety and infrastructure matters; build relationships, and for the government to conduct full and meaningful consultation and accommodation;
2. Direct the GCC and RDGCCs to advocate and facilitate dialogue and collaborative work between the ministers of both the federal and provincial governments to resolve the long standing transportation and safety issues within Anishinabek First Nations;

Anishinabek Gimaag-Maawnjidiwaad
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3. Support Anishinabek First Nations by advocating for the development and implementation of roads and highway safety infrastructure and the development and implementation of culturally appropriate roads and highway laws within their communities; and
4. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to report back to the Chiefs in Assembly at the 2024 Grand Council Assembly.



Reginald Niganobe - Kaawingai
Grand Council Chief



James R. Marsden - Minomaazo
Southeast Deputy Grand Council Chief

Debaachigaadeg	Subject:	Recognizing the Great Lakes as a living entity and granting them personhood status
E-gaandinang	Mover:	Ogimaa Kwe Linda Debassige, M'Chigeeng First Nation
E-ko-niizhing e-gaadinang	Seconder:	Ogimaa Kwe Rachel Manitowabi, Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory
Be-minideg	Status:	Carried
Nendowendizig	Opposed:	None
Gegoo e-kidsig	Abstentions:	None

MAANOO-DA-KIDOOMGAD - LET IT BE SAID:

1. The Anishinabek First Nations have the inherent right and sacred responsibility from the Creator to protect the land, resources, fish and wildlife. They have asserted jurisdiction which must be recognized and respected by both federal and provincial governments;
2. Many First Nations have deep ancestral ties to the Great Lakes and consider them to be an integral part of their cultural, spiritual, and economic well-being. These waterways have provided sustenance, transportation, and a sense of identity for countless generations. Therefore, protecting the Great Lakes and preserving their ecological integrity is a significant priority for many First Nations communities;
3. Water is the lifeblood that runs through the veins of Mother Earth and us. If the Water is sick, we become sick. The Great Lakes Basin has been family to all of the Nations located within the Basin and in 2004, the Tribes and First Nations signed on the Great Lakes Accord that pledges commitment to work together with each other to secure a healthy future for the Great Lakes. The Accord states, "Our Ancestors have inhabited the Great Lakes Basin since time immemorial, long before the current political boundaries were drawn. Our spiritual and cultural connections to our Mother Earth are manifest by our willingness to embrace the responsibility of protecting and preserving the land and waters, and by this accord signed on November 23, 2004 at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, the Tribes and First Nations of the Great Lakes Basin do hereby demand that our rights and sovereignty be respected, that any governmental effort to protect and preserve the Waters of the Great Lakes Basin include full participation by Tribes and First Nations, and we also hereby pledge that we share the interests and concerns about the future of the Great Lakes Waters, further pledging to work together with each other and with the other governments in the Great Lakes Basin to secure a healthy future for the Great Lakes;
4. The Anishinabek First Nations have a strong desire and inherent responsibility to protect the Great Lakes. A Great Lakes Personhood Declaration calls for action with the intent to monitor and protect the well-being and provide a voice to the Anishinabek First Nations to uphold the rights of the Great Lakes; and

**Anishinabek Gimaag-Maawnjidiwaad
Curve Lake First Nation
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5. Anishinabek First Nations around the Great Lakes seek to establish a joint declaration granting the Great Lakes legal personhood and rights through a Personhood Declaration. The declaration would carry broad implications to fight to protect nature across the Great Lakes Basin. The recognition aims to protect the Great Lakes from environmental harm, and to ensure their long-term health and sustainability for generations to come.

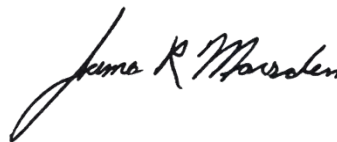
BIGIDNAMOG DASH GIINWI ANISHINAABE GIMAAG-MAAWANJIDIWAAD:

LET IT BE ACTED UPON, THAT WE, THE ANISHINABEK CHIEFS-IN-ASSEMBLY:

1. Direct the Grand Council Chief (GCC) to advocate for the Great Lakes to be recognized as a living entity and to have personhood status through a Personhood Declaration;
2. Direct the GCC to facilitate dialogue and collaborative work between the Great Lakes First Nations, Tribes, and all Canadian and American political entities that border the Great Lakes to collaborate and to recognize the Great Lakes as a living entity and that [she] is given personhood status;
3. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to develop a framework that recognizes the Great Lakes as a living entity as directed by Anishinaabe law, thus granting personhood while supporting and safeguarding the ecological integrity of important ecosystems, sites and areas within the Great Lakes as identified by the Anishinabek First Nations to ensure that their interests are considered in decision-making processes, including guardianship; and
4. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to report back to the Chiefs-in-Assembly on the progress at the 2024 Summer Grand Council Assembly.



