

In Pursuit of Meaningful Aboriginal Engagement

GPAC PJVA 20th Annual Joint Conference

October 23, 2013

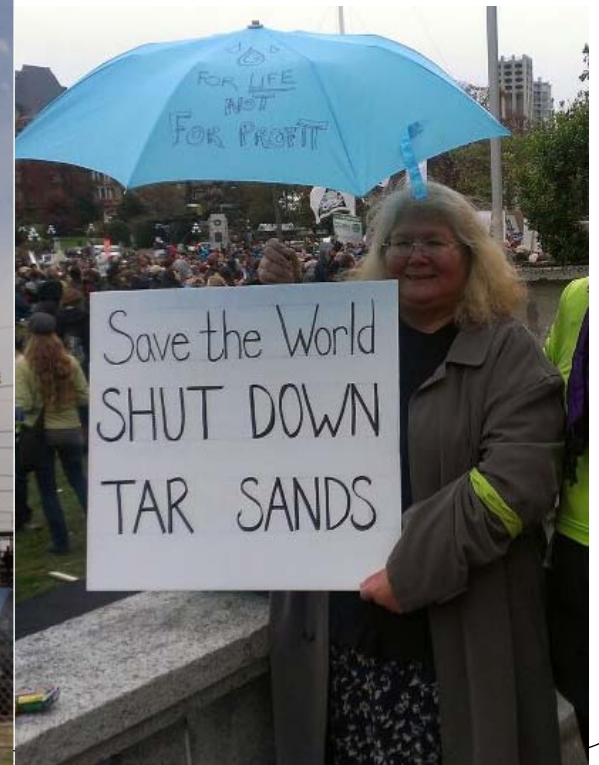
Deanna Burgart

Outline

- Overview
- Aboriginal Awareness
- Aboriginal Relationship and Capacity Building
- Aboriginal Business Development
- Aboriginal Consultation and Accommodation
- Resources to get started

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Aboriginal Awareness



Why history?

The point here is simple: know your audience. To communicate effectively, you must think like your audience. You must understand the [history] they bring to any situation and not just appreciate their perspective on the world but adopt it as your own, even if only momentarily.

Michael Maslansky – Feb 2009

History



Did you know?

- There are 614 First Nations in Canada
- Aboriginal is a term that is used to describe First Nations, Inuit, Metis and Non-status First Nations people (FNMI).
- Indigenous is also acceptable— and is a more globally adopted term. (United Nations)
- Many differing opinions on terminology among Indigenous people
- Traditional events and ceremonies such as the Pow Wow and the Sundance were all or in part banned for many years by the Canadian government.
- The last residential school closed in 1996

The Pow Wow



Insight courtesy of Bob Joseph, Working Effectively with Aboriginal Peoples™ www.workingeffectivelywithaboriginalpeoples.com