Reginald Niganobe - Kaawingai
Grand Council Chief



James R. Marsden - Minomaazo
Southeast Deputy Grand Council Chief



Waabizheshii dodem

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Debaachigaadeg	Subject:	Anishinabek Nation Energy Strategy
E-gaandinang	Mover:	Chief Chris Plain, Aamjiwnaang First Nation
E-ko-niizhing e-gaadinang	Seconder:	Chief Keith Knott, Curve Lake First Nation
Be-minideg	Status:	Carried
Nendowendizig	Opposed:	None
Gegoo e-kidsig	Abstentions:	None

MAANOO-DA-KIDOOMGAD - LET IT BE SAID:

1. The Anishinabek Chiefs in Assembly have passed a number of resolutions over the past 30 years to address distinct issues and opportunities within the energy sector, including the recent resolution #2022-16 titled, "Climate Change & Meeting Net-Zero Emissions by 2050 through the Energy Sector";
2. To achieve net-zero emissions, Ontario and Canada have proposed foundational changes on how energy is generated, stored, used, and distributed. This transformation - from fossil-based systems of energy production, distribution, and consumption to renewable- and battery-based systems - will also reshape the supply chain, from the mining of critical minerals to increased demand for forest biomass/bioenergy and expansion of transmission lines and distribution pipelines. These changes will present Anishinabek First Nations with both challenges and opportunities;
3. The transition away from fossil fuels in order to achieve the goal of net-zero emissions by 2050 will require an immense amount of coordination and leveraging of available resources to ensure economic sustainability of on-reserve organizations and households. First Nations are increasingly taking a stake in energy projects, both through partnerships with industry proponents and joint ventures with other First Nations within their respective regions. Navigating both partnership development and consultation processes can be aided by resources, tools, and best practice references for both First Nations and industry proponents;
4. Under its ownership, the Anishinabek Nation maintains two (2) directly controlled structures and leases three (3) satellite offices. These buildings, and the soon-to-be-constructed Anishinabek Educational Institute building, will be required to meet energy efficiency standards to sustain operations over time, as heating and electricity sources are transitioned away from hydrocarbons. The Anishinabek Nation can be a leader in the energy transition by making corporate buildings net zero using emerging technology and also ensuring that First Nations are trained and employed in the process; and
5. First Nations must be equipped with the necessary energy sector capacity and infrastructure to foster sustainable growth and energy-related economic opportunities.

BIGIDNAMOG DASH GIINWI ANISHINAABE GIMAAG-MAAWANJIDIWAAD:

LET IT BE ACTED UPON, THAT WE, THE ANISHINABEK CHIEFS-IN-ASSEMBLY:

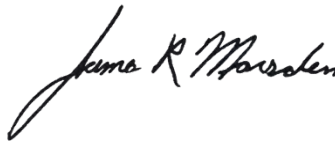
1. Direct the Grand Council Chief to advocate for capacity and funding for the Anishinabek Nation and Anishinabek First Nations that will support the development of a comprehensive energy strategy that includes, but is not limited to:
 - a. A targeted engagement plan spanning leadership tables and technical tables to ensure that energy transformation initiatives respect Anishinabek First Nations' rights;
 - b. An analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats to our Anishinabek First Nations in the planned energy transformation;
 - c. An overview of the regulatory landscape within the energy sector;
 - d. An inventory of current and emerging energy generation, storage, and transmission technologies in Ontario;
 - e. Economic and infrastructure impact analyses of the transformation to zero-emissions transportation and heating;
 - f. An analysis of long-term skills and training needs of Anishinabek First Nations to build toward full participation in the energy sector;
 - g. Priority pathways for Anishinabek First Nations to energy efficiency and conservation;
 - h. Digital transformation and security with relation to the energy grid;
 - i. An assessment of economic development opportunities for Anishinabek First Nations relating to energy generation, storage, distribution, clean energy credit markets, conservation, and the emerging supply chain;
 - j. Lands stewardship relating to the energy sector; and
 - k. Engagement with energy sector industry leaders;
2. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to participate on Ontario and Canada's energy generation, transmission, and regulatory planning tables, including but not limited to Ontario's Long Term Energy Planning Table, the Regional Energy and Resource Tables with Natural Resources Canada, the various technical tables at Independent Electricity Systems Operator (IESO), Ontario Energy Board (OEB), to identify priority areas for regional economic growth and to accelerate the creation of a net-zero economy to the benefit of our Anishinabek First Nations; and
3. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to assemble a cross-functional Anishinabek Nation Energy Task Force to develop a work plan, take inventory of resources and connections within each functional area, and oversee the development and implementation of the Energy Strategy.

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4. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to report back to the Chiefs in Assembly at the 2024 Grand Council Assembly.



Reginald Niganobe - Kaawingai
Grand Council Chief



James R. Marsden - Minomaazo
Southeast Deputy Grand Council Chief



Ajiiaak dodem

POLITICAL

Debaachigaadeg	Subject:	Support to Expand Provisions of the Anishinabek Nation Citizenship Law: "E'Dbendaagzijig" - Those Who Belong
E-gaandinang	Mover:	Ogimaa Kwe Irene Kells, Zhiibaahaasing First Nation
E-ko-niizhing e-gaadinang	Seconder:	Ogimaa Kwe Kelly LaRocca, Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation
Be-minideg	Status:	Carried
Nendowendizig	Opposed:	None
Gegoo e-kidsig	Abstentions:	None

MAANOO-DA-KIDOOMGAD - LET IT BE SAID:

1. Citizenship is a core responsibility of nationhood, and the Anishinabek First Nations, in line with their historical and traditional practices, have always held exclusive power to determine who belongs as members or citizens of its Nations, a power never relinquished, and an authority inherent to its sovereignty and autonomy;
2. The *Anishinabek Nation E'Dbendaagzijig Naaknigewin* (Citizenship Law) provides a foundation for defining citizenship as Anishinabek, based on community research and outreach led by Jeannette Lavell-Corbiere, E'dbendaagzijig Commissioner ;
3. By Resolution No. 2009/05, the Anishinabek Nation Chiefs-in-Assembly directed the Grand Council Chief to secure resources and prepare a draft citizenship law to be used by First Nations to determine their own citizenship, and have approved the final report of the Citizenship Commission and the draft *Anishinabek Nation E'Dbendaagzijig Naaknigewan*;
4. The report to Parliament in June 2019 on the *Collaborative Process on Indian Registration, Band Membership and First Nation Citizenship* reiterated the long-standing position of First Nations organizations that communities should have exclusive responsibility for determining membership and citizenship;
5. The *Anishinabek Nation Governance Agreement* considers Citizenship as part of the 4 areas of recognized self-government activities, and therefore the Anishinabek First Nations who are signatories will be enacting their own distinct codes;
6. The *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* Article 33 asserts the right of Indigenous Peoples to determine their own identity or membership in accordance their Citizenship Law - *E'Dbendaagzijig - Those Who Belong*;
7. Canada's *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* outlines the implementation of the international statute, which means it is important for all communities to have their own Citizenship Law - *E'Dbendaagzijig - Those Who Belong*

**Anishinabek Gimaag-Maawnjidiwaad
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to assert their jurisdiction; and

8. The Anishinabek Nation is committed to creating expansive and accessible tools and resources for Anishinabek First Nations to utilize.

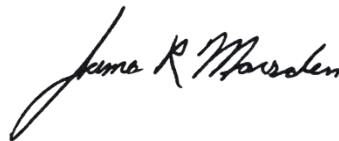
BIGIDNAMOG DASH GIINWI ANISHINAABE GIMAAG-MAAWANJIDIWAAD:

LET IT BE ACTED UPON, THAT WE, THE ANISHINABEK CHIEFS-IN-ASSEMBLY:

1. Commit to the pursuit of a renewed E'Dbendaagzijig Project (Project) to create provisions for the considerations of Communities to expand the Anishinabek Nation E'Dbendaagzijig Naakniagewin;
2. Direct that the Project include the creation of a variety of provisions that the Anishinabek First Nations can utilize to build their own law in a way that respects their local customs and traditions, including consulting and drafting provisions in consultation with those who have Anishinabek knowledge and carry perspectives concerning:
 - a. the roles of men, women, children, two-spirit & LGBTQQIA+;
 - b. adoption;
 - c. birthing protocols;
 - d. death protocols;
 - e. marriage and separation;
 - f. family composition;
 - g. intertribal transfers and cross-nation belonging;
 - h. dodem belonging protocols;
 - i. history or current reality of disenfranchisement;
3. Direct the Grand Council Chief to secure resources and to engage the Citizenship Commissioner to implement the First Nation community awareness initiative to garner support for the expansion of the Anishinabek Nation Citizenship Law; and
4. Reaffirm our commitment to recognizing and honoring the diverse experiences of Anishinabek Nation citizens, ensuring inclusivity, and enhancing the principles of the Anishinabek Nation Citizenship Law in honouring our future generations.



Reginald Niganobe - Kaawingai
Grand Council Chief



James R. Marsden - Minomaazo
Southeast Deputy Grand Council Chief



Mukwaa dodem

HEATH & MENTAL HEALTH

Debaachigaadeg	Subject:	NIHB Coverage for Naturopathic Medicine
E-gaandinang	Mover:	Chief Lloyd Myke, Magnetawan First Nation
E-ko-niizhing e-gaandinang	Seconder:	Kyle McLaurin (Proxy), Namaygoosisagagun First Nation
Be-minideg	Status:	Carried
Nendowendizig	Opposed:	None
Gegoo e-kidsig	Abstentions:	None

MAANOO-DA-KIDOOMGAD - LET IT BE SAID:

1. Recognizing the fundamental importance of language preservation, cultural revitalization, and the right of Indigenous Peoples to access comprehensive health services, as outlined in Article 24 of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP);
2. Acknowledging the significant disparities in health outcomes experienced by Indigenous Peoples, including the First Nations of the Anishinabek Nation, as a result of historical and ongoing settler-colonial influences and systemic inequities;
3. Understanding a holistic approach to health and healing, encompassed by naturopathic medicine, aligns with First Nations concepts of health and emphasizes the integration of body, mind, and spirit, as well as the use of traditional healing practices and natural remedies;
4. Recognizing that naturopathic medicine is accepted and practiced in 98 countries worldwide, and holds primary healthcare provider status in North America;
5. Aware of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's Calls to Action, including the specific calls related to health, which emphasize the need to close the health gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people;
6. Emphasizing the right of Indigenous Peoples to access social and health services without discrimination, as enshrined in Article 24 of UNDRIP; and
7. Noting that despite the alignment with First Nations concepts of health, naturopathic services are not currently accessible to the majority of Indigenous Peoples in Canada through publicly funded healthcare systems or the Non-Insured Health Benefits Program, creating financial barriers to choices in traditional healing and health care.