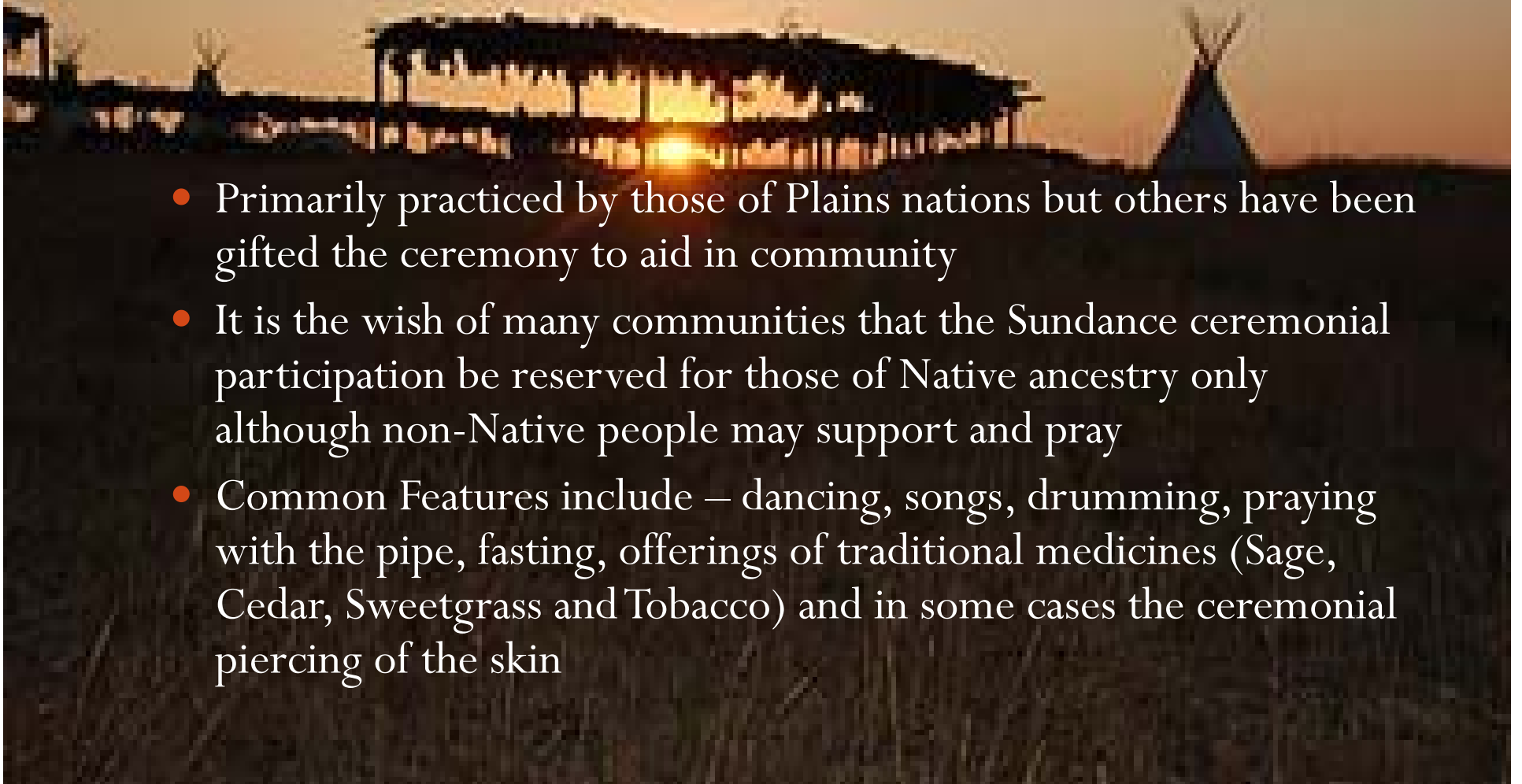
Photo from National Center of American Indian Enterprise Development's RES 2013 conference in Las Vegas Nevada –

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The Sundance

- Very sacred ceremony – few pictures and recordings

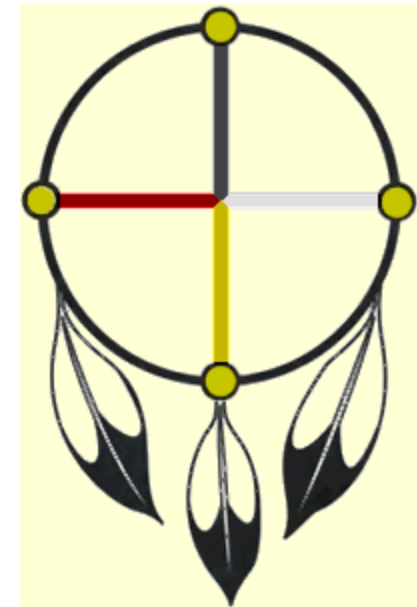
- Primarily practiced by those of Plains nations but others have been gifted the ceremony to aid in community
- It is the wish of many communities that the Sundance ceremonial participation be reserved for those of Native ancestry only although non-Native people may support and pray
- Common Features include – dancing, songs, drumming, praying with the pipe, fasting, offerings of traditional medicines (Sage, Cedar, Sweetgrass and Tobacco) and in some cases the ceremonial piercing of the skin



The Sacred Medicines and the Medicine wheel

- The medicine wheel is seen in many Native American and First Nations traditions.
- It represents many things to North American Indigenous peoples including:

Quadrant	Direction	Medicine	Element	Balance
Black	North	Tobacco/ Fungus	Air	Spiritual
White	East	Sweet Grass	Water	Physical
Yellow	South	Sage	Fire	Emotional
Red	West	Cedar	Earth	Mental



Source: <http://www.muiniskw.org/pgCulture2b.htm>

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Aboriginal Relationship and Capacity Building



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Indigenous Business Development/
Supplier Diversity



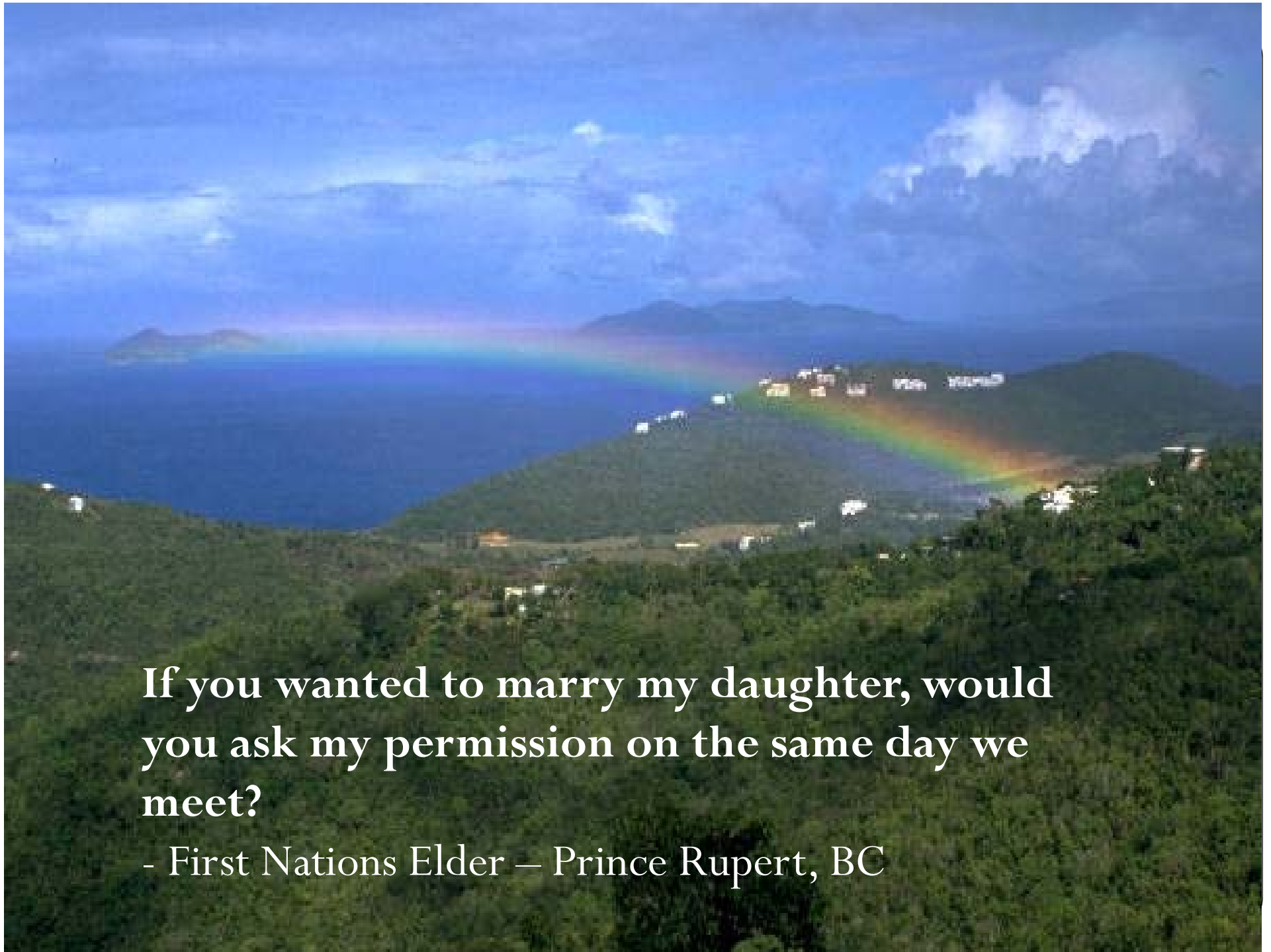
The National Center *for*
American Indian Enterprise Development

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Aboriginal Consultation and Accommodation

- Relationships must come first
- Project consultation should be the last step in your Aboriginal Engagement Strategy
- Duty to consult is with the Crown – Industry is expected to support
 - Section 35 – Constitutional Aboriginal Rights
- Many changes in Alberta around Consultation
 - Ie. Bill 22 Consultation Levy Act





**If you wanted to marry my daughter, would
you ask my permission on the same day we
meet?**

- First Nations Elder – Prince Rupert, BC

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Acknowledgements and Resources

Aboriginal Awareness

www.workingeffectivelywithaboriginalpeoples.com

Aboriginal Mentoring and Capacity Building

www.nebce.com

www.aboriginalhr.ca

www.indspire.ca

Aboriginal Business Connections

<http://www.nebce.com/elements> -

Canada's First Nations Energy Publication

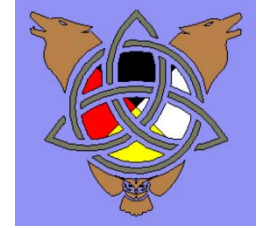
www.ccab.com

<http://www.theeventpros.ca/index.html> - NABOC

www.icab.ca

Alberta Aboriginal Consultation and Accommodation

<http://www.aboriginal.alberta.ca/573.cfm>



Thank you!

Questions?