BIGIDNAMOG DASH GIINWI ANISHINAABE GIMAAG-MAAWANJIDIWAAD:

LET IT BE ACTED UPON, THAT WE, THE ANISHINABEK CHIEFS-IN-ASSEMBLY:

1. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to advocate for the Government of Canada to amend the Non-Insured Health Benefits (NIHB) Program to include coverage for the services

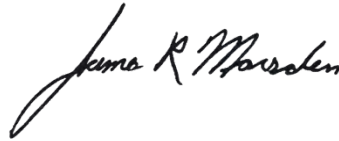
**Anishinabek Gimaag-Maawnjidiwaad
Curve Lake First Nation
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provided by naturopathic doctors, ensuring that Anishinabek Peoples who choose these services have equitable access to comprehensive healthcare, consistent with the principles of UNDRIP;

2. Assert the right of Indigenous Peoples to choose their form of healthcare and encourage the integration of naturopathic medicine into existing healthcare systems and services, in collaboration with Indigenous communities and organizations, to promote holistic health and wellness; and
3. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to engage in dialogue with relevant government authorities, healthcare providers, and Indigenous organizations to advocate for the inclusion of naturopathic services within publicly funded healthcare systems and the NIHB Program, ensuring culturally appropriate and accessible healthcare options for Indigenous Peoples.



Reginald Niganobe - Kaawingai
Grand Council Chief



James R. Marsden - Minomaazo
Southeast Deputy Grand Council Chief



Migizii dodem

EDUCATION & LABOUR
MARKET DEVELOPMENT

Debaachigaadeg	Subject:	Indigenous Identity Fraud in Post-Secondary Institutions
E-gaandinang	Mover:	Myeengun Henry (Proxy), Chippewas of the Thames
E-ko-niizhing e-gaadinang	Seconder:	Chief Kimberly Bressette, Chippewas of Kettle & Stony Point First Nation
Be-minideg	Status:	Carried
Nendowendizig	Opposed:	None
Gegoo e-kidsig	Abstentions:	None

MAANOO-DA-KIDOOMGAD - LET IT BE SAID:

1. The Anishinabek Nation acknowledges the pressing need for better policies and practices regarding Indigenous identification and community verification, recognizing the harm caused by individuals falsely claiming Indigenous identity for personal gain, particularly in educational institutions;
2. Understanding that the issue of Indigenous identity fraud undermines the integrity of Indigenous-focused scholarships/bursaries, designated seats, tenure, job opportunities, erodes trust within Indigenous communities, and perpetuates a cycle of harm and disadvantage for legitimate Indigenous individuals;
3. Acknowledging the importance of partnering with Indigenous communities in addressing Indigenous identity fraud, as the determination of Indigenous membership and identity rests with the distinct Indigenous nations; and
4. Realizing the complexities surrounding Indigenous identity and the necessity of navigating this complexity with respect, cultural understanding, and sensitivity.

BIGIDNAMOG DASH GIINWI ANISHINAABE GIMAAG-MAAWANJIDIWAAD:

LET IT BE ACTED UPON, THAT WE, THE ANISHINABEK CHIEFS-IN-ASSEMBLY:

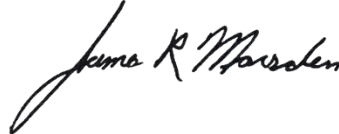
1. Direct the Anishinabek Nation Grand Council Chief, supported by the Education and Restoration of Jurisdiction departments, to advocate for better policies, procedures, and practices regarding Indigenous identification within educational institutions and other relevant sectors;
2. Call for the inclusion of Indigenous communities and voices in the development and implementation of policies and practices related to Indigenous identification, ensuring respect for Indigenous sovereignty, self-determination, and diverse cultural perspectives;

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3. Support the examination of existing policies and procedures at all educational institutions to identify and address gaps, weaknesses, and potential avenues for the exploitation of Indigenous identity fraud;
4. Urge educational institutions to go beyond an honour system of self-identification and implement rigorous verification processes, ensuring that claims of Indigenous identity are substantiated and verified through consultation and engagement with Indigenous communities;
5. Emphasize the importance of raising awareness about the harm caused by Indigenous identity fraud, promoting cultural sensitivity, and fostering an understanding of the complexities and nuances of Indigenous identity;
6. Call for the establishment of deterrent measures and consequences for individuals found guilty of Indigenous identity fraud, to protect the integrity of Indigenous-focused scholarship, honour the trust of Indigenous communities, and ensure fair opportunities for legitimate Indigenous individuals; and
7. Advocate for educational institutions to collaborate and share best practices in addressing Indigenous identity fraud, fostering a collective commitment to combat this issue and uphold the principles of integrity and cultural respect.



Reginald Niganobe - Kaawingai
Grand Council Chief



James R. Marsden - Minomaazo
Southeast Deputy Grand Council Chief



Ajiiaak dodem

POLITICAL

Debaachigaadeg	Subject:	Métis Nation of Ontario Self-Government Recognition and Implementation Agreement
E-gaandinang	Mover:	Kyle McLaurin (Proxy), Namaygoosisagagun First Nation
E-ko-niizhing e-gaadinang	Seconder:	Chief Lloyd Myke, Magnetawan First Nation
Be-minideg	Status:	Carried
Nendowendizig	Opposed:	None
Gegoo e-kidsig	Abstentions:	None

MAANOO-DA-KIDOOMGAD - LET IT BE SAID:

1. Treaties represent sacred covenants between our Nations and the Crown and, in part, Crown recognition of our Nation's Aboriginal rights and title;
2. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 set out core elements of the relationship between the Crown and First Nations and is the basis of all treaty making with First Nations. The Royal Proclamation was a means to protect First Nations from the "great fraud and abuses" of European settlers and a means to ensure our alliances towards facilitating the orderly development of what is now Canada into the present day;
3. The Government of Canada has agreed to and signed the *Métis Self-Government Recognition and Implementation Agreement* dated February 23, 2023 ("Métis Agreement") without prior consultations and accommodations with Anishinabek First Nations. The Métis Agreement commits to granting treaty right recognition to numerous Métis community parties across Ontario without transparency in the determination of a "Métis Community" pursuant to the *Powley* decision. There are Anishinabek First Nation communities that have not been recognized by the Crown and now are without any recognition nor Treaty;
4. The Métis Agreement without consultation with Anishinabek Nation commits Canada to granting Treaty rights to numerous people across Ontario without transparency in regard to determination of Aboriginal Rights to be enshrined by Treaty. There are many Anishinabek First Nations and Anishinabek citizens, who are recognized as status Indians, who have asserted Aboriginal rights and not been granted such protection;
5. Once transparency as to determination of Métis Community, Métis citizenship and aboriginal rights for Métis is developed and the general nature and scope of any aboriginal or other non-constitutionally protected right are justified, there is a duty to consult and potentially accommodate potential impacted First Nations. This may involve several stages of consultation and accommodation. Many claims of aboriginal rights by Anishinabek First Nations have been denied and not been granted such constitutional protection;
6. The Métis Agreement binds the Federal Crown to negotiate a treaty and supplementary

**Anishinabek Gimaag-Maawnjidiwaad
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self-government agreements that include child and family services, citizenship and other undetermined and unspecified recognition that will include constitutional protections for Métis which will interfere with, and potentially infringe upon, Anishinabek legislated recognition of inherent and protected Aboriginal and treaty rights offered and agreed to by Canada in our territories;

7. The Métis Agreement is labeled as a self-government and implementation agreement yet commits to a Treaty without commitment to the preliminary stages of framework agreement, agreement-in-principle, to a Treaty which must include consultation and accommodation with First Nations at each stage; and
8. The Métis Agreement binds the Crown to negotiate a treaty that includes recognition of the "Métis Nation". This has never been done in writing for First Nations, either historically or contemporarily, despite First Nation pre-existence and sovereignty over the territory by thousands of years.

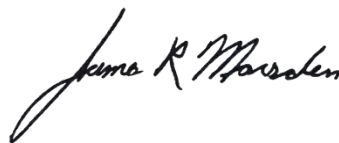
BIGIDNAMOG DASH GIINWI ANISHINAABE GIMAAG-MAAWANJIDIWAAD:

LET IT BE ACTED UPON, THAT WE, THE ANISHINABEK CHIEFS-IN-ASSEMBLY:

1. Reject the Métis Government Recognition and Self-Government Implementation Agreement in its current form; and
2. Declare that Canada must immediately cease any further steps towards implementation of the Métis Agreement in its current form until such time that Canada has worked with Anishinabek First Nations towards fully and meaningfully resolving the Anishinabek First Nations' outstanding Aboriginal rights and title claims and until full and meaningful consultations and accommodations with Anishinabek First Nations surrounding a Métis Agreement have occurred.



Reginald Niganobe - Kaawingai
Grand Council Chief



James R. Marsden - Minomaazo
Southeast Deputy Grand Council Chief

Debaachigaadeg	Subject:	Eshkiniigijig Nation Council
E-gaandinang	Mover:	Gimaa Andy Rickard, Garden River First Nation
E-ko-niizhing e-gaadinang	Seconder:	Chief Roger Thomas, Munsee-Delaware Nation
Be-minideg	Status:	Carried
Nendowendizig	Opposed:	None
Gegoo e-kidsig	Abstentions:	None

MAANOO-DA-KIDOOMGAD - LET IT BE SAID:

1. Recognizing the importance of empowering and uplifting the voices, perspectives, and leadership of Anishinabek Nation's youth, as they are the future custodians of our culture, traditions, and collective well-being;
2. Acknowledging the vital role of the Anishinabek Nation Eshkiniigijig Council in advocating for the rights, needs, and aspirations of Anishinabek youth, and the significant impact it has in shaping policies and programs that address the unique challenges faced by our youth;
3. Understanding the crucial role of First Nations' Youth Councils in providing a platform for youth engagement, promoting cultural identity, fostering leadership skills, and addressing the specific needs and concerns of youth within their respective communities;
4. Recognizing that core funding for the Anishinabek Nation Eshkiniigijig Council and Anishinabek First Nations' Youth Councils is essential for their sustained operation and ability to carry out their important work;
5. Understanding that by providing core support and funding, we ensure the continuity and stability of these youth-led initiatives, creating opportunities for capacity building, mentorship, and the development of future leaders;
6. Appreciating the significant contributions of the Anishinabek Nation Eshkiniigijig Council and Anishinabek First Nations' Youth Councils in advancing the goals and aspirations of the Anishinabek Nation;

BIGIDNAMOG DASH GIINWI ANISHINAABE GIMAAG-MAAWANJIDIWAAD:

LET IT BE ACTED UPON, THAT WE, THE ANISHINABEK CHIEFS-IN-ASSEMBLY:

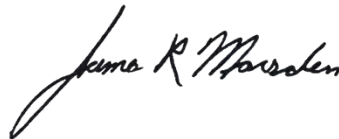
1. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to advocate for core support and sustained funding for the Anishinabek Nation Eshkiniigijig Council, recognizing its crucial role in representing, advocating for, and empowering Anishinabek youth;

Anishinabek Gimaag-Maawnjidiwaad
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2. Direct the Grand Council Chief to call upon relevant government bodies and funding agencies to allocate core funding to Anishinabek First Nations' Youth Councils, ensuring their continued operation and capacity to serve the needs of youth within their respective communities;
3. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to advocate for all Anishinabek First Nations to establish and maintain their own Youth Councils, providing a dedicated platform for youth engagement, leadership development, and the amplification of youth voices;
4. Support the Anishinabek Nation to share of best practices, resources, and support among Anishinabek First Nations' Youth Councils, fostering collaboration, learning, and the exchange of ideas to enhance their effectiveness and impact;
5. Direct the Anishinabek Nation Eshkiniigijig Council to focus its advocacy efforts on key priorities identified by Anishinabek youth, addressing issues such as education, employment, mental health, cultural revitalization, and the preservation of language and traditional knowledge;
6. Support the Anishinabek Nation to involve Anishinabek youth in decision-making processes, ensuring their meaningful participation in matters that affect their lives, communities, and the future of the Anishinabek Nation; and
7. Reaffirms their commitment to supporting and empowering Anishinabek Eshkiniigijig.



Reginald Niganobe - Kaawingai
Grand Council Chief



James R. Marsden - Minomaazo
Southeast Deputy Grand Council Chief



Shiikahn dodem

JUSTICE & LEGAL

Debaachigaadeg	Subject:	Canada's Action Plan on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People
E-gaandinang	Mover:	Chief Bob Chiblow, Mississauga #8 First Nation
E-ko-niizhing e-gaadinang	Seconder:	Gimma Andy Rickard, Garden River First Nation
Be-minideg	Status:	Carried
Nendowendizig	Opposed:	None
Gegoo e-kidsig	Abstentions:	None

MAANOO-DA-KIDOOMGAD - LET IT BE SAID:

1. The Anishinabek Nation recognizes that the First Nation communities are the original rights holders and are citizens of self-determining nations when researching and engaging in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP); and
2. The Anishinabek Nation will ensure to have representation of our member First Nations and will actively seek feedback, input, and guidance from First Nations communities and leaders when engaging in UNDRIP activities, focus groups, etc.

BIGIDNAMOG DASH GIINWI ANISHINAABE GIMAAG-MAAWANJIDIWAAD:

LET IT BE ACTED UPON, THAT WE, THE ANISHINABEK CHIEFS-IN-ASSEMBLY:

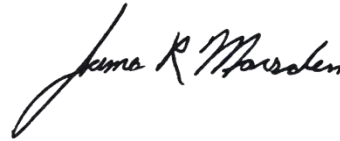
1. Reject the Canadian Government's action plan with respect to *An Act Respecting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (Bill C-15), considering it to be half-hearted and direct the Grand Council Chief to advocate for the complete and unedited implementation of UNDRIP, without any changes or alterations by the Canadian Government;
2. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to actively engage in the identification and resolution of gaps presented within the implementation of UNDRIP. Furthermore, that the Anishinabek Nation work to dismantle barriers that obstruct the complete realization of Indigenous rights, particularly those related to systemic racism and discrimination;
3. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to work collaboratively with partnerships, governments, organizations, and stakeholders to advocate for the rights of Anishinabek First Nations that promote action that achieves meaningful and positive change;
4. Direct Anishinabek Nation to be actively engaged in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP's) periodic reviews;

Anishinabek Gimaag-Maawnjidiwaad
Curve Lake First Nation
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5. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to seek membership on a United Nations Declaration oversight committee to ensure reviewing and monitoring of governmental actions and activities which are crucial to ensure transparency, accountability, and effectiveness; and
6. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to develop a comprehensive and inclusive engagement strategy that truly reflects the voices and perspectives of Anishinabek Nation's communities.



Reginald Niganobe - Kaawingai
Grand Council Chief



James R. Marsden - Minomaazo
Southeast Deputy Grand Council Chief

Debaachigaadeg	Subject:	Support for the Indigenous Police Chiefs of Ontario Canadian Human Rights Complaint
E-gaandinang	Mover:	Ogimaa Kwe Linda Debassige, M'Chigeeng First Nation
E-ko-niizhing e-gaadinang	Seconders:	Gimma Andy Rickard, Garden River First Nation
Be-minideg	Status:	Carried
Nendowendizig	Opposed:	None
Gegoo-e-kidsig	Abstentions:	None

MAANOO-DA-KIDOOMGAD - LET IT BE SAID:

1. The Indigenous Police Chiefs of Ontario, representing nine (9) self-administered First Nations police services, including the Anishinabek Police Service, have filed a complaint with the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal (CHRT) in accordance with Section 40 of the *Canadian Human Rights Act*, alleging systemic discrimination perpetuated by the Government of Canada;
2. This discrimination arises from the chronic underfunding and under-resourcing of Indigenous communities' safety through the First Nations and Inuit Policing Program (FNIPP), thereby undermining the minimum threshold standards for equitable policing outlined in the First Nations Policing Policy last updated in 1996;
3. The persistent failure of Canada to fulfill its own policy standards, established since 1991, is a form of deliberate and willful discriminatory conduct, reflecting systemic discrimination that jeopardizes the safety and well-being of Indigenous communities;
4. Canada, through its Ministry of Public Safety, has demonstrated a pattern of conduct that undermines First Nations community safety, including failing to negotiate in good faith, forcing First Nations to accept inadequate funding arrangements, concealing the underlying policy, and perpetuating inequitable policing;
5. Resolution 2022/17: Recognition of Policing as an Essential Service was passed by the Chiefs in Assembly and mandates that the Anishinabek Nation continue to advocate for substantive improvements to the policing situation and in particular for Indigenous Police Forces; and
6. The CHRT has already found that the FNIPP discriminates against First Nations in the *Dominique* case and ruled that Canada must change its approach to the FNIPP program. However, Canada has continued unethical negotiation tactics that have further exacerbated the urgency of addressing these longstanding discriminatory practices.

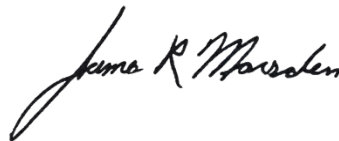
**Anishinabek Gimaag-Mawwanjidiwaad
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**BIGIDNAMOG DASH GIINWI ANISHINABE-GIMAAG-MAAWANJIDIWAAD:
LET IT BE ACTED UPON, THAT WE, THE ANISHINABEK CHIEFS-IN-ASSEMBLY:**

1. Support the Indigenous Police Chiefs of Ontario in their application to the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal, including intervention;
2. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to lobby the Canadian Government to immediately end the systemic discriminatory practices of chronic underfunding, particularly through the "take it or leave it" funding approach and provide adequate resources for FNIPP;
3. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to continue to raise awareness of this issue at local, regional, and national levels; and
4. Call for the Government of Canada to cease its oppressive tactics and foster a collaborative, respectful, and fair negotiation process that considers the unique needs and rights of First Nations communities; and
5. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to provide a status update at the Fall 2023 Grand Council Assembly.



Reginald Niganobe - Kaawingai
Grand Council Chief



James R. Marsden - Minomaazo
Southeast Deputy Grand Council Chief



Migizii dodem

EDUCATION & LABOUR
MARKET DEVELOPMENT

Debaachigaadeg	Subject:	Indigenous Education Grant Issues and Concerns
E-gaandinang	Mover:	Ogimaa Kwe Linda Debassige, M'Chigeeng First Nation
E-ko-niizhing e-gaadinang	Seconder:	Jane Commanda (Proxy), Nipissing First Nation
Be-minideg	Status:	Carried
Nendowendizig	Opposed:	None
Gegoo e-kidsig	Abstentions:	None

MAANOO-DA-KIDOOMGAD - LET IT BE SAID:

1. O. Reg. 396/22 dictates the formula consideration of the Grants for Student Needs (GSN) and Board Action Plans (BAP). This regulation supports a discriminatory formula as it relates to Indigenous populations in using the Statistics Canada National Household Survey and further decreasing the funding commitment to Indigenous Education;
2. On April 17, 2023, the Ministry of Education (EDU) announced the realignment of Indigenous Education Grant;
3. Public School Boards in Ontario are funded through the GSN and are calculated based on multiple grants, including the Indigenous Education Grant (IEG). IEG consists of three allocations: Indigenous Languages Allocation, First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Studies Allocation, and the Board Action Plan (BAP) Allocation;
4. Under the recent EDU announcement, the majority of the First Nations, Métis, and Inuit (FNMI) Studies allocation was moved into the Board Action Plan allocation. FNMI studies funding will be distributed to school boards based on 20% of self-identified Indigenous student enrolment and 80% based on total board enrolment. The calculation is arbitrary and will result in a net decrease from northern school boards with higher Indigenous enrolment;
5. The French as a Second Language (FSL) portion of the GSN is still funded on a per pupil basis, comparable to how the previous FNMI studies allocation was calculated. The GSN realignment will not change the funding formula for FSL programs;
6. A one-time realignment mitigation fund of \$17.1 million has been added to the 2023-2024 IEG for school boards that are facing a net funding reduction, which will only cover 50% of the net funding reductions. This amount will not cover the losses experienced by the school boards;
7. Approximately \$80 million of the FNMI Studies Allocation from 2022-23 is being shifted into the BAP Allocation to support Indigenous education priorities for each school board;

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8. Local First Nations were not consulted on the changes to the IEG nor were they consulted on the rushed 2023-2024 school board BAP priorities;
9. On May 9, 2023, PTOs were informed that EDU is conducting consultation in mid- May 2023 to identify targeted Indigenous Education Priorities which will be funded through the Grants for Student Needs (GSN). The Anishinabek Nation did not participate in the engagement due to EDUs failure to adhere to the process requirement of First Nations consultation/engagement and inadequate timeframe; and
10. Funding reductions in some school boards will impact support and programming for First Nation schools as any cuts in funds to the GSN will reduce Anishinabek First Nation education funding through the Interim Funding Formula, the following year.

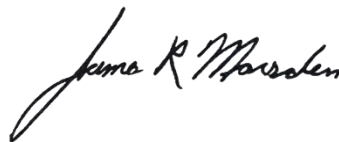
BIGIDNAMOG DASH GIINWI ANISHINAABE GIMAAG-MAAWANJIDIWAAD:

LET IT BE ACTED UPON, THAT WE, THE ANISHINABEK CHIEFS-IN-ASSEMBLY:

1. Direct the Grand Council Chief to assert that the EDU and Indigenous Affairs Ontario (IAO) must consult with First Nations and Treaty right holders and to stop making unilateral decisions without full and meaningful consultation and collaboration with First Nations;
2. Direct the Grand Council Chief to advocate that the EDU and IAO cease the consultation currently in process and call on the EDU and IAO to:
 - a. engage with First Nations rights holders regarding any changes to the GSN and BAP that will impact the base tuition rate under the Reciprocal Education Approach;
 - b. provide adequate funding and time to engage Anishinabek First Nations on provincial education priorities and to provide the response and concerns of school boards in a transparent manner to the Anishinabek Nation; and
 - c. commit to a long term mitigation plan to address the shortfall to the IEG and BAP; and
3. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to report back to the Chiefs in Assembly at the 2023 Fall Grand Assembly.



Reginald Niganobe - Kaawingai
Grand Council Chief



James R. Marsden - Minomaazo
Southeast Deputy Grand Council Chief

Debaachigaadeg	Subject:	Promotion of Anishinaabemowin Translation for all Functions of the Government of the Anishinabek Nation
E-gaandinang	Mover:	Ogimaa Kwe Linda Debassige, M'Chigeeng First Nation
E-ko-niizhing e-gaadinang	Seconder:	Chief Keith Knott, Curve Lake First Nation
Be-minideg	Status:	Carried
Nendowendizig	Opposed:	None
Gegoo e-kidsig	Abstentions:	None

MAANOO-DA-KIDOOMGAD - LET IT BE SAID:

1. Recognizing the importance of Anishinaabemowin as the official language of the Anishinabek Nation, as enshrined in Article 2 of the Anishinabek Nation Chi-Naaknigewin:
"Language is Anishinaabemowin and English is a secondary language".
2. Understanding the significance of language in preserving cultural identity, transmitting traditional knowledge, and fostering effective communication within the Anishinabek Nation by offering real time translation for fluent and learning language speakers to express concepts in Anishinaabemowin;
3. Acknowledging the need to promote and support the revitalization and continued use of Anishinaabemowin in all aspects of governance, including the functions and operations of the Government of the Anishinabek Nation;
4. Recognizing the role of Anishinaabemowin translators and interpreters in facilitating the inclusion and meaningful participation of Anishinabe citizens;
5. Understanding the importance of providing equitable access to information and services to all members of the Anishinabek Nation; and
6. Considering the cultural and historical significance of Anishinaabemowin as a central element of Anishinabe aadziwin (way of life), identity, sovereignty, and self-determination;

BIGIDNAMOG DASH GIINWI ANISHINAABE GIMAAG-MAAWANJIDIWAAD:

LET IT BE ACTED UPON, THAT WE, THE ANISHINABEK CHIEFS-IN-ASSEMBLY:

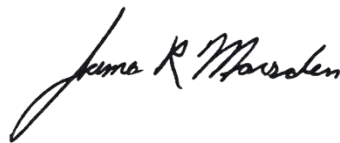
1. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to affirm the commitment to promoting Anishinaabemowin translation and interpretation for all functions of the government of the Anishinabek Nation, including but not limited to meetings, official communications, publications, and public events;

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2. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to affirm the importance of maintaining robust translation services within the Government of the Anishinabek Nation to ensure that discussions, deliberations, and decision-making processes accurately reflect the perspectives and nuances of Anishinaabemowin;
3. Direct the Anishinabek Nation Secretariat to continue to implement the Anishinaabemowin Strategic Plan and foster more opportunities for Anishinaabemowin Translators;
4. That the Anishinabek Nation recognizes the value of incorporating written translations of resolutions and motions in Anishinaabemowin, alongside English translations, wherever feasible and within the available funding resources. This practice will further enhance the visibility and recognition of Anishinaabemowin within the governance processes of the Anishinabek Nation;
5. Direct the Grand Council Chief to call upon all levels of government, including the federal and provincial governments, to recognize and support the efforts of the Anishinabek Nation in promoting Anishinaabemowin translation and to provide resources and funding to facilitate the implementation of language revitalization initiatives while ensuring that such advocacy efforts do not adversely affect any funding applications or allocations intended for First Nations communities within the Anishinabek Nation; and
6. Direct the Anishinabek Nation to regularly report on the progress and outcomes of the language revitalization efforts to the Chiefs-in-Assembly.



